





This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12-19 July 2018.

Highlights

- For over a month, sustained hostilities continue to affect civilians and civilian infrastructure in south-west Syria. While initial displacement numbers have reduced significantly, the needs of IDPs and returnees remain severe, yet, humanitarian access to all people in need is an ongoing challenge.
- Increased hostilities in Quneitra and north-western and western Dar'a led to further displacement towards areas further south and closer to the Golan area, with the overall numbers fluctuating on a daily basis and currently estimated at some 140,000 individuals. The UN continues to lack sustained access to this affected population.
- Most cross-border partners on the ground were themselves subject to displacement or have run out of supplies, with the last cross-border convoy under SCR 2165 dispatched from Jordan on 25 June. Many NGO-partners and health staff in areas that have come under GoS control requested security guarantees for their protection and ability to continue operating. The UN continues to advocate for the protection of humanitarian workers and health staff, and emphasizes that a continuity of services must be ensured to address humanitarian needs.
- The UN and humanitarian partners have mobilized a response, both cross-border and from within Syria, reaching tens of thousands of people with critical life-saving assistance. Recognizing the fact that access has opened to areas that have recently changed control, the UN continues to advocate for sustained access for humanitarian actors to provide assistance and protection to all people in need, across the affected area.
- The UN and partners, both from within Syria and cross-border, require a total of \$84.8 million to support 300,000 affected people with protection and assistance across south-west Syria.

 up to
203,500
people remain displaced in
south-west Syria

 up to
140,000
IDPs are located in Quneitra,
some in close proximity to the
Golan area

 **162,080**
beneficiaries reached
with food deliveries from within
Syria

 **\$84.8**
is the funding
requirement identified by the
UN and partners to assist those
affected

Situational Overview

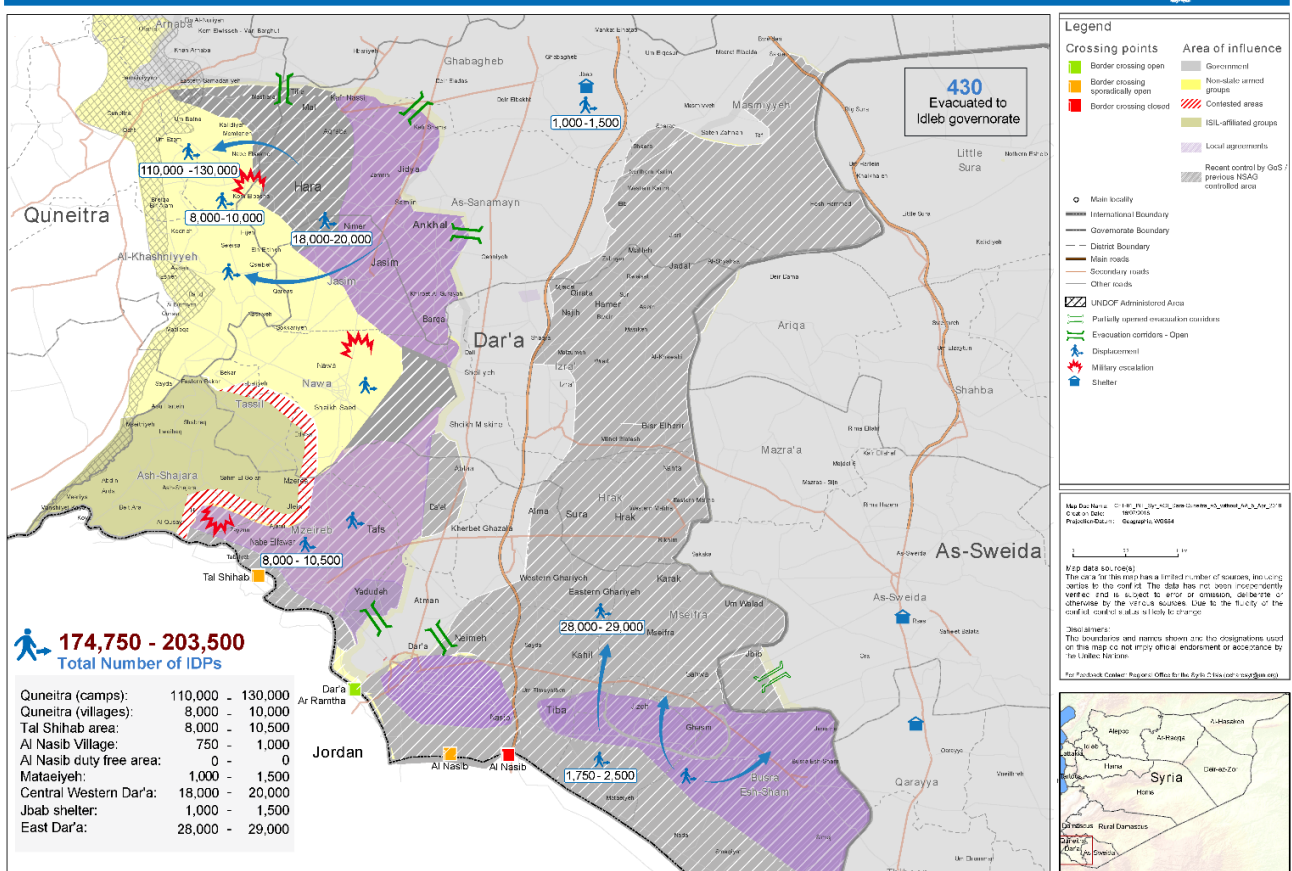
Since 17 June, hostilities continue to escalate in south-west Syria. Just over the past 48 hours, air and ground-based strikes were reported on Tassil, Nawa and Ash Shaykh Sa'd in western Dar'a, and on Nabe'a Al Sakher in Quneitra governorate. Sustained aerial and artillery shelling continue to affect civilian infrastructure and service delivery. On 17 July, airstrikes on a school in Ein Eltineh, south of Quneitra city, that had served as a temporary shelter for IDPs, allegedly killed 13 civilians, including eight children, and injured at least 30 others. The injured were rushed to the Rafid hospital, where a shortage of medicines and medical supplies could lead to further and preventable deaths. The same day, airstrikes on Nawa reportedly rendered the town's only field hospital inoperable.

Following a month of sustained hostilities, the GoS has taken control of the entire eastern area of formerly NSAG-controlled Dar'a, most of the border area with Jordan and large swaths of land in the eastern part of the western enclave. While military activity since 17 June had originally displaced some 325,000 people, the largest displacement number recorded since the onset of the Syrian crisis, IDP counts had temporarily reduced significantly to 187,000 IDPs following a series of local agreements and subsequent IDP returns to their areas of origin. However, following heightened hostilities in Quneitra IDP numbers have increased yet again and currently stand at an estimated 203,500 individuals.

The majority of the displaced are currently located in the Golan area, where some 140,000 individuals live under increasingly difficult circumstances, with some 16,000 located in the UNDOF area of responsibility. Cross-border humanitarian actors in the western area report that they only have limited supplies left, some sufficient for up to three months. Shelter and NFI supplies, however, are already fully depleted, and there is only limited ability to source humanitarian assistance from local markets. To date, humanitarian partners based in Damascus have not been able to access the populations in the Quneitra area due to a lack of necessary approvals. Consequently, there are significant unmet needs, and some IDPs in Quneitra remain without shelter, exposed to the sun, in temperatures reaching up to 40 degrees Celsius. While some IDPs in the Quneitra area were able to return to their areas of origin, increased hostilities on Quneitra and north-western and western Dar'a led to further displacement towards areas further south and to areas that reached local agreements, such as Jasim, Tafas and Ankhel. The overall displacement numbers are fluctuating on a daily basis. Additionally, fighting in the ISIL-controlled Yarmouk valley over the past week has seen additional movement of IDPs towards Quneitra.

Furthermore, to date, some 430 individuals (213 men, 77 women and 140 children) were evacuated to Idleb governorate as part of the local agreement in Dar'a. There are reports that additional evacuations may take place in the near future.

Syrian Arab Republic: Dar'a/Quneitra/As-Sweida Governorates - overview of displacement (as of 18 Jul 2018)



Access constraints, the suspension of cross-border convoys and protection and security concerns are key issues that continue to restrict a swift humanitarian response to the thousands of people in need. While many NGO partners and health staff in areas that have recently come under GoS-control have indicated willingness to continue their work in the area, they requested security guarantees for their protection and ability to continue operating. The United Nations is advocating for the protection of humanitarian workers and health staff, and emphasizes that a continuity of services must be ensured to be able to address humanitarian needs. Ongoing hostilities and constraints on access and commercial movement, have led to a shortage of food items and fuel, and when available, fuel can only be purchased at highly inflated prices. High fuel prices complicate the provision of water trucking services, the transportation of assistance and the functioning of generators in health facilities. Large parts of the water supply network have also been rendered inoperable by the hostilities, increasing the need for costly water trucking services.

Stocks of various non-food items, including tarpaulins and shelter materials prepositioned in south-west Syria have been exhausted. While some partners try to procure locally, such practises have their own challenges, including a frequent unavailability of key commodities and increased prices when goods are available. In this context, it is critical to advocate with all concerned parties to ensure that supplies that are still accounted for and maintained by cross-border partners in areas now under GoS control are being accepted for distribution.

Despite these challenges, the United Nations and humanitarian partners have mobilized a response, increasingly from within Syria, reaching tens of thousands of people with critical life-saving assistance. A further scale-up of assistance is needed to support populations in need across the whole affected area, especially for IDPs in Quneitra. As of 18 July, WFP, through SARC, distributed monthly food rations with wheat flour sufficient for an estimated 162,080 people in several locations in Dar'a governorate.¹ Furthermore, there is ongoing support to families that left through 'corridors' and are currently being hosted in collective shelters in Jbab in Dar'a governorate, and in Sweida city. On 12 July, a UN/ICRC/SARC inter-agency team accompanied the food assistance delivery to Sahwa and Kahil in Dar'a governorate and conducted a needs assessment, while on 15 July, a UN/ICRC/SARC team conducted a high-level mission to Nassib and Um Elmayathen in Dar'a governorate.

Recognizing the opening of access to areas that have recently changed control, the United Nations continues to advocate for sustained access for humanitarian actors to provide assistance and protection to all people in need, across the affected area, including IDPs located in the Golan area.

Humanitarian Response



Food Security

Needs:

- Limited livelihoods, depleted productive assets, and a large concentration of IDPs have been driving factors of food insecurity in south-west Syria, compounded by a high percentage of household expenditure on food that has been exacerbated by the escalation of the hostilities.
- The sector is particularly concerned about Quneitra as even before the recent offensive about half of the population were already IDPs from surrounding areas, many of whom have been displaced for a year or more. About 80 per cent of Quneitra's population live in rural areas and were heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance for food and livelihoods.
- Recent rapid needs assessments conducted in various communities across south-west Dar'a and Quneitra highlight that food is one of the top priority needs of IDPs. IDPs are reporting various food-related negative coping mechanisms, such as skipping food for the entire day, reducing the number of meals eaten in a day, limited portion sizes at meal times, and restricting food consumption by adults in order for children to eat. As assessed in 21 communities, several major food supply routes are now severed and prices for basic food commodities have spiked exponentially when compared to May. In some communities, if compared to May, the prices have increased by 276 per cent for bread, 150 per cent for bulgur and 180 per cent for lentils. Furthermore, communities report that major fuel supply routes are severed and the cost of fuel has increased by 189 per cent to 422 per cent in comparison to May.



140,720

individuals reached under the **First Line Response**

Second Line Response:

240,676 IDPs and an additional **162,080** people reached from Syria as second round food assistance.

¹ Namely Abtaa, Da'el, East and West Ghariyeh, Sahwa, Kahil, Msferia, Karak, Ghasm, Um Walad, Jizeh, Bushra-Esh-Sham, Nassib, Om Almayadah, Elma, El Soura, Al Hrak, West and East Mleiha and Nahteh.

Response:

- Food Security Sector partners responded or plan to respond to new IDPs along three lines of response: immediate and short-term assistance via Ready to Eat Rations (RTE), the provision of one-month food via in-kind Monthly Food Rations (FRs) or cash/voucher transfers (MPCG); and complementary support to access bread. Since the offensive started on 17 June, the response to the newly displaced was triggered in a short time from the pre-positioned food by WFP in both eastern and western Dar'a. Since then other sector partners have also demonstrated their capacity to provide food assistance at pace with the fluidity of the situation. The response figures are broken down by dates due to the rapidly changing context which included movement of people, changed access status and growing insecurity.

Response from Jordan-based partners:

- **First Line Response:** Between 22 – 4 July, WFP and two NGOs provided immediate assistance with Ready to Eat Rations to 4,586 households (benefitting an estimated 23,000 people) in 22 locations and 5,273 households (benefitting an estimated 26,365 people) in 19 informal tent settlements. Between 5 and 11 July, two NGOs provided Ready to Eat Rations to 4,154 households (benefitting an estimated 20,770 people) in six locations and 3,830 households (benefitting an estimated 19,150 people) in 14 camps in Quneitra. Between 12 – 15 July, two NGOs provided Ready to Eat Rations/fresh vegetables to 1,080 households (benefitting an estimated 5,400 people) in four locations and two NGOs reached 5,400 households (benefitting an estimated 27,000 people) in four camps. Thus, as of now, 24,323 households or an estimated 121,615 IDPs have received first line response.
- **Second Line Response:** Between 24 June to 4 July, WFP and four NGOs provided monthly food assistance to 21,811 households (benefitting an estimated 109,055 people) in 36 locations and 5,400 households (benefitting an estimated 27,000 people). Between 5 to 11 July, five NGOs provided food assistance to meet two to four weeks of monthly food needs of 12,330 households (61,650 IDPs) in eleven locations and 420 households in one camp (benefitting an estimated 2,100 people). Between 12 – 15 July, one NGO reached 381 households (benefitting an estimated 1,905 people) in one location and 733 households in seven camps. To date, 41,075 households, or an estimated 205,375 IDPs, have received second line response. (Note: There could be overlap in people reached between first and second line response.)
- In addition, between 5 – 11 July, some 8,785 households (43,925 IDPs) and between 12 – 15 July, some 9,150 households (45,750 people) received bread assistance in Ajami, Hara, Jasim, Tabrayiat, Tell Shihab and Rafid.

Response from Syria-based partners:

- **First Line Response:** As of 18 July, WFP distributed 3,821 Ready to Eat Rations (an estimated 19,105 people) in As-Sweida, Dara, Rural Damascus and Quneitra.
- **Second Line Response:** As of 18 July, WFP distributed Monthly Food Rations with wheat flour to 32,416 households (benefitting an estimated 162,080 people) in several locations in Abtaa, Da'el, East and West Ghariyeh, Sahwa, Kahil, Msferia, Karak, Ghasm, Um Walad, Jizeh, Bushra-EshSham, Nassib, Om Almayadah, Elma, El Soura, Al Hrak, West and East Mleiha and Nahteh.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The gaps and constraints as reported in the last situation report, remain still valid with particular concerns for access and the ability to address the needs of both IDPs and host population from Yarmouk valley and those in Quneitra.
- Livelihoods and agriculture activities were mostly suspended due to the high insecurity.
- Tension and incidents in distribution points continue to be reported. The safety and security of humanitarian staff on the ground have been highlighted as a key concern by sector partners.
- A lack of assessments, difficulties in tracking IDP figures, several informal settlements spreading out and overstretched capacity and resources as well as a shortage of fuel continue to pose challenges for partners.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- WASH needs among the affected population are acute. There are reports of insufficient access to clean water and sanitation services, posing a serious threat of water-borne disease outbreaks, while also constituting protection and privacy issues.
- WASH Sector partners have reported that many water supply systems and water trucking services stopped due to a high cost of fuel or the complete lack thereof.
- Assessments through partners or during the two recent UN missions show that many of the electro-mechanical components of the water infrastructure were subject to looting in the eastern parts of Dar'a. The majority of water systems are currently dysfunctional. Hence there is an urgent need to ensure a safe water provision from alternate sources and modalities until the repair/rehabilitation of critical components of the water infrastructure is completed. This may include the mobilisation and the effective regulation of existing private water trucking services for the delivery of safe water to the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees.



175,719²
beneficiaries
reached to date with WASH
assistance

Response:

- Between 19 June and 9 July, some 11,513 hygiene kits have been distributed by WASH cross-border partners to IDP families, reaching an estimated 57,565 people. Since 9 July, no further hygiene kits have been distributed as contingency stocks are depleted, with partners being unable to restock due to the border closure. WASH Sector partners are currently engaging local vendors to procure additional hygiene kits within Syria.
- Ongoing daily water trucking services are being provided to an estimated 107,054 IDPs across west Dar'a and Quneitra. Due to conflict and shifting control lines, access to some water trucking locations has been suspended. In some instances, WASH sector partners have been unable to meet the minimum standard of 15 litres of water per person per day, with some actors providing only eight litres.
- Since 4 July, WASH sector partners have installed 248 water tanks, providing approximately 496m³ of emergency water storage (Tabariyat, Rahmeh Camp [Sayda-Fiq], Zayzun, Breiqa, Rafid), enough to meet the daily emergency needs of 33,000 people.
- Since 3 July, a total of 55 emergency latrines have been installed, benefiting 1,100 IDPs in Tabariyat, Al Shayyah Camp [Dar'a], Maalaqa, Rafid, Breiqa, Hayran, Al Mahyobe, Rasem Al Zarour, Al Amal, Rahmeh Camp [Sayda-Fiq], Rasem Al Zarour, Sayda-Fiq, Al Laoubeed, Al Bakar).
- Damascus-based partners, have supported approximately 10,000 IDPs in Dar'a, As-Sweida and Quneitra through the provision of latrines/bathing spaces (38), safe water through water trucking services, the installation of storage tanks and provision of critical hygiene supplies. In addition, all partners have provided IDPs who have used "corridors" or crossing points with water bottles and hygiene supplies. The number of beneficiaries is estimated to amount to 80,000- 90,000 people.
- The re-installation of five electric control panels of water systems in eastern rural Dar'a (Saida, Aumwald, Eastern Herak, Naima and Western Khareh) have been almost completed and will indirectly benefit approximately 45,000 individuals, both IDPs and members of the host community in these areas.
- WASH partners have committed hygiene supplies and maintained stocks for approximately 25,000 families and are also ready to assist in line with priority needs based on assessment findings.


² With some overlaps that the sector is not able to estimate at this stage

Gaps and Constraints:

- The suspension of cross-border deliveries has resulted in a slowdown of hygiene kit distribution and limited the ability to construct emergency latrines. Also, the displacement of many partners led to a loss of local capacity, with many cross-border partners forced to suspend operations.
- A lack of quick and uninterrupted access and approvals is hindering detailed assessments of the existing WASH infrastructure and service provision.

**Health****Needs:**

- There is a need to provide more outreach primary health care services, including reproductive health services. The immediate needs are to re-functionalize primary health care centers, and the provision of life-saving and life-sustaining medicines and consumables.
- Information indicates the requirement to increase non-communicable disease/primary healthcare coverage and quality.
- Fixed and outreach teams should further enhance immunization activities.
- Mental health and psycho-social support services need to be largely enhanced.
- Clear referral systems for trauma and secondary/tertiary care should be established.
- There are significant concerns about the health care situation in the areas of high IDP concentration, especially in Quneitra.
- WHO issued a [statement](#) on 12 July: “WHO concerned about access to health services for displaced people in southern Syria”.

 **50 tons**
of medicines and
medical materials from
Damascus to health
facilities

Response³:

- Health sector focal points visit and assess the health situation in areas that recently shifted control.
- Forty-four out of 99 public health facilities are located in areas that have changed control. The health sector monitors the availability of services and the accessibility of public health facilities. Preliminary information indicates that the majority of nurses and midwives have stayed behind in areas that came under GoS control. At least four health facilities previously supported by cross-border partners have handed over their supplies to the local health authorities.
- From the beginning of the response, a total of 224 patients were referred for further hospitalization to Dara'a and Damascus health facilities.
- Reproductive health partners continue to provide integrated reproductive health and psycho-social support services, including family planning, antenatal care, ultrasound scans, micro-nutrient supplements, natural deliveries, postnatal care, treatment of reproductive tract infections and referral of high-risk pregnancies and complicated deliveries to MOH facilities. Three medical mobile teams have been deployed, and total of 4,000 primary health care services were provided by them. Three static clinics in Dara'a city provide reproductive health services, and at least 43,000 sanitary napkins have been prepositioned for the upcoming convoys.
- DoH Dar'a teams provided more than 13,612 primary health care consultations in IDP shelters, crossing points and newly accessible areas. A vaccination response has been put in place.

³ A more detailed WoS health cluster situation report for southern Syria is being published. The latest copy is available [here](#).

- Some 6,551 medical consultations and medications were provided for IDPs in Dar'a and Jbab through essential primary health care services covered by two static medical points, one medical health unit and one mobile clinic.
- Some 183 Early Warning and Response System-sentinel sites are supported in three governorates, and the Early Warning and Response System for communicable diseases is in place. An outbreak of acute diarrhea in the eastern countryside (Naima) was reported, and after a joint response was put in place the situation has improved.
- Eighty mental health professionals and 200 health workers provide integrated mental health support. A new group of 25 trained community psycho-social support workers have been formed.
- A total of 200 new-born kits were delivered to shelters and crossing points.
- Until now, at least 50 tons of health supplies (or 200,000 medical treatments) were delivered to SARC Dar'a, DoH Dar'a and the Sweida national hospital.
- There are plans to dispatch more health supplies to the areas approved by the GoS under the July-August plan.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Access to the IDP population and affected areas remains constrained.
- Rapid changes in military operations and control patterns affect the access situation and needs on the ground, and require constant changes in response plans.
- Key findings of assessments in areas that recently changed control demonstrate that DoH primary health care centers remain the main service providers. The services are very much disrupted, supplies are limited, and the current focus is on vaccination activities.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Screening and treatment of acute malnutrition of children aged 6-59 months, pregnant, and lactating women, as well as infant feeding support and counselling for children 0-24 months is urgently required.
- The influx of unsolicited and untargeted donations of infant formula is widespread, requiring the control and monitoring of donations of breastmilk substitute (BMS).
- Blanket supplementary feeding, including Plumpy'Doz, high energy biscuits and micronutrient distribution for children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, is considered a critical need.

 **4,884**
children under five years
screened for malnutrition

Response:

- Jordan-based partners: Due to rapid change in the areas of control, access for and security of partners have been affected. Additionally, the UN cross-border convoys remain suspended. Nutrition partners currently have prepositioned supplies on standby to be used for both, IDPs and the host population in Quneitra.
- Syria-based partners: The health and nutrition response at the three crossing points was stopped and normal daily movements have resumed. A medical point is providing services in the Jbab IDP shelter and the As-Sanamyn/GOBA health centres with preventive nutrition items. Various nutrition supplies were delivered in amounts sufficient to cover 20,000 pregnant and lactating women and 1,100 boys and girls between 6-59 months with nutrition services. In eastern and western Dar'a, partners have supported the deployment of mobile medical teams, which also conduct field visits to different locations, including communities near the Jordan border. A total of 4,884 children have been screened for malnutrition. The identified malnourished cases were supported with the treatments.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Jordan-based partners: Nutrition activities of cross-border partners in eastern Dar'a are suspended. There are partners who are implementing a response in western Dara' and Quneitra but with limited capacity. The response does not meet the current needs on the ground due to gaps and constraints referenced in the last situation report.
- Syria-based partners: Partners are unable to access areas currently not under GoS control, and face funding constraints.

**Needs:**

- Protection risks are exacerbated by the emergency situation, the large-scale displacement across southern Syria and the extensive and indiscriminate use of explosive weapons. Overcrowding, lack of shelter and WASH facilities and unsafe living conditions in makeshift shelters, put women and girls at particular risk of gender-based violence. Increased levels of explosive hazard contamination in urban and rural areas place both civilians and humanitarian workers at great risk of death or severe and debilitating injuries.
- From March to May 2018, approximately 65 per cent of reported injuries were related to explosive hazards and two out of five persons injured underwent amputation or suffer from brain or spinal cord injuries. Many protection services have been suspended in different locations, due to displacement of staff and security concerns. While convoys have recently reached areas that shifted control, the protection response remains limited and cannot meet existing needs.
- Protection needs are significant and include psycho-social support, child protection, management for complex cases, integrated reproductive health/gender-based violence response, dignity kits, explosive hazards risk education and legal assistance, including civil documentation support. High levels of displacement and additional layers of explosive hazard contamination remain a major concern, and the need for direct or indirect risk education and safety awareness is critical.

19,000

beneficiaries reached to date via the Jordan-based partners with protection services

Response from Amman-based partners:

- Partners facilitate the dissemination of protection messages across Dar'a and Quneitra on risk education, prevention of family separation, protection against exploitation, psycho-social support for children, safe movement, and messaging regarding gender-based violence for the protection of women and girls on the move and newly displaced populations.
- Child protection in Quneitra: 1) Limited child protection case management for highly vulnerable cases, including unaccompanied and separated children; 2) Three operational child-friendly spaces; 3) Re-organizing of child protection personnel to identify needs and deliver mobile responses; 4) Mobile teams covering seven locations in Quneitra are reaching approximately 700 children per day with unstructured psycho-social support; 5) Printed child protection messages distributed in two camps, accompanied by child protection staff to detect child protection needs.
- Twelve Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) are functional in Quneitra and Dar'a and provide gender-based violence case management services. Gender-based violence mobile outreach is conducted in new IDP settlements, with information on services available, referrals, emergency gender-based violence prevention messages and the provision of psychological first aid. A small-scale mobile gender-based violence response has been integrated into a mobile health response. Partners have strengthened self-care for frontline workers and case managers, providing remote counselling services.
- Safe behaviour has been included in risk education curricula, however, operations are currently discontinued due to operational hurdles. The mine action sector continues to integrate risk education and awareness materials into other sectors, along with remote trainings, safety briefings, and attempts to re-

establish field capacities. While contamination impact surveys of sites with high IDP concentrations were conducted earlier in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, these have been discontinued over increased security concerns for staff and beneficiaries.

- Only one medical centre remains open to provide victim assistance and emergency services⁴. A contingency stock of assistive devices and specific needs items was pre-positioned in warehouses but access to these has since been severed.

Response from Syria-based partners:

- Protection partners in Sweida are present in the Rssas site, providing psycho-social support, gender-based violence awareness activities, and recreational activities to 200 women and children. A partner in Izra conducted some basic psychological first aid and awareness sessions in and around the Ibab site to 300 women and children.
- Community Centers in Sweida, Shahba and Shalkad have continued to mobilize their outreach teams to assess needs and inform IDPs on available integrated protection services in the facilities, reaching 380 individuals.
- Legal teams are mobilized in rural Sweida and rural Daraa, providing legal awareness and assistance to undocumented civilians. Partners in Dar'a have started supporting IDPs from West Dar'a to reach the Civil Registrar Office.
- Child protection partners have two teams of 20 volunteers each providing services five days a week in the Jbab area; and three case managers were assigned. Three separated boys have been reported by the case manager, all lacking personal documentation. UNICEF is coordinating with UNHCR for legal assistance.
- A total of 1,396 summer kits for children between six months and 14 years have also been distributed. One child-friendly space tent with double shifts of psychological first aid activities is available to 150 children on a daily basis.
- Some 200 children were reached with mine risk education activities and distribution of thematic magazines and games. 105 children were reached with recreational activities.
- In Quneitra, four UNICEF-supported mobile teams composed of 28 trained staff are conducting community mobilization activities, focused on key awareness raising messaging and psychological first aid. One partner is delivering emergency child protection awareness raising activities in western Dar'a and Quneitra while transitioning to mobile teams for broader coverage.
- Gender-based violence partners are responding in the south-west via integrated gender-based violence/reproductive health teams, reaching rural areas of Dar'a city and the Jbab site to provide services for women and girls. The psycho-social support response is ongoing in Da'el and the Da'el corridor.
- UNFPA and partners are providing a comprehensive response, including case management and legal services in different locations, including Sweida through women and girl safe spaces, mobile teams and static facilities. Women and girls continue to be reached in Salkhad, Shahba and Sanamayan through integrated gender-based violence/reproductive health mobile teams. UNFPA, through its implementing partners, distributed 450 female dignity kits in Dar'a, the Jbab shelter and Shikh Mesken (Al-Bado Shelter).
- A total of 410 women have received psycho-social support services in the Izra community center, where they have access to case management as well.

⁴ Victim assistance services previously provided by partners included emergency rehabilitation services – physical rehabilitation and psycho-social support – and assistive devices for newly injured people in order to improve mobility and prevent secondary complications of injuries and improve the recuperation of people with injuries staying in camps and temporary settlements.

Gaps and Constraints:

- For the Amman-based partners, operational space and humanitarian access for local responders both to warehouses and to people in need is increasingly shrinking. Many local responders themselves are currently displaced. This leads to intermitted suspensions and resumptions of activities on a daily basis. In the case of mine action, the current situation has led to an almost complete suspension of activities.
- Meanwhile, for the Damascus-based partners, the swift approval for extensions of protection partners' activities to these areas will be critical to guarantee a continuity of services. The scarce presence of Damascus-based partners in Quneitra will result in serious gaps, even if lines of control change.
- Replenishment of dignity kit stocks and kits for the provision of clinical management of rape presents a significant challenge.
- There is low capacity to provide specialized services for children and women, including case management and family tracing and reunification. There is little to no capacity to identify unaccompanied and separated children due to a lack of coverage and operational capacity of partners. A lack of clarity on the caseload implies that some planning is done with incomplete information.

**Shelter and NFIs****Needs:**

- Large-scale displacement in southern Syria remains a serious concern, and many people currently are without shelter and other basic items. Shelter and NFI needs are well beyond the response capacity of partners, particularly as stocks that were prepositioned inside Syria from Jordan-based partners have essentially been exhausted.
- Most of the IDPs that crossed into GoS-controlled areas either choose to rent or are hosted by relatives. The remaining IDPs went to collective shelters/sites in both Dar'a and Sweida governorates. However, in recent days many IDPs have left the IDP sites, and as a result of this, the average occupancy rate of the sites was reduced to 60 per cent. Currently, the Rassas collective shelter in Sweida hosts only six newly displaced families in addition to 225 old IDP families. The Jbab IDP sites in Dar'a host 242 newly displaced families, 130 of whom reside in tented accommodation, 43 live in the unfinished building, and 69 families live in a mosque, schools and a kindergarten.
- IDP families who are staying with host families are in need of NFI assistance, including 1,700 new born kits and approximately 34,300 seasonal clothing kits for children, while access remains a constant challenge. The identification of families in need is difficult due to the high mobility of the population, especially in Dar'a.

**108,500**

Beneficiaries reached with Shelter and NFI assistance
 Jordan: approx. 93,000 (Shelter and NFI response)
 Syria: approx. 15,500 (Shelter and NFI response)

Response:

- Through the Jordan-based partners, the shelter/ NFI sector, within its restricted capacity, has been responding to the basic needs of the displaced population through the provision of NFI kits, shelter materials (including basic and extended shelter kits) and multi-purpose emergency cash grants in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates.
- As of 17 July, Jordan-based partners of the shelter/ NFI sector has distributed shelter and NFI materials to approximately 93,000 individuals in NSAG- controlled areas in southern Syria. Sector partners also carry out regular rapid needs assessments.
- Syria-based shelter sector partners have assessed shelter needs in IDP sites and host communities, and based on the assessment, shelter sector partners are responding to identified needs. Available shelter items, including shelter kits and tents (family-size and big-size tents), can cover the shelter needs of more than 67,000 individuals.

- Syria-based shelter sector partners have rehabilitated shelters, installed shelter kits and tents benefiting 4,445 individuals. The upgrading of unfinished building and installation of additional shelter kits continues.
- The Union of Youth building, in Qaraya, has been assessed and up to 125 tents can be installed in the yard and existing buildings can be used for warehousing and office purposes.
- Some 4,500 NFI kits were prepositioned in different locations in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates and these kits are being distributed to displaced families. So far, Syria-based NFI sector partners have distributed 2,311 NFI kits in Sweida and Dar'a governorates. In addition, 2,605 children summer clothes kits, 200 new born kits and 5,000 blankets were also distributed in several locations in Dar'a (Dara'a city, As- Sanamayn and Baseer).

Gaps and Constraints:

- Stocks for various non-food items, including tarpaulins, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans and blankets, and shelter materials prepositioned in southern Syria have been exhausted and few options remain to deliver much needed assistance to the population in need. While some partners are able to procure locally, this has its own challenges, including inflated prices and/ or the unavailability of key commodities. To compound this problem, even when items are available inside Syria, transportation has become increasingly challenging due to a shortage of fuel in southern Syria.
- Challenges in terms of the response from Damascus range from limited operational sector partners, limited access to south-west Syria from Damascus, as well as security constraints which limit the assessment of sites and shelter needs.
- Partners find it difficult to identify IDP families in need of NFI assistance who have moved onwards to their final destination in Dar'a. SARC, in collaboration with the Dar'a sub-relief committee, are working to assess the needs of IDP families hosted in Dar'a governorate. Additionally, there is limited information on the NFI and shelter needs in newly accessible areas, as well as limited capacity of implementing partners in these areas.

Education

Needs:

- No new updates on needs have been reported, noting that education activities are currently suspended due to the summer holiday.

Response:

- Cross-border partners have managed to provide education in emergencies activities in the last couple of days to children in Quneitra, including self-learning options, unstructured education and psycho-social support, unstructured child protection activities, early childhood and recreational activities, and extended outreach into ten camps, reaching up to 2,520 children.
- Basic recreational activities for 630 children focusing on arts and group play in safe locations, short sessions to help children express themselves, mobilized, integrated and unstructured child protection/ education activities via existing resources were initiated in Quneitra through local partners. Currently the partners are working on finalising the mobilisation schedule between teachers and facilitators, and to assign the existing recreational kits and 'schools in a box' to the staff to be used for the sessions. Efforts are also underway to ensure that staff are properly trained on education in emergencies and child protection in emergencies/psycho-social support.
- In partnership with UNICEF, a local partner has opened three classrooms in the Jbab shelter to implement a self-learning programme, reaching an estimated 200 displaced children to whom they also distributed stationery.

 **3,350**
children benefitted
from education activities to
date

- Children were enrolled in some Department of Education schools that remain functional in the NSAG-controlled areas in rural Dar'a, however, some were not regularly attending school due to financial or security reasons.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Due to increased military operations, insecurity and staff displacement, many partners have suspended operations, particularly affecting the UNICEF cross-border programme.
- In some schools, subjects like physics and chemistry were not taught and only religious classes were delivered.



Logistics

Needs:

- Enhanced logistical coordination is needed to avoid a duplication of response efforts and to find viable common solutions to bottlenecks and constraints.
- Due to increasing humanitarian needs, the storage and transport capacity in southern Syria also need to be expanded.

Response:

- The logistics sector has been providing logistical coordination and information management support to organisations responding to the ongoing emergency. Free-to-user transport from inside Syria to affected areas in the south of the country is made available to organizations upon request, access permitting. Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), pallets, diesel, and other logistical assets can be made available to enhance warehousing space and logistical capacity.
- As a service provision sector, the logistics sector will closely liaise with programmatic sectors and tailor its activities to fill logistical gaps and ensure the timely and effective delivery of assistance.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Warehouse space and transport capacity in the south of the country, as well as access, remain a major constraint.

For further information, please contact:

Kristele Younes, Head of OCHA Syria, younes4@un.org

Sarah Muscroft, Head of OCHA Jordan, muscroft@un.org

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org and www.reliefweb.int.