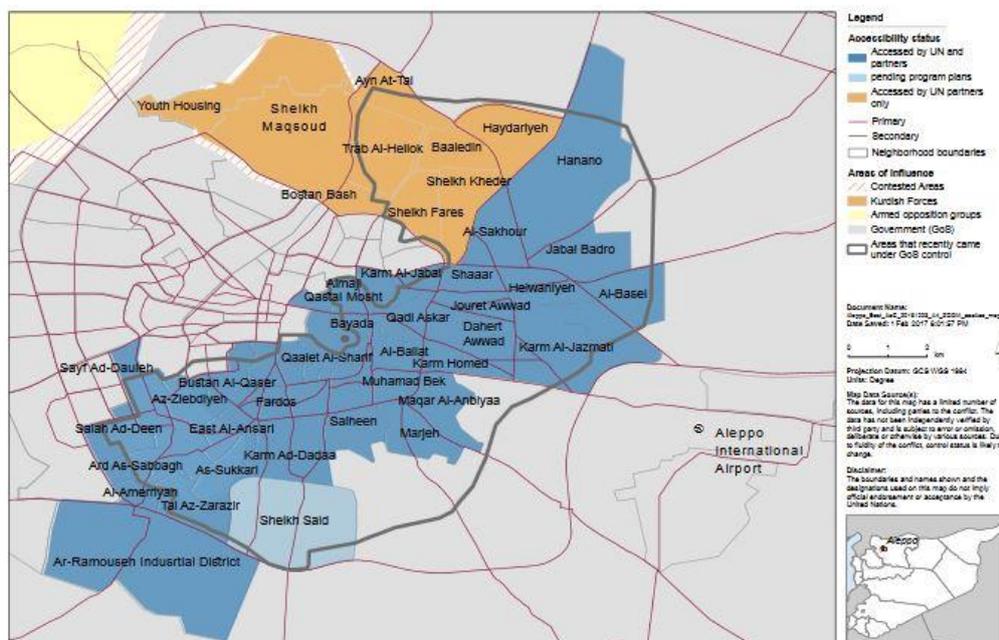




This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 20 January to 3 February 2017.

Highlights

- Humanitarian organizations continue to respond to the needs of 52,088 people displaced from east Aleppo and to 81,725 people registered in east Aleppo neighborhoods.
- All of former east Aleppo city has now become accessible, however reports of unexploded ordinances and remnants of war in the area continue to hinder access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to some areas.
- The United Nations is gravely concerned with the fact that since 14 January, an estimated 1.8 million people in Aleppo city and rural eastern Aleppo remain cut off from their main source of water which is under ISIS control.
- UNICEF continues to supply fuel to operate 100 deep wells, and is supporting emergency water trucking—reaching nearly 1 million people in need of water assistance.



Situational Overview

The security situation in Aleppo city remains relatively calm and access to people in need continues to improve. During the reporting period, humanitarian organizations continued to respond to the needs of 52,088 people displaced from east Aleppo registered in west Aleppo and to 81,725 people registered in east Aleppo neighborhoods.

All areas of former east Aleppo city have now become accessible to humanitarians according to a recent UN security assessment. However, unverified reports of unexploded ordinances and remnants of war continue to hinder the UN's ability to assess needs and deliver humanitarian assistance in some areas. On 3 February, an unexploded ordnance detonated while children were playing in its vicinity resulting in the death of three children. Movement in and to the neighborhoods is only recommended through main roads and rubble has yet to be cleared in some neighborhoods. Kurdish-held neighborhoods in the north of Aleppo, such as Youth Housing, Sheikh Maqsoud, Bostan Bash, Ba'aiedin, Trab Al-Hellok, Haydariyeh, Sheikh, Kheder, Sheikh Fares, Ayn At-Tal are still difficult to access. On 29 January, the WFP representative and Aleppo UN staff members were able to visit Sheikh Maqsoud in a joint visit with SARC.

Since 14 January, an estimated 1.8 million people in Aleppo city and rural eastern Aleppo (mainly Manbij and Al-Bab) remain cut off from their main source of water due to a technical issue at the Al Khafseh water station which

is in ISIL-controlled territory. UNICEF continues to supply fuel to operate 100 deep wells, and is supporting emergency water trucking at a daily rate of 6,000-8,000 cubic meters—reaching nearly 1 million people in need of water assistance. In addition, ICRC, SARC and other humanitarian organizations are providing maintenance work on at least 122 wells, and are providing additional water trucking services.

Western neighborhoods such as Hamdaniya 3000, New Aleppo, Al Zahraa, Saad Allah Square and Salah el Deen, remain vulnerable due to military activities. During the week of 22-28 January, 33 mortar attacks were reported in western neighborhoods, and in the south-east clashes between Government of Syria forces and ISIL have been reported.

Humanitarian Response in Aleppo city



Shelter and NFIs

Needs

- Jibreen zones 1 and 2 continue to host 5,077 internally displaced people, but it is still unclear if the shelter will be closed or remain open in the short to medium-term.
- In west Aleppo city, the number of internally displaced people coming from east Aleppo city has decreased slightly according to the latest registration numbers (52,088 individuals), though identifying support for internally displaced people and host families remains a priority.
- Families continue to return to east Aleppo with a total of 81,725 internally displaced people registered so far. The Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) has identified the following three neighborhoods as priorities for emergency and durable rehabilitations: Masaken Hanano (16,500 individuals), Qadi Askar and Al Kalaseh (7,390 individuals). Other priority neighbourhoods are: Bustan Al-Qaseer, Saif Ad-Dawlah and Az-Ziebdiyah.
- To date, no structural assessment has been carried out in any of these neighbourhoods, but a joint “pilot assessment” is being launched in Hanano and will serve as a model to assess all neighbourhoods.
- The Governorate is cleaning the main streets leading to these neighbourhoods. UNDP and UNHCR are waiting for the main access roads to be cleared so that they can start removing debris in priority neighbourhoods.
- Shelter winterisation support is still needed throughout east and west Aleppo city.
- Three field missions to the industrial halls in Jibreen took place to monitor distributions and assess needs. While some improvements were observed, it still cannot be considered as a permanent shelter.
- Newly accessible areas in east Aleppo such as Hanano, Meshateeh, Tareek Bab, Shaar, Qaterji and others are undergoing needs assessments.
- Assessment visits revealed an urgent need for NFIs and water and electricity in areas where a high number of returnees found their houses empty. UNHCR is working with partners to meet these needs, and improve existing NFI distributions to meet the needs of the returnees.

Response

- Jibreen zones 1 & 2: DRC has completed 80% of the rehabilitation of the 44 units in zone 1.
- West Aleppo: DRC has completed half of the rehabilitation of the target 176 rooms in 4 buildings in Al Shekh Taha, benefitting 880 internally displaced people.
- West Aleppo neighborhoods: UNHCR/SIF selected 100 apartments to be rehabilitated with durable shelter interventions, in Midan, Salah Aldeen and Jabreha. The project has been approved by the Governorate and is waiting for MoLA’s approval.

123,571
Internally displaced
people provided with
NFIs.

- East Aleppo neighbourhoods: Sector partners are planning to rehabilitate 225 damaged houses in newly accessible areas, through durable shelter rehabilitations.
- SARC/ICRC are currently assessing needs in Hanano and are providing families with light shelter materials. They have completed partitions at the Al Iman Mosque, started implementing light partitions in Al Rahmeh Mosque and are planning to provide light shelter material to families in Al-Ashrafieh (the project is in tender phase).
- IOM has installed 100 shelter kits in Al Fardos and will distribute 400 more in other newly accessible neighborhoods in the coming weeks. UNHCR has prepositioned 1,000 kits in Aleppo that can be installed once target areas are identified.
- During the reporting period, IOM reached 6,583 returnees and affected communities in east Aleppo neighborhoods (Al-Ansari, Andalus, Bustan Al-Qaser, Hanano, and Kallaseh) with the following: 188 anti-lice shampoo, 225 baby diapers, 90 elderly diapers, 119 floor mat, 453 housecleaning kits, 384 hygiene kits, 1070 jerry cans, 158 mattresses, 307 plastic mats, 629 plastic sheets, 100 underwear kits, and 298 winter clothing kits and winterization kits
- UNHCR continues to distribute NFIs to vulnerable families in east Aleppo and as of 1 February 123,571 displaced people (26,158 families) have been assisted. Emergency stocks continue to be replenished.
- UNICEF-supported distribution of winter clothes and blankets is ongoing. Nearly 14,606 children have received winter kits in the past few weeks, in addition to 7,628 blankets. Once completed, 55,910 kits and 27,430 blankets will be distributed at collective shelters and to people in newly accessible areas in east Aleppo.
- UNICEF-supported distribution of firewood in Jibreen is ongoing through the Al-Ta'alouf NGO. Each family is receiving 15 kg per day, covering the needs of 335 households. To date, more than 250,000 kg have been distributed.

Gaps and constraints

- Mid-and-long-term perspectives need to be discussed for Jibreen shelters.
- Structural assessments and damage mapping for all neighbourhoods are essential.
- Housing, land and property issues need to be resolved before shelter partners can intervene in rehabilitating damaged houses.
- List of beneficiaries (owner/tenants) should be shared with the sector. Selection criteria must be urgently discussed among shelter partners.
- Solutions must be identified to support host families.
- Unverified media reports of the detonation of explosive materials in recently regained east Aleppo neighborhoods have resulted in minimizing movements and missions to these areas.



General context

- Visits by outreach volunteers and social workers to identify the most critical protection needs continued to expand in newly accessible neighborhoods of east Aleppo including: Alfardous, Aljdaideh, Saif Aldawlah, Alzebdeiah, Alansari, Karm Aldoadoa, Al Hydaria, Hanano, Al Khatergy.
- Based on identified needs, the establishment of Community Centres in newly-accessible areas is under discussion, with Community Centers planned in several neighborhoods in Aleppo City and rural Aleppo Governorate. UNHCR partners disseminated information on the 17 available Community Centers and their services. The population - including returnees - in newly accessible areas of Aleppo city, were informed on how

to access existing Centers to receive specialized support. UNICEF partners are expanding risk education activities to include humanitarian and social workers, in addition to children and adults across Aleppo.

- Discussions are ongoing to expand legal services to meet increased needs for counseling and advice, including on emerging legal issues. Overall, civil documentation is being processed more expeditiously.
- Family separation remains a key concern and family tracing/reunification a priority. UNICEF partners are raising awareness across communities and strengthening the capacity of Child Support Groups to identify and report cases to the Department of Social Affairs. During the reporting period, 10 new cases of separated and unaccompanied children have been identified, reaching a total of 324 children from the onset of the east Aleppo crisis for which comprehensive case management is being provided, including 34 with emergency residential care. Social workers continue the tracing process for 118 children, with 45 cases successfully reunified. Displacement is posing challenges and child protection actors are re-processing data to identify new cases and track cases already identified and possibly displaced to other locations.

Protection responses

- Protection Sector partners continue to deliver services to people in need. During the reporting period, sector partners provided more than 24,200 protection interventions across Aleppo (41.8% child protection, 3.7% gender-based violence, 54.6% general protection).
- UNICEF and partners reached about 1,500 individuals with risk education through open days in schools and other UNICEF-supported facilities in Aleppo, expanding outreach through information, education and communication materials.
- UNHCR partners operating in Community Centres and through outreach volunteers organized other awareness raising activities on protection themes and services reaching almost 4,000 individuals. UNFPA and UNHCR partners reached 842 women with gender-based violence awareness raising sessions and vocational training.
- More than 8,000 children continued to receive psychosocial support mainly through 64 UNICEF-run Child Friendly Spaces, 15 mobile teams (7,000 children) and Community Centers run by UNHCR partners.
- Psychosocial support and Psychosocial First Aid continue to be provided, particularly to traumatized children. Psychologists operating within UNICEF-supported projects followed up on 28 cases of children in need of advanced counseling sessions. Through UNFPA and UNHCR, 1,051 individuals were provided with Psychological First Aid. Other specialized psychological support was provided to 583 individuals through UNFPA-supported mobile teams and to 255 individuals through UNHCR partners-run Community Centres.
- UNFPA partners continue to run a clinic, three mobile teams and one Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS). SARC continues to operate one PSS mobile team and 4 clinics. During the reporting period, these facilities provided case management and referrals for 34 gender-based violence cases.
- UNHCR-supported legal aid partners provided some 1,400 consultations on civil documentation, as well as other legal issues. Partnering between local NGOs facilitated the outreach of legal services to areas in east Aleppo, including through the presence of legal volunteers during relief distribution.

24,200
Protection
interventions
provided across
Aleppo.

Gaps and constraints

- While the needs of the population for specialized protection services remains high, as more areas are reached and displaced population continues to return to eastern Aleppo, the capacity of service providers needs to be enhanced. The expansion of activities continues to require close coordination among protection actors at field level, to strengthen the mapping of services and improve referral capacity.



Response

- From 28 November 2016 to 12 January 2017, 288,084 bread bundles were distributed to internally displaced people and returnees in; Jibreen, Al Mahalej, Hanano, Sheikh Maqsoud, east/west Aleppo, Mshateyah, Tareeq Al Bab, Al Bayyadah, Furqan, Shahba'a, Sakhour, Kallaseh, Miridian, Mogambo, Ibn Khaldoon Hospital and Serian. AS of 14 January, east Aleppo neighborhoods were incorporated in the regular programme of bread production which is covering both east and west Aleppo neighborhoods. The regular programme is reaching an estimated 400,000 people. Distribution takes place daily in east Aleppo, and every three days in west Aleppo.
- As part of the immediate relief assistance, a total of 1,286 food rations were distributed to families hosted by their relatives in west Aleppo in the Salah Al Deen, Martini and Al Azamyah neighborhoods.
- From 21-29 January 2017, 1,847 families (or 9,235 beneficiaries) benefited from Ready to Eat (RTE) rations in the neighbourhoods of Mshateyah, Tareeq Al Bab, Qaterji, Al Bayyadah, Fardous, Salah Al Deen – Martini, Kallaseh – Maghayer and Zebdieh. Cumulatively, from 28 November 2016 to 29 January 2017, a total of 11,728 RTE rations have been distributed.
- Four communal kitchens continue to provide hot meals for 40,000 individuals in east and west Aleppo.

40,000

people from east and west Aleppo provided with hot meals.

Gaps and Constraints

- It is essential that food interventions are sustained and expanded. The overall sector strategy seeks to continue providing immediate life-saving assistance to meet the needs of internally displaced people and returnees by a) addressing immediate food needs and; b) promoting livelihood activities to rapidly enhance household level food production and restore incomes.
- Comparing the current caseload with the available stocks (including ongoing activities), there are no immediate gaps. WFP has a contingency stock of about 17,000 RTEs inside Aleppo city, which is sufficient to meet the needs of 85,000 people. WFP also has food rations for up to 85,000 people. Furthermore, 87 MT of mixed bulk food (pasta, tomato paste, lentils and canned beans) are available that can be used to support communal kitchens. Other humanitarian actors indicated a stock position sufficient to support over 20,000 families with food.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- An estimated 1.8 million people in Aleppo (1.3 million in Aleppo city and 0.5 in eastern rural Aleppo) have been temporarily disconnected from the main drinking water source at the Euphrates river since 14 January due to operation restrictions enforced by ISIL. The reasons for the restriction are still not known despite several attempts by SARC.
- Over 800,000 people (over 300,000 people in Aleppo city and 500,000 people in rural eastern) are compelled to purchase water through private vendors due to restriction of operation on the public drinking water system.
- The Water Authority in Aleppo has developed a tentative plan for the restoration and rehabilitation of the water supply network in Aleppo with immediate, medium and long-term priorities which is under consultation with sector partners to secure funding support on a priority basis.

Response

- UNICEF continues to supply fuel for the operation of 100 deep wells and emergency water trucking at a daily rate of 6,000-8,000 cubic meters. These interventions are providing nearly 1 million people (400,000 people from water trucking and 600,000 people from public wells) with a minimum water supply. UNICEF has maintained the installed water storage tanks in IDP shelters (Jibreen, Hanano, Alsakhour,

1 million

people provided with a minimum water supply.

Alsha'ar, Alhedarie, Enzarat, Almarjeh and Alhamdanya). In addition, UNICEF supported the repair of 2 generator sets with capacity of 1000 KVA and 2000 KVA in the Suleman Alhalabi and Tishreen pumping station along with the rehabilitation of the pipeline in Kadi Askar, Alswater Alsalhin, Ansari in Eastern Aleppo. The rehabilitation of the water network in the Hanano areas is almost in the final stage (80% completed).

- UNICEF installed two additional prefabricated toilets in schools in the old city (Ali Darweesh and Mazraat Melhem) and work is ongoing with an additional four prefabricated blocks based on recent rapid assessments. UNICEF also supported the Aleppo municipality with 4 dumpsters and 60 solid waste containers. Over 19,100 internally displaced families (95,500 people) benefitted from family hygiene kits provided by UNICEF and the remaining 11,000 kits are being distributed by local NGOs.
- SARC with support of PU continues water trucking in the Ashrafie neighborhoods with 300 m³/day capacity which is benefitting over 20,000 people with a possibility to reach over 40,000 for a period of three months. PU has already delivered 500 tanks with 500 liters capacity to the SARC warehouse for installation purposes at the household level and the delivery/installation of 15 prefabricated toilet blocks, of which seven are in schools, in east Aleppo neighborhoods (Fardous, Karm Al Tahhan, Sakhor, Al Hollok, Tareek Al Bab, Bab Al Nerab).
- Oxfam completed the rehabilitation of 7 wells in west Aleppo in Izaa, Alfeid, ICARDA, 2Dahr Alnaher, Muhandisin and Omar Abu Rische areas. Oxfam has supported the installation of 4 tanks with 45,000 liters capacity in Sukary, Sakhour, Khaldie and Hamdanie and over 117 water tanks (with 500 and 1000 litres) to increase the storage capacity of water in targeted areas where a high influx of internally displaced people is anticipated. Over 2000 hygiene kits and 2000 sanitary napkins have been provided to people in Hanano and Sfiere, with plans to deliver over 20,200 hygiene kits.
- 7,317 families (36,500 people) benefitted from hygiene kits distributed by IOM and the remaining 1,583 kits are being distributed through Al Ihsan Charity, SARC and Ahl Alkhee in west and east Aleppo.

Gaps and constraints

- Taking into consideration the ongoing water cut from Al Khafse pumping station, the WASH sector will have to redirect additional resources to activate contingency plans for improving other possible water sources in east Aleppo in order to deliver a minimum supply of water to hard-to-reach areas of Aleppo.



Health

Response:

- 3 new medical points were activated in newly accessible districts in order to provide the essential health services and vaccinations for the current population and returnees.
- 12 tons of health supplies were dispatched to Aleppo and delivered to 10 health sector partners including 8 NNGOs, which can provide 87,813 treatments.
- 5,426 blankets were delivered to 19 facilities for patients and other vulnerable groups as a part of the winterization plan.
- An oxygen generator and filling station was installed at the Ministry of Health Hospital which will support the facility in filling oxygen cylinders.
- 8,977 beneficiaries received primary health care through NNGO-supported health facilities in Aleppo including in newly accessible districts. In addition 4,517 people received reproductive health services during the reporting period and 317 of them were referred to hospitals for secondary health care.
- 841 beneficiaries were provided with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in Aleppo, the cases were managed and the needed treatment were prescribed.

12 tons
of health supplies
were dispatched to
Aleppo.

- 30 pairs of mobility aids were distributed through supported NNGOs to people in need and 530 glucose home checking devices were delivered.
- 189 health providers were trained including health workers from the MoH, MoHE, SARC and NNGOs in MHPSS, trauma and primary health care fields.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Sector partners screened 6,700 children under five and pregnant lactating women for acute malnutrition. Around 130 people were identified with acute malnutrition who were provided with treatment. To date, 23,203 women and children have been screened through the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement for malnutrition of which 990 (640 children under five and 290 pregnant and lactating women) were identified with acute malnutrition and are receiving nutrition treatment.
- With the above cases identified, acute malnutrition among the screened children is 3.5% indicating a situation that is acceptable.

Response:

- Sector partners provided malnutrition prevention and treatment support to nearly 10,000 children under five years of age and pregnant lactating mothers in displacement camps and east Aleppo, including nutrient supplements, micronutrients and promotion of optimal maternal and child feeding. So far, 990 children under five and women, of which 130 were identified with malnutrition during the reporting period, were treated for moderate and severe forms of acute malnutrition with therapeutic and supplementary supplies.
- 8 mobile teams supported by UNICEF, WFP, WHO through Department of Health, SARC, Altaalouf, Allhsan and PRCS were deployed to provide essential nutrition services to east Aleppo and carry out mass screening among children under five years, pregnant women and lactating mothers to assess their nutritional status.
- The sector supported the establishment of 5 health care centers that provide nutrition services in east Aleppo to address the need of displaced people and returnees, targeting 30,000 beneficiaries in the first quarter of 2017 with the support of UNICEF and WFP.
- Nutrition supplies are in the pipeline by UN sector partners to replenish Aleppo stocks.

10,000
Children and women
provided with
nutrition support.

Gaps and Challenges

- The movement of people from one area to another continues to be a challenge, making it difficult to get accurate numbers for proper planning. In addition, it is causing some children to miss regular access to the nutrition centers.



Education

Needs:

The preliminary findings of rapid education needs assessment indicate these following critical needs of displaced and host community children:

- 89 per cent of the 33 neighborhoods in 35 assessed locations reported lack of learning supplies due to the protracted conflict in east Aleppo.
- Out of 21,744 displaced children aged 5-18 years old, 50 percent are out-of-school due to the lack of learning spaces, learning materials and other factors in east Aleppo.
- School rehabilitation and the provision of prefabricated classrooms are among the top priorities due to partially and totally damaged schools. 90 per cent of a total of 230 public schools are not functioning due to damages, their use as collective shelter or exposure to explosive remnant of wars. Currently only 23 schools have

reopened, which are attended by approximately 7,000 children in Hanano, Bayyada, Mayyasar, the old city, Sakhor, and Hulluk.

- Alternative education is urgently needed to assist 35,437 displaced and host community children to prepare for exams in the second quarter of 2017.

Response:

- UNICEF is installing 38 prefabricated classes for 4,180 children in east Aleppo.
- 124 heaters have been distributed to 14 schools in east Aleppo and 5 schools in west Aleppo city benefiting approximately 5,700 children.
- During the first week of the new semester, UNICEF and the Department of Education (DoE) distributed 3,000 school bags and stationary to school children.
- In east Aleppo city, EIEA and DoE conducted 1,402 door-to-door visits and referred 1,797 out-of-school children to schools during the Back to Learning campaign supported by UNICEF.
- Two field visits were carried out in east Aleppo and the Khaldiye collective shelter to identify education needs and to come up with the way forward for immediate and long term interventions.
- The Education Sector has reached 15,000 children and youth through the provision of teaching and learning supplies, ECCE services, provision of learning spaces, and training for 719 teachers, sanitation facilities, Self-Learning programme, Curriculum B and Back to Learning campaign.

15,000
Children and youth reached with education supplies and services.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Schools cannot be utilized for teaching and learning due to the presence of deadly explosive remnant of wars.
- Children with special needs are facing significant challenges in accessing learning facilities.
- There is a lack of learning spaces in collective shelters that could accommodate a large number of beneficiaries.
- Since most children have not attended any classes in 3-5 years, it will be a great challenge to get 12-16 year old children back in school as they are likely to be working to support their families.
- NGO partners are facing critical funding gaps to expand access to education for the most vulnerable children in eastern Aleppo.



Early Recovery

Needs

- A comprehensive technical assessment of the electricity supply in Aleppo is needed. Based on the results of the assessment, plans will be developed for power stations and networks maintenance, with special focus on east Aleppo neighborhoods.
- Lighting of the main streets in east Aleppo is one of the top priorities, as well as the rehabilitation of service facilities such as hospitals and schools.
- Rehabilitation is needed for infrastructure servicing markets, commercial centers and industrial cities in eastern neighborhoods.
- Solid waste management equipment and tools (garbage bins) should be provided in the eastern neighborhoods, as well as the provision and maintenance of vehicles. Debris collection continues to be essential to enhance the hygiene environment and prevent deteriorating health conditions;
- Livelihood restoration is needed to generate income for affected communities.

Response:

- During the reporting period, 150 workers collected 1,200 m³ of debris from east Aleppo (Hanano, Kady Askar, old city main road). To date, a total of 4,650 m³ of debris were removed.
- 125 workers collected and removed more than 450 m³ of solid waste from Hanano, Jibreen, collective shelters, as well as some area of east Aleppo neighborhoods (Shaar, Kady Askar). A total of 3,945 m³ of solid waste has been removed.
- A total of 25 workers carried out maintenance works of the water network (about 400 meters of piped network) in east Aleppo (Sha'ar, Sakhour, old city, Zebdia, Kalassa, Katerje, Kady Askar, AlArqoub, Karm Altarrab, Almedan) benefitting some 18,000 people. Moreover, 24 workers repaired 22 garbage bins that were distributed in eastern Aleppo. A total of 620 meters of piped water network and 37 garbage bins were repaired in eastern Aleppo.
- 120 new internally displaced workers have joined UNDP productive workshops and ongoing basic infrastructure rehabilitation projects for a total of 235 workers.
- 125 heaters were distributed to families in east Aleppo (Sha'ar, Tarik Albab, Mshatieh), in addition to 7,000 fuel briquettes which were produced by the fuel briquettes productive workshop established by UNDP.

4,650 m³

Of debris removed from east Aleppo.

Gaps and Constraints

- Infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood opportunities are required urgently. A quick comprehensive situation assessment should be conducted that covers needs, capacities and resources.

Sector meeting and workshops

- A joint quick structural assessment is being launched by the Engineering Office (MoLA) together with shelter partners in Hanano in order to identify structurally sound buildings ("green buildings") where rehabilitations could take place, as well as identify buildings that are not suitable until further assessments or structural rehabilitations are done.
- A workshop is planned in the coming week bringing together the Governorate, Shelter, WASH and Early Recovery sectors to draft a joint pilot multi-sector response plan for Hanano.
- On 31 January, UNHCR facilitated a meeting of the Protection Working Group in Aleppo to exchange information on current and planned activities across Aleppo Governorate, including in newly-accessible areas. Service mapping and referral pathways emerged as key priorities.

Background on the crisis

Syria is one of the most complex and dynamic humanitarian crises in the world today. Since March 2011, over a quarter of a million Syrians have been killed and over one million have been injured. Half of all Syrians have been forced to leave the country, and 6.5 million are internally displaced, making Syria the largest displacement crisis globally.

In 2016, an estimated 13.5 million people, including 6 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these 3.9 million people are in hard-to-reach areas, including close to 975,000 people in 16 besieged areas.

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