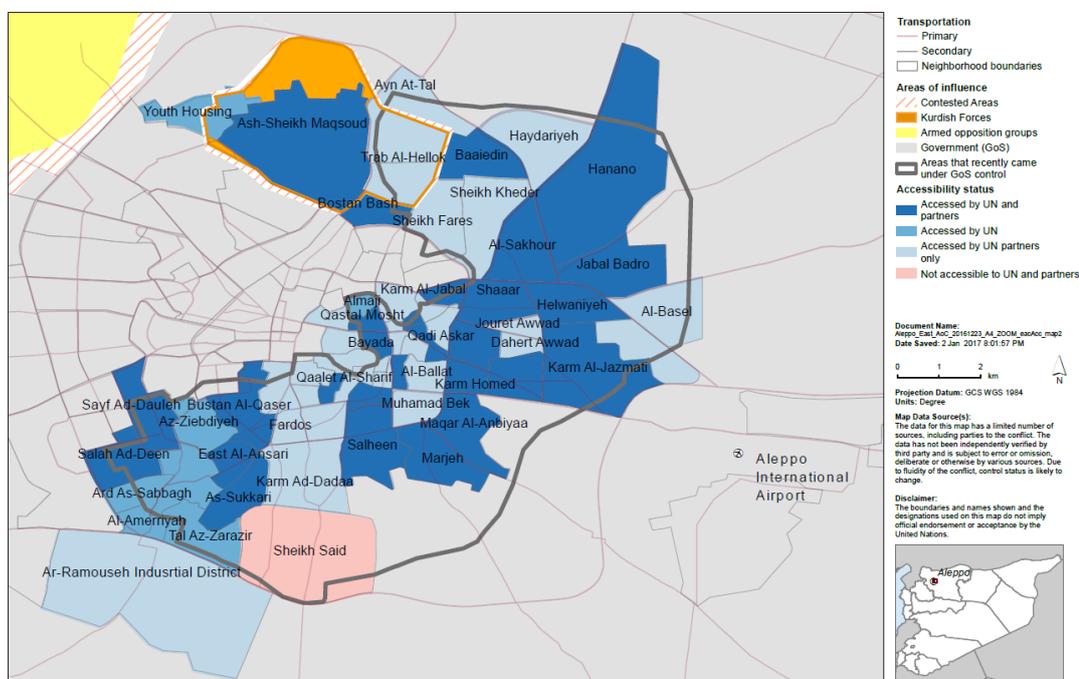




This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 28 December 2016 to 4 January 2017.

## Highlights

- Some 90,500 people from east Aleppo have been registered across Aleppo city, in both eastern and western neighborhoods. The over-whelming majority of them reside in houses, while 4,250 remain in the Jibreen collective shelter.
- Following the closure of Mahalej transit site on 25 December, some 750 IDPs were unable to find accommodation in private houses and are now staying in the Jibreen collective shelter.
- As of 29 December, NPM reports that 30,487 IDPs from east Aleppo city arrived at 154 locations in Idlib and western Aleppo countryside. The vast majority of IDPs from east Aleppo city remain in the western Aleppo countryside and Idlib, and only some families traveled via Afrin to Azaz.
- The UN and its humanitarian partners have been able to access all but one area of East Aleppo city for the assessment of the humanitarian situation and to provide humanitarian assistance. No approval was received to access Sheikh Said.



## Situational Overview

Following the completion on 22 December of the evacuation of over 36,000 people from east Aleppo to non-state armed group-controlled areas in Idlib and rural western Aleppo, an estimated 90,500 people from east Aleppo remain within Aleppo city. Of these, some 47,500 individuals have been registered as residing in east Aleppo, 38,750 people are sheltered in west Aleppo, and 4,250 IDPs remain at the Jibreen collective shelter.

As east Aleppo neighborhoods become increasingly accessible, and should the circumstances permit, more IDP families are expected to return to their homes. To facilitate a safe return, further removals of UXOs and debris are required, as well as the continued assessments of infrastructural stability of buildings in affected neighborhoods. In parallel, the UN and its humanitarian partners are continuing their mine education efforts to further protect civilians from the danger of unexploded remnants of war.

In Aleppo city, the UN and humanitarian partners have accessed all but one area of east Aleppo to assess the situation of the affected civilians and to provide a response to their needs. Needs assessment findings indicate that

health facilities experienced a 50 per cent increase in service demand and are stretched beyond limits. Approximately 600,000 people are still deprived of regular access to water supply, as the Bab Al-Nairab pumping station is currently not functional and Suleiman AlHalabi is only partially functional. Additionally, due to the cold winter temperatures, people require the provision of more warm clothing for both adults and children, in addition to heaters and fuel for heating purposes.

The Mahelej site, which served as the initial reception facility for people moving from east Aleppo to west Aleppo starting from 27 November, remains closed as of 25 December. All residents have since moved on, with most former residents returning to their own houses in east Aleppo, or to alternative accommodation with relatives and acquaintances in west Aleppo. Some 750 IDPs were unable to make alternative arrangements, many of them female-headed households, sick and elderly, or other vulnerable groups, and they remain in the collective shelter in the Jibreen industrial zone.

Only a few hundred people reportedly have travelled via Afrin to Azaz and the northern Aleppo countryside. These people have family links with the region. A few NGOs have moved their staff from Aleppo City to Azaz using this route in anticipation of increasing humanitarian programmes in northern Aleppo. While IDPs are still moving in search of more permanent arrangements, the vast majority have settled in various towns in the western Aleppo countryside.

As of 29 December, NPM reports that 30,487 IDPs from east Aleppo city arrived at 154 locations in Idleb and western Aleppo countryside. This figure remains lower than the ICRC (35,000) and CCCM (36,086) count. There are IDPs moving from Sheikh Maqsood via Afrin to the western Aleppo countryside (or further to Idleb) and also IDPs from east Aleppo city moving to Azaz via Afrin. While exact figures are not readily available, it is estimated to be in the thousands of people moving in either direction over the last weeks. The United Nations are in direct contact with the Afrin authorities in order to facilitate movement of IDPs and NGO staff.

## Humanitarian Response in Aleppo city



### Shelter and NFIs

#### Needs

- The total number of IDPs in the Jibreen collective shelter now amounts to around 4,250 person, including 750 who recently came from Mahalej. These 750 are predominantly women, separated children, the elderly, disabled or sick people. Although shelter conditions in Jibreen are significantly better than those in Mahalej, further shelter inventions are needed.
- No further interventions are required in Mahalej or the Seed Factory, as both facilities no longer shelter IDPs. A field mission to the Mahalej site confirmed that the facility remains completely empty, after most IDPs returned either to their houses in East Aleppo or found shelter with relatives in West Aleppo. Also, the evacuees from Foah and Kafraya that were temporarily hosted in the Seed Factory have since left Aleppo governorate for Homs and Lattakia.
- All neighborhoods of East Aleppo need to be cleaned from debris, reconnected to the water and electricity networks, and houses need to be thoroughly assessed for infrastructural risks and stability.

#### Response

- UNHCR, in cooperation with Talaouf and UNICEF, provides heaters and fire wood to the IDPs sheltered in the Jibreen collective shelter. Around 1,000 heaters were allocated for distribution in Jibreen, of which 400 have been delivered.
- UNHCR also continues to distribute NFIs to vulnerable families and has to date assisted 76,048 IDPs with mattresses, high-thermal blankets, winter clothing kits, kitchen sets, and other NFIs. Additionally, Namaa NGO,

in partnership with UNHCR, distributed 1,000 winter covers for children and adults to IDPs sheltering in Jibreen. As of 27 December, UNICEF provided 5,940 children in East Aleppo with NFIs and another 2,372 blankets to IDPs are returning to their houses in East Aleppo, and in collective shelters in Jibreen. Over 131,960 people benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits supported by DRC, IOM, UNHCR, and UNFPA.

- Emergency stocks are being continuously replenished to enable a response to any influx of as many as 45,000 persons (9,000 families).

### Gaps and constraints

- Further shelter interventions are required for Jibreen in order cope with the influx of IDPs who relocated from Mahalej to Jibreen. All basic facilities, such as toilets, bathrooms, heating system and cooking facilities, require further upgrading. There is a shortage in water supply, and the sewage system is not properly functioning.
- The magnitude of the overall situation requires further mapping of partners involved in the response to avoid duplication and to monitor the distribution of NFIs.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs

- Five critical pumping stations (AlKhafseh, Ayn AlBayda, Bab AlNayrab, Suleiman AlHalabi and Tishreen) are designed to deliver water to all people living in entire Aleppo city. However, approximately 600,000 people are still deprived of regular access to water supply as Bab Al-Nairab is currently not functional and Suleiman AlHalabi is only partially functional. Additionally, all these stations are operating with back-up generators, which require a regular supply of fuel.
- The sewage company in Aleppo is planning to carry out an immediate needs assessment for the maintenance and possible upgrading of the sewage system in East Aleppo.

### Response

- UNICEF continued to supply fuel for the operation of all water pumping stations and over 200 deep wells with back-up power generators. This intervention has contributed to the water supply for over 700,000 people (400,000 people from water networks; 300,000 people from water trucking) across Aleppo city. In addition, UNICEF has helped to maintain water storage tanks in IDP shelters and to carry out repairs to the water network in several locations. Furthermore, over 19,000 IDP families benefitted from family hygiene kits provided by UNICEF, while an additional 11,000 kits are being distributed by local NGOs according to priority criteria. UNFPA and partners distributed 750 hygiene kits, 150 for males and 600 for women in Jibreen shelter, totaling 2,000 distributed to date.
- PU, with SARC, continued water trucking in the Zeid neighborhood, benefitting over 20,000 people with a possibility for further scale-up. PU has also delivered 500 tanks with 500m<sup>3</sup> capacity to the SARC warehouse for installation, as well as 90 latrines.
- With Oxfam support, ten prefab latrines are being installed, and 1,000 water tanks of various capacities will be delivered to increase the storage capacity of water in pre-defined areas. Oxfam has already delivered over 1,609 hygiene kits and the distribution of the remaining 1,891 is ongoing. The installation over 20 caravans (each consist of six toilet and six bathing facilities) with DRC support is currently ongoing in IDP shelters.
- UNDP continued their support for solid waste collection and disposal in Aleppo and is currently expanding into Hanano, and the Suleiman AlHalabi and Bab Al-Nairab pumping stations. In addition, UNDP has committed to deliver 200 containers and repair over 400 containers in Jibreen and Hanano areas within the next two weeks. There are additional plans to expand the debris removal in rural Aleppo and Hanano through the mobilization of over 870 workers. With these interventions, UNDP is reaching approximately 600,000 people.

## Gaps and Constraints

- WASH partners will have to intensify their partnerships and operationalize their commitment on the ground in order to quickly contribute to upgrading, maintaining and sustaining of existing and new WASH facilities/services in areas with a high IDP concentration across Aleppo.



## Response

- Protection and community services, child protection and GBV partners continue to increase their mobile response capacities in all areas of Aleppo city in light of identified needs.
- UNHCR partners are increasing their capacity to address needs related to civil documentation: Partners have mobilized and additional 34 outreach volunteers (legal) to strengthen the capacity to identify cases in need of counselling or assistance; one partner has reinforced its capacity with an additional ten lawyers from other governorates; another partner is in the process of recruiting an additional nine lawyers; one partner has already deployed one mobile legal team and is establishing an additional four. A legal partner received a facilitation letter from the Aleppo governor, enabling them to deliver legal services in a transit site and in neighborhoods in East Aleppo, and to coordinate their work with the Ministry of Interior to support the issuance of civil documentation.
- UNHCR legal partners are keeping record of needs linked to civil documentation in Jibreen, with over 1,000 cases assessed. Needs notably include authentications of marriage, issuance of lost documents, birth registrations, and issuance of family booklets.
- UNICEF and partners have reached 6,084 children and 2,838 adults through a risk education campaign in 19 neighbourhoods recently accessible in East Aleppo, bringing the total reach to 30,475 since the last week of November 2016. A total of 31 more unaccompanied and separated children were identified and supported by UNICEF partners, bringing total number of registered unaccompanied and separated children to 287.
- 2,590 children, including children with disability, benefited from psychosocial and recreational activities provided by UNICEF partners through CFSs and mobile teams. To date, 13,716 children have been reached by UNICEF partners with PSS and recreational activities. In addition, UNICEF partners conducted child protection awareness activities, reaching 767 children and 208 caregivers to ensure proper care and to mitigate child protection risks.
- UNFPA's partner provided GBV awareness raising sessions and vocational training to 246 women in the Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) in the AlRazi neighbourhood (144 women from the IDPs and 102 from the host community), bringing the to date to 1,329. UNFPA partners provided general PSS and case management and referral for four GBV cases in the AlRazi WGSS, totaling 36 beneficiaries to date. General PSS was provided for 44 beneficiaries in Jibreen, AlMidan, and New Aleppo through the partner's mobile teams, totaling 483 beneficiaries.



## Response

- A total of 186,584 bread bundles have been distributed between 28 November to 1 January in the following areas: Jibreen, Mahalej, Hanano, Sheikh Maqsoud, Mshateyah, Tareeq Al Bab, Al Bayyadah, Furqan, Shahba'a, Sakhour, Kallaseh, Miridian, Mogambo, Ibn Khaldoun Hospital and Serian.
- A total of 5,301 Ready to Eat rations have been made available to returnees in East Aleppo, and to IDPs in west Aleppo. Four communal kitchens provide hot meals for 20,700 IDPs in the Jibreen collective shelters, the Old City and Hanano neighborhood on the basis of two meals for each person daily.

## Gaps and Constraints

- Comparing the current caseload with the available stocks (including ongoing activities), there are no immediate gaps. WFP has a contingency stock of 21,800 RTEs inside Aleppo city, sufficient to meet the needs of 109,000 people, as well as food rations for up to 150,000 people. Furthermore, 87 MT of mixed bulk food (pasta, tomato paste, lentils and canned beans) are available that can be used to support the communal kitchens. Additionally, other humanitarian actors indicated to have sufficient stock to support over 20,000 families with food.



## Health

### Needs

- Health facilities have experienced a 50 per cent increase in service demand.
- Destroyed health care infrastructure in East Aleppo requires immediate attention and rehabilitation.

### Response

- Two specialized sub-working groups have been convened, namely the Trauma and Rehabilitation (TaR) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) technical teams. WHO facilitated the opening of a community center to provide MHPSS services for people suffering from psychological distress.
- Three new health supply shipments are being dispatched to Aleppo. Monitoring visits continue to be conducted to key hospitals in Aleppo for follow-up on the treatment of patients coming from East Aleppo and to identify further needs in the provision of health services.
- An additional seven mobile clinics have been activated and twelve mobile teams are providing medical service, including mental health care, to IDPs in collective shelters. In order to address the need of providing care for trauma and neglected wounds, WHO supports a static clinic in the Jibreen collective shelter.
- Static health centers in East Aleppo continue to be supported, as Al-Ihsan NGO has recently activated a health center in the Old City. A total of 24 volunteers from Al Ihsan NGO were supported in improving the hygiene and health status of the mental health patients and elderlies who have been evacuated from Dar Al-Safaa elderly center in East Aleppo to the Ibn Khaldoun mental health hospital.
- Two health projects by Al Taalouf Association and Al Ihsan Charity are being set up through which four PHC centers will be supported in the provision of primary health services.

## Gaps & Constraints

- Health service revitalization throughout East Aleppo city is imperative.



## Nutrition

### Needs

- A total of 11,205 children and 2,680 women were screened for malnutrition. Out of them, 123 children were diagnosed as being severely malnourished, 399 children were moderately malnourished, and 213 mothers were suffering from acute malnutrition.

### Response

- Preventive and therapeutic nutrition support was provided to over 35,961 children under five and pregnant lactating mothers.
- Mobile nutrition teams supported by UNICEF were deployed in East Aleppo city to provide lifesaving nutrition services. The mobile teams are equipped with nutrition supplies for women and children, including supplies for prevention and therapeutic treatment. In addition, three mobile teams in the Jibreen collective shelter are providing nutrition supplements such as High Energy Biscuits and Plumpy Doz.

- Two nutrition trainings for 60 volunteers are ongoing, and the volunteers, once properly trained are scheduled to support teams working in East Aleppo. Regular nutrition services, including preventive and treatment support, are provided in Hanano and the Old City.
- The nutrition sector in Aleppo is regularly replenishing the stocks levels of partners. Currently, nutrition supplies sufficient to support nearly 165,000 individuals for two months are available in UNICEF and UNICEF partner warehouses in Aleppo.

## Education

### Needs

- An estimated 23,000 displaced school-aged children (3-17 years) are in need of education support in Jibreen, Sheikh Maqsoud and East Aleppo, most of whom have been out of school for 2-3 years. The number of school aged children, who left East Aleppo to NSAG-controlled areas, remains unclear.
- A lack of protective learning spaces, loss and destruction of learning materials, and of legal documents, including education certificates, have been identified as critical education needs.

### Response

- An Education Sector meeting was held in Aleppo on 2 January, with representatives of UN agencies, NNGOs, the DoE, and SARC to discuss the scale-up of the education response in Aleppo. A total of 50 schools in East Aleppo will be rehabilitated by the start of the second semester in February. PSS activities complying with the PSS guideline will be implemented in all schools in Aleppo.
- UNICEF is following up closely with the Aleppo DoE with regards of further distribution of the following education supplies delivered last week: school bags for 14,000 children, 584 schools in cartons for 23,360 children for three months, 295 recreational kits for 26,550 children to target internally displaced children.
- UNICEF is monitoring the progress of the approximately 800 children enrolled in five primary schools opened by DoE in Hanano, Bayyada and Mayyasar. UNICEF is following up with SSSD and Fouadi NGOs on the progress of the 390 children registered in Self-learning programme in Jibreen and As-Safira.
- Cumulatively, the Aleppo DoE, UNICEF and NGOs provided education support to approximately 1,100 children and youth through essential teaching learning materials, Early Childhood Education, and alternative education and trained 90 teachers on Curriculum B and active learning.
- UNICEF with the Aleppo DoE are in process of repairing classrooms in 1070 to benefit 400 children.

### Gaps and Constraints

- Displacement sites, particularly in Jibreen, do not have sufficient capacity to provide education services due to the influx of IDP children. The instability of children and families' situations hinder an immediate response for education as the family's priority remain accessing life-saving needs.
- Getting children back to school will be a challenge, as many provide livelihood support to their families. Most children have reportedly been out of school for an average of 3-5 years.
- Cross border partners require additional funds to provide the following prioritized supplies and services: psychosocial support; self-learning programs; catch-up classes, accelerated learning, remedial classes; teacher training; teaching and learning supplies and stationary; textbooks; and temporary learning spaces (with adequate furniture/fixtures, WASH facilitates and three months of heating).

## Early Recovery

### Needs

- The cold weather still adds to the suffering of IDPs residing in the shelters, as power and heating sources are extremely limited.

- Debris collection and removal are prominent needs, as well as rodent and pest control.

### Response

- Throughout the reporting period, 25 workers collected and removed 65 tons of solid waste from AlKaterji neighborhood. Additionally, 50 workers collected and removed 110 tons of solid waste from the airport highway. It is estimated that 650 tons of debris have been removed, since the response began.
- 40 workers removed the rest of debris from Suleiman AlHalabi pumping station and its surroundings. Subsequently, the station is now clean. A total of 3,150 m<sup>3</sup> of debris were removed from the pumping station, main squares, collective shelters and roundabouts in the area.
- Some 12 workers carried out emergency maintenance work for 80m of water network and connected seven buildings to the main water network in East Aleppo (Hanano).
- 115 IDPs workers joined UNDP productive workshops and ongoing basic infrastructure rehabilitation projects.

### Gaps and Constraints

- Technical assessments in the areas of infrastructure and livelihood conditions are needed to ensure suitable comprehensive interventions to meet the huge needs in the affected areas.

## Humanitarian Response in rural Aleppo and Idleb



### Response

- A total of 5,300 individual spaces are available in IDP sites in Idleb and Aleppo Governorates, should IDPs wish to relocate from other temporary or hosting accommodation. 10,000 tents are in the pipeline.



### Shelter and NFIs

### Response

- 18 cluster partners are currently providing assistance, including bedding, mattresses and blankets, winter clothing, dignity kits, heaters, coal and fuel, jerrycans, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, solar lamps, and new arrival kits. The cluster is continuing to coordinate the response to identified gaps, including winter clothing for adults, heaters and fuel. The funding gap for these items is estimated at approximately US \$1.3 million.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Response

- Water trucking increased to cover 18 informal settlements and two communities in Idleb. IDPs sheltered with communities are receiving water via the piped network in the majority of locations, and partners continue to provide hygiene kits, aquatabs and jerrycans where needed. The rehabilitation of old Seijar water station is ongoing. Two organizations are providing diesel, chlorine and infrastructure rehabilitation at informal settlements. Partners have coordinated a comprehensive response for the next three months. No gaps in sanitation have been reported at this point in time.



### Protection

### Response

- The update below summarizes the results of 175 interviews conducted with new IDP arrivals on 20-21 December by four NGO partners. The main risks cited by interviewees were the cold, lack of shelter, lack of livelihood, illness (often tied to the cold), the physical risk of shelling, exploitation, hunger, and fear or

psychological distress. 50 of 175 interviewees (29 per cent) had been separated during the evacuations from their family members and were still looking for them. Fear of sexual violence was tied with loss of family members and lack of privacy in shelter. Interviewees also reported verbal and physical abuse as well as detention by troops and allied militias. Housing, Land and Property rights are also of concern, as IDPs left property behind without ownership or security guarantees.

- The Protection Cluster is providing guidance to partners on HLP, and the Child Protection sub-cluster Family Tracing Task Force is actively coordinating with partners on family tracing and child separation issues. The welcome centers have been closed, but IDPs continue to be sheltered by the local councils and supported by NGO partners in these areas.



## Food Security

### Response

- Cluster partners, including WFP, continue to deliver ready-to-eat rations, mixed food items and cooked meals to IDPs sheltering in Aleppo and Idlib governorates. The need for food continues to be high as support is based on daily consumption. Five partners have prepared cash interventions, and 18 partners have reported adequate ready-to-eat rations stocks for preparedness. There are no major gaps for the moment, however, the situation continues to be closely monitored.



## Health

### Response

- Twenty-six mobile clinics have provided a total of 8,836 consultations at more than 80 locations. To date, 811 people have been admitted to 16 hospitals in rural Western Aleppo and Idlib governorate, which were supported with essential medicines and supplies. More than 156 ambulances were mobilized to Al Soura collection point for patient transportation. Additional funds are required to support the rehabilitation of hospitals, the purchase of equipment, and running costs, estimated at US \$2.3 million.



## Education

### Response

- Thirteen cluster members have prepared a response targeting out of school children (OOSC) preparing at a level of 150 per cent of the estimated Aleppo outflow so that the response can better accommodate other OOSC, and the needs of 18,000 students and 600 teachers/facilitators.
- Additional funds are required to provide the following prioritized supplies and services: Psychosocial Support (PSS) (in coordination with the Child Protection Sub-Cluster), Self-Learning Program (SLP), Catch-up classes, accelerated learning, remedial classes, teacher training, Teaching and learning supplies and stationary, textbooks, and temporary learning spaces (with adequate furniture/fixtures, WASH facilitates and three months of heating). The funds required to support this response are estimated at US \$3.6 million.

#### 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 their homes, 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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