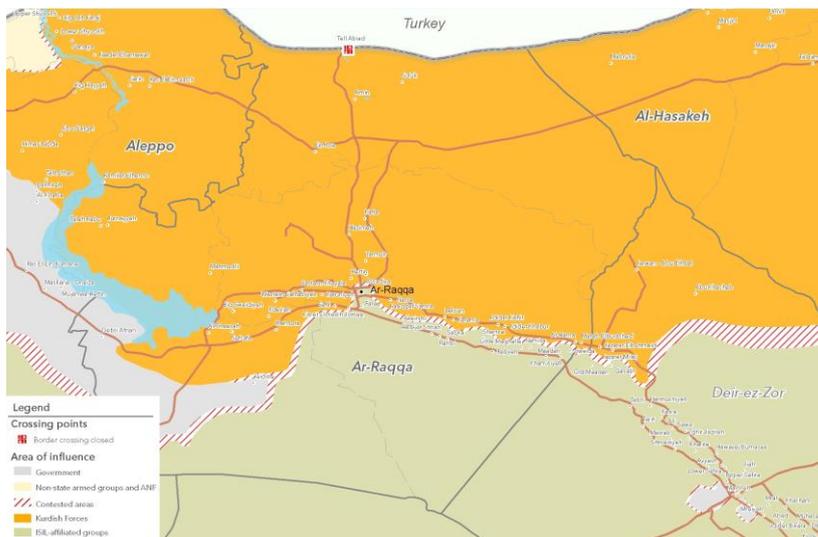




This report is produced by the OCHA Syria Crisis offices in Syria, Turkey and Jordan. It covers the period from 19-26 June 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 5 July.

Highlights

- Displacements from and within Ar-Raqqa governorate continued due to fighting and heavy airstrikes. An estimated 184,705 people have been displaced since 1 April, including over 108,000 people since 1 May.
- Increased displacement from Deir-Ez-Zor prompted a request by the Kurdish Self-Administration to the UN to open new sites for people attempting to flee the area.
- The overall protection situation for civilians remains of high concern. There are increasing fears that civilians may remain trapped in fighting in urban areas, with ISIL reportedly placing heavy restrictions on civilians attempting to flee the area. Freedom of movement for IDPs also remains a key protection concern, despite continuous advocacy efforts. The presence of UXOs is also a concern.
- Following the opening of the land-route from Aleppo to Qamishli, the airlift to Qamishli was phased out on 24 June.



184,705

people displaced from 1 April – 22 June (108,779 during 1 May – 22 June)



105,550

people reached with food assistance from 16 -22 June



25,000

sachets of ORS medicines were dispatched to address increased incidence of diarrhea due to unsafe water consumption



48,500

estimated beneficiaries of WASH services between 19-22 June



Situation Overview

Ar-Raqqa Governorate

During the reporting period, the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate inside Ar-Raqqa city as the Syrian Defense Forces (SDF) closed in on the city, where an estimated 50,00-100,000 people remain. Since the offensive began, heavy clashes, increased shelling, and intensified airstrikes resulted in significant civilian casualties and injuries as thousands of people fled Ar-Raqqa city.

Due to a lack of electricity, a general lack of diesel to operate generators and a damaged pumping station, the water supply inside Ar-Raqqa city has been limited since 1 June. Residents are reportedly depending on water trucked from the Euphrates River that is unfit for consumption, exposing people to the risk of water-borne diseases. In addition, local sources reported declining water levels flowing from the Euphrates River, further complicating availability of water and electricity. At the same time, medical services inside the city are severely curtailed, as only nine doctors reportedly remain inside the city. There are further reports of fuel and food commodities becoming scarce. Most bakeries went out of service as they lacked flour and diesel. Residents continue to attempt to flee the city via the river, damaged bridges and land routes, although Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) is reportedly preventing civilians from leaving.

Since the beginning of military operations to gain control of Ar-Raqqa city on 6 June, SDF forces reportedly made new advances in Ar-Raqqa city and took over five districts in the reporting period. On 19 June, airstrikes and shelling

on Ar-Raqqa city reportedly killed at least nine people. On the same day, ISIL reportedly executed three people in Rattla town on charges of collaboration with the Syria Democratic Forces. Also, a mine explosion in the Al-Kasrat Mansura area reportedly killed three internally displaced persons (IDPs) on June 19. On 20 June, SDF reportedly exerted control over locations in close proximity of the two bridges that connect Ar-Raqqa city with the southern countryside.

Freedom of movement inside IDP camps in SDF-controlled areas also remains a key protection concern. IDPs continue to report that their documents are sometimes not returned from the camp administration after completion of the screening process. Within the IDP population, male IDPs between the ages of 18-40 years are noticeably underrepresented, and many reportedly stay behind due to fear of forced military conscription, arrest and detention at checkpoints by SDF forces, death if caught by ISIL, and the possibility of remaining in their areas of origin to defend their property from looting and confiscation.

During the reporting period, reports of a large conscription campaign being launched by the Kurdish Self-Administration in SDF-held areas in north-eastern Syria emerged. The campaign reportedly targets men between 18 – 30 years, irrespective of place of origin and ethnicity and allegedly includes IDPs, even if originating from other governorates. Hundreds of young people have been reportedly recruited over the past few days.

Meanwhile, displacement from the city continues. IDPs newly arriving to Ein Issa Camp reported challenges in fleeing Ar-Raqqa city due to the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) on exit routes, fear of retaliation from ISIL, and a general lack of resources. IDPs also reported that they were avoiding to use cars during their displacement, due to a fear of indiscriminate attacks. Should SDF advances continue in the direction of the two bridges, Ar-Raqqa city will be completely encircled. Furthermore, as the SDF's campaign against ISIL continues, clashes, shelling, and usage of improvised explosive devices (IED) are likely to intensify in Ar-Raqqa city. This increasingly puts civilians trapped in Ar-Raqqa in the line of fire, as ISIL forces may also continue to prevent civilians from leaving Ar-Raqqa city.

Deir-ez-Zor Governorate

During the reporting period, renewed clashes occurred between GoS and ISIL in Deir-ez-Zor city and its surrounding neighborhoods. Furthermore, airstrikes on Beqres town, Al-Shimtiya and Muhassan reportedly killed several civilians including women and children. On 16 June, due to heavy airstrikes, about 250 people reportedly fled Abu Kamal city near the Iraq border in Deir-ez-Zor to the countryside. Airstrikes targeting Al Mayadin City on 17 June reportedly resulted in the death of a family of four, as well as the injury of 12 other people. On 21 June, airstrikes on the Al Sheikh Yasin neighborhood in Deir-ez-Zor city and Khesahm town in eastern rural Deir Ez-Zor allegedly killed a total of 18 people (including 3 children and 2 women) and injured many others.

The UN continues to provide basic food, nutrition, NFI, WASH and medical supplies to people in need in besieged parts of Deir-ez-Zor city through WFP-led airdrops. Continued clashes however, are generating further risks to the delivery of humanitarian aid should landing sites for aid become unsafe.

Civilians continue to be subjected to violence; humanitarian aid is limited and basic services, especially medical care, is lacking. This week, 11 new cases of cVDPV2 were identified, bringing the total number of cases to 22 (21 in Mayadeen district in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and 1 case from Raqqa district in Raqqa governorate). WHO is coordinating a response with relevant health partners. At the same time, some 50 reported cases of diarrhea due to unsafe water in the western besieged enclaves of Deir- Ez Zor city were reported. On 14 June, about 100 cases of asthma were reported due to sand storms, with no proper medical services.

Displacement trends

Displacements from and within Ar-Raqqa governorate continue due to fighting and heavy airstrikes. The total number of displaced people, some more than once, from Ar-Raqqa tracked by the CCCM cluster since 1 May has reached 108,779 individuals. Of these, 89,932 displacements occurred within Ar-Raqqa governorate, whereas 14,527 individuals were displaced to Aleppo, 2,721 to Idlib, and 1,599 to Deir-ez-Zor. To date, the total number of internally displaced people tracked since the onset of the Ar-Raqqa offensive in November 2016 is close to 200,000, including close to 185,000 (184,705) since 1 April.

Arrivals are being registered daily in Ein Eissa (approx. 100-150 IDPs daily from Ar-Raqqa (50 per cent), rural eastern Aleppo (40 per cent), and rural western Deir-ez-Zor (10 per cent) and Mabrouka sites (approx. 150-200 IDPs daily). In these sites, services still need to be improved to meet the specific needs of women, children, the elderly and persons with medical conditions. Over the last week, a vast majority of new IDPs (95%) in Ein Issa reportedly arrived

with limited personal belongings given their arduous journey out of the city to the camp (via fishing boats). Some families are arriving to the camp on foot as they cannot afford to rent a car.

Increasing displacement from Deir-Ez-Zor is also being reported. A request was made by the Kurdish Self-Administration to the UN to open new sites to host people attempting to flee the area.

Update on sites

Mabrouka Camp

Some 1,700 individuals currently residing in Mabrouka camp reportedly had their identity cards, family booklets and mobile phones seized, and have not been permitted to leave the camp since 1 June 2017. Mabrouka transit camp was established in 2015, and serves as the mandatory reception facility for any IDP from areas outside the control of the self-administration. Officially, IDPs are to await security clearance in the camp, which can take between several days to one month. This clearance is required for both individuals wanting to move towards Hassakeh governorate and those who wish to use Qamishli Airport for transportation to Damascus.

At-Tuwayhina IDP Transit Camp

An estimated 2,500 IDPs are reportedly currently taking shelter in At-Tuwayhina IDP camp. Of those, 5 per cent are from Ar-Raqqa city, 30 per cent from Hama eastern countryside, and the remaining from Aleppo eastern countryside and Homs countryside. IDPs reportedly remain in this transit camp for several days, with the majority of them preferring to head to Jarablus and Al-Bab cities (Aleppo). Humanitarian actors continue to respond to IDPs' basic needs with the distribution of hygiene kits, water trucking, bread, canned and dry food plus Ready-to-Eat meals (RTEs).

Reports of returnees

- Approximately 1,900 people returned to their homes in the Jurnniyyeh sub-district in the western countryside between 15-18 June. In areas of return, water and power supply are cut, but food commodities are available.
- An estimated 9,000 people returned to their houses in Katuniyyeh village (15 km west of Ar-Raqqa city) after 20-day displacement on 18 June. Water and electricity are not available and villagers are using Euphrates unsafe water.
- Around 900 people returned to Safsafa village (5 km east of Tabqa city) after a two-month displacement to nearby areas. Water and electricity are not available and villagers are using unsafe water from the Euphrates. Food is available and medical care is accessible in Tabqa (5 km).

New assessments

REACH conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment in Ar-Raqqa City. Data was collected between 19 and 22 June using 23 key informants. Key findings include:

- There are strict movement restrictions on populations, which along with safety and security concerns currently prevent some civilians from leaving.
- Food stocks are running low across the city. Ongoing conflict has cut the main supply routes to food markets and limits the period of time that markets are open. A lack of alternative food sources has resulted in people relying on food stockpiled in anticipation of the offensive, as well as resorting to coping strategies such as reducing meal size and skipping meals.
- There has been a decline in the availability of health facilities and services since the ISIL takeover, which has reduced further since the beginning of June. Currently, there is reportedly only one hospital still functioning.
- Access to electricity is increasingly limited. The main network has not been functioning since mid-May and the worsening fuel shortages are limiting the use of generators.
- Although the water network is reportedly functioning, water is not available at all times, typically pumping water every two to three days.

Prevalence of protection incidents highlights the extremely insecure situation of civilians remaining inside the city. Since the beginning of June, civilians have reportedly been at risk from conflict-related incidents (airstrikes, IEDs, landmines and traps) in certain parts of the city, as well as facing issues such as family separation, forced and early marriage, recruitment by armed groups and theft / robbery.

A rapid needs assessment mission to At-Tuwayhinah Makeshift Camp took place on 19 June. Key findings included:

- An estimated 2,500 IDP were in the area, the majority are from Aleppo, Homs and Hama countryside.
- IDPs are staying on average for week onsite. Critical medical cases are processed quickly to Jarablus and Al-Bab (within 4-10 hours). Other IDPs must stay in the camp till they receive the approval to proceed to their destination.
- Camp residents depend on unsafe water from the Euphrates. An INGO provides 45 water tanks filled daily from the river using Aqua tabs for water purification.

- Another INGO serves the camp with a mobile clinic, critical medical cases are referred to Tell Abiad and Ain Al-Arab hospitals.
- Freedom of movement and loss of IDs are reported as key concerns.



Access

Response

Following the reopening of the land access to reach Qamishli using commercial trucks from Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo hubs in mid-June, and the pilot food delivery on 16 June, Between 1 and 28 June, WFP dispatched 34,213 of 38,500 food rations to partners in Hassakeh governorate. During the same time, WFP also dispatched 36,410 of 37,000 food rations for the Ar-Raqqa response; this combined with carry-over stock facilitated distribution of 36,521 food rations (182,605 people). Through the newly established road access, WFP aims to regularly reach 185,500 people each month in Ain Issa, Tabqa, Journiyeh, Tal Abyad, Al-Karama and Suluk in Raqqa governorate, Abu Khashab in Deir-ez-Zor as well as Mabrouka camp in Hassakeh governorate. UNHCR also reported plans to send trucks with NFIs by road in the coming period.

As a result of the reopening of the land access to reach Qamishli from Damascus, Homs and Aleppo, the airlift operation managed by the Logistics Cluster has been phased out. The last airlift occurred on 24 June 2017. If land access to Qamishli gets interrupted again in the future, the Logistics Cluster through WFP will review the air bridge option as required.

Humanitarian response



Protection

Needs

The overall protection situation for civilians remains of high concern. There are increasing fears that civilians may remain trapped in fighting in urban areas, with ISIL reportedly placing heavy restrictions on civilians attempting to flee the area. Freedom of movement for IDPs also remains a key protection concern, despite continuous advocacy efforts. Presence of UXOs is also a concern. Smuggling fees now reportedly vary between 75,000 and 150,000 SYP per person.

In anticipation of further displacement from Deir-Ez-Zor, the Bahra site, designated by the Kurdish local self-administration, is expected to gather IDPs who are already trying to exit Deir-Ez-Zor city through various expedients, while facing great risks for their physical safety. According to initial reports provided by humanitarian actors present in the area, protection issues have already emerged in this new site, in relation to family separation, identification of unaccompanied children and freedom of movement, which the self-administration entities continue to highly regulate, with varying application depending on the profile of the population.

Freedom of movement remains a key protection issue. Despite the continuous advocacy of protection partners - at various levels and with multiple interlocutors - little progress seems to have been made by the authorities in improving communication to the population, streamlining procedures and providing due process. It was reported that IDP departures from Ain Issa site were stopped in the past week (on June 21) until after the Eid holiday over security concerns. As a result, the camp population reportedly rose to 7,000. While IDPs continue to be received in the camp, no one was allowed to exit. In addition, instances of delays in activating sponsorship measures - even after the completion of the necessary administrative procedures - increased distress for some families in Mabrouka site. The recruitment of children by various armed groups at the Ein Issa camp (Cotton center) and in surrounding villages is another key concern.

Response

Advocacy with authorities on freedom of movement is continuously pursued at multiple levels. The request submitted by the Kurdish Self-Administration to the humanitarian community to support the new site of Bahra (Hassakeh Governorate) was met with a request to establish clear rules supporting the freedom of movement of the displaced population arriving to this site. However, those measures remain very restrictive.

UNHCR and partners' protection teams have been consulting with affected people present in the main sites, including in Bahra site. These consultations helped identifying cases with specific needs, requiring to be brought to the attention of the authorities to facilitate exit procedures, including medical evacuations and referrals or restitution of identity documents. Protection teams on the ground continue to provide practical support to retrieve identity documents and reconstitute them to the displaced population.

UNFPA and local partners continue to support displaced women and girls with targeted material assistance and protection services. In coordination with a local charity, UNFPA distributed 1400 Female Dignity Kits in Karama settlements; 234 Dignity Kits in Ein Issa site as well as sanitary napkins in the newly established Bahra site. In the three sites, psychosocial support was also provided to more than 180 women and children via mobile teams. In addition, in coordination with another local UNFPA partner, a mobile awareness team organized awareness sessions in Ras-El-Ein. Topics addressed covered early marriage and its health and psychological adverse consequences; marital distress and its psychological and health effects and violence against women.

Protection partners continue to highlight concerns related to living conditions in Ein Issa camp, especially the availability of drinking water and the increasing number of non-functioning latrines. Distribution of food and non-food items are reportedly irregular, leading to overcrowding during distributions, often leaving the most vulnerable without access to these items. There are reported cases of residents of the area being allowed to enter the camp and receive items during humanitarian distributions.

Challenges

Despite ongoing efforts of protection actors, several challenges continue to hinder the improvement of the protection environment for displaced and conflict-affected people in north-eastern parts of Syria, including the size of the area to cover, the multitude of spontaneous settlements and sites, the limited number and capacity of protection actors on the ground and foremost restrictions of freedom of movement for those displaced.



Food Security and Agriculture

The overall food security response reached around 105,550 beneficiaries between 16 to 22 June.

In Ar-Raqqa Governorate (Tell Abiad, Ar-Raqqa and Ath-Thawrah Districts), 7,260 beneficiaries were reached with 1,210 RTERs and food baskets covering food needs for 10 days for a HH of 6; and a further 94,450 beneficiaries were reached with 18,890 food baskets covering food needs for a month.

In Deir ez-Zor Governorate (Kisreh District – Abu Khashab) 3,750 beneficiaries were reached with 750 food baskets covering food needs for a month.

As of 22 June, the Food Security Sector, through its partners, has been able to respond to conflict-affected people fleeing the Ar-Raqqa offensive in various parts of Ar-Raqqa governorate and neighboring Al-Hasakeh and Aleppo Governorates. Assistance has been provided in the following locations:

Area of distribution 	Number of beneficiaries 	Type and quantity of assistance 	Notes 
Raqqa Governorate			
Ein Issa sub-district	21,450 beneficiaries	4,290 GFRs	covering food need for a month for a family of 5
Tell Abiad sub-district	15,250 beneficiaries	3,050 GFRs	Covering food needs for a month for a family of 5
Suluk sub-district	7,250 beneficiaries	1,450 GFRs	Covering food needs for a month for a family of 5
Raqqa sub-district	2,922 beneficiaries	487 RTERs	covering food needs for 10 days for a family of 6
Karama sub-district	40,500 beneficiaries	8,100 GFRs	Covering food needs for a month for a family of 5
Jurniyeh sub-district	10,000 beneficiaries	2,000 GFRs	covering food needs for a month for a family of 5
Ath-Thawrah sub-district	2,184 beneficiaries	364 GFRs	covering food needs for 10 days for a family of 6

	2,154 beneficiaries	359 RTERs	covering food needs for 10 days for a family of 6
Aleppo Governorate			
Sarin sub-district	90 beneficiaries	15 GFRs	covering food need for 10 days for a family of 6
Deir-ez-Zor Governorate			
Kisreh sub-district	3,750 beneficiaries	750 GFRs	covering food need for a month for a family of 5



Nutrition

Response

Nutrition sector partners led by UNICEF continued to provide nutrition services for IDPs in the camps especially in North Ar-Raqqa and Mabrouka. This includes screenings and distribution of nutrition supplies.

UNICEF, through the Department of Health (DoH), provided the Qamishli national hospital with 25 cartons of Plumpy'nut to treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM) children admitted in the hospital, after the first phase of the treatment in the stabilization center. A further 25,000 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) were provided to the same hospital for treatment of diarrhea. In addition, preventative nutrition supplies (141 carton plumpy Doz) were distributed jointly with 21,061 food rations by WFP to IDPs in Ein Issa, Journyah, Tabqa, Karama, Abo Khashab, Suluk, Tal Abyad and Mubrouka.

UNICEF also provided nutrition supplements for five families coming from Margada and settling in Qana camp-south of Hassakeh as well as one carton Plumpy'doz and 180 micronutrients tablets for PLWs.

On 22 June, a multi-sectoral team visited Karama camp to conduct health, nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assessment and conducted awareness raising sessions on promoting health, nutrition and WASH healthy practices.

The Nutrition Sector has developed a monthly response plan including regular visits to the camps, distribution schedule for preventive nutrition supplies to the IDPs camps. The sector also developed a mapping tool for the Ar-Raqqa response, which is shared across hubs through the Whole of Syria (WoS) nutrition sector, to promote complementarity between the implementing partners as well as strengthening coordination between UN agencies, DoH and NGO partners.

Key Gaps and Challenge

- The continuous fluidity of movement of IDPs, including in and out of camps, is making treatment of malnutrition and proper follow up of children in need difficult. However, extensive efforts are being made to provide the required services.
- Lack of registered partners is limiting the reach of nutrition program to a broader range of areas.
- Long distances and security continue to pose a challenge for partners to provide services to IDP children and women in certain areas.



Health

Situation:

Seventeen (17) cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type-2 (cVDPV2) have now been confirmed in Syria—16 cases are from Mayadeen district, Deir Ez-Zor governorate, and one case from Ar-Raqqa district. The most recent case had onset of paralysis on 23 May. The total number of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases detected in Deir Ez-Zor governorate since the beginning of 2017 is 65 (54 from Mayadeen; six from Deir Ez-Zor and five from Boukamal). Ar-Raqqa governorate has reported 10 AFP cases (5 each from Ar-Raqqa and Talabyad) since the beginning of the year (see WHO and UNICEF Situation Report #1 (19 June) on the cVDPV2 outbreak in Syria).

Response

Polio outbreak

A response task force has been established at the national level to follow-up on the Syria cVDPV2 outbreak. A national response plan for the cVDPV2 outbreak and a micro plan for rural Deir-ez-Zoir campaigns have been developed to conduct two immunization rounds in Deir-ez-Zor with monovalent oral polio vaccine type-2 (mOPV2 targeting 328,000 children under five years of age and Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) will be used in the second-round targeting 114,500 children aged between 2-24 months). Trainings of health personnel are being carried out. Procurement of the vaccines is underway.

The approval of the Self-Administration to carry out vaccination campaign in Ar-Raqqa governorate by Ministry of Health(MoH) staff was obtained. The sector now awaits further MoH actions.

Response to IDPs

- On 18 June, WHO dispatched six tons of medicines, medical supplies and ultrasound to Al-Hol camp in coordination with UNHCR.
- Efforts continue to improve access to basic and advanced health services inside Ar Raqqa governorate; to strengthen institutional and response capacity of available public and private health services; to pre-position of health supplies for public and privately supported health facilities in the following districts of Ar Raqqa (Ar Raqqa, Al Karame, Ma'adan, Tal Abyad, and Ath-Thawrah); to reinforce the capacity of public and private health facilities (including physical structures, human resources, and equipment/supplies) for health service delivery, including mobile medical units for emergency response and enhancing in IDP camps and spontaneous settlements; to build up the partnerships with all available health service providers (public and private) aimed to strengthen and improve the emergency referral system to access the secondary and limited tertiary health care services in Ar Raqqa and/or nearby Al Hassakeh governorate.
- Plans to develop chemical preparedness and response actions in Ar Raqqa through HQ provided expert support on Operational Readiness, Country Health Emergency Preparedness are also underway
- Following the approval of the Government of the Syria for the UN to transport humanitarian aid from Rif Damascus, Aleppo and Homs to Al-Hassakeh and Qamishli, WHO is developing a plan (including details of types and quantities of health supplies; frequency of shipments; etc.) of proposed deliveries by road to Qamishli with the focus on the response with standard kits. The response with health supplies is planned to be provided directly and immediately to various health partners and private service providers on the ground inside Ar Raqqa governorate.

Partnerships

- New health actors are scaling up their support in the area with three more national and INGOs planning to start/expand their activities to Ar-Raqqa governorate.
- Meanwhile, the health sector continues to seek available and remaining private health service providers (clinics, polyclinics, labs, hospitals) inside Ar Raqqa governorate (as being a potential substantial layer of available workforce on the ground which can be fully reactivated once receiving the necessary support). The sector is also trying to identify grass-root organizations, medical unions, civil society entities and/or any other structures that existed inside Ar Raqqa governorate during the period when access was granted from Turkey to capitalize on their knowledge.



Response:

WASH partners continue to respond to water and sanitation needs in various IDP locations:

Mabrouka Camp (estimated 3,500 IDPs): water trucking continues with 75,000 liter/day being provided at the site. Latrines cleaning with 6 workers is also on-going. Long term WASH facilities construction has started with 100 concrete toilets and 100 concrete showers; the installation of 25 water tanks of 1m³ and 25 water tanks of 2m³ and 8,000 meters of sewage system network is planned.

Ein Issa Camp (estimated 5,000 IDPs): water provision by INGO continues through the establishment of water tanks. The water network is providing 100m³ of water per day sufficient for a population of up to 7,000 people (40 liters per person per day). Long term WASH facilities' construction has also started with the installation of 100

concrete toilets and 100 concrete showers. The network associated with the camp will be finalized within the next week (related to standing tanks connected to laid pipe line). As the camp is being extended with 200 tents (from the 650 existing tents inside the main camp), the number of IDPs in the camp will be monitored closely to ensure sufficient services are available for a potentially growing population. An INGO is examining an existing borehole within the camp setting to expand water provision.

Al Qata Camp (estimated 110 IDPs families), displaced in 6 schools and 2 mosques); 20 water tanks (1m3); 135 WASH kits and 24 family hygiene kits have been distributed so far. Water trucking will commence within the week.

Karama (40,000 IDPs): water trucking continues with 600,000 liters of water being provided per day. WASH supplies were distributed to 8,800 families as follows:

- 3,406 family household kits distributed in Karamah/Al-Karama district/Raqqa to 17,030 IDPs.
- 2,987 family household kits distributed in Hammarat/Al-Karama district/Raqqa to 14,935 IDPs.
- 822 family household kits distributed in Jadidah /Al-Karama district/Raqqa to 4,110 IDPs.
- 678 family household kits distributed in Ghassaniah / Al-Karama district/Raqqa to 3,390 IDPs.
- 907 family household kits distributed in Hows / Al-Karama district/Raqqa to 4,535 IDPs.

IDPs in the camp have started constructing their own latrines using basic materials, basically pit latrines connected to a small pit where they cover it every time when it is filled. Around 70-80 per cent is using their own latrines and an average of 6-10 families are using one latrine. Next week, a technical facilitator and monitoring team will be sent to Karama for a technical assessment of the water network and to facilitate hygiene awareness.



Shelter and NFIs

Response:

NFI/shelter partners continued to provide support to IDPs in various sites/camps:

Mabroka: HCR has almost completed the road construction; the construction of both concrete communal kitchens and tented communal kitchens have reached 75 per cent progress; camp lighting work is 96 per cent complete.

Ein Issa: Site preparation works have been completed by HCR. 32 communal kitchens are being constructed, with 85 per cent completion. To date, 911 tents have been relocated to the constructed site and erected according to UNHCR design. Rehabilitation of the existing fence and camp lighting are both 70-75 per cent complete. 1,150 NFI Kits were distributed. Needs are now met according to camp management.

Karama: 500 tents have been distributed to date as well as 100 NFI kits; plans are underway for a further distribution by HCR.

Tabqa: 540 NFI Kits, 641 NFI Kits, 2,660 hygiene kits plus 1,560 jerry can kits were distributed in Tabqa, Juniyeh, Mahmoudli and Twayhina. SNFI and hygiene kits needs are met in Twayhina, and NFI / hygiene kits needs in Tabqa are covered by 3 INGOs with ongoing registration of IDPs and distributions.

Tell Abiad: 200 New Arrival NFI Kits and 269 Hygiene Kits were distributed in different villages.

The sector is further registering IDPs for NFI distributions in villages 15km North of Raqqa.

The sector has over 2,000 SNFI Kits, 600 Kitchen sets and 11,000 Hygiene Kits in stock. 7,000 Lightweight emergency tents for people on the move; 5,000 Hygiene Kits and 16,500 jerry cans are in the pipeline



Education

As part of multi-sectoral humanitarian response, UNICEF and the Al Birr wa Al Ihsan NGO continue to provide school bags and stationery to school age IDP children in Al- Thawrah sub-district, a part of which became accessible recently. From the beginning of the intervention in April to date, a total of 26,660 school-age IDP/returnee children (13,076 boys 13,584 girls) have benefited from the support in the sub-districts of Tell Abiad, Suluk, Ein Issa, Jurneyeh, and Al- Thawrah of Ar-Raqqa as well as Menbij of Aleppo. The partnership agreement is being renewed to continue responding to education needs of displaced/returnee school age children throughout the year 2017.

In Mabrouka IDP camp in Al Hasakeh governorate, temporary learning spaces, to which UNICEF has contributed 3 tents, are now erected. Recruitment and training of facilitators is underway. At these learning spaces, approximately 1,000 children on transit ranging from days to weeks will benefit from education in emergency activities that will be provided by a cross border INGO partner.



Logistics

The Damascus-Qamishli airlift operation continued operating at full capacity, conducting two flights a day, six days a week. Around 1,018 m³ of urgently needed food, education, and shelter commodities have been airlifted to Qamishli between 15 and 21 June. As a result of the reopening of the land access to reach Qamishli, the logistic cluster announced on 21 June that the air-bridge from Damascus to Qamishli will be phased out after end of the current contract. The last airlift occurred on Saturday 24 June 2017.

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