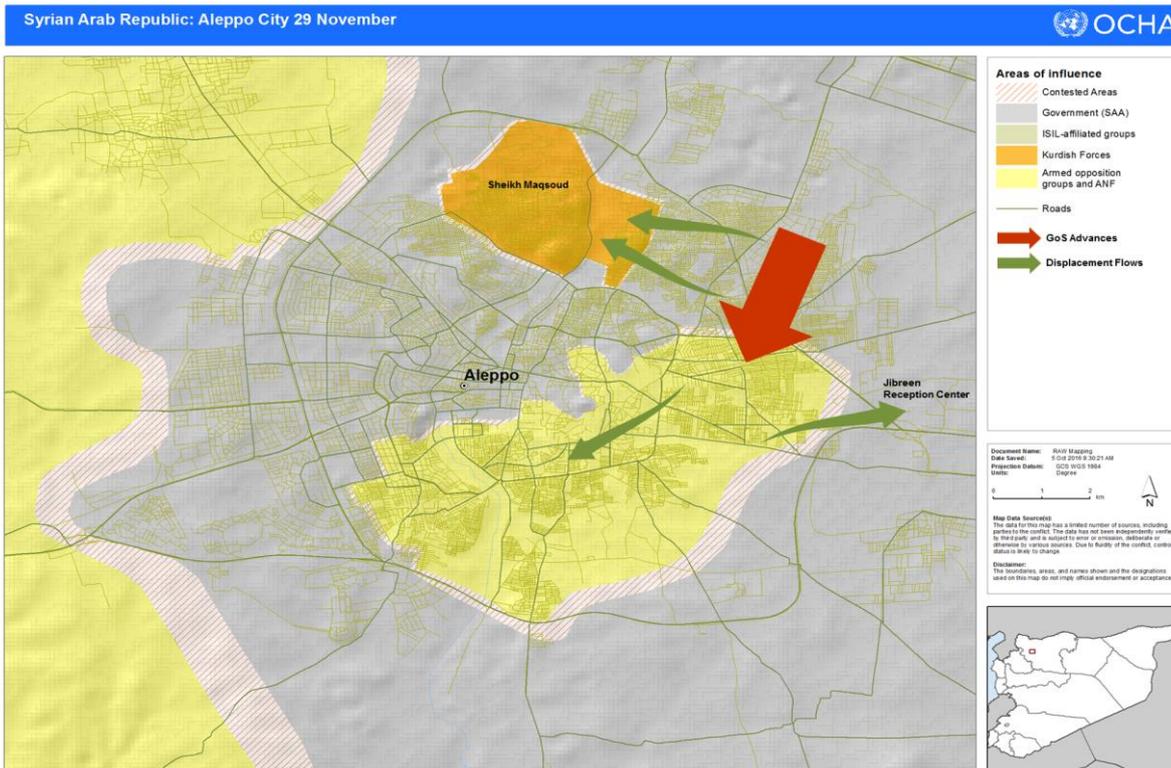


This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued on 1 December 2016. It covers the period from 24 November to 30 November 2016. The next SitRep will be issued on 3 December 2016.

## Highlights

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- **Hostilities intensified significantly since 24 November, resulting in the displacement of an estimated 31,500 people within Aleppo city and a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the remaining besieged neighborhoods.**
- **The Government of Syria (GoS) regained control of several neighborhoods and civilian infrastructure in East Aleppo, including the Suleiman Al-Halabi water station. Syrian media reported that the rehabilitation of water power installations is on-going.**
- **Reports have emerged of detention of some IDPs crossing into GoS held areas, while 45 civilians were reportedly killed by shelling on 30 November as they attempted to cross into West Aleppo.**
- **Humanitarian actors are delivering a comprehensive response to the needs of the newly displaced in all areas they can access, and stand ready to assist civilians in besieged east Aleppo whenever access will be granted.**
- **With the onset of winter, insufficient and inadequate shelter space is currently the biggest concern for humanitarian actors. In addition, the need for more food distribution, particularly hot meals, and ready to eat meals, addressing health concerns, especially among children, and increased protection requirements have been noted.**
- **Additional WASH services, particularly the provision of WASH units, and winterization items are urgently needed in the IDP reception areas.**
- **According to the Syrian Department of Health, from 23 till 29 November, 26 people (including 9 women and 9 children) were killed and 279 injured as a result of indiscriminate shelling on Western Aleppo.**
- **Of those who had fled, at least 200 patients have been referred to hospitals for further treatment.**



## Situation Overview

The regained control by Government forces of the northern neighborhoods of east Aleppo (i.e. Masaken Hanano, Al-Entharat, Jabal Al-Badro, Al-Sheikh Najjar, Bustan Al-Basha, Al-Sakhour, Haydariyeh, Sheikh Khader, Sheikh Fares, Al-Basel, Al-Hellok) between 24 and 30 November has prompted the displacement of an estimated 31,500 people to multiple locations:

- Some 18,000 individuals were displaced to Jibreen in the eastern part of Aleppo, under GoS control.
- Some 8,500 individuals were displaced to Sheikh Maqsoud, inhabited and controlled by a Kurdish population majority.
- Some 5,000 individuals were displaced within besieged east Aleppo.

According to UN estimates, 30,000 to 40,000 people lived in areas taken by Government forces over the last days in north-east Aleppo. A UN mission to the recently retaken neighborhood of Masakin Hanano on 29 November found the area empty of civilians.

An estimated 8,500 people fled to the neighbourhood of Sheikh Maqsoud. Meanwhile, up to 18,000 people fled eastern Aleppo to western parts of the city. Among them, 8,000 people are accommodated in the Jibreen collective centre, another 3,000 in the neighbouring cotton factory, and the rest with family members.

Reports have emerged that some people trying to cross into West Aleppo have been shot at, resulting in deaths and injuries. On 30 November, local sources reported the death of 45 people from shelling in the Jub Al-Quby neighbourhood of east Aleppo. These people were reportedly on their way to the Al-Sha'ar neighbourhood to attempt to cross into GoS-held territories. Reports indicate that 15 women and 15 children were among the dead. Another incident was reported on 29 November when airstrikes reportedly killed 25 people in the Bab Al-Nayrab neighbourhood. As civilians have no means of transportation other than walking puts them at great risk of death and injury as long as indiscriminate shelling and airstrikes continue.

There are reports that some men and boys have been detained when crossing while some other IDPs reported that they had their documents confiscated upon crossing into GoS held territory, and that NSAGs have sought to prevent civilians from leaving Eastern Aleppo.

Those who passed into GoS-controlled areas were brought by bus to Jibreen for screening and after that accommodated in pre-existing shelters, a makeshift IDP shelter in a cotton factory (Al-Mahalej), or with family members and acquaintances living in west Aleppo.

Some 8,000 IDPs are accommodated in safe and previously rehabilitated shelter units in Jibreen; however, the units are now occupied at maximum capacity. The UN is currently seeking GoS approval to dispatch tents to the site to accommodate additional IDP families. As of 29 November, the GoS authorities made the Mahalej cotton factory in Jibreen available to IDPs, but the site is not yet prepared to serve as a shelter. The cotton factory, initially housing some 10,000 IDPs, currently accommodates an estimated 3,000 following heavy rains. Once properly equipped, the cotton factory has the capacity to accommodate 15,000. All other IDPs are accommodated with family or relatives. The cotton factory, however, urgently needs to be winterized, properly cleaned and separated by partitions or setup as a tented site to serve as an adequate shelter facility. As a rapid response, the UN suggests erecting tents inside the cotton fabric and discussions are ongoing with authorities in this regard. On 30 November reports emerged of newly arrived families leaving the site, unwilling to settle under the current circumstances in Jibreen. Consequently, the Governor of Aleppo has instructed new arrivals to be redirected to Hanano (one of the neighborhoods recently retaken) starting 1 December.

In the interim, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and local partners supported by the UN are providing NFIs, nutrition supplies, such as Plumpy Doz, and hot meals through a collective kitchen that is run by a local WFP partner to all those displaced in collective shelters. Furthermore, mobile clinics and medical teams have been dispatched to respond to the medical needs of the new arrivals. For example, all people in Jibreen and the cotton factory are receiving hot meals. In addition, 125,000 WASH items (i.e. hygiene materials etc.), 11,000 winter clothing kits have been distributed to date and preventive nutritional treatment was provided to 1,400 children under 5.

The 18,000 newly displaced individuals from East Aleppo have joined some 32,000 people displaced in July/August 2016 from the 1070 and Riyadh Complexes in West Aleppo, and 24,000 people, displaced in November 2016 from Muniyan, Dahiet Al-Asaad, New Aleppo, the 3,000 Apartments area and Hamdaniyeh in West Aleppo. The total estimated number of IDPs in West Aleppo has now reached 400,000. An estimated 77,000 of them reside in unfinished buildings or collective shelters.

In Sheikh Maqsoud, the local SARC branch has registered 8,500 IDPs who are currently hosted across four different collective shelters. SARC also distributed assistance to all newly displaced individuals, including food rations and NFIs. A more robust response is needed through the provision of hot meals and protection services. Reportedly, IDPs who were displaced to Sheikh Maqsoud underwent very thorough screening processes by both Kurdish and GoS authorities.

Little to no assistance could be extended to the 5,000 IDPs who were displaced within East Aleppo where the ability of humanitarian actors to respond is severely limited by lack of access with resources inside East Aleppo nearly depleted following almost 5 months without humanitarian deliveries. Medical facilities have mostly shut down with only a few operating at absolute minimum capacity. Following the GoS takeover of Al-Sakhour neighborhood, only one hospital with very limited trauma treatment capacity remains available. Sources inside East Aleppo indicate that with fuel for ambulances running low, some wounded individuals are rushed to the medical facilities on vegetable carriages. WHO's partners have identified 400 cases in Eastern Aleppo requiring urgent medical evacuations.

On 28 November, Suleiman al-Halabi pumping station, which pumps to both Eastern and Western Aleppo downtown and Tishreen sub-stations, has come under GoS control. As per initial reports, the pumping station's essential equipment remained intact and had resumed normal operations with UNICEF-provided fuel, benefiting approximately 1.2 million people in West Aleppo and parts of East Aleppo. Bab al Nairab pumping station is working via electricity, feeding East Aleppo.

According to the Department of Health, from 23 till 29 November, 26 people (including 9 women and 9 children) were killed and 279 injured as a result of indiscriminate shelling on Western Aleppo.

## Humanitarian Response

*Humanitarian partners (UN, International and National NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent movement) continue to respond to the increasing identified needs of people displaced due to the intense fighting in the northern part of eastern Aleppo. The response, coordinated through the sectors and the UN Hub in Aleppo, focuses on addressing all needs everywhere access is possible.*

Following the relocation of non-essential national and international staff due to a direct attack on the UN office in early November, the UN decided to redeploy staff back to Aleppo to increase the team's capacity to respond to growing needs. The concerned staff are deploying back to Aleppo on 1 December, together with an inter-agency team led by the Syria Humanitarian Coordinator.

On 29 November, an inter-agency mission traveled to Jibreen to assess the needs of the recently displaced in West Aleppo and to identify any gaps in the current response efforts. The following day, on 30 November, an inter-agency mission traveled to Hanano to assess the state of buildings and their suitability to serve as shelter to the displaced.

In West Aleppo, the GoS is working with SARC and local NGOs to extend humanitarian assistance to the displaced. The UN team in Aleppo is closely coordinating with the Office of the Governor, SARC and its local partner NGOs.

In Sheikh Maqsood, the local SARC branch is distributing assistance to all newly displaced individuals, including food rations and NFIs.



### Protection and Community Services

#### Key figures

- Estimates from latest field assessment by protection partners in Jibreen and Mahalej (Cotton Factory) indicate 50-60 per cent of IDPs are children, and 70 per cent of the total population is female.

#### Needs and Response

- Civil documentation issues are widespread across the displaced population (initial estimates are that they exist in 25 per cent of households). In this connection, two UNHCR partners are carrying out needs assessments and providing legal assistance in Jibreen to address civil documentation matters (including birth and marriage registrations and personal identification documents).
- Family separation remains a challenge. Several children were reunited with family on site by one UNHCR partner.
- There is a high demand for psychosocial support (PSS) services. Two UNHCR partners deployed teams providing PSS activities for 50 women and 92 children. Recreational activities for 300 children were also organized.

- Deteriorating living conditions and lack or inadequate access to basic services are significantly affecting the psychosocial wellbeing of women and children. Child protection actors have identified that interruption of normal activities, lack of space and privacy, having to take on the role of adults, family separation, loss of education and possible neglect are main child protection concerns at this moment. Bad weather significantly affects IDPs as well as project activities. To date, UNICEF partners have reached over a total of 2,000 children with psychosocial support and 500 children and 300 adults with risk education. Nearly 2,000 families with children were assessed by child protection teams; nearly 50 children identified as in need for additional support. Moreover, UNICEF partners have identified 53 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and provided with emergency care within the community. Also, 40 children with disabilities have been identified and referred for medical, legal and relief services. Comprehensive assessment is taking place to address further needs of those children. There are concerns about severe protection risks related to population displaced in locations which recently exposed to significant military activities, in case GoS decides to relocate some of the IDPs coming from Eastern Aleppo to 1070 project area, Ryadah and other areas recently under conflict.
- Protection services and activities have been limited partially due to a lack of dedicated spaces available. UNHCR and UNICEF and partners were assigned four halls in which PSS activities can now be carried out.
- PSS teams from two UNHCR partners observed widespread, aggressive behavior on the part of children. Recreational and PSS activities, as well as awareness activities, planned to be expanded in the coming days.
- The lack of site management and insufficient site infrastructure (poor lighting and absence of WASH facilities) pose additional protection risks, especially in the evening.

#### Gaps and Constraints

- Difficult to assist individual cases due to frequent changes in the population through departures and new arrivals.
- Additional space for dedicated services are still needed.
- Limited capacity to support children and adults with disabilities, especially with assistive devices.
- Limited capacity to provide interim care for UASC
- Limited human resources (professional) to respond larger child protection need

#### Coordination

- Child Protection Working Group met on Nov 29, 2016, and developed a sub-sectoral plan to respond to a case load of 20,000 children within next two weeks.



#### Needs and Response

- As the sector lead the WHO Aleppo hub coordinates with the Department of Health (DoH) and SARC medical mobile teams and ambulatory services, and national NGOs on how best to respond to the medical needs on the ground. Health sector teams visited the 1070 project, the Jibreen area, and other temporary shelters to conduct needs assessments on the ground.
- SARC conducted medical evacuations for seven cases to the public hospitals, including evacuations for three urgent patients. DoH evacuated three additional cases, also to public hospitals in West Aleppo. Reports have emerged that more injured and dead individuals were evacuated by SARC to locations in West Aleppo.

- DoH and SARC ambulatory services and mobile teams, vaccination and nutrition surveillance teams are all rolled out. SARC Aleppo has dispatched two mobile medical teams and first aid squads. SARC first aiders are performing triage to determine priorities.
- WHO-supported mobile clinics are providing health services to IDPs through WHO's national NGO partner Al Ihsan. Additionally, 15 WHO-supported Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities operated by four national NGOs are ready to meet health needs of the newly displaced. The PHCs will provide medical consultations, lab tests, x-ray services, medicines and referrals for other types of medical interventions. As per SARC HQ request, WHO prepared a shipment of lifesaving and life-sustaining medicines for the Aleppo response.
- Two UNICEF-supported mobile health teams are allocated to respond to the health needs of IDPs in the Jibreen area and other temporary IDPs shelters through Al-Ihsan and PRCS. One UNICEF-supported PHC center, consistent of a pediatric and a maternal care clinic, is functioning and ready to support IDPs in the Almshatia area through Al-Ihsan NGO. UNICEF, in coordination with its local partners Al-Ihsan, Al-Taalouf, SFPA, and PRCS, supports eleven fixed PHC centers and four mobile teams in the city and rural Aleppo.
- One UNICEF-supported PHC center consisted of pediatric and maternal care clinics is still functioning and support IDPs within eastern Aleppo city in Almshatia area. Health services are consultations, provision needed medicine, labs, radiology and lifesaving intervention (e. hospitalization) as well as health education are provided. Beneficiaries are 1000 children and 1300 Child Bearing Age (CBA) women per month.
- UNICEF supports 11 fixed PHC centers and four mobile teams in the city and rural Aleppo stand ready to meet the health needs of IDP children and women. Health services provided include consultations, the provision of medicines, labs, radiology and lifesaving intervention (i.e. hospitalization) as well as health education.
- UNFPA Syria, in collaboration with its local partner SFPA, supported the Displaced People from East Aleppo, provides health services, including reproductive health services and psychosocial support to an affected population with a particular focus on women, young girls and children through two mobile medical teams. UNFPA is also supporting an additional SARC mobile health unit, providing health services and medicines to IDPs.
- Through its national partner Taaluf, UNHCR Syria is providing PHC services in two health centers, the Akramia polyclinic, and University dormitories. Additionally, UNHCR supports the Azezia polyclinic which is run by SARC. All health facilities stand ready to serve the health needs of the newly displacement. Also, the medical points in the community centers of Namaa, Martini, Jabrieh and Salahuddeen are available to provide PHC services and essential medicines to the IDPs. Through its local partner Yadan Bi Yad, UNHCR supports the disabled and people with special needs.
- Three additional fixed Primary Health Care Centers (PHC) are available to the IDPs.
- UNICEF, in coordination with Aleppo University Hospital, is doing light rehabilitation to the only free-of-charge pediatric ward in Aleppo to serve IDPs children and the host community.
- In close coordination with the DoH, UNICEF is implementing a three-day immunization campaign among the newly displaced. The campaign began on 29 November and is targeting newly displaced children and women.
- UNICEF has released to partners five kit diarrheal kits, 50 midwifery kits and five inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHK) kits to partner for immediate use.

### Gaps and Constraints

- No gaps: WHO and health partners have sufficient supplies to support up to 80,000 displaced people for immediate response and up to 200,000 for mid-term response through its supported fixed PHC centers, mobile teams and lifesaving interventions in supported hospitals.

## Coordination

- Health sector partners continue to closely coordinate with the DoH/SARC ambulatory services and medical mobile teams and national NGOs as to how best to respond to the IDP influx.



## Food Security and Agriculture

### Needs and Response

- WFP is providing bread for all the displaced families in Jibreen.
- WFP and ICRC are supporting the public kitchen in Jibreen with various items in order for the facility to provide meals to the registered IDPs.

### Gaps and Constraints

- No gaps: WFP has 23,900 food rations available to cover 119,500 people for one month. Additional supplies, if needed, can be dispatched from Homs.

### Coordination

- The sector is active at the national level and has a focal point system at sub-national hub level. The sector is thus able to convene meetings (including bi-lateral discussions), as necessary.



## Nutrition

### Needs and Response

- UNICEF conducted a quick nutrition assessment at the Jibreen IDP site. Samples were taken randomly, and the results came as the following:
  - Out of 217 under five children screened for malnutrition through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference MUAC assessment, 15 moderate acute malnourished cases and nine severely acute malnourished cases were identified. This means that the total percentage of acute malnutrition (GAM) is around 11%.
  - Out of 67 pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition through MUAC assessment, 11 moderate acute malnourished cases were identified. This means that the percentage 16.4%.
- The immediate UNICEF intervention was as following:
  - Community Management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) Oral rehydration Solutions ORSs: UNICEF is conducting door to door screening for U5 children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) and distributing ready to use preventive items and referring SAM and MAM cases to treatment centers. From 24 to 30 November, 553 Under 5 (U5) and 157 PLWs were screened, 1404 U5 beneficiaries were provided with High Energy Biscuits and fortified spread.
  - Nutrition treatment centers (Supplementary Feeding Programme/Outpatient Treatment Programme): there will be at least one per location even if they are mobile teams. From 24 to 30 November, 34 MAM cases and 16 of SAM cases started to get appropriate treatments. 45 MAM cases in PLWs started to get appropriate treatments.
  - Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) consolders to provide infant and young children feeding education. 160 CBA women are reached by individual consultations during the last three days.

## Gaps and Constraints

- UNICEF has supplies in Aleppo available for 80,000 people. In addition, supplies can be dispatched from Homs. UNICEF supplies include HEB, P Doz, MMN, P. nut, MUAC strips, scales of weight and height.

## Coordination

- Ad-hoc meetings are conducted to coordinate nutrition activities to fill the gaps and not to duplicate the services as per needed.



## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

### Needs and Response

- On 28 November, Suleiman al-Halabi pumping station, which pumps water to both Eastern and Western Aleppo downtown and Tishreen sub-stations, has come under GoS control. As per initial reports, the pumping station's essential equipment remained intact and had resumed normal operations with UNICEF-provided fuel, benefiting approximately 1.2 million people in West and parts of East Aleppo..
- Bab al Nairab pumping station is working via electricity, feeding East Aleppo
- UNICEF continues to support to IDPs in shelters, host communities and 120 schools with water trucking at a rate of 5 million liters per day.
- UNICEF, through SARC, provided ten water storage tanks with capacity of 5,000 liter each for Jibreen shelter.
- UNICEF began the installation/replacement of seven damaged water tanks (capacity 70,000 and 45,000 liter) in AlRiyadah and Tishreen shelter in Alhamdanya area. As of 30 November, four tanks have been fully repaired and repair works for an additional three is in progress.
- Following an assessment trip to the Hanano area, UNICEF will install five tanks with a capacity of 45,000 liters and 20 tanks with capacity of 5,000 liter in the area for the new proposed collective shelter facilities. If necessary, UNICEF also stands ready to provide water trucking.
- UNDP, through the Aleppo Water Board, is funding labors operating wells in Aleppo.
- UNICEF provided six prefabricated latrine units (twelve units + twelve bathing spaces) to the Jibreen shelters, which have already been delivered and are ready for use.
- On 29 November, UNICEF, through SARC, began to provide family hygiene kits to 2,500 families.
- Through five local NGO partners, UNICEF is distributing a variety of WASH articles (27,700 family hygiene kits, 10,000 soap bars, 7,000 cartons of sanitary napkins for women, 15,000 bags washing powder, 20,000 carton of diapers), benefiting almost 40,000 displaced families.
- UNICEF, in collaboration with DoLA, will provide four to five solid wastes containers. At the same time, UNDP, through Aleppo Municipality, has allocated 70-80 workers to manage solid waste collection in the Jibreen area.
- UNHABITAT, though Aleppo NNGO, is working to collect and remove the debris in 1070, Khaldie and Menian using heavy machinery to facilitate IDP returns to the afore mentioned areas. In the same areas, UNDP, through Aleppo Municipality, has allocated 300 workers to manage solid waste collection and removal. An additional 200 workers have been allocated to Ashrafie to remove waste and prepare the Golden City Mall to receive new IDPs.

### Gaps and Constraints

- At present, existing latrines in Jibreen shelter are only sufficient for approximately 1,000-2,000 Individuals. Total of 10,000 to 11,000 people is currently not being served.

### Coordination

- The WASH sector organized a short consultative meeting on 30 November with key sector partners (UNICEF, SARC ICRC, Oxfam, ACF, PU and OCHA) to explore possibilities as to how best to address immediate gaps.



### Shelter and Non-Food Items

- The total capacity of the shelter facilities in Jibreen is 1,000 families (5,000 individuals). Currently, 8,000 people are staying in the facility, with each family being accommodated separately. The area, which had been previously rehabilitated by the UN and its partners, consists of three zones, with Zone 1 and 2 operating at full capacity. However, in Zone 2 a further 134 units remain to be rehabilitated that could host additional IDPs. UNHCR and its local partner Syria Trust are currently rehabilitating 76 units in Zone 2, sufficient to house 830 IDPs. Zone 3 is not rehabilitated and consists of skeleton buildings (industrial halls) without a roof, although the structure is safe. The sector is currently assessing the number of halls and the approximate number of IDPs that could be accommodated here. If chosen as a location to house IDPs the facility would require tents in the short term until heavier rehabilitation (roof, closure and partition walls) can take place.
- As of 29 November, the GoS authorities made a cotton factory in Jibreen available to IDPs. However, the site is not yet prepared to serve as a shelter. The cotton factory, initially housing some 10,000 IDPs, currently accommodates an estimated 3,000 following heavy rains. Once properly equipped, the cotton factory has the capacity to accommodate 15,000. The cotton factory, however, urgently needs to be winterized, properly cleaned and separated by partitions in order to serve as an adequate shelter facility. As a rapid response, the UN suggests erecting tents inside the cotton factory for which government approval is required. In the interim, local NGOs and UN partners have provided plastic sheets to spread on the floors as well as blankets, mattress, chargeable lights, candles, and hygiene kits. Again, on 29 November, SARC has distributed NFIs for 13,500 IDPs in Jibreen and the cotton factory facility, including plastic sheeting and blankets.
- Regarding the predisposition of tents, SARC has 200 in stock in Aleppo, UNHCR has 220 shelter kits in Aleppo via its local partner Al Talouf, and 1,000 new shelter kits are scheduled to be ready for Aleppo end of December (and 4,000 are in the pipeline and could be used if necessary). Additionally, UNHCR has 300 tents in Homs that could be mobilized to Aleppo, and potentially more tents from Damascus if necessary. Most shelter materials can be purchased in the local markets if a rapid response is needed. This may not be the case for a large number of IDPs, however, in such case material could be bought in neighboring cities.
- The sector is currently looking into the areas where shelter projects will be launched and concluded that suitable areas have to be cleaned from rubble and potential remnants of explosives to be considered safe areas. Inter-sector coordination is needed to ensure basic services such as running water, sanitation, sewage removal, and electricity are provided.
- The sector partner DRC is planning to rehabilitate the remaining 166 in Jibreen (zone 1 and 2) for 830 IDPs and to rehabilitate 176 rooms in Railway Station. The necessary approvals have already been obtained. Additionally, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) are assessing the engineering building that could provide 140 rooms, with sufficient room to host 700 IDPs.
- The sector partner SSSD is planning to upgrade the unfinished building Al Sheikh Taha which will provide living space for 575 IDP.
- SARC started the distribution of UNICEF, IOM and ICRC-provided winter clothes to children from their stocks. In addition, UNICEF prepositioned 9,000 winter clothes kits with partners for immediate distribution.

- SARC has installed three to four water tanks and portable toilets in the cotton factory facility.
- As of 30 November, UNICEF has distributed 500 Hygiene Kits, covering 2,500 persons and also plans to distribute 11,744 blankets in Jibreen Areas in coming days.
- UNICEF has distributed 11,678 winter clothing kits (jackets, shoes, trousers, gloves, wooly hats), and has plans to distribute additional 16,603 winter clothing kits in Jibreen areas in coming days.
- As of 29 November, UNHCR has assisted 372 families (1,860 individuals) with NFIs.
- As of 30 November, the NFI sector has the following NFI stock available in Aleppo
  - Blankets: 12,744 (11,744 with UNICEF and 1,000 with ONG Rescate Syria)
  - Hygiene Kits: 23,500 (10,000 with UNICEF, 10,000 with DRC and 3,500 with Oxfam)
  - Winter Clothing Kits: 16,603 with UNICEF
- IOM is planning to distribute the below items in collective shelters in Jibreen as a response to the displacement.
  - 12,500 mattresses
  - 17,775 blankets
  - 2,500 plastic mats
  - 3,915 winter clothing kits
  - 4,400 hygiene kits
  - 2,600 hygiene kits
- Before this current crisis, UNICEF planned to deliver 100,000 clothes kits and 20,000 blankets to Aleppo as part of UNICEF winterization plan, and had two partnership for NFI to distribute the winterization items for the benefit of the most vulnerable children in Aleppo. UNICEF trough partners already distributed 11,678 winter clothes kits in Aleppo at Jibreen Area for new IDPs from eastern Aleppo.

### Gaps and Constraints

- The cotton factory facility urgently needs to be winterized. Currently, all IDPs are staying in large halls, at a rate of 200 people per hall with women and men separated. As it stands now these halls are not fit to live in, as they are very dirty, and without windows or partitions. Efforts by the GoS to clean the halls, including from rubble and solid waste, are underway.
- A rapid response would be to put tents in the halls. The Governor of Aleppo, however, has refused to erect a camp outside the halls on the vast open space available in front of the hall, as was proposed by partners. Alternatively, there seems to be between 25-35 halls that might be able to accommodate each approximately 40 family tents although this remains to be confirmed. Another solution would be to rehabilitate the facility by opening windows and creating partition walls which could be done with light materials.
- The buildings in 1070 and Ryadah Housing complexes (unfinished residential areas where 31,600 IDPs lived until their displacement in July/ August) are heavily damaged or will require considerable work over a period of at least 2 to 3 months. Approximately 30 percent of 1070 is destroyed beyond repair, leaving only 700 apartments that could be rehabilitated to accommodate about 1,400 families. Similarly, about 50 percent of Riyadah is destroyed, leaving only 1,500 units which could be rehabilitated to accommodate 1,500 families. Both areas are full of debris, and remnants of mortar shelling are visible. Remaining unfinished buildings could be rapidly rehabilitated with shelter kits to accommodate IDPs, but only after the areas have been cleaned from potential explosives and debris, and critical structure has been properly demolished. In the 1070 area, the Governorate has begun such work but not yet in Riyadah.

- Gaps remain in the availability of winterization items, for example, heaters, winter clothes, and sleeping bags. UNHCR has sufficient NFIs, diapers and winter clothing for 45,000 people. However, additional supplies might have to be dispatched from Homs.

## Coordination

- The Shelter sector is in discussion with MoLA and the Governorate to identify potential shelter spaces in public or unfinished buildings.



## Education

### Key figures

Based on UNICEF assessment in Jebreen IDP center:

- There are about 2,800 children in need of education support.
- Most children have not attended any class since 3-5 years.
- There are some children who were attending education classes supported by the opposition but on irregular bases.
- Children have no education documents that prove their completion of school's grades.
- There is a significant number of children with disabilities observed.

### Needs and Response

- The area of displacement, in general, has no capacity to absorb the displaced children in its educational institutions.
- UNICEF is supporting DoE to scale up with Jibreen's school staff and resources to accommodate the new children (mostly will be enrolled in curriculum B programme).
- UNICEF is working with the DoE to establish classrooms in the Cotton Factory and Jibreen to enroll children in curriculum B programmes.
- UNICEF and SSSD are working to immediately establish community learning centers in Jibreen and Mahalej and support out-of-school children with self-learning programmes.
- UNICEF and DoE will provide children, who have been enrolled in Jibreen School, with school bags.

### Gaps and Constraints

- The instability of children and families' situations prevent the immediate response for education needs as the family's priority is for live-saving needs.
- The lack of learning spaces in collective shelters that could accommodate the large number of beneficiaries is a constraint.
- Since most children have not attended any class for 3-5 years, it will be a great challenge to get the children who are between 12-16 years old back to school as they are planning to work to support families.

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