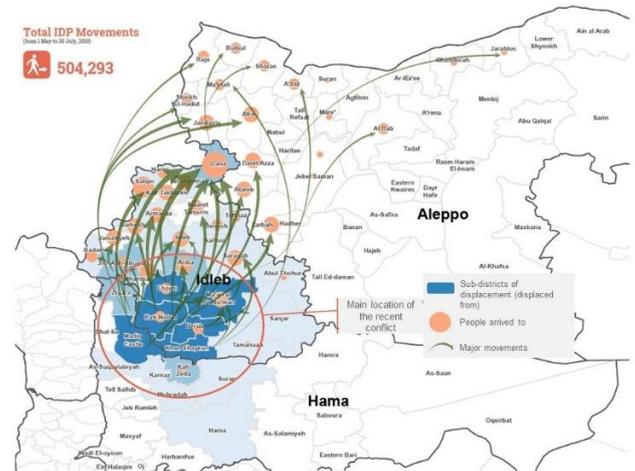


HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in northwest Syria continues, despite a conditional ceasefire between 2-5 August. The ceasefire brought brief respite for civilian populations.
- Hundreds of civilians have been killed or injured in the recent violence, and some 500,000 movements of displaced people have occurred. Within this number, some people have displaced multiple times. People have few remaining options to displace to, as most areas considered relatively safe are over-crowded and humanitarian assistance is overstretched.
- The widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure and basic services continues, with schools, health facilities, bakeries, markets, water stations, and residential areas damaged or destroyed in the fighting.
- Humanitarian response is ongoing although more funding is needed to meet needs in the coming weeks and months. Hundreds of thousands of people are receiving critical assistance essential for their survival.



Source: CCCM Cluster
The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

500,000

Individual movements of displaced people recorded from May 1 to July 30

\$22.5 MILLION

Will be provided in an emergency allocation of funding from the SCHF

MORE THAN 100

Facilities providing basic services have been damaged or destroyed since late April, including schools, hospitals, and water systems

925,000

People reached with food assistance from 1 to 24 July

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Fighting continues between the Government of Syria (GoS) forces and their allies and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) across southern Idlib, northern Hama and western Aleppo governorates, putting the lives and wellbeing of three million people at risk. Since the escalation of hostilities in late April, more than 500 civilians have died as a result of hostilities according to OHCHR, while data from local sources indicates that as of August 8, more than 780 civilians may have been killed. Countless others have suffered severe injuries, many of them life altering, leaving them permanently disabled. Since the beginning of May, 500,000 movements of displaced people have been recorded, with many families reporting having moved multiple times.

Severe conflict impacting civilians continued through most of the past two weeks. Over the weekend of 26-28 July, local sources reported that at least 35 civilians, including nine children and five women were killed in airstrikes in Khan Shaykun, al-Halubi, Saraqab, Maar Shurin, Ariha, Kafr Zeita and Bawabiyeh. Three of the people killed in Kafr Zeita were reportedly health workers who were killed when an airstrike impacted their ambulance. From 29 to 31 July, 32 civilians, including four women were reportedly killed due to airstrikes in Idlib and Hama Governorates.

On 1 August a conditional ceasefire was announced, starting at midnight. Between 2-4 August no airstrikes were reported in northwest Syria, and shelling was reported to stop or significantly reduce in most areas. In some areas of northern Hama Governorate continued to report regular shelling. During this period there were reports of families returning to their homes in southern Idlib, including to towns and villages that were heavily damaged by airstrikes and shelling such as Ma'arrat An Nu'man and Khan Shaykun. During the afternoon of 5 August, airstrikes resumed and the GoS announced the cancellation of the ceasefire agreement. At least four people are reported to have died in Murak in Idlib Governorate in airstrikes since then.

The violence continued to devastate civilian infrastructure and basic services. Over the weekend of 26-28 July alone, several schools, a health clinic, a bakery, and an electrical station were reportedly damaged or destroyed in Idlib and Hama Governorates. Since the escalation of the conflict in late April, at least 39 incidents involving health facilities or personnel have been recorded by WHO. Some 50 schools have also been impacted, in addition to several IDP settlements, and many bakeries, markets, facilities providing protection services, mosques, and similar services. The scale of the destruction is immense. Satellite imagery obtained from UNOSAT (United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme) shows at least 17 entire villages which have been almost completely destroyed, including residential and commercial areas. Many others show more moderate damage. Overall, since late April, at least 39 incidents involving health facilities or personnel have been reported. On 1 August, the UN Secretary-General announced the establishment of an internal United Nations Board of Inquiry to investigate incidents that have occurred in northwest Syria since the signing of the Memorandum on Stabilization of the Situation in the Idlib De-escalation Area between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey on 17 September 2018.

People in northwest Syria are suffering intensely under the threat of violence, destruction of whole communities, and the overcrowded conditions in areas considered relatively safe near the Turkish border. Some choose to remain in dangerous locations as they feel there is nowhere left to go. According to a recent humanitarian assessment, 60% of recently displaced individuals interviewed in camps stated that they are not planning to move. The cessation of airstrikes during the conditional ceasefire from 2-4 August was a brief respite from the most severe violence for civilians in many areas, while the resumption of airstrikes since then has once again put the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people in jeopardy.

FUNDING

Additional funding to support people's evolving and existing needs in northwest Syria is urgently needed. The emergency response to date has heavily depended on existing resources, including contingency stocks. To increase or maintain the level of the response, additional funding is required to replenish stocks, expand programming, and to address emerging needs resulting from the recent hostilities. Efforts to mobilize funding for the response continue, either through specific emergency activities or scaling up regular programming in areas where a large number of IDPs have arrived over the last months.

The Syria Cross-border Fund* (SCHF) has launched a reserve allocation to respond to the most urgent needs resulting from the ongoing crisis in northwest Syria. The allocation's strategy follows a two-pronged approach to address the most critical needs of the newly displaced people and the most urgent and critical needs of people in conflict-affected areas. The envelope for this allocation is set tentatively at USD \$22.5 million and is divided among six clusters: Coordination and Common Services, Health, Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) and Water and Sanitation (WASH). This amount is indicative to inform the review and recommendation of projects. The final decision will be based on the quality of the proposals received, the extent to which they correspond to the allocation strategy and alignment with the sectoral strategies of the allocation. For more information the allocation strategy paper can be downloaded here: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/stima/document/launch-2019-2nd-reserve-allocation>

In addition, consultations for the preparation of the second standard allocation of the SCHF are underway. This will address critical gaps in the overall humanitarian response in northwest Syria. The discussion on the priorities, areas and activities the Fund will be best placed to support will include a review of the ongoing emergency response and the mid-term impact of the recent violence.

As of 8 August, more than halfway through the year, the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is only 27% funded (USD \$905.5 million of the USD \$3.32 billion required), according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service. A critical funding gaps analysis has been published to identify critical priorities in need of urgent funding, while the Humanitarian Pooled Fund mechanisms remain the quickest modality for disbursing funding to partners. Without donor support, partners will not be able to scale up their operations and respond to both new and existing needs.

*As of 1 August 2019, the Turkey Humanitarian Fund (THF) changed its name to the Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF). This name change will allow to better capture the nature of the fund's activities, which is to provide cross-border assistance into Syria. The Fund's scope and objectives remain unchanged. This change will be progressively introduced in the course of August and a transition period will be observed over the next few months.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

To be able to respond to the current situation, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) is updating its response plan for northwest Syria. Clusters are also working to identify gaps in the response. Significant gaps have been particularly identified in sectors and geographic locations where donor funding was previously suspended, and partners ceased operating, even once donor suspensions were lifted. Areas such as this include Idlib City and Salqin in Idlib Governorate.

A shelter strategy is being articulated to ensure that appropriate shelter solutions are identified. Winterization is also being discussed to ensure the timeliness of response. Cluster-specific assessments have also been undertaken, in addition to the many individual assessments done by NGOs for their own operations. The multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA), which assesses all areas of Syria and forms the basis of data for the humanitarian community's annual planning, will be completed by the end of August, and the findings will reflect the new needs in northwest Syria for use in response planning. Overall efforts to respond to the needs of both displaced individuals and host communities continue, with a greater focus on gaps in response, coordination, and information sharing.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- Between 15-30 July, the CCCM Cluster triangulated 51,733 individual displacements in northwest Syria.
- Overall, from 1 June to 30 July there were 43,829 individual displacements to IDP sites and reception centers, and 149,934 individual displacements out of IDP sites.

190,000

displacements in June
and July

Response:

- The CCCM Cluster members have responded with 9,368 tents in 140 locations since 1 May and are planning to distribute another 2,570 tents. The response will support approximately 60,000 IDPs. The CCCM Cluster has shared the list of IDP sites with the respective clusters to cover other multi-sectoral needs. The Reserve Allocation of the SCHF will support the already established pipeline for tents in order to replenish the stock. It will also support the winterization campaign for the most vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men.



Education

Needs:

- The Education Cluster estimates 100,000 school-aged children, who are recently displaced, are in need of immediate education services. These include access to non-formal education services such as remedial education, catch-up classes, self-learning programs, recreational activities, and provision of learning supplies.
- In arrival locations, absorption capacity is overstretched for both IDP and host communities, and Temporary Learning Spaces are needed to provide access to education in camps in Dana sub-district to accommodate newly arrived crisis-affected children in the area. With the start of the school year in September, the burden on the formal and non-formal education facilities will be extreme.
- Regarding information gaps, the exact number of children with a breakdown of age or grades, number of teachers in the IDP and host community, number of functional schools and learning centers and their capacity are needed.
- Approximately 250,000 school-aged children are affected by ongoing hostilities in Idlib, mainly due to suspension of education activities.

Response:

- Cluster members continue carrying out outreach and awareness raising activities in Dana and other locations to enroll affected children in non-formal education in their learning centers. Nevertheless, the scope of the response is expected to grow as the beginning of the school year approaches.

- The Education Cluster is monitoring the situation on the ground continuously through its online real-time reporting mechanism.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, a total of 94 schools have been used as shelters by IDPs due to the ongoing violence in Idlib.
- Incidents involving education facilities continue in northwest Syria, resulting in loss of life and destruction of learning facilities. The Cluster has been informed that 48 schools have been damaged or otherwise affected as a result of airstrikes and shelling since the beginning of May in southern Idlib and northern Hama. In the second half of July, attacks on two schools resulted in loss of life of 2 adults and 1 child and injuring 8 children.
- 14-member organizations of the Education Cluster have reported suspension of their education interventions due to lack of safety and security, affecting approximately 10,603 children and 409 teachers in the sub-districts of Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Ehsem, Ariha, Saraqab of Idlib and Madiq Castle of Hama.
- The activities aim to respond to the education and psychosocial needs of 37,500 of the most recent IDP children and 1,600 education personnel for the next 6 months.
- The goal is to place the recently displaced children back in school, provide them with psycho-social support (PSS) for their psychological well-being, and make sure the locations receiving the highest population influxes can absorb additional students without hampering the quality of education.

Food Security

Needs:

- Provision of first line response through emergency food assistance, Ready-to-Eat rations (RTE) (canned food), cooked meals, cash support for the first two to four weeks for displaced households.
- Integration of vulnerable and food insecure households into targeted monthly food assistance once the displaced households are settled and assessed.
- Provision of appropriate life-saving livelihoods support to affected communities and households by increasing agricultural production, support to small scale food production, protection of productive assets, and restoring or creating income generating activities to prevent negative or irreversible coping mechanisms need to be considered after initial displacement and to support host communities.

925,000

Individuals already assisted with food

Response:

- In coordination with the CCCM Cluster, the Food Security Cluster has coordinated food assistance response to newly established and newly expanded IDP sites.
- In July, NGO partners continued to provide emergency response:
 - 1 partner distributed 8,792 emergency food baskets (one-off) to reach 52,752 beneficiaries
 - 1 partner distributed 570 multi-purpose cash grants (MPCGs) to assist 3,484 households and 17,955 beneficiaries
 - 2 partners distributed 4,145 Ready to Eat rations to assist 22,085 beneficiaries.
- Partners increased food assistance coverage in Salqin sub-district.
- In July and August, partners continued to assess and verify newly displaced people and included vulnerable households in second line response with regular monthly food rations (in-kind, voucher or cash).
- In light of the ongoing deterioration of the conflict and in line with the humanitarian readiness plan, the cluster lead agency remains ready to respond to the growing humanitarian needs, as Ready-to-Eat (RTE) stocks have been strategically prepositioned inside Syria, as well as in Turkey. Currently almost 25,875 RTEs have been prepositioned in Syria, which is sufficient for approximately 129,000 people. In both Syria and Turkey, around 125,875 RTE kits have been prepositioned, enough for approximately 629,375 people.
- Assistance for new IDPs and evacuees: Since 01 May, the cluster lead agency has provided 49,245 RTEs to displaced families, equalling 246,225 people.
- In June, the cluster lead agency and its partners distributed food rations to an additional 29,000 displaced households in the Dana camps, increasing its total caseload from 700,000 to 823,000 beneficiaries.
- In July, the cluster lead agency through its partners conducted beneficiary selection based on vulnerability criteria. In July, more than 186,000 households were targeted with general food assistance reaching over 925,000 beneficiaries in northwest Syria (Idlib and Aleppo Governorates).
- In July and August only, the cluster lead agency has increased the nutritional value of food rations from 1,550 kilocalories to 1,900 kilocalories.

- In July around 750 households received poultry kits in Aleppo and Idleb. The distribution was accompanied with the training of the village focal points on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs). The assembling of 10 solar powered irrigation systems in Jisr-Ash-Shughur is ongoing and their installation is expected in August.

Gaps & Constraints:

- After the first line response to address the immediate food needs of the newly displaced individuals in May, the Food Security Cluster's strategy is to respond to medium-term, life-sustaining food needs with the distribution of monthly food rations through the most appropriate modality (in-kind, voucher or cash) for 2 to 3 months while assessing vulnerabilities of the displaced households. Food-insecure households will be supported with regular food assistance as per Food Security Sector guidelines.
- Overlaying the food security response to the reported number of displaced on the Food Security Emergency Tracker, urgent gaps in food assistance are reported in Idleb sub-district (Idleb city) with 9,802 displaced and only 1,340 individuals who received emergency food assistance in July (14%), and the communities of Zurbah (1,444 displaced individuals and 522 assisted (36%)), Darkosh (6,493 displaced and 2,509 assisted (39%)), and Armanaz (11,699 displaced and 4,554 (39%) assisted). The cluster is appealing to donors and partners for support to urgently cover these gaps.
- Based on the northwest Syria rapid needs assessment, bread is the main priority food for displaced and as per the REACH July price monitoring report the price of bread has increased to 160 SYP in Dana sub-district.
- The cluster has been consulting with partners on strategic priorities. To cover the needs of bread as the main staple food and avoid potential gaps, the cluster encourages support to the wheat value chain, in all its steps starting from the provision of agricultural inputs to the marketing phase.



Health

Needs:

- Continuing provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services to the IDPs such as mental health consultations, awareness raising on the most common mental health conditions, individual and group counselling, Psychological First Aid and proper referral by linking IDPs to available social services;
- There is a great need to conduct an MHPSS Qualitative Needs Assessment that focuses on the mental health well-being of the IDPs and affected host communities, including the cohesion and competition in accessing services.
- Need for continuous refresher training for staff on chemical preparedness and response.

Response:

- The fixed MHPSS facilities and mobile health facilities were mobilized to provide the MHPSS services for IDPs;
- On August 3, the cluster lead agency in partnership with an NGO conducted an MHPSS Qualitative Needs Assessment using Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) among the IDPs and the affected host communities. A total of 46 FGDs in Al-Atareb, Salqin, Afrin, Jenderis and Al Bab were held.
- Seven EPI centres (4 in Hama & 3 in Idleb) have been relocated to needed locations.
- On July 30, the cluster lead agency shipped one truck through Bab Al Salam border for distribution and repositioning supplies inside Syria to provide 122,310 treatments to respond to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. Supplies provided included specialized emergency kits, essential medicines to support primary health care, NCD care, secondary health care for Aleppo Governorate, 31 Burn Kits providing 310 treatments, 3 Sets of Essential Medicines for Public Health Centres (PHC) providing 30,000 treatment courses, 18 Interagency Emergency Health Kits, Basic module providing 3 months treatments to 18,000 people, 1 set of Intensive Care Unit Medicines providing 5,600 treatments, 6 NCD kits, insulin modules providing care for diabetic patients for 60,000 people for 3 months, 6 Items of Anesthesia Drugs providing 6,530 treatments and 5,600 bottles of IV Fluids providing 1,870 treatments.
- The provision of tuberculosis (TB) services (diagnosis - treatment - follow up - education and preventive activities) started in Afrin center in July 20.
- Nine PHC facilities operating in north Idleb will be renewed by the cluster lead agency to respond to the health needs of 350,000 new IDPs that arrived at the area since May.
- Rapid health system assessment in five sub-districts in north Idleb were launched and will be finalized this week covering Darkoosh, Harim, Qoorqena and Salqin and Dana sub-districts in Idleb Governorate. Data and recommendations to be shared with the Health Cluster on August 10 to reflect future distribution of PHC facilities and the design of referral mechanisms per sub-districts;
- Six trucks of medicine containing 310,000 medical treatments will be provided in the next week to serve Idleb and Afrin.

- Meningitis cases have been reduced in the current weeks. In epidemiological week 30 the total number of suspected meningitis cases in Aleppo and Idlib governorates was 52.
- The number of Leishmaniasis cases are reducing in Idlib and Aleppo Governorates. The cluster lead agency in partnership with health and nutrition cluster partners distributed 81,200 bed nets to the vulnerable population to protect around 200,000 beneficiaries from sand fly bites.
- Capacity building is ongoing to train up to 400 staff inside Syria for chemical response by mid-September.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Safety and security is still the main concern as per the continuous incidents involving health facilities. This puts health workers at very high risk to do their daily services, especially for outreach teams such as for MHPSS.
- Due to the current situation and until 4 August, out of 98 EPI working centers, three in Idlib have temporarily stopped their activities. At this moment 95 centers are working.
- The suspension of dialysis in Tarmala center is continuing as it was impacted directly in the violence and became out of service. The Al Bab center for IRW closed in the second half of July after opening a new dialysis unit in the main hospital of the city.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Screening of children under the age of five years, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for acute malnutrition and the treatment of acute malnutrition.
- Prevention of acute malnutrition among children under the age of five years through promotion of optimal infant feeding and caring practices.

Response:

- The deployment of Community Health Workers (CHW) to provide curative and preventive nutrition activities to the new IDPs from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates continues. They respond through mobile clinics to provide Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening for children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and distribution of supplies and communication of infant and young child feeding messages.
- CHWs also reach children under five and PLWs with preventive nutrition interventions.
- Children under the age of five years and PLWs also receive high energy biscuits, Plumpy Doz which is used to treat malnutrition, and micro-nutrient supplementation.
- Pregnant and lactating mothers also receive education on optimal infant feeding and caring practices.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Any security deterioration might limit the access of beneficiaries to life-saving nutrition services.



Protection

Needs:

- The continued shelling and airstrikes in northwest Syria, particularly in civilian populated areas, puts the lives of women, men, girls and boys at risk and has resulted in significant numbers of children's deaths and injuries, significantly impacting children's and caregivers' psychosocial well-being. With reportedly high levels of trauma, the attacks continue, hitting critical civilian infrastructure.
- Safety and security concerns severely restrict freedom of movement, while damage to basic civilian infrastructure in many parts of southern Idlib prevents access to essential services. Six Child Protection partners have suspended activities in their areas of operations in the reporting period. This exacerbates the vulnerability of communities, making the provision of humanitarian assistance in areas receiving high number of IDPs very critical.
- The current nature of hostilities and potential for an increase in conflict activity in northwest Syria creates a significant sense of anxiety amongst civilians. Community members fear for their future and lack of options in terms of areas to flee to, in the event that the large-scale offensive into Idlib continues. Civilians remain concerned that freedom of movement into areas within Idlib and to Aleppo may be constrained due to security considerations.
- Multiple displacements and the lack of access to basic services further exacerbate individual and community needs, increasing risks for death, injuries, disabilities, Gender-based Violence (GBV) and trauma, particularly among children. Additional displacements further strain already-stretched coping mechanisms of individuals and families, leading to

desperate and risky decision-making, thereby increasing protection threats, such as exploitation, child labour, early marriage and children associating with armed groups.

- Protection risks such as explosive hazard threats and family separation are perceived to be affecting all members of the community. Issues such as lack or loss of civil status documentation and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) issues were identified. Lack of physical safety due to conflict, restrictions to freedom of movement, and domestic violence are more likely to be a risk for women and girls. Child labour and early marriage are risks for both boys and girls; however, boys are at greater risk of child labour and girls at greater risk of early marriage.
- Parents and caregivers' capacity to protect and care for their children are stretched, triggering an increase in negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and child marriage. Unaccompanied and separated children need safe interim care. Services in this regard in the current circumstances remain extremely limited except for ad-hoc, unsustainable arrangements.
- Approximately 80,000 women and girls of reproductive age are in need of dignity kits (DKs), of which the existing stock can only serve an estimated 35,000, leaving an approximate 45,000 displaced women and girls with none. The DKs have essential life-saving items for women and girls of reproductive age such as menstrual pad sets, female underwear, cover and flashlights. Therefore, funds are immediately needed.
- As many families fled on short notice and were ill-prepared for the financial and physical demands of displacement, they are struggling to cope with their new circumstances, resulting in increased protection risks towards vulnerable members of the community, particularly boys and girls. Worth noting is that women and girls are at a greater risk of harm and exploitation during flight.
- There is a continuous need to integrate newly arrived IDPs and affected persons into existing humanitarian programming. This requires sustained funding for continuity and scaling up of life-saving protection, child protection, GBV and mine action services that address both immediate and medium-to longer-term needs.
- All humanitarian actors need to do the utmost to ensure services are safe and accessible. Particular safeguards should be in place to ensure equitable and safe access for persons who are regularly excluded from assistance, by e.g. ensuring that those in critical need and vulnerable groups are identified. Humanitarian organizations must work affirmatively to prevent exploitation by humanitarians and mitigate obstacles to accessing assistance related to lack/loss of civil documentation and discrimination.

Response:

- From July 22 to August 5, eight Protection Cluster members provided emergency response services for civilians recently displaced. Cluster members provided 10,351 protection services to IDPs and affected host community members in 33 communities within 13 sub-districts in Idleb and Aleppo reaching 6,479 individuals (2,131 girls, 2,114 boys, 1,780 women, and 454 men). The main services provided are:
 - Psychological First Aid
 - Psychosocial Support
 - Dignity kits distribution
 - Explosive hazard risk education
 - Recreational Activities
 - Referral to specialized services
- Cluster members also referred individuals to essential services in addition to specialized services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Between July 22 and August 5, seven Cluster members reported the closure of a protection static and mobile service point with services suspended due to active conflict in 11 locations within Idleb and Aleppo (Mar'aa - Ariha, Saraqeb, Jisr Ash-Shugur, Jebel Saman). This suspension affects the direct implementation of protection interventions as people lose their access to the services. These suspensions include three Child Protection Partners implementing Psychosocial Support; Case Management, including specialized child protection services; and parenting programs.
- Since 29 April, a total of 37 Protection Cluster and Sub-Cluster members reported suspension/closure of programming due to the conflict in southern Idleb, Aleppo and Hama. This includes static service points and mobile outreach services, which include community centers, women and girls' safe spaces, child-friendly spaces, and health facilities, in addition to mobile risk education and contamination impact survey teams.
- Child Protection partners on the ground report that their interventions are also prevented by reluctance of families and communities in gathering and requesting services for their children due to fear of attacks.
- Donors are advised to increase funding to all basic need services in order for humanitarian organizations to help meet survival needs of a rapidly growing IDP population.
- If further displacement takes place due to military offensives in Idleb or western rural Aleppo, a significant disruption to ongoing protection service delivery is expected. Even with existing emergency response capacity and resources, the pattern and pace of the conflict may render response limited. Continued advocacy by the humanitarian leadership,

donors and member states with all parties to the conflict must reinforce their obligations under international humanitarian law, particularly their obligations to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure.

- Lack of multi-sectoral response hinders delivery of services. Protection actors report challenges in the provision of PFA, PSS and referrals when these services are not accompanied by other basic services.
- The recent intensification of violence adds yet another layer of complications. Lack of access for survey and clearance puts the lives of the displaced at risk. Further, it is estimated that the number of survivors of explosive hazards incidents due to the escalation has increased and the ability to provide immediate response services is limited.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs:

- Newly displaced individuals are in immediate need of shelter support as well as NFIs.

Response:

- **Out-of-camp shelter response:** The SNFI Cluster plans to rehabilitate housing units (apartments, houses) for 129,000 people. It is estimated that 10 Cluster members could rehabilitate 4000 additional units in the next nine months if they have funding (USD 4.4M would be required). This could accommodate around 24,000 additional individuals.
- **Out-of-camps shelter needs assessment:** An assessment to assess the shelter adequacy and the living conditions in northwest Syria was conducted. The data is being used as the basis for updated shelter planning.
- **Identification of potential buildings to be rehabilitated:** A new tool to identify damaged and unfinished buildings is being developed. This will also include empty buildings that cannot be identified with usual household surveys as there are no households in those buildings. The data will be shared with cluster members. This operational and practical tool will be in place in August.
- **Shelter rehabilitation training:** The aim of the training is to increase the number of NGOs capable of implementing shelter rehabilitation/upgrades and improving the quality of the out of camp response. Consultants, who are already selected, will assess the capacity of the partners and prepare the training materials. The training will start in October, first in Gaziantep and then in Syria.
- The Housing Land and Property (HLP) Technical Working Group and the SNFI / CCCM clusters joined their efforts to address HLP issues. Regular joint HLP WG and SNFI cluster meetings will occur in August to discuss due diligence, security of tenure, and land negotiation for new camps or camp extensions. Technical support will be provided to the SNFI and CCCM cluster members implementing shelter projects in and out of camps.
- The SNFI cluster is organising meetings with the Cash Working Group to support and coordinate the organisations that are interested in providing cash assistance. One of the objectives is to scale up the cash response and share good practices (needs assessment, market assessments, risk analysis, mitigation measures, etc.)
- Many organisations have distributed all their NFI kits and tents in the last three months. USD \$10 million funding is required to replenish contingency stocks and the stock of SNFI cluster members in order to be able to respond to further large-scale displacements (200,000 new IDPs in need).
- The SNFI cluster reviewed last year's winterization response. One of the recommendations is to get funding in August in order to procure the in-kind NFIs in time. The objective is to distribute 90% of the winter assistance before the end of December.

Gaps & Constraints:

- USD 10 million is required to replenish contingency stock and the stock of SNFI cluster members in order to be able to respond to further large-scale displacements
- USD 4.4 million is required to rehabilitate 4000 additional units to accommodate around 24,000 additional individuals.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- A comprehensive WASH response is required for IDPs across all locations including in camps and communities.
- WASH needs are constantly increasing with increased displacement. This includes demand for domestic water, solid waste management, community latrines, wastewater management, hygiene kits and jerry cans.
- WASH services and supplies to at least 170,000 IDPs in camps and informal settlements and to over 100,000 IDPs accommodated within host communities – are needed.

252,000

people reached with
WASH assistance

- Apart from supplies and services, there is a clear need to build technical and management capacity within cluster members to enhance their ability to respond in a timely manner maintaining agreed standards.
- Based on the information that at least 61 per cent of the displaced are not intending to return to their place of origin, there is a need to introduce mid-term solutions with more sustainable WASH services.

Response:

- WASH response has reached 252,000 displaced people through 27 WASH cluster partners. Over 128,000 IDPs arriving at hundreds of camps and informal settlements are receiving some form of assistance through additional water trucking, new community latrines, increased solid waste management, and supply of water purifying agents and hygiene kits.
- Several communal latrines and showers are under construction and water tanks are being installed in camps and informal settlements that are receiving additional IDPs. Only about 100,000 IDPs accommodated within host communities received some form of WASH services and supplies, especially water purification agents, jerry cans and hygiene kits.
- The cluster, in collaboration with SCHF, is launching an emergency reserve allocation to respond to a proportion of current needs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Because of the wide geographical spread and continuous movement of IDPs, providing supplies and services to the displaced people along displaced routes is challenging.
- Operations in several locations in north Hama and south Idlib are still suspended, due to security issues.
- Additional resources are being sought, to enhance much needed supplies and services, to procure hygiene kits, carry out water trucking, build new latrines and maintain existing latrines, as well as to support solid waste management.
- Three months into the response, there is a need to focus on mid-term to longer interventions as IDPs have settled.
- Increased support to ongoing WASH programs is needed, especially in camps and informal settlements where IDPs shelter.
- Damage to 29 water systems has resulted in a large number of people suffering from water shortage, as they are forced to rely on unsafe water sources such as water trucking from private water vendors and/or water from unprotected wells.

In addition to the humanitarian response across these sectors, clusters are assessing the situation and responding to needs of the displaced population and receiving communities.

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