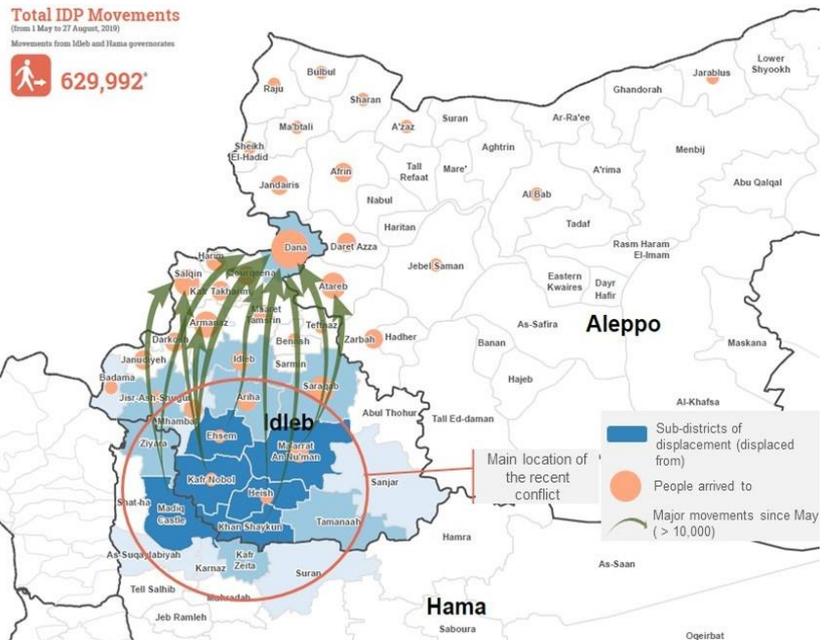


HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian situation for people in northwest Syria continues to deteriorate as the latest escalation in hostilities is now in its fourth month.
- Hundreds of civilians have been killed or injured due to airstrikes and shelling since 1 May while almost 630,000 displacements¹ took place as people have fled their homes to escape from violence and to reach essential services that they need to survive.
- The overwhelming majority of the displaced people are moving to densely-populated areas close to the Turkish border in northern Idlib governorate, where humanitarian assistance is overstretched.
- While the humanitarian response is ongoing to address the pressing needs of the newly displaced individuals as well as host communities, additional funding is urgently required to maintain and scale-up the current levels of emergency response in the coming weeks and months.



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.

630,000

Displacements from 1 May to 27 August

3 million

People in the de-escalation zone

51%

CHILDREN (est)

25%

WOMEN (est)

13,572

Individuals reached with protection services from 15 August to 2 September

650,000

School-aged children in northwest Syria

\$38.8 million

Additional funding required for food and livelihoods assistance

\$36 million

Additional funding required for winterization, shelter, and NFIs

¹ Individual movements, which may be the same person more than once.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation for the affected civilians remains alarming across northwest Syria. Hostilities between Government of Syria (GoS) forces and their allies and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) across Idlib, northern Hama and western Aleppo governorates has had severe humanitarian consequences for an estimated three million people, of whom 76% are estimated to be women and children.

Recent military activity in northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates had a drastic impact on the people living in these areas. Following the collapse of a conditional ceasefire on 5 August, GoS forces took control of several towns and villages in northern Hama including Kafr Zeita, Latmana and Latmin as well as in southern Idlib, including Khan Shaykun on the M5 highway. A renewed ceasefire began on 31 August, after which airstrikes reportedly ceased with the exception of an airstrike carried out by US Forces on a facility allegedly used by Al Qaeda-affiliated groups on 31 August. However, shelling reportedly continues to affect communities across southern Idlib.

Local sources reported an accelerated movement of civilians northward away from the hostilities as the frontlines shifted. While the exact number of displaced individuals is difficult to ascertain at this stage, local sources are reporting that entire communities fled from the violence and in anticipation of hostilities affecting their villages and towns. Between 1 and 27 August, more than 130,000 displacements have been recorded from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. Many of these individuals and families have been displaced before, some of them multiple times, which makes them extremely vulnerable to additional shocks. The most recent wave of displacement adds increasing vulnerability for people in already dire humanitarian situation in northwest Syria. From 1 May to 27 August, some 630,000 individual displacements, which include secondary displacements², have been recorded from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. Displacement within GoS-controlled areas is estimated currently at some 10,585 individuals, primarily in frontline villages in northern rural Hama and northern rural Latakia governorates.

Reports from civilians affected suggest that the patterns of displacement largely remain the same, with most people moving north close to the border with Turkey to areas that are already densely populated in northern Idlib. A small number of individuals are moving to northern Aleppo governorate as well as an estimated 7,720 people moving to GoS-controlled areas in northern rural Hama, Aleppo and Latakia governorates. Many displaced individuals move to overcrowded displacement sites or makeshift shelters, placing additional strain on overstretched humanitarian assistance in these areas. While displaced individuals, as well as receiving communities, have immediate humanitarian needs across all sectors, finding shelter remains one of the most pressing needs. Large scale and frequent population movements pose a particular challenge to humanitarian partners. Humanitarian partners in northern Idlib are increasingly reporting on the shortage of shelter options, increases in rents and some displaced people stay out in the open.

Since late April, hundreds of civilians, many of whom are women and children, have lost their lives while countless others have suffered severe injuries, often leaving them with permanent disabilities. From 19 April to 29 August, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented that 1,089 civilians, including 572 men, 213 women and 304 children, were killed due to airstrikes and shelling carried out by parties to the conflict. The suffering of women, men, boys and girls is exacerbated by the widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure crucial for survival. Since late April, 51 health care facilities have reported receiving damage by violence in northwest Syria, as reported by WHO. Over the course of only two days, 28 to 30 August, seven medical facilities were reportedly damaged by airstrikes according to WHO. Six of these facilities – four hospitals and two primary health care centres – were functional at the time of the incidents. At least two of the health facilities damaged by airstrikes in August were paediatrics and maternity hospitals, yet another example of the heavy toll that the violence is taking on women and children. Similarly, the devastating effect of the hostilities on educational facilities will become more acute as the new school year is due to start in late September. While UNICEF reported 87 incidents that affected schools due to the hostilities, education cluster members reported that 59 individual schools have been damaged by the violence since late April. Moreover, at least 94 schools are reportedly being used as shelter by IDPs across northwest Syria. According to one report, out of an estimated 650,000 school-aged children in northwest Syria, less than half can be accommodated at the remaining functional schools.

The civilian population has registered their frustration of the suffering they endure, and a series of demonstrations over the last week were noted. On 30 August, after Friday prayer, local sources reported that thousands of demonstrators gathered near the crossing points on the Turkish border to protest the ongoing military offensive of the GoS forces and to be allowed

² Some people have been displaced multiple times during this time period, referred to as “secondary displacements”.

to cross into Turkish territory. On 3-4 September, demonstrators gathered at cities including Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Ariha, Saraqab, Atareb and Kafr Takharim to protest the actions of the violence upon them by different actor whom they blame for the violence. On 3 September, the intersection, shooting and subsequent detention of a medical professional by Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) sparked protests across the health sector, with health workers demanding that attacks on medical personnel come to an end immediately and those responsible for the incident are prosecuted. Non-essential health care services were suspended by some NGOs in protest. HTS issued a statement on 4 September, stating that the incident had been a mistake and that it would be investigated.

FUNDING

Emergency response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation was predominantly based on existing financial resources. While the humanitarian community scaled up its response within existing programs to provide humanitarian assistance to all those in need in northwest Syria, newly displaced individuals and host communities alike, these resources are rapidly depleting. To maintain the levels of humanitarian response and to further plan for needs that will arise shortly more funding is needed. For instance, an estimated USD 38.8 million is required to continue providing food assistance and livelihoods support for the next three to six months. To address winterization, shelter, and NFIs needs, additional funding of USD 36 million is required. An additional USD 21 million is needed to cover urgent shelter and NFI needs. With the start of the academic year, more funding will be needed to provide education services to newly displaced children as well as those from the host community.

The Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) second reserve allocation is currently ongoing. 34 projects are under different stages of review for an estimated total of USD 24.8 million. The clusters and sectors that were prioritized for this allocation include health, water and sanitation, shelter/non-food items (NFI), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and coordination/common services. The projects under this allocation will respond to immediate emergency requirements of people affected by the violence that have either been recently displaced in areas with the highest severity or remained in heavily affected frontline areas. The prioritization was based on a rapid needs assessment and intersectoral consultations. Furthermore, re-programming of projects that were being implemented by humanitarian actors in areas that are no longer accessible is ongoing with a view to make those resources and services available for the emergency response.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The most recent surge in violence – now in its fourth month – exacerbates existing humanitarian needs and vulnerability with catastrophic humanitarian consequences for the estimated 3 million people living in Idleb and surrounding areas (de-escalation zone). As more and more people are displaced multiple times, their resources deplete further, leaving them much more vulnerable to shock and pushing them to adopt harmful coping strategies and taking risks. Families who have been displaced many times are now saying that they have nowhere else to go.

The humanitarian community is responding to the needs of the affected population by providing food and shelter assistance as well as health, education, nutrition, protection, and water and sanitation services. However, the ongoing violence prevents humanitarian actors from reaching people in need in areas directly affected by the conflict due to the security situation. As humanitarian needs are increasing, the stretched humanitarian response risks being overwhelmed, particularly if the violence continues or further escalates.

On 3 September, Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) met to discuss and coordinate the humanitarian response efforts in northwest Syria. The ICCG decided to further enhance coordination at the local level and information-sharing among clusters to identify geographic and sectoral areas where needs are increasing due to displacement patterns. The ICCG response plan is being updated and will be finalized shortly. On 4 September, the Humanitarian Liaison Group discussed the humanitarian situation in northwest Syria, the response as well as gaps and urgent needs including winterization efforts. The results of the annual Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment will become available shortly to further inform the ongoing humanitarian response to the emergency. This assessment is conducted for planning for the coming year, but its results can also be used for current response.



Education

Needs:

- The Education Cluster estimates that 150,000 school-aged children are in immediate need of education services. The formal school year is set to start on 21 September and hundreds of thousands of children are at risk of staying out of school. One NGO estimates that only half of the existing 1,200 schools are functional, which can provide education to less than half of the 650,000 school-aged children.
- The displaced and host community children are in need of education services including access to formal education and 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 the many camps in Dana district in Idleb governorate 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.
- Attacks on education continue to risk the safety of children and to cause excessive psychological trauma, which hinder children's ability to learn. On 31 August, a school was hit directly and was put out of service in Ma'arrat An Nu'man. The school was evacuated before the incident in line with safety plans, which may have saved the lives of children and school staff.
- Regarding information gaps, the exact number is needed 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.

650,000

School-aged children in northwest Syria

Response:

- Education Cluster members supported the education of 14,107 children (7,727 females) in camps and host communities with the provision of non-formal education such as self-learning programs, catch-up classes and remedial education in Darkosh, Kafr Nobol, Maaret Tamsrin, Idleb, Dana sub-districts in Idleb governorate. However, the response is limited due to lack of funding.
- 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 centres. Nevertheless, the scope of the response is expected to grow as the beginning of the school year approaches.
- The 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 ongoing violence in Idleb.
- Incidents involving education facilities continue in northwest Syria, resulting in loss of life and destruction of learning facilities. The Cluster has been informed that 59 schools have been damaged or otherwise affected as a result of airstrikes and shelling since late April in southern Idleb and northern Hama governorates. In the second half of July, attacks on two schools resulted in the loss of life of two adults and one child and injured eight children.
- 15 cluster members reported suspension of their education interventions due to lack of safety and security, affecting approximately 14,311 children and 824 teachers in the sub-districts of Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Ehsem, Ariha, Saraqab of Idleb and Madiq Castle of Hama.
- Key priorities include provision of holistic education services to deliver non-formal education to meet the critical learning needs of girls and boys (5-17 years), including children with disabilities, during the summer break from June-August and ahead of the new academic year commencing in September. The package of prioritized activities will be limited to the provision of protected learning spaces addressing the ongoing over-stretched learning spaces, textbooks and learning materials, and stipends for teachers both in camps and host communities. Addressing this critical gap, which requires USD 4.7 million additional funding, will help support the referral of out-of-school children and those at risk of dropping out of formal schools.
- 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 six 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 and Livelihoods (FSL)

Needs:

- Provision of first line response through emergency food assistance, Ready-to-Eat Rations (RTER) (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.
- After the initial displacement, the following options need to be considered to support the displaced individuals and host communities: 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.
- To limit the unsustainable sales of livestock by displaced and impoverished households animal feed should be provided. Due to transport cost, feed distributions are expensive, and extremely limited in scope. Voucher schemes for provision of animal feed involving local suppliers are cost-efficient and much more sustainable.

**\$38.8
million**

Additional funding
required for food and
livelihoods assistance

Response:

- The Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster continues to coordinate the emergency response through an online group, an online emergency tracker tool and ad hoc cluster meetings.
- Since the beginning of May, Cluster members are providing emergency food assistance to newly displaced households, including those most recently displaced from Khan Shaykun to Ma'arrat Tamsrin, and re-programming their interventions. First line response is provided through the distribution of ready to eat rations, dry rations of mainly canned food sufficient on average for one week for a family of 5, repeated as per needs, and the provision of cooked meals and distribution of emergency multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) of 120 – 130 USD per household that includes coverage of food needs.
- In coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, the Cluster has coordinated food assistance response to newly established and newly expanded IDP sites.
- In light of the ongoing deterioration of the conflict and in line with the humanitarian readiness plan, the FSL cluster lead remains ready to respond to the growing humanitarian needs. About 33,000 RTERs are prepositioned in Syria, which is sufficient for approximately 165,000 people. In both Syria and Turkey, around 127,000 RTE kits have been prepositioned, enough for approximately 635,000 people.
- Since 1 June, more than 43,000 RTERs have been provided to displaced families, covering an estimated 215,000 people.
- In June, food rations were distributed to an additional 29,000 displaced households in Dana camps, increasing the total caseload from 700,000 to 823,000 beneficiaries.
- A beneficiary selection based on vulnerability criteria was conducted. In July, more than 186,000 households were reached with general food assistance reaching over 925,000 beneficiaries in Idleb and Aleppo governorates.
- In July and August 2019 only, the nutritional value of food rations was increased from 1,550 to 1,900 kilocalories per day. From September on, the plan is to further increase the nutritional value of a food ration to reach 2,100 kilocalories per person per day.
- In August, other cluster members continued to provide the following emergency food response:
 - 2 members distributed 801 Emergency Food Basket (one-off) to reach 4,806 people.
 - 6 members distributed 18,897 RTERs to assist 104,023 people.
 - 4 members distributed 434,650 MPCGs to assist 19,624 people.
- In July, 750 households received poultry kits in Aleppo and Idleb governorates. The distribution was accompanied with the training of the village focal points on Good Agricultural Practices. The assembling of 10 solar powered irrigation systems in Jisr-Ash-Shugur is ongoing and their installation is expected in August.
- In July 2019, the FSL cluster technical lead agency and its partners finalized a large-scale vaccination campaign reaching 75,701 households in 251 communities in Idleb and Aleppo governorates by vaccinating 2,396,148 chickens against Newcastle Disease (33% more animals than planned). This was the first Newcastle Disease vaccination campaign for smallholder chicken flocks in Syria since 2011. 25% of beneficiary households were headed by women and 54% of capacity building for 487 village focal points directly benefited women. For the first time in Syria, a thermo-tolerant Newcastle Disease vaccine was used, which does not require cold chain and can safely be applied by trained livestock keepers. 1.5 million doses of the vaccine were provided to trained village focal points to vaccinate chickens hatching after closure of the project.
- The FSL cluster technical lead agency is launching a voucher scheme to increase local availability and affordability of animal feed to livestock owners. This scheme can be upscaled in response to demand.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Out of the 576,000 (approximately 115,200 households) people estimated to be displaced, the cluster's capacity covers approximately 38,474 households with 76,948 RTERs. The remaining 76,726 households need emergency food assistance (almost 153,452 RTERs), requiring an additional funding of USD 5.3 million.
- At the same time, Cluster members' capacity covers approximately 25,339 households with 76,017 food rations for three months. The remaining 89,861 households need food rations (equaling almost 269,583 food rations), requiring an additional funding of USD 15.5 million. Cluster members plan to assist newly crisis affected households with quick livelihoods interventions. 30,000 households are planned to be reached in the first 6 months with a quick grant of 600 USD, requiring an additional funding of USD 18 million. Therefore, the total gap for providing food assistance and livelihood support is approximately USD 38.8 million.
- To cover the needs of bread as the main staple food and avoid the potential gap, the Cluster encourages support to the wheat value chain, in all its steps starting from the provision of agricultural inputs to the marketing phase.
- The security situation remains to be the main constraint that causes delays in the response.

**Health****Needs:**

- There is a slight increase of cases of acute diarrhea among the newly displaced IDPs during the last weeks, however, the total number of cases remains the same as last year. The main reason is the overcrowding due to displacement and lack of clean water. Coordination with the WASH cluster is ongoing to respond to and to mitigate the problem.
- There is a need for essential social services including mental and psychosocial support for displaced individuals as the violence continues.
- There is a need to continue funding six Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) program activities in 6 Public Health Centres in IDPs camps and rural communities as they risk closing due to lack of funding by 1 October.
- As a result of the continuous displacement, there is an increasing need to maintain medical care for chronic diseases in areas where newly displaced people have moved to. In addition, there is a need to provide health education to the IDPs and affected host communities especially on hypertension, smoking and diabetes as well as on where to find available resources.

Response:

- In the last two weeks, there had been no change for the 18 dialysis centers that continue providing dialysis services: no suspension or closing of the facilities. However, there is a disparity between the number of patients per center, as centers in northern Idleb, Afrin and northern Aleppo are receiving more patients due to the new IDPs. As expected, the number of patients at the southern centers is declining due to the unstable security situation.
- Three tuberculosis (TB) centers in Afrin, A'zaz and Idleb city are fully operational with a comprehensive package of TB care services, diagnosis/treatment and follow-up.
- The training program on Psychosocial First Aid in Afrin, A'zaz and Aqrabat, targeting 600 community health workers (CHW) started on 28 August and will continue until end of September. The training aims to enhance the capacity of the CHW teams to provide appropriate response to the newly displaced individuals regarding psychological services and how and where to refer the cases.
- A second session of leishmaniasis case management training in northwest Syria is completed. Over two days and at 18 venues, the training sessions covered modules on case management of visceral leishmaniasis, case management of cutaneous leishmaniasis and reporting procedure. In total, 426 doctors and nurses were trained. 122 female participants attended the training.
- "Leishmaniasis risk communication program" was completed end of August 2019.
- A one-day training on "emergency risk communication" was completed inside Syria at six venues in Idleb and Aleppo targeting 432 participants.
- The fifth roll out training for chemical preparedness and response inside Syria concluded successfully. A total of 258 individuals have been trained since the beginning of the program.
- A MHPSS Needs Assessment was conducted in August 2019. 64 focus group discussions with 514 participants (IDPs and affected host communities) took place to identify the needs with regard to mental health well-being.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There was a request to support a dialysis unit in Afrin city with five dialysis machines due to the high number of displaced dialysis patients who arrived in the Afrin area.

- An evaluation for the IPC (infection prevention and control) program at the dialysis units in north Syria started in mid-August. The final report will be available by mid-September.
- There is a gap in funding for non-communicable diseases (NCD) drugs.
- Funding for NGOs is required to support MHPSS services at the existing 6 PHCs located in camps and in communities until more sustainable funding can be secured.

Protection

Needs:

- The continued shelling and airstrikes in northwest Syria, particularly in civilian-populated areas, has put the lives of women, men, girls and boys at risk and has resulted in significant numbers of deaths and injuries, including of children. This exacts a psychosocial toll on children and caregivers and results in high levels of trauma.
- Civilians' access to essential services is reduced as safety and security concerns restrict their freedom of movement, multiple displacements exert stress, and airstrikes and clashes damage basic civilian infrastructure. As communities' coping mechanisms are depleted, they resort to desperate and risky decision-making. This increases protection threats, such as increased vulnerability to death, injury, disability, Gender-based Violence (GBV), and trauma; or exploitation, child labour, early marriage and association of children with armed groups.
- Provision of humanitarian assistance is therefore critical. All humanitarian actors need to do the utmost to ensure service delivery is safe and accessible. Particular safeguards should be in place to ensure equitable and safe access for persons who are regularly excluded from ongoing assistance, including by ensuring that their teams identify those in critical need, with consideration for those at risk. Humanitarian organizations must work affirmatively to prevent exploitation by humanitarian workers and mitigate obstacles to accessing humanitarian assistance related to lack/loss of civil documentation and discrimination.
- Partners' reports from the field show serious concerns on the psychosocial well-being of children and their caregivers. Unaccompanied and separated children need safe interim care. Services in this regard and in the current circumstances remain extremely limited except for ad-hoc, unsustainable arrangements.
- Approximately 125,000 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 people, leaving an approximate 90,000 displaced women and girls with no access to dignity kits. 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 needed to immediately cover for this gap.
- Women and girls were also noted to be at greater risk of harm and exploitation during flight.
- There is a continuous need to integrate newly arrived IDPs and affected persons into existing protection 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.

13,572

Individuals reached with protection services from 15 August to 2 September

Response:

- From 15 August to 2 September 2019, ten Protection Cluster members provided emergency response services for civilians recently displaced including psychological first aid, psychosocial support, explosive hazard risk education, and dignity kits distribution. Cluster members provided 13,572 protection services to IDPs and affected host community members in 39 communities within 15 sub-districts in Idlib and Aleppo reaching 5,347 individuals (1,560 girls, 1,453 boys, 1,478 women, and 856 men).
- Cluster members also referred individuals to essential services and provided case management.
- During the last two weeks of August and beginning of September, 7,514 IDPs (3,930 girls, 3,413 boys, 95 women, 76 men) received emergency child protection services, including provision of psychosocial support, psychological first aid, case management, referral of most vulnerable children to basic and specialized services, and dissemination of basic messages on prevention of family separation and other child protection issues in 16 sub-districts of Idlib and Aleppo governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Between 21 August and 4 September, four Cluster members reported the closure of protection static and mobile service points due to active conflict in nine locations within Idlib and Aleppo governorates (Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Ariha, Saraqab and Afrin districts). This suspension affects the direct implementation of protection interventions as people lose their access to the protection services in mentioned locations. These suspensions include two child protection partners

implementing psychosocial support; mobile risk education and contamination impact survey out-reach teams; and specialized and non-specialized GBV services.

- Since 29 April, 46 Protection Cluster and Sub-Cluster members reported suspension/closure of programming due to the conflict in southern Idlib, 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.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Program (HNAP) conducted an assessment for the Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI) Cluster to assess the shelter adequacy and living conditions in northwest Syria. It will be published in the first week of September. At the time of the assessment, 18% of the population in northwest Syria were living in either managed, informal or transit camps, 6% in unfinished apartments or houses, 5% in damaged houses/apartments, and 1% in collective centres.
- Haritan, Dana, and Zarbah are sub-districts where very small percentages of households are sheltered in solid/finished apartments/ houses. A critically low number of inhabitants live in shelters with adequate conditions in these sub-districts. In the case of Dana, low rates of households in adequate shelter are due to an absence of housing available to shelter the recent huge influx of IDPs to the sub-district - which has left 56% of households in the sub-district living in vulnerable conditions in managed, informal or transit camps.
- Overall, the numbers of households living in damaged apartments/houses are highest in Dana, Saraqab, Daret Azza, and Haritan sub-districts of Idlib and Aleppo governorates. Only 12% of the households mentioned that they are able to repair their damaged apartment or house. 5% of households live in unfinished houses or apartments, although they shelter over one in three households in the Haritan and Sharan sub-districts of Aleppo (34%). The situation in Dana is particularly alarming as 68,344 households were living in managed camps at the time of the assessment (49% of the sub-district population). The number of households living in camp in this sub-district continued to increase in July and August 2019.
- As compared to households living in houses or apartments, households living in collective centres, informal camps, managed camps, and transit camps face much higher rates of shelter adequacy issues. 83% report facing three or more adequacy issues including lack of lighting around shelter, lack of privacy, or lack of insulation from the heat/cold. The situation in collective centres is also difficult as 44% of the occupants reported three or more adequacy issues.

**\$36
million**

Additional funding required for winterization needs, shelter, and NFIs

Response:

- The SNFI Cluster have planned to rehabilitate housing units (apartments, houses) for 129,000 people. 530,000 people would need support to rehabilitate the shelters they are living in. Cluster members could scale up the response with additional funding
- A Shelter Rehabilitation training is being prepared in order to train 160 staff. Two objectives of this training are the following:
 - increase the number of NGOs able to implement shelter rehabilitation/upgrades
 - improve the quality of the out-of-camp response
- The Housing Land and Property (HLP) Technical Working Group and the SNFI / CCCM clusters conducted a workshop to address HLP issues in northwest Syria. Recommendations will be shared with all cluster members.
- During the last four months, the SNFI and CCCM clusters scaled up the distribution of tent and NFIs with the Contingency Stock. More stock has been released in four months than during the last two years. While this demonstrates the usefulness of the Contingency Stock, it also indicates that many NGOs do not have tent/NFI supplies to respond directly.
- The SNFI Cluster has updated the Response Plan and its strategy for northwest Syria in coordination with the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG). The strategy will be shared as soon as it is validated by the SAG.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Following the Winterisation After Action Review, the SNFI cluster is preparing a plan. The cluster members have funding to reach 353,647 people in need. At least USD 15 million in funding is required to target 520,456 additional people in need. The SNFI Cluster will update the winterisation target based on the multi-sectoral needs assessment data that will be published in September.

- It is estimated that a further USD 21 million may be required to meet urgent shelter and NFI needs over the coming months.

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