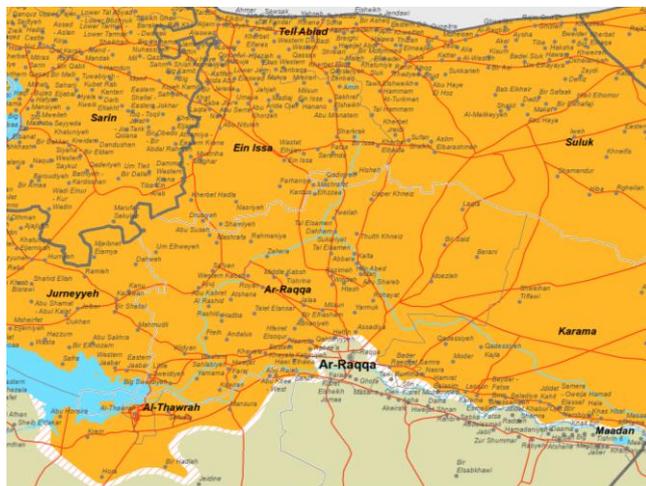




This report is produced by the OCHA Syria Crisis offices in Syria, Turkey and Jordan. It covers the period from 1 – 10 June 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 18 June 2017.

Highlights

- Since 6 June when the SDF announced the launch of its military operations to gain control of Ar-Raqqa city, it has rapidly gained full control over several neighborhoods in the city.
- The offensive started in the semi-urban and urban areas to the east of Ar-Raqqa city during this reporting period triggered serious concerns for the protection of the civilian population, amidst intensification of air operations and shelling and in the expected intensification of urban warfare.
- Despite reported attempts by ISIL to prevent civilians from fleeing the city, an estimated 10,000 residents of Ar-Raqqa city have managed to leave the city since 6 June via the river, damaged bridges and land routes.
- Ongoing military operations have displaced over 100,000 people from May till 5 June.
- Humanitarian actors continue to respond to the affected population and provided, for example, food assistance to 19,126 people and nutrition assistance to 1,000 children between 1-7 June.
- WHO has confirmed the outbreak of circulating Vaccine Derived Poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in Deir-ez-Zor and is coordinating a response with relevant health partners.



171,124

people displaced from
1 April – 5 June
(101,921 during May –
5 June)



19,126

people reached with
food assistance from
1 -7 June



Over 1 m

litres of water are
being provided
daily across Ar-Raqqa
governorate



1,000

children reached
with nutrition assistance
between 1 -7 June



Situation Overview

Ar-Raqqa Governorate

On 6 June, the SDF announced the launch of its military operations to gain control of Ar-Raqqa city, and rapidly gained full control over several neighborhoods in Al- Mashlab, eastern Ar-Raqqa city. On 6 June, airstrikes on Al-Mashlab neighbourhood (eastern Ar-Raqqa city) allegedly hit a school, causing severe damage to the infrastructure and rendering it inoperable. On 8 June, local media reported that multiple airstrikes struck several neighbourhoods in Ar-Raqqa city, resulting in an unknown number of casualties. Multiple airstrikes were reported on several locations in the city, including the Al-Razi school, Amar Bin Yaser School, Al-Hussein Mosque, Popular Credit Bank, the College of Engineering and the Immigration and Passport department, and also impacted the Department of Electricity.

Inside Ar-Raqqa city, the water supply has been cut for the past ten days, following a defect at the pumping station, a general lack of electricity and a lack of diesel to operate generators. Residents of Ar-Raqqa currently depend on trucked water, which is unfit for consumption as it originates from the Euphrates river. There are only nine doctors remaining inside Ar-Raqqa city, and key medicines are no longer available.

The humanitarian situation in Ar-Raqqa city remains dire with reports of fuel and food commodities becoming scarce. Most bakeries went out of service as they lack flour and diesel. In addition, mobile communication has been severed as the communication services building was allegedly destroyed by airstrikes, and ISIL has reportedly banned internet cafes services. Residents continue to flee the city via the river, damaged bridges and land routes, although ISIL has been reportedly preventing civilians from leaving. On 5 June, airstrikes reportedly hit a boat, allegedly carrying civilians from the northern to the southern bank of the Euphrates River which is reported to have resulted in nine casualties, and the injury of at least ten others. Obtaining verified information from Ar-Raqqa city remains challenging due to insecurity, heavy fighting and access constraints



Most bakeries out of service

IDPs newly arriving to Ein Issa Camp report challenges in fleeing Ar-Raqqa city due to the presence of UXOs on exit routes, fear of retaliation from ISIL, and a general lack of resources. Male IDPs between the ages of 18-40 years are noticeably underrepresented at IDP camps, reportedly due to fear of forced military conscription, fear of arrest and detention at checkpoints by SDF forces, fear of death if caught by ISIL, and a possible choice to remain in their areas of origin to defend their property from looting and confiscation. IDPs also reported that the lack of civil status documentation is a common challenge, as many IDPs left their documents at home, lost them *en route*, or did not have their documents returned from the camp administration after the screening process.



Young men noticeably underrepresented in camps

As the offensive into Ar-Raqqa city continues, heavy clashes, increased shelling, and intensified airstrikes are likely to continue. The use of incendiary weapons has been reported in the city, causing significant casualties and injuries and might result in further displacement towards Ein Issa camp in Ein Issa sub-district, or further into ISIL-held areas, such as Deir-ez-Zor city. ISIL forces may also continue to prevent civilians from leaving Ar-Raqqa city which could also cause a dramatic increase in civilian casualties, as ISIL has been reported to regularly utilize civilians as human shields.

Deir-ez-Zor

On 2 June, ISIL launched an offensive against GoS-held areas in western Deir-ez-Zor city which it continues to besiege since July 2014. The attack provoked heavy GoS-led shelling and airstrikes are likely to continue within Deir-ez-Zor city, with heavy retaliation expected from ISIL forces. On May 31, the World Food Program (WFP) dropped almost 20 tons of humanitarian food supplies into besieged Deir-ez-Zor city. Further WFP airdrops are planned for 12 June, however, as clashes between GoS and ISIL forces intensify, the window for the provision of humanitarian supplies may decrease due to shifting control lines inside Deir-ez-Zor city.

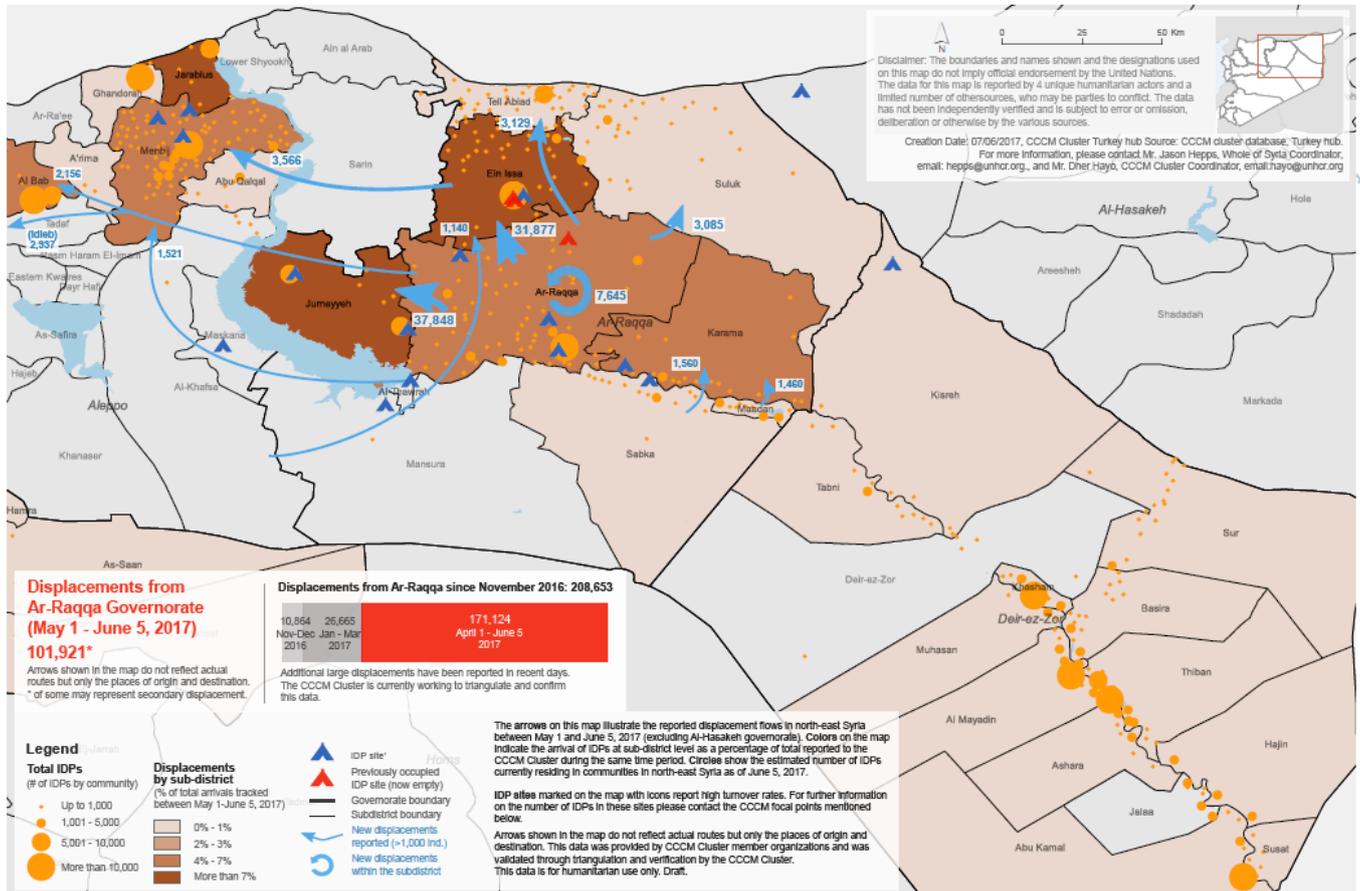


WHO announced, that the potential outbreak of circulating Vaccine Derived Poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has now been confirmed as a result of further isolations of VDPV2 from Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance (AFP) cases and contacts. The epicenter of the outbreak appears to be Mayadeen district in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. To date, all isolates of the virus are restricted to that Governorate. The circulating VDPVs are rare forms of the poliovirus, mutated from strains in the oral polio vaccine (OPV) that can emerge in under-immunized populations. It is unclear how this cVDPV2 developed in Deir-ez-Zor and possibilities are currently being investigated. Yet, the conflict in Deir-ez-Zor, the disruption of basic immunization services, and the inability to conduct full immunization campaigns in the governorate since October 2015, have led to an un-immunized and/or partially immunized cohort of children, which is a condition for the development of vaccine-derived virus.

Since the confirmation of the outbreak, WHO is coordinating a response plan with the Syrian Government, UNICEF, and relevant partners and stakeholders. The initial response for Syria is planned to be two immunization rounds of monovalent Oral Poliovirus Vaccine type2 (mOPV2), with the first round within a week of receiving mOPV-2 from the global stockpile and the second round within two weeks of the first round. Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) will also be added to one of the two above rounds to rapidly increase immunity against PV2 in the youngest age cohorts. The risk of spread beyond the adjacent areas controlled by ISIL or beyond is currently regarded as low.

Displacement trends

As of 5 June, the total number of displaced people (which might include some secondary displacement) from Ar-Raqqa governorate tracked by the CCCM Cluster since April has now reached 171,124 individuals. The situation remains highly fluid, with displacements and apparent returns reported in various locations daily.



Map produced by CCCM cluster

Reported displacement movements

On 30 May, approximately 20,000 IDPs were displaced from Mansura and Hunayda towns in Ar-Raqqa governorate and Masakana sub-district in the eastern countryside of Aleppo governorate, to the outskirts of Tabqa town. After SDF forces gained full control of the area on 3 June and the security situation stabilized, approximately 4,000 IDPs have returned to their homes in Al-Mansoura city, Huneida village and the Al-Abassiyeh Farm. As of 5 June, approximately 2,250 IDPs remained in the Tuwayhinah IDP site near Tabqa, or Al Thawrah city. Those who are originally from the eastern countryside of Aleppo governorate will likely return to their areas of origin or move onward to Menbij District in Aleppo governorate in the coming days. Access to basic health and water services at the Tuwayhinah site remains limited.

On 3 June, an estimated 1,000 IDP families from Maskana sub-district were directed in their movement to a reception area (Al-Twayhineh) where they remained for security checks. On 7 June, the majority of IDPs from Maskana headed onwards to Jarablus district after transiting through Menbij district. Several families remained in the countryside and in Rasm Elakhdar IDP camp.

On June 5, ongoing conflict in Ar-Raqqa displaced 1,400 people from Ar Raqqah sub-district, of which 900 people fled to Ar Raqqah's Ein Issa sub-district and 500 people fled to Al Thawrah sub-district. The priority needs reported among the IDPs included varying levels of need for shelter, food items, NFIs, and water assistance.

It is currently estimated that on 6 June, about 1,750 individuals were displaced from Ar-Raqqa governorate to Kisreh, Mhemideh, Al Mayadin and the Abu Kamal areas due to clashes between ISIL and SDF, and due to airstrikes. Some families are hosted by their relatives and friends, while others are staying in public spaces, such as mosques and schools, or vacated houses.

SDF advances on Ar-Raqqa city beginning 6 June have displaced a total of 10,000 people from the city since the beginning of operations. Due to security concerns and access challenges, displacement movements remain difficult to track. This being said, displacement movement of some 3,500 individuals was registered from Al-Sbahiyeh, Al-Jazra and Ar-Raqqa city and are now hosted in make-shift camps in Al-Mahwakia village, an area under SDF control. These IDPs currently depend on unsafe water from the Euphrates river water and their own dry food stock, which they carried with them when they were displaced. The destination of other IDPs remains to be confirmed.

GoS advances into the ISIL-controlled area in eastern countryside of Hamah, are expected to create additional displacement towards SDF-controlled areas in Ar-Raqqa Governorate.

Update on Ein Issa:

As of 13 June, an estimated 700 families are residing in Ein Issa camp. Broadly speaking, the number of new arrivals to and departures from the camp had decreased during the last two days, and the humanitarian situation in the camp is reported to be stable.

UN agencies have increased their presence in the Ein Issa cotton camp through facilitators and volunteers who are supporting the camp organization and management and divide the camp into sectors, formation of blocks and sectors representatives. Facilitators and IDPs also number the tents, and carry out individual level identifications and update age group breakdown figures. These figures and divisions will facilitate the distribution of humanitarian assistance.

UNHCR is helping the camp authorities to speed up the process of sorting and returning documents to the IDPs to facilitate and accelerate the departure of those who have been screened, and have all documentations to reach their intended destinations.

Update on Karama:

On 6 June, an INGO conducted an assessment at the Karama IDP settlements. According to the camp manager (KSA), there are some 65,000-70,000 people in the camps while previous UN estimates amounted to 40,000 people. New IDP influx from Ar-Raqqa city is expected in the coming days.

According to the camp manager, IDPs have their personal identification confiscated upon arrival and some 30 people have been arrested so far following screening procedures. To date, 10-15 families have been able to leave the camp, transiting through Ein Issa or Mabrouka camp for onward movement. Shelter, sanitation facilities and nutritional supplies for children have been identified as priority needs, however, due to insecurity, humanitarian actors are hesitant to operate in the area until the security conditions improve.

Update on At-Tuwayhinah:

On 3 and 10 June, a UN partner conducted a rapid monitoring mission to At-Tuwayhinah IDPs gathering. At the time of the last visit, an estimated 350 families remained on site and regular movement of IDPs through the site was reported as the SDF continues to direct IDPs to the area, and some 70 families arrived that same day of the visit from ISIL-controlled areas in Hama governorate. As GoS forces advance into ISIL-held area in the eastern countryside of Hama, additional IDPs may continue to transit through the site.

Conditions in At-Tuwayhinah remain precarious: IDPs depend on unsafe water from the Euphrates River, the hygiene situation is poor, and health services are limited, with only an INGO running a mobile clinic for a few hours per day. Referrals of urgent medical cases remain challenging as the KSA only allows IDPs to travel between 9 am to 4 pm. People on site mostly depend on limited dry food stocks and wheat flour which they managed to carry with them during their displacement, while vegetables are being sold by merchants to the IDPs and food rations were distributed by an INGO.



Response

On 8 June, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria and WFP received official approval from the Government of Syria to conduct land deliveries of humanitarian assistance from Aleppo to Qamishli in Al-Hasakeh governorate by road. Consequently, a recce is being initiated by WFP in order to assess the conditions of the road. Once the road is deemed safe, the road will be open for transport of all UN-provided food and non-food items.

Humanitarian Response



Protection

Situation

- The offensive started in the semi-urban and urban areas to the east of Ar-Raqqa city during this reporting period, triggered serious concerns for the protection of the civilian population, amidst intensification of air operations and shelling and in the possible anticipation of intensifying urban warfare. Some serious incidents during the past week highlighted the importance for all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum respect for basic principles of International Humanitarian Law, notably distinction, proportionality and precaution, including the respect for protected objects, such as health and education facilities.
- Movements of displaced populations from Ar-Raqqa's urban and semi-urban areas are reportedly becoming arduous, due to the presence of explosive hazards on several exit roads. Patterns of movements and consultations with affected people seem to indicate a trend of men staying behind in the city to protect housing and properties from the effects of urban warfare, including looting. A predominance of women, children and elderly population has been observed in Ein Eissa camp. Fear of forced recruitment, arrest or detention at checkpoints is also mentioned to explain underrepresentation of men in the IDP population.
- In parallel, fluid displacement and return movements continue, following the evolving security situation on the ground and the modalities and presence of security controls. Spontaneous settlements and gatherings of IDPs continue to appear and to rapidly recede as soon as IDPs return to areas gained by the SDF. Variable numbers of families continue to be hosted in the major transit sites of Ein Eissa and Mabrouka, with numbers depending on the implementation of the "sponsorship system". New organized settlements are put in place by the authorities, such as those around Iskendariah and Tuwaihinah, close to Al Tabqa. Humanitarian conditions in these sites remain sub-standard and IDPs are seeking to move forward as soon as possible towards other destinations. The withdrawal of ISIL from cities like Tabqa triggers rapid return movements, often leading to situations where civilians will need to cope with high levels of damage to infrastructure and housing destruction.
- Consultations with affected people have provided more information on the security screenings, including information on cases where people with specific needs have been fast-tracked in the procedures which is in line with advocacy points and recommendations repeatedly formulated by protection actors. Yet, security screening ending with the detention of individuals and their families remain a concern. Information on the process, however, remains very vague, due to the reluctance of the population to share sensitive information in the current environment. Consulted individuals indicated that displaced persons are not refused entry to areas under the control of the Kurdish forces and – according to their knowledge – there were no forcible returns of IDPs to Ar-Raqqa. Referral of medical cases outside camps remains challenging, negatively affecting women with specific needs (e.g. women in advanced stages of pregnancy).
- The lack of civil status documentation is another concern. Documents were reportedly left at home by IDPs, lost *en route*, or not being returned documents while in the camp.

Response

Protection partners continue to provide services in Mabrouka, Ein Eissa and to work to extend their presence to areas of displacement and return.

- Basic psycho-social support services, child protection and gender-based violence interventions continue to be provided in Mabrouka and Ein Eissa camps and in the surrounding communities in Ras El Ein and Tal Abyad.
- Via daily needs assessments and consultations with families, a UNHCR partner in Mabrouka and Ein Eissa has been able to identify several cases of persons with specific needs, including children with disabilities, older persons and female-headed households with no community support. The referral to supporting partners on the ground is difficult, due to the absence of sufficiently specialized partners and the temporary nature of IDP stays in the transit sites.
- Assessment missions were undertaken by protection partners in Tabqa and surrounding settlements or to designated sites (Iskendariah and Tuwaihinah), highlighting the challenges of the protection environment in those locations, particularly due to the absence of proper shelter, adequate WASH facilities, and adequate coverage of medical services for emergency cases.
- UNICEF and partners have managed to complete the provision of equipment to Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in Tal Abyad, Ein Issa and Suluk sub-district, with teams providing psycho-social support and recreational activities to approximately 300 displaced children over the course of the last week.

- To enhance the safety and dignity of women and girls, which was highlighted as a gap, UNFPA and partner in Ras Al Ain distributed 19,000 sanitary napkins in Tal Abyad to cover the needs of some 8,000 women and girls of reproductive health, and 4,500 sanitary napkins in Ein Issa to cover the need of some 2,000 women. In addition, 240 dignity kits were distributed to 240 families in the Shadadeh area of Hassakeh.
- Psychological first aid was provided by one protection partner to survivors of an incident triggered by an explosive hazard on 8 June in the North-West of Ain Issa (civilian house) which killed one woman and five children. In addition, two adults and children were injured, and are being treated in the Tal Abyad hospital.
- Advocacy conducted by the Protection Sector continues with different stakeholders and at multiple levels to focus on the necessity to consider protection-sensitive measures in the routine process of security screening. This advocacy also aims to address how restrictions to freedom of movement for IDP populations are being implemented (sponsorship system).

Challenges

- Administrative requirements from the local administration have affected some child protection interventions by local partners. Advocacy is being pursued to solve the issue and allow the continuation of the much needed activities for displaced children.
- The size of the area currently affected by population movements, the variable presence of spontaneous settlements alongside organized camps and the anticipation of serious consequences for the civilian population as the offensive intensifies, are putting protection partners under strain. Increased protection presence and human resources will be needed, particularly in Qamishli. This will require the possibility for staff from Syria to rapidly reach Qamishli as well as the possibility for more national NGOs already operating in Qamishli and Al-Hassakeh to be able to extend their humanitarian activities to displacement areas.
- The lack of sufficiently specialized services to refer persons with specific needs remains a challenge. While coordination needs to be strengthened amongst the existent service providers supported by protection actors, the high turnover of IDPs in the transit sites makes it more difficult to follow up on cases “on the move”, once they are referred.
- Insufficient gender-sensitive WASH facilities in camps continue to emerge as a concern in the consultation of protection partners with women. Inconsistencies in medical referral procedures have created episodes of neglect that put women with specific needs (e.g. pregnant women) at further risk (see above).



Food Security and Agriculture

Response

- During the first week of June, the Food Security sector, through its partners from either within Syria or Cross-Border, distributed various types of food assistance to a total of 19,126 beneficiaries across Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hassakeh, and Aleppo governorates, including 2,236 beneficiaries benefiting from bread.

In total:

- Some 15,930 beneficiaries in Ar-Raqqa Governorate (Tell Abyad, Ar-Raqqa and At-Thawrah districts), were reached with 2,755 ready-to-eat food rations and food rations, covering food needs for seven to ten days for a family of five or six.
- Some 960 beneficiaries in Aleppo Governorate (Menbij and Ain Al-Arab Districts) were reached with 160 food rations, covering food needs for ten days for a family of six.
- Some 2,236 beneficiaries in Al-Hassakeh governorate (Ras Al-Ayn District – Mabrouka Camp) were reached with 33,270 loaves of bread on a daily basis during the reporting period.

Distributions were carried out as follows:

Ar-Raqqa Governorate

Ein Issa Sub-District (Tel Abyad District)

One cross-border INGO distributed 69 food rations in Ein Issa Camp, covering food needs for ten days for a family of six, reaching around 414 beneficiaries. Another cross-border INGO distributed 600 ready-to-eat-rations in Ein Issa Camp, covering the food needs for a family of five for seven days, reaching around 3,000 beneficiaries.



**Food assistance
provided to
19,126 beneficiaries**



**15,950 beneficiaries
reached in Ar-Raqqa**

Ar-Raqqa Sub-District (Ar-Raqqa District)

One cross-border INGO distributed 1,368 food rations, covering the food needs of a family of six for ten days, reaching around 8,316 beneficiaries.

Jurniyeh Sub-district (Ath-Thawrah District)

One cross-border INGO distributed 360 food rations in Taqba City, covering the food needs of a family of six for ten days, reaching around 2,160 beneficiaries.

Ath-Thawrah Sub-District

One cross-border INGO distributed 340 food rations in Taqba City, covering food needs of a family of six for ten days, reaching around 2,040 beneficiaries.

Aleppo Governorate

Menbij District - Menbij Sub-District:

One cross-border INGO distributed 108 food rations, covering food needs of a family of six for ten days, reaching around 648 beneficiaries.

Ain Al-Arab District - Sarin Sub-District

One cross-border INGO distributed 52 food rations, covering the food needs of a family of six for ten days, reaching around 312 beneficiaries.

Al-Hasakeh Governorate

Ras Al-Ayn Sub-District:

One cross-border INGO distributed a total of 33,270 loaves of bread, covering the daily bread needs of 2,236 beneficiaries during the reporting period.



**33,270 bread loaves
distributed in Ras Al-Ayn**



Nutrition

Key Developments

Sector partners are carrying out a nutrition screening using the middle-upper-arm-circumference (MUAC) measurement in Mabruka, Suluk and Karama camps. During the reporting period, 246 children under five years were screened, of which eight were identified as moderately malnourished and only one as severely malnourished.

Response Efforts

Nutrition support provided to children under five and pregnant lactating in the IDP camps continued through the provision of preventive nutrition supplies, including multi micronutrients, high energy biscuits and fortified spread. During the reporting period, a UNICEF partner reached 1,120 children under five years with multiple micronutrient powders, 1,000 children with Plumpy doz, and 670 children with high-energy biscuits while 333 pregnant and lactating women were provided multiple micronutrient tablets. Also, with WFP support, 2,000 children benefited from the distribution of fortified spread along with Ready-to-Eat rations in Ein Issa camp.

UNICEF further provided therapeutic spread for the management of severe acute malnutrition to the Qamishli hospital.

In the coming week, the sector is planning to send nutrition supplies sufficient for 1,500 children under five years and 600 pregnant and lactating women to Karama camp through a UNICEF partner. In addition, the sub-sector is planning to carry out nutrition screening twice a month for all camps and other areas where there are newly displaced IDPs in Al-Hassakeh and North Raqqa and to respond to needs identified during these assessments.



**3.7% of all assessed
children malnourished**



Health

Situation:

- As of 3 June 2017, Vaccine Derived Poliovirus Type 2 (VDPV2) has been detected by WHO-accredited laboratories in the samples of two children with Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) from Deir-ez-Zor Governorate. The earliest of these cases had onset of paralysis in early March 2017. The two virus isolates are genetically

related, which strongly suggests that the virus has been circulating. There have been no reports of wild poliovirus (WPV). An NNGO reported a suspected case in TalAbyad.

Response:

- Several partners are engaged in the process of preparing for the establishment of a trauma referral pathway for the Ar-Raqqa operation, including the establishment of stabilizations points, support for the medical transportation of the wounded, and the provision of necessary support to identified referral hospitals. Coordination is ongoing to ensure complementation and to avoid duplication.
- Cross-line and cross-border coordination are ongoing to provide and/or extend health services in areas hosting IDPs, including the training of health staff, the set-up and enhancement of EWARS sentinel sites, facilitation of vaccination activities, mhGAP training, and medical supply delivery.



Response:

Ein Issa

INGOs continue to supply water from recently rehabilitated borehole inside the camp (around 340,000 liters per day) complemented by water trucking by UNICEF and from an external source (~115,000 liters per day) for IDPs staying in camp vicinity. During the reporting period, UNICEF reduced the quantity of provided water from 50,000 liters to 25,000 liters and is further planning to suspend the activity due to a diminishing number of IDPs staying in the camp surroundings. In total, 157 emergency latrines and 48 showers have been constructed by UNICEF and INGOs and UNICEF is planning to construct permanent WASH facilities (100 latrines and 48 showers) within two months. A partner NGO has continued to hire daily workers for latrines cleaning and garbage collection.



**157 latrines and 48 showers
installed in Ein Issa camp**

Al Mabrouka Camp

UNICEF continues water trucking for the camp (75,000 liters per day) while an INGO is going to construct an internal water network in the camp, and a local NGO is going to lay down the pipeline from the recently rehabilitated borehole in the Shara village to the camp. Permanent latrines and showers (100 + 48) to be constructed by UNICEF by the end of July. Repair and maintenance and WASH facilities cleaning is provided by UNICEF.

Karama

UNICEF continues to truck 600,000 liters of water per day from the nearby borehole rehabilitated in May. North-east Syria INGO provided 50 water storage tanks, and UNICEF is planning to provide emergency WASH facilities and associated services, noting that the area remains inaccessible for most INGOs.

Menbij Camps

An INGO partner continues to provide drinking water to IDPs in the old and new camps around Menbij (50,000 liters per day). Emergency latrines were installed in the old camp and additional units will be provided soon in both camps. Due to influx of IDPs to Menbij sub-district, there is an urgent need to conduct a WASH assessment.

Other locations

Due to recent changes in Jurnneyeh (closing of Al Mahmoudly reception centre) and in At-Thawrah (IDP relocation from Askandarya and other locations to Jurnneyeh) there is an urgent need to conduct a WASH assessment in those locations.



**Access to water for 130,000 people
severed due to ERW/UXOs**

The Whole of Syria WASH sector is coordinating efforts to restore the water supply for At-Thawrah city. North-East Syria INGOs and UNICEF conducted a technical assessment of the main water treatment station in At-Thawrah that served 70,000 people. However, partners reported a high IED contamination. Requests for urgent ERW/UXO clearance of the main water treatment stations have been submitted. Similarly, Al-Kalata water station

north of Ar-Raqqa that served around 60,000 people has been reported as highly IED contaminated.



Shelter and NFIs

Response :(Shelter)

Mabrouka IDP Camp Progress (UNHCR):

- The average site preparation progress of road construction and the 5 cm carpet-crushed-stone-layer reached the 95 percent progress mark.
- A total of 380 tents have been relocated to the constructed site and erected according to UNHCR design.
- Work is in progress for the four concrete communal kitchens and 35 light tent type communal kitchens.
- Camp illumination work is in progress with 20 per cent of the 67 illumination poles already installed.

Ain Issa Cotton Camp Progress (UNHCR):

- Site preparation was completed.
- Work for the 32 communal kitchens is ongoing with a 60 per cent work progress.
- A total of 560 tents have been relocated to the constructed site and were erected according to UNHCR design.
- Camp illumination work is in progress with 20 per cent of the 67 illumination poles already installed.



**560 camps
relocated to site**

Response Efforts (NFIs)

Ain Issa

- A total of 800 core relief item kits in Ain Issa Cotton Camp and a further 800 in nearby Alhisha and Alsharegrag villages, assisted a total of 8,000 people.



**4,109 NFIs distributed
across four locations**

Tell Abiad

- A total of 200 new arrival NFI kits and 269 hygiene kits were distributed to new arrivals in different villages.

Tabqa

- Some 340 hygiene kits and 40 NFI kits were distributed in the Tabqa neighbourhoods and Tabqa schools, and 360 hygiene kits distributed in Twaihinia Camp, and a further 150 hygiene kits in Mahmoudly.

Menbij

- Some 70 hygiene kits were distributed in both the new and old Menbij camps.
- A further 1,080 NFI kits, assisting around 5,400 individuals, were distributed in locations across Tabqa and Ain Issa, including the Cotton Camp.



Logistics

- The Damascus-Qamishli airlift operation continues to operate at full capacity, conducting two flights a day, six days a week. Around 1,069 m³ of urgently needed food and shelter commodities have been airlifted to Qamishli between 1 and 7 June.



**1,069 m³ of
commodities airlifted**

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