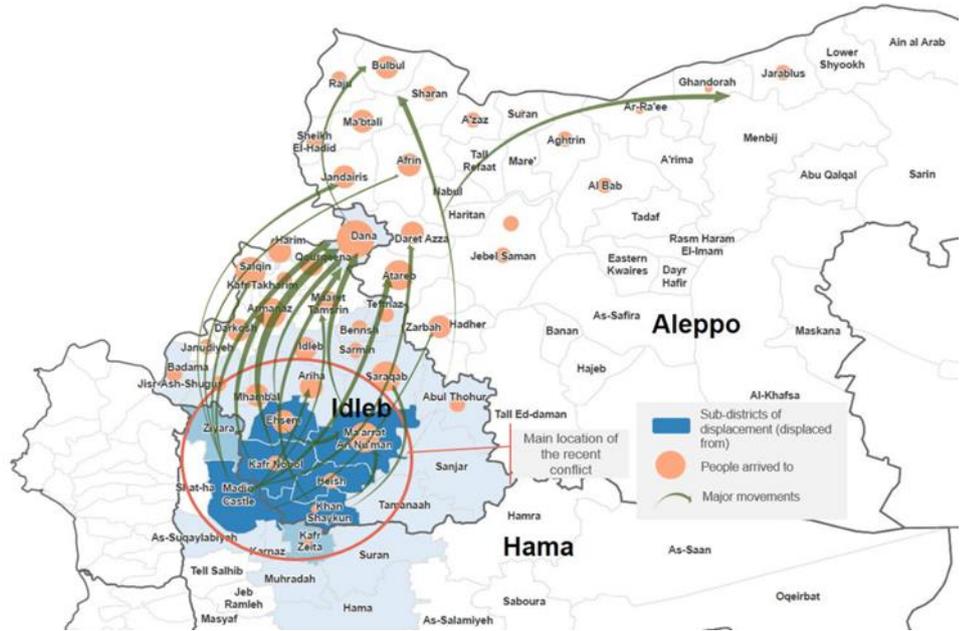


### HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in northwest Syria has continued unabated since the beginning of May and is putting civilians at risk and impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Humanitarian response is ongoing with hundreds of thousands of people receiving critical assistance essential for their survival. Violence in areas directly affected by conflict is driving displacement into densely-populated areas, putting a strain on service delivery for humanitarian actors. Partners are assessing the most urgent needs and gaps across the response to address these.
- A further escalation of violence, triggering waves of displacement and impeding humanitarian access and provision of humanitarian assistance risks overwhelming an already stretched response.



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.

<h2>330,000</h2> <p>Recently displaced individuals from 1 May to 13 June</p>	<h2>900,000</h2> <p>People received regular monthly food baskets in 2019</p>	<h2>29,620</h2> <p>Individuals reached with protection services from 11 to 24 June</p>	<h2>111,792</h2> <p>Individuals already assisted with NFIs</p> <h2>94,797</h2> <p>Individuals to be assisted in the coming weeks</p>	<h2>100,000</h2> <p>School-aged children in immediate need of education services</p>
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### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The conflict in northwest Syria is exacting a heavy toll on civilians as the hostilities in the Idlib de-escalation zone between the Government of Syria (GoS) and allied forces and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) continue. Heightened levels of violence continued unabated for two months, displacing hundreds of thousands of people, disrupting the provision of basic services, and killing and injuring large numbers of civilians.

The humanitarian impact of airstrikes and shelling on civilians, particularly those reported taking place in densely-populated areas, continue to compound an already dire humanitarian situation. Local sources are reporting that hundreds of civilians, including women and children, have been killed due to airstrikes and shelling and many others have been injured.

Civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and IDP settlements, are being damaged or rendered inoperable across northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. This has led to the interruption or discontinuation of vital services to affected populations in these locations. Since the end of April, at least 25 health facilities and 45 schools have been damaged due to airstrikes and shelling in northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. Most recently, an NGO ambulance was destroyed by airstrikes at the outskirts of Ma'arrat An Nu'man town on 20 June, claiming the lives of three NGO workers as well as the patient. On 26 June, two local responders were reportedly killed in Khan Shaykun when they were responding to help the injured in the aftermath of an airstrike. The destruction of vital civilian infrastructure, coupled with the precarious overall security situation, hampers the provision of humanitarian services to people in need across northwest Syria, and in many cases is potentially in breach of international humanitarian law (IHL). To avoid humanitarian activities being impacted by conflict, OCHA provide – with the consent of partners - the locations of facilities or planned movements to parties to the conflict through a humanitarian notification - “deconfliction” mechanism. With this information, parties to the conflict can avoid impacting these locations as a result of military activity.

Since the beginning of May to 13 June, some 330,000 people were displaced from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. There are reports of an estimated 850 families, moving out of NSAG-held areas to GoS-held areas. A small number of recently displaced individuals have headed to northern Aleppo governorate, whereas the vast majority have been displaced within Idlib Governorate. Newly displaced individuals are moving to areas that are already densely-populated, such as the Dana sub-district. This puts humanitarian operations that are already at or above capacity under considerable strain. While humanitarian actors in these areas scaled up their operations within the scope of their ongoing programming, several partners are voicing their concerns that they are depleting their existing resources and will need further support to continue providing services to both the newly displaced individuals and the existing caseload in host communities.

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## FUNDING

The Turkey Humanitarian Fund (THF) for Syria Response is monitoring the current situation and stands ready to further support the humanitarian response efforts beyond assistance already provided. Several priority allocations to address gaps in the response have been undertaken by the THF, including providing tents and dignity kits. The THF has remained flexible to allow the amendment of ongoing projects to respond to the most urgent needs. The Syria Humanitarian Fund is setting aside \$US 5 million to respond to a potential emergency response. Donors are working with partners to enable flexibility within existing programmes to ensure that additional caseloads of people are supported. The overall response in Syria is currently only 22% funded (OCHA Financial Tracking System). Many partners have funded their emergency response by reprogramming existing funding or utilizing other resources. It is urgent that funding is released in a timely manner so that the ongoing emergency response is adequately funded.

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## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian response efforts continue to be challenging due to the insecurity and large-scale displacement taking place within the space of two months. The ability of humanitarian organizations to respond has been compromised by the violence, as some staff are displaced themselves, infrastructure to deliver services has been damaged or destroyed and movement is perceived to be dangerous due to shelling and airstrikes.

As the response to the emergency is ongoing, partners are identifying the most urgent gaps in the response, as well as the challenges that may complicate the provision of humanitarian assistance. In particular, humanitarian actors providing food assistance, non-food items (NFIs) and tents need to replenish their stocks as they had been relying on emergency stocks to scale up operations in the past two months. In addition, humanitarian actors providing education, health and protection services need additional support to respond to the needs of the newly displaced individuals in a sustainable manner.

It is important to note that as the intensity of the conflict continues, the vulnerability of the affected population increases. Many of these people have suffered shock upon shock in a short timeframe, with limited ability to recover from each. The impact of these shocks compounds their vulnerability and reduces effective coping strategies. Additionally, families who have been able to cope are required to expend their resources to support others. Without a timely intervention to support all levels of affected communities, those who are currently coping risk being made vulnerable when attempting to support others.



## Education

### Needs:

- Of the 328,000 newly displaced individuals, the Education Cluster estimates that 100,000 are school-aged children 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 Idleb, mainly due to suspension of education activities.

# 100,000

School-aged children in immediate need of education services

### Response:

- Cluster members supported the education of 13,150 children (7,280 females) in camps and host communities with the provision of non-formal education such as self-learning program, catch-up classes and remedial education in Darkosh, Kafr Nobol, Maaret Tamsrin, Idleb, Dana sub-districts.
- 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 centres. 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 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 45 schools have been damaged or otherwise affected as a result of airstrikes and shelling in May in southern Idleb and northern Hama.
- 13 cluster members reported suspension of their education interventions due to lack of safety and security, affecting approximately 9,433 children and 374 teachers in the sub-districts of Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Ehsem, Ariha, Saraqab of Idleb and Madiq Castle of Hama.
- In the communities of Khan Shaykun, Kafr Nobol, Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Ariha, and Jisr-Ash-Shugur, the cancellation of final exams affected 97,104 students from 405 schools. In Idleb Governorate, a total of 400,000 students from grades 1 to 12 were affected due to the cancellation of their final exams between the end of April and June. Cluster members are trying to respond unilaterally and are also in efforts to organize for funding the end-year exams.
- 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 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 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 (canned food), cooked meals, cash support to displaced people for the first two-four weeks to displaced households. Approximately 60,000 households have been displaced from southern Idlib and northern Hama to northern Idlib and Aleppo governorates.
- Integration of vulnerable food insecure households into targeted monthly food assistance once the displaced households have settled and have been assessed.
- Provision of appropriate lifesaving 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.

# 900,000

Individuals received regular monthly food baskets in 2019

### Response:

- The Food Security Cluster (FSL) continues to coordinate emergency response through a Skype group, online emergency tracker tool and ad hoc cluster meetings.
- In 2019, food security cluster members have reached on average 900,000 beneficiaries with regular monthly food baskets in northwest Syria, including 700,000 beneficiaries in Idlib. Since May, members have provided emergency food assistance to newly displaced households and re-programmed their interventions.
- First line response is provided through distribution of ready to eat rations (RTEs); dry rations of mainly canned food sufficient on average for one week for a family of five, repeated as per needs; 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.
- Members provided the following food assistance to the individuals displaced in June:
  - 7 members distributed 7,388 RTEs to reach 25,126 beneficiaries
  - 6 members distributed 12,138 emergency food baskets to reach 57,531 beneficiaries
  - 3 members distributed 1,558 cooked meals to assist 7,311 beneficiaries
  - 5 members distributed 7,577 MPCGs to assist 38,332 beneficiaries
- Partners are assessing and verifying newly displaced households to include vulnerable households in second line response with regular monthly food assistance (in-kind, voucher or cash).
- In June, the cluster lead increased its general food assistance caseload by including 29,000 displaced households in Dana camps. From July/August, the cluster lead will increase the kilocalories of its food rations from 1,550 to 1,900 and to 2,100 kcal from September onwards.
- Throughout June, the cluster lead through its partners will assess vulnerability through the Beneficiary Selection Tool to include targeted food insecure households into its General Food Assistance (monthly in-kind food rations) program.
- After the first line response to address immediate food needs of the newly displaced population in May, the Food Security Cluster's strategy is to respond to mid-term life-sustaining food needs with the distribution of food assistance by monthly food rations through the most appropriate modality (in-kind, voucher or cash) for two to three months while proceeding with assessing vulnerabilities of displaced households. Assessed food insecure households shall be supported with regular food assistance as per the Food Security Sector's guidelines.
- Based on an assessment of market price monitoring data conducted by an NGO, prices of food components of survival minimum expenditure baskets in northwest Syria are at their highest in 12 months. The increase in food prices are impacting food accessibility of vulnerable displaced and resident households.
- The destruction of farmland and crops due to the fires has many short- and long-term consequences, in an area highly dependent on crop production for livelihoods. With many farmers and their families having lost their livelihoods and farms, even more people will become reliant on food aid. The damage to land and crop yields is expected to disrupt food production cycles and cause food shortages in northwest Syria in the months to come.
- The ongoing Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission by FAO and WFP will reveal more on damages and losses, as well as the devastating effects on the individuals.
- The FSL Cluster is coordinating with the CCCM Cluster to ensure food assistance in newly established and expanded IDP sites.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Distribution of food rations has been suspended in areas affected by hostilities. For instance, one cluster member could not reach 7,000 beneficiaries in Madiq Castle in Hama Governorate since the outbreak of hostilities.
- Several bakeries have been damaged, interrupting the provision of bread.

- Gaps in the emergency response have been recorded in Idleb governorate in the sub-districts of Salqin, where beneficiaries assisted are less than 30% of the 16,000 displaced people, as well as in Badama, Darkosh, Saraqab, and Janudiyeh. Low response coverage also in the districts of Afrin, A'zaz and Al Bab in Aleppo Governorate where less than 50% of the displaced individuals were reached.
- Partners have expressed the need for increased support for bread distribution to newly displaced individuals as well as the distribution of stoves and cooking sets.
- Many cluster members exhausted their emergency stocks and are in process of re-stocking.
- Displaced people are moving with their essential items, including livestock, which has created need for animal fodder, vaccination, proper treatment and re-stocking of protein-rich foods and micronutrients.
- The loss of crops is expected to have a huge impact on this year's crop yield in northwest Syria. Reduced availability of vital crops such as wheat, barley and vegetables, and significant increase in their market prices, will likely increase food insecurity, not only in the short-term but in the months to come in northwest Syria.



## Health

### Needs:

- Recently, Health Cluster members highlighted the lack of essential medicines and consumable medical supplies at most of the referral hospitals.
- With the displacement of approximately 330,000 individuals, there is an increased demand in health services in northern Idleb. The data shows that individuals are arriving at sub-districts such as Darkosh, Salqin, Harim and Qourqeena close to the Turkish border, where the few primary health care (PHC) centers that are available are overwhelmed. As per Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring report, there are six PHC units and one PHC centre in addition to four mobile PHC units.
- In addition to the need for healthcare services in areas where IDPs are moving, Al Amal-General hospital in Harem and Maternal Neonatal Child Hospital (MNCH) in Salqin stopped operating due to lack of funding. These hospitals were serving approximately 260,000 individuals from the host community and 125,000 IDPs with secondary healthcare services and particularly general medicine and MNCH care services, which are limited in the area.
- 23,764 suspected cutaneous leishmaniasis cases were reported through 486 sentinel sites. The risk of spread is high especially in the summer time when a lot of IDPs are moving and some are without shelters.
- Given the current IDP movements, there is a serious need for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), especially for people who do not have access to basic services.

### Response:

- Dedicated meetings have been held to discuss the scope of increased demands on health services, the gaps and needs faced by health partners, future planning to support the newly displaced individuals, to rationalize the use of current services to avoid duplication of coverage or services, and to determine the requirements of future health services and additional funding.
- The cluster lead is planning to conduct a rapid needs assessment for primary and secondary health care to be finalized in the next two weeks.
- On 18 June, one member reported resuming its health services at the Al-Hakeem PHC located in Ma'arrat An-Nu'man community.
- After the loss of four extended programme on immunization (EPI) centres due to changes in the control of territory, the teams of two centres were relocated to Aqrabat area to serve the camps in northwestern Idleb. The two other centres will be operating in Zardana and Idleb city.
- There is a plan to transfer the suspended dialysis unit from Tramlā to a location further north where IDPs have moved.
- Three tuberculosis (TB) centers in Afrin, A'zaz and Idleb city are being supported by a cluster member. The rehabilitation services for the building in Afrin started on the second week of June and the provision of TB services will start during the first half of July. Also, the rehabilitation of two TB centers in A'zaz and Idleb city will kick-off on 1 July.
- Deployment of seven mobile PHC units have been fast-tracked and two PHC units have been funded to provide services in northern Idleb where the majority of the newly displaced are settling.
- The cluster lead initiated a comprehensive plan in collaboration with health cluster members for prevention, control and treatment of leishmaniasis cases in which 450 doctors and nurses from member organization attended capacity-building activities. In addition, 107,250 Meglumine Antimonate (Glucantime) has been procured and supplied to members for the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis cases. Also, 250 vials of Liposomal Amphotericin B (AmBiSome) were procured to treat visceral Leishmaniasis cases. These medicines are stocked at the health facilities.
- Insecticide (FICAM) was procured for indoor residual spraying (IRS) in collaboration with an NGO.

- A plan to distribute 20,000 bed nets was developed between the cluster lead and the Nutrition Cluster for the newly displaced individuals in northern Idlib. More bed nets are available to be distributed in the next days for those individuals whose dwellings that were not sprayed by IRS.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Security of health workers is still challenging as their work is high risk, as exemplified by the incident on 20 June where three health workers and a patient in transit was killed when the ambulance carrying them was directly hit in Ma'arrat An Nu'man city in Idlib governorate.
- Another hospital operated by a cluster member, which was out of service since May 2019, was impacted by the violence, causing structural damages.
- Lack of MHPSS field partners and other service providers in the camps creates difficulties to support vulnerable people.
- Due to the current situation, two EPI centres in Hama and five in Idlib Governorates out of 98 EPI centres have temporarily stopped their activities.
- Data on leishmaniasis case registration and treatment is not coherent and complete. The cluster lead is working on the issue to align all members in a common reporting system.
- The dialysis unit in Tramla remains suspended due to the security situation in the area.

## Protection

#### Needs:

- The continued shelling and airstrikes in northwest Syria, particularly in areas densely-populated by civilians using indiscriminate weapons, puts the lives of women, men, girls and boys at risk every day and has significantly impacted their psychosocial well-being with reportedly high levels of trauma. Lulls in the fighting in the past week reportedly allowed some displaced families to temporarily return to their communities to collect belongings.
- 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.
- Caregivers are barely able to care for their children, demonstrating extreme levels of distress, leading to physical abuse of their children and, in extreme cases, abandonment of their children. A significant number of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified. Unaccompanied and separated children need safe interim care, but such services remain extremely limited except for ad-hoc, unsustainable arrangements.
- Approximately 82,500 women and girls of reproductive age are in need of dignity kits (DKs), of which the existing stock can only serve an estimated 17,000, leaving an approximate 50,500 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 flash lights. Therefore, funds are needed to immediately cover for this gap.
- The lack of basic services coupled with multiple displacements and rumors have severely impacted communities and families' ability to cope and protect their most vulnerable including children at a time when needs are critically increasing. Needs and priorities on the ground outweigh members' capacity. Protection of civilians, particularly children, from the effects of the conflict is a paramount priority.

# 29,620

Individuals reached with protection services from 11 to 24 June

#### Response:

- From 11 through 24 June 2019, 21 Protection Cluster members provided emergency response services for civilians recently displaced from northern Hama and southern Idlib due to the ongoing hostilities. Cluster members provided 54,879 protection services to IDPs and affected host community members in 91 communities within 30 sub-districts in Idlib and Aleppo reaching 29,620 individuals (10,437 girls, 8,585 boys, 9,377 women, and 1,221 men). The main services protection actors provided are as follows:
  - Psychological First Aid (PFA)
  - Psychosocial Support (PSS)
  - Dignity kits distribution
  - Explosive hazard risk education
- Cluster members also referred individuals to essential services. The Protection Cluster initiated a Rapid Protection Assessment. The report will be shared once it is finalized.

- Child protection partners reported through the emergency response tool that they have reached over 2,500 individuals on child protection awareness messages, which include prevention on family separation and violence. Case Management has been difficult to implement since multiple displacements prevent child protection actors from having continuity, access and predictability that protection interventions require. Psychosocial support and recreational activities continued to be delivered with the aim to strengthen girls' and boys' coping mechanisms and resilience. Assessment of the recently displaced communities suggest high levels of distress and trauma particularly on children. Child protection actors continued to strive to deliver with very limited resources within the scope of their programs.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Between 10 June and 24 of June, two cluster members reported the closure of one static and one mobile protection service point with services suspended due to active conflict in Idleb city, Ehsem, Ariha and Saraqab sub-districts. This suspension is directly affecting 811 protection interventions. It is estimated that almost 80,000 individuals who are living in areas close to these service points lost their access to the services.
- Since 29 April, a total of 23 Protection Cluster and Sub-Cluster members reported suspension/closure of programming due to the increase in conflict activity in southern Idleb, Aleppo and Hama. In total, 20 static service points are not operational, which include community centers, women and girls' safe spaces, child-friendly spaces, and health facilities, and four mobile risk education and contamination impact survey teams. Four members in Madiq Castle, Ehsem, Heish and Kafr Nobol sub-districts reported direct impact, damage or destruction to their facilities from indiscriminate airstrikes and shelling.
- Lack of multi-sectoral response hinders the delivery of protection services. Protection actors report challenges in the provision of PFA, PSS and referrals when these services are not accompanied with other basic services to meet IDPs' needs.
- As highlighted by the Cluster in the northwest preparedness plan, the Cluster expects additional disruption to protection service delivery if the hostilities continue. Even with existing emergency response capacity and resources, the impact of the conflict and the patterns of displacement may render response across sectors limited and insufficient.
- Recent intensification of violence and hostilities adds yet another layer of complications for addressing the risk of explosive hazards. Lack of access for survey and clearance of explosive hazards puts the lives of the displaced population 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:

- Dana remains the sub-district with the largest number of newly displaced individuals. As the number of IDPs increases, the need for shelter and non-food items increases as well. The members continue to report that most IDPs have NFI needs. Many organizations have already used their NFI stocks and need to top up to keep responding to the needs.
- The organizations providing shelter assistance report difficulties in receiving authorization from land owners to use their land.
- Almost 17,000 IDPs moved into abandoned buildings

### Response:

- 29 SNFI cluster partners have reported SNFI activities (completed and planned) to respond to the ongoing emergency since the beginning of May.
- 21 partners have requested 17,115 kits NFI from the contingency stock and are responding to the needs. 12,982 kits have already been released.
- Cluster members have already assisted 111,792 individuals with NFI kits and plan to reach 94,797 additional people in need in the coming weeks. This is subject to change, depending on re-assessment done in every location prior to distribution and depending on the movement of IDPs from one location to another.
- Based on the SNFI cluster gap analysis and rapid needs assessments, cluster members were able to scale up the response and target new areas where there are newly displaced people. Almost all geographical locations have been assessed except those directly affected by the conflict.
- The Contingency Stock has been replenished through THF funding with 7,500 NFI kits. The cluster members reported recently that they have the capacity to respond to the NFI needs for 259,000 individuals, including 18,000 NFI kits in the pipeline.
- In July, The SNFI cluster members are planning to reach 6,776 individuals with shelter assistance including shelter rehabilitation, shelter upgrades, provision of sealing-off kits etc.

# 111,792

Individuals already assisted with NFIs

# 94,797

Individuals to be assisted in the coming weeks

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Around two thirds of the newly displaced people choose not to go to camps. HNAP estimates that 6% of these individuals moved into abandoned buildings. Several organizations are willing to implement new shelter repair or upgrade projects, but they lack the necessary funding.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)****Needs:**

- WASH needs are constantly increasing with increased displacement. CCCM cluster estimates over 330,000 people displaced, with at least 110,000 people arriving at camps and informal settlements, and over 220,000 people are accommodated within the host communities.
- A rough outstanding needs assessment explains the requirement to provide comprehensive WASH services and supplies to at least 60,000 IDPs in camps and informal settlements and to 110,000 IDPs accommodated within host communities. WASH supplies such as water purifying agents, jerry cans and hygiene kits are in high demands, apart from the need to augment water supply and sanitation services and increased need for the management of water supply and sanitation services.
- Apart from supplies and services, there is a clear need to build technical and management capacity of cluster partners to enhance their ability to timely respond maintaining agreed standards.

**174,000**people reached with  
WASH assistance**Response:**

- At least 19 WASH cluster partners have reached out to 174,000 displaced people. About 75,000 IDPs arriving at 342 camps and informal settlements are receiving some form of WASH assistance through additional water trucking, new community latrines, increased solid waste management, supply of water purifying agents and hygiene kits. There is a need to enhance comprehensive WASH services and supplies.
- At least 800 new community latrines are under construction and about 60 low-capacity water tanks are being installed in camps and informal settlements that are receiving additional IDPs. Only 100,000 IDPs accommodated within host communities received some form of WASH services and supplies, especially water purification agents, jerry cans and hygiene kits.
- Implementing partners of the cluster lead are collaborating with other cluster members to outreach most vulnerable people with available supplies and services. The international NGOs have also increased collaboration with the national NGOs to outreach people in need.
- To enhance the quality of WASH response, WASH cluster has initiated a capacity development effort with 22 participants. The initiative has prioritized two critical aspects, namely water safety planning and sanitation. The participating NGOs are preparing action plans to implement their learning in the high severity locations in NW Syria.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- WASH Cluster members are constantly facing challenges to provide supplies and services to the displaced people along the displaced routes, because of the wider geographical spread and continuous movement of IDPs.
- The cluster members have continued to suspend their operations in several locations in north Hama and south Idleb due to security concerns.
- The cluster members responding to the situation are looking for additional resource to enhance much needed WASH supplies and services, such as to procure hygiene kits, carryout water trucking, build new latrines and maintain existing latrines, and support solid waste management.

In addition to the humanitarian response across these sectors, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Nutrition and Early Recovery Clusters are also assessing the situation and responding to the needs of the displaced population and receiving communities.

**GENERAL COORDINATION**

Following the meeting of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) on 12 June, an agreement was reached to improve the provision of accurate and timely information on the availability and locations of humanitarian services to affected people, through an inter-cluster program of focal points in the field. The program is expected to commence shortly. The group compiled information on needs and gaps across sectors, which are currently used to tailor the response in the short term,

inform medium-term planning, and advocate for additional resources. In addition, an inter-sector needs assessment in areas receiving the most IDPs is currently being conducted. This will also help better identify the baseline of needs and locations of people in need to inform the ongoing emergency response.

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