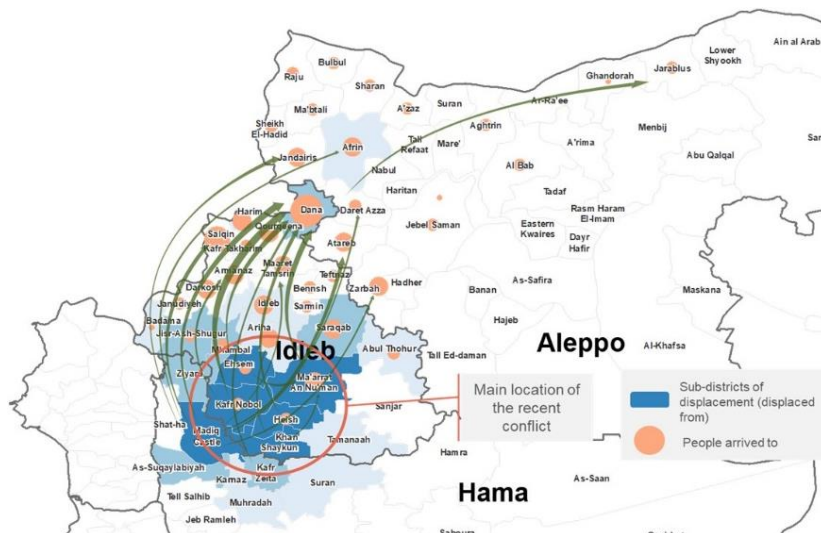
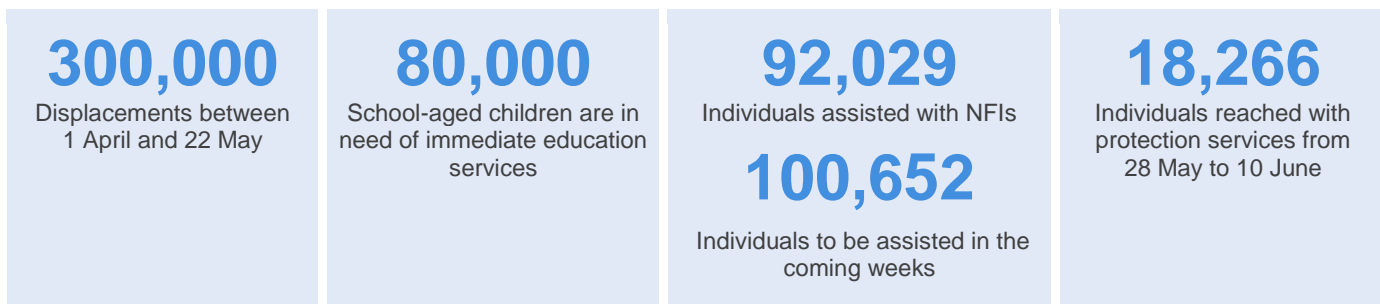


HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in northwest Syria continued over the last ten days throughout Eid al Fitr, which marks the end of Ramadan. Airstrikes and shelling in southern Idleb, northern Hama and western Aleppo governorates is putting civilians at risk and impeding the delivery of 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 partners.
- A further escalation of violence, triggering waves of displacement and complicating 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.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

The toll of the conflict on people in northwest Syria grows as the hostilities in northern Hama, southern Idlib and western Aleppo governorates continue between the Government of Syria (GoS) and allied forces and non-state armed groups (NSAGs). Violence has continued unabated since the end of April, displacing hundreds of thousands of people, disrupting the provision of basic services, and killing and injuring large numbers of civilians. Fighting across the front line escalated once more from 3 June onward, despite the Eid al-Fitr period. While the news of a ceasefire agreement was announced on 12 June, hostilities continue to be reported in southern Idlib and northern Hama governorates.

The humanitarian impact of airstrikes and shelling on civilians, particularly those reported in densely-populated areas, continue to compound an already dire humanitarian situation. While information is difficult to verify, local sources are reporting that hundreds of civilians, including women and children, have been killed.

While humanitarian partners are working to respond to the growing needs of the population across northwest Syria, several challenges continue to complicate humanitarian assistance delivery. Civilian infrastructure, including schools and hospitals, continue to be damaged or rendered inoperable across northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. This has led to the interruption or discontinuation of vital services to the affected population in these

locations. Since the end of April, at least 25 health facilities and 37 schools are damaged due to airstrikes and shelling in northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. In addition to the damage to the civilian infrastructure, many humanitarian actors had to suspend services in areas directly affected by the conflict, due to the displacement of their staff and beneficiaries, as well as to keep them safe. For those people who had to stay behind in these areas, receiving life-saving humanitarian assistance is more and more important as their resources deplete, and their vulnerability deepens. Furthermore, airstrikes and shelling make travelling to markets and hospitals, or seeking other services unsafe for civilians.

Since the beginning of April to 22 May, more than 300,000 displacements from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates have been recorded. While this figure includes secondary displacement figures and do not directly translate to the number of displaced individuals, it is indicative of the scale of the ongoing displacement as well as the displacement patterns. A small number of recently displaced individuals have headed to northern Aleppo governorate, whereas the vast majority have 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. In addition, there are reports of civilians, an estimated 850 families, moving out of NSAG-held areas to GoS-held areas, where they will also need humanitarian assistance keeping in mind that areas close to the front line on the GoS-held territory are also affected by hostilities. In particular, the intensity of the hostilities is reportedly overwhelming the health response in this area with civilians having to seek health services in hospitals located elsewhere.

Fires across northwest Syria that damage or destroy crops continue to be reported regularly. The areas most affected are around the frontline where airstrikes and shelling trigger fires. There are also reports that the use of incendiary weapons cause some of these fires, destroying essential crops such as wheat and barley. According to a satellite assessment carried out by the NGO REACH, more than 18,000 acres of cropland had been burnt in the sub-districts of Kafr Zeita, Khan Shaykun, Madiq Castle, Karnaz, Muhradah and Suran West (26 May). The loss of crops is expected to have a drastic impact on the annual crop yield in northwest Syria, further undermining food security and livelihoods in the weeks and months to come in this highly agricultural area.

On 22 May, the GoS announced that Murak-Souran crossing point will be opened to allow civilians leave NSAG-controlled areas. However, since then there were no indications that this crossing point would be open.¹

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 tents and dignity kits. The THF remained flexible to allow the amendment of ongoing projects to respond to the most urgent needs. The Syria Humanitarian Fund is also setting aside \$US 5 million to respond to a potential emergency response. Donors are working with members to enable flexibility within existing programmes to ensure that additional caseloads of people are supported. The overall response in Syria is currently only 20% funded (OCHA FTS). Many partners have funded their emergency response by reprogramming existing funding or utilizing other resources. Some partners have indicated that they will run out of resources within the next six weeks. It is urgent that funding is frontloaded so that the ongoing response emergency response is adequately funded.

All humanitarian members, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

¹ The UN has not been party to any specific discussions on such efforts and reiterates that any such movement of civilians must comply with international humanitarian law and human rights standards, including people's right to choose whether to stay or leave, and the destinations involved. The UN continues to remind all parties to the fighting of their obligations under international humanitarian law to ensure safe, unimpeded and sustained humanitarian access and to ensure the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure.

The humanitarian readiness plan for potentially 700,000 affected people, prepared in case of a large-scale escalation of conflict in northwest Syria, is now a response plan. A complementary plan also articulates the support planned for people who move out of the de-escalation zone into GoS-controlled areas. Humanitarian organizations are responding to the needs of the population through existing interventions while identifying additional needs.

Humanitarian response efforts continue to be challenging due to the insecurity and the large-scale displacement. The ability of humanitarian organizations to respond has been compromised by the violence, as some staff are displaced themselves and infrastructure to deliver services has been damaged or destroyed. Donors have been requested to allow for flexibility in terms of reprogramming existing funds, allowing their humanitarian partners to respond more effectively. Such reprogramming, to support newly displaced people, is ongoing. However, reprogramming of existing activities involves risks and may result in gaps in existing programmes that will need to be funded urgently in order not to negatively impact other vulnerable populations.



Education

Needs:

- Of the 270,000 newly displaced individuals, an estimated 80,000 are school-aged children in need of immediate education services. These include access to their final exams, non-formal education such as remedial education, catch-up classes, self-learning programs, recreational activities, and provision of learning supplies.
- Overstretched classroom capacity is expected in camp schooling in Dana to accommodate the newly arrived crisis-affected children in the area.
- Approximately 250,000 school-aged children are affected by ongoing hostilities in Idleb, mainly due to suspension of education activities.

80,000

School-aged children are in need of immediate education services.

Response:

- The Education Cluster members supported the education of 12,018 children (6,710 female), in camps and host communities with the provision of non-formal education activities such as self-learning programmes, catch-up classes and remedial education in Darkosh, Kafr Nobol, Maaret Tamsrin, Idleb, Dana sub-districts.
- Members continue to carry out outreach and awareness-raising activities in Dana and other locations to enroll affected children in non-formal education at their learning centres.
- The Cluster is monitoring the situation on the ground through its online 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.
- Attacks on education facilities continue in northwest Syria, resulting in loss of life and destruction of learning facilities. The Cluster has been informed that 37 schools have been damaged or otherwise affected as a result of airstrikes and shelling in May in southern Idleb and northern Hama.
- 11 cluster members reported the suspension of their education interventions due to lack of safety and security, affecting approximately 8,600 children and 307 teachers in the sub-districts of Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Ehsem, Ariha, Saraqab in Idleb Governorate and Madiq Castle in Hama Governorate.
- 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.
- Key priorities include provision of holistic education services to deliver non-formal education to meet the critical learning needs of girls and boy (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:

- To meet the immediate life-saving food needs of approximately 300,000 newly-displaced individuals.
- To meet life-sustaining mid-term food needs of the vulnerable newly displaced individuals through food rations (in-kind, voucher or cash) for 2 to 3 months, while assessing food insecurity.
- To address the gaps in agricultural production and food availability.
- To support the livelihoods of the affected population through quick-impact agricultural, livestock and livelihoods support interventions.

Response:

- The Food Security Cluster is coordinating the emergency response through an online group, an online emergency tracker tool and ad hoc cluster meetings.
- 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 people, repeated as needed, the provision of cooked meals, and the distribution of emergency multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) of 120 – 130 USD per household that includes coverage of food needs.
- Approximately 40,000 RTEs to serve about 200,000 newly displaced individuals in Syria have been distributed since the beginning of May to June 10. About 27,000 RTEs have been distributed in the Dana sub-district, which has received over 174,000 individuals in May. There are 23,300 RTEs inside Syria and about 13,000 prepositioned in Turkey, ready to be dispatched into Syria via the cross-border operation. The cluster lead is replenishing stocks of RTEs in Turkey through existing procurement contracts.
- In addition to this, cluster members reported the following activities based on the information available on the emergency tracker tool dashboard from 1 May to 10 June:
 - 10 members distributed RTEs to 19,669 households/91,955 individuals;
 - 4 members distributed cooked meals to 10,130 households/ 36,259 individuals,
 - 10 members distributed emergency food baskets (one-off) to 23,672 households/123,155 individuals;
 - 4 members distributed MPCGs to 5,599 households/25,350 individuals.
- In terms of cumulative beneficiaries reached by emergency food assistance from 1 May to 10 June, the four main sub-districts are Dana (213,812 individuals), Ariha (120,490), Maaret Tamsrin (77,262) and Ma'arrat An Nu'man (48,186). The main four communities are Atma (107,439), Ariha (58,853), Qah (30,154) and Armanaz (24,089). 52% of beneficiaries are in camps and IDP sites, and 48% outside of camps/IDP sites.
- In June, the Cluster lead is scaling up its provision of General Food Assistance (monthly in-kind food rations) through monthly food rations from 700,000 people to 823,000 people, including approximately 29,000 newly displaced households, mainly in Dana camps. Throughout June, the vulnerability of beneficiaries to target food insecure households with General Food Assistance will be assessed.
- Other NGO partners are assessing and verifying newly displaced households to include the vulnerable households in second line response with regular monthly food assistance (in-kind, voucher or cash).
- Partners are reporting a 15-20% increase in food prices in areas where people have moved to, such as Dana sub-district. Based on a REACH assessment of Market Price Monitoring Data, prices of food components of the survival minimum expenditure basket in northwest Syria are at their highest in the past twelve months. The increase in food prices is impacting the food accessibility for the vulnerable displaced individuals and resident households.
- Agriculture has been heavily affected by the violence. Local sources and local and international media reported that incendiary weapons have been fired repeatedly at agricultural fields. Farms are damaged by shelling and airstrikes, leading to the destruction of crops, including fruit and nut trees, and damage to agricultural equipment.
- According to a satellite assessment carried out by REACH, more than 18,000 acres of cropland have been burned in Kafr Zeita, Khan Shaykun, Madiq Castle, Karnaz, Muhradah and Suran West sub-districts with the sub-districts at the frontline being affected the most. Thousands of acres of vital crops and farmland have been burned and rendered useless, while farmers are not able to access their fields or tend to their remaining crops during the harvest season, which runs until mid-June.
- The destruction of farmland and agriculture 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 assistance. The damage to land and crop yields is expected to disrupt food production cycles and cause food shortages in northwest Syria. Reduced availability

of vital crops such as wheat, barley and vegetables will likely result in a significant increase in their market prices, exacerbating food insecurity. All of these are occurring in the short-term and are expected in the months to come.

- Food Security Cluster members are assessing agricultural losses and damage and evaluating impact on the food security of the affected population in northwest Syria.

Gaps & Constraints:

- After the first line response to address the immediate food needs of the newly displaced individuals in May, the Food Security Cluster's strategy is to respond to medium-term, life-sustaining food needs with the distribution of monthly food rations through the most appropriate modality (in-kind, voucher or cash) for 2 to 3 months while assessing vulnerabilities of the displaced households. Food-insecure households will be supported with regular food assistance as per Food Security Sector guidelines.
- Gaps and low coverage in emergency food assistance are reported in the sub-district of Salqin in Idlib Governorate. With 16,097 arrivals, Salqin is the second highest IDP-receiving sub-district in May after Dana, but only 5,197 individuals (approx. 30% of IDPs) have received emergency food assistance. Lower coverage of assistance is also recorded in the sub-districts of Janudiyeh (Jisr-Ash-Shugur) in Idlib Governorate, and in Afrin, Al Bab, A'zaz and Jarablus in northern Aleppo Governorate.
- Members expressed the need for increased support of bread distribution to newly displaced individuals and distribution of stoves/cooking sets.
- On 31 May, the last functioning bakery in Tramla village in Idlib Governorate was heavily damaged due to airstrikes and is currently out of service. There are no other bakeries providing bread to people still residing in the area.
- Displaced people are moving with their essential items, including their livestock, which has created the need for animal fodder, vaccination and proper treatment, and re-stocking of livestock for access to micronutrients and protein-rich foods.



Health

Needs:

- The ambulance system needs to be better coordinated between the Idlib and Hama health directorates.
- High levels of psychosocial distress are observed among IDPs who lack the access to basic needs like shelter, food and water especially for those who are living in the open.
- Mitigation measures should be taken to prevent the spread of leishmaniasis between IDPs living in the open via an inter-cluster effort.

Response:

- In total, 49 health facilities reported that they suspended/stopped services. Five of these facilities are now located in GoS-controlled areas. Only 15 facilities reported resuming their activities to the cluster.
- Eight mobile teams and two "level 2" Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in Salqin, Harem and Qah in northern Idlib Governorate are responding to the current situation.
- As per needs highlighted in the previous situation report, five PHCs moved from Hama Governorate to Idlib Governorate to provide services to IDPs in coordination with the Idlib health directorate. The PHCs moved from Qastun to Aydoun Camp/Salqin, Nabd Alhayat to Eskat, Madiq Castle to Batbu, Alshareeah to Al Fardan Camp/Harim and Hweijeh (Middle Algab) to Hazano.
- Five surgical units moved location to respond better to the current needs. These surgical units were moved from Murak to Ma'arrat an Nu'man, Kafr Zeita to Kafr Owied, Kafr Nabutha to Khan Shaykun, Madiq Castle to Sarmada and Hawash to Aqrabat.
- Warehouses in Hama were moved to new safer warehouses in northwest Syria.
- The teams in Qonia and Jisr-ash-Shugur hospitals were trained on chemical exposure case management and personal protection equipment.
- All mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) partners are fully functioning to provide immediate support to new IDPS through fixed and mobile MHPSS facilities. Flyers on stress and anxiety indicating the location of MHPSS services were distributed.
- Psychotropic medicine is now available with buffer stocks in northwest Syria warehouses to serve the current emergency.
- The activities in Tramla dialysis unit are still suspended due to the shelling. The patients were transferred to other dialysis units in Idlib governorate. The dialysis activities in Kafr Nobol dialysis center resumed on 17 May.

- The two Extended Programme on Immunization centres in Hama (Madiq Castle and Al Mestareeha) and two other centres in Hama have been evacuated and the teams relocated to areas where most of the displaced people have settled, mainly in Atma camps.
- Syria Immunization Group assembly members agreed on developing a contingency plan for the evacuation and relocation of team members, the cold chain, and vaccines. It was agreed that a backup copy of the vaccination data will be kept at governorate level to avoid loss of data.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Safety and security of all humanitarian workers are still the main constraints.
- Fast mobilization of funds in case of further deterioration of the situation will be a challenge for the response.
- There is a risk of leishmaniasis especially for IDPs who are living under the trees.

Protection

Needs:

- The continued shelling and airstrikes in northwest Syria, particularly in civilian areas using indiscriminate weapons, puts the lives of women, men, girls and boys at risk every day. Civilian casualties continued to be reported, and the violence continued to significantly impact psychosocial well-being and cause high levels of trauma. The past week saw a slight reduction of hostilities, which 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 individuals' and communities' needs, increasing the risk of death, injury, disability, 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 that further exacerbate 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 high number of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified. These children need safe interim care, but such services remain extremely limited except for ad-hoc, unsustainable arrangements.
- Approximately 67,500 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 approximately 50,500 displaced women and girls with no access to DKs. 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. 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 partners' capacity. Protection of civilians, particularly children, is a paramount priority.

18,266

Individuals reached with protection services from 28 May to 10 June.

Response:

- From 28 May through 10 June 2019, nine 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 29,663 protection services to IDPs and affected host community members in 33 communities within 13 sub-districts in Idlib reaching 18,266 individuals (6,433 girls, 6,039 boys, 5,369 women, and 425 men). The main services protection actors provided are Psychological First Aid (PFA), Psychosocial Support (PSS), dignity kit distributions and 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.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Between 28 May and 10 June, four cluster members reported that an additional four protection static service points closed with services suspended due to conflict in Ariha and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts. An additional two Child Protection Sub-Cluster members reported temporary suspension of protection services in Ariha and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts due to the ongoing hostilities, affecting directly child friendly spaces and women and girls' safe spaces. An estimated 90,000 people in these areas lost access to these services.
- Since 29 April, 19 Protection Cluster and Sub-Cluster members reported suspension/closure of programming due to the increase in conflict activity in southern Idlib, Aleppo and Hama Governorates. In total, 18 static service points, which include community centers, women and girls' safe spaces, child-friendly spaces and health facilities,

are currently non-operational, with four members in Madiq Castle, Ehsem, Heish and Kafr Nobol sub-districts reporting 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 tempo of the conflict and the patterns of displacement may render response across sectors limited and insufficient.
- The recent intensification of violence adds yet another layer of explosive contamination. Lack of access for survey and clearance 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 (SNFI)

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.
- Latest estimations suggest that two thirds of newly displaced individuals have chosen to remain outside camps.

92,029

Individuals assisted with NFIs

100,652

Individuals to be assisted in the coming weeks

Response:

- 29 SNFI cluster members reported SNFI activities (completed and planned) to respond to the ongoing emergency since the beginning of May.
- 20 members requested 15,462 kits NFI from the contingency stock and 10,019 kits have been released. The review board has received new requests for 5,443 kits in the past days. 1,723 NFI kits are approved and the requesting organizations are coordinating with relevant parties about the next steps.
- Members have already assisted 90,029 individuals with NFI kits and plan to reach 100,652 additional people in need in the coming weeks, totaling 192,681 individuals. This is subject to change, depending on the 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 the newly displaced people have moved to. Almost all geographical locations have been assessed by cluster members. While sub-districts such as Afrin, Jandairis and A'zaz have been reached recently, access remains quite challenging in this area.
- One cluster member is procuring 5,000 tents. An additional 7,500 NFI kits are being procured under a fast-tracked project supported by the Turkey Humanitarian Fund's First Standard Allocation and will hopefully be available in the next few days.
- During May, 310 shelter units were rehabilitated, which will support 1,860 individuals. Shelter rehabilitation increases the shelter adequacy (repair or installation of toilets, shower, doors and windows, etc), but does not necessarily increase the amount of housing available.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Several organizations have distributed their available stock and are now requesting NFIs or tents from the contingency stock, mainly due to lack of funding.
- As of 10 June, the contingency stock is depleting, with 3,549 NFI kits and 1,548 tents remaining. Some of these items are already considered for pending requests received by the Review Board.
- Several organizations are willing to implement new shelter repair or upgrade projects, but they lack funding.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- WASH needs are constantly increasing with increased displacement. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster estimates over 300,000 people are displaced, with at least 100,000 people arriving at camps and informal settlements, and over 200,000 people are accommodated within host communities.
- A rough assessment of outstanding needs indicates the need to provide comprehensive WASH services and supplies to at least 50,000 IDPs in camps and informal settlements and to 100,000 IDPs accommodated within host communities. WASH supplies such as water purifying agents, jerry cans and hygiene kits are in high demand, 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 need to build the technical and management capacity of cluster partners to enhance their ability to respond at agreed standards.

Response:

- 180,000 displaced people were reached with at least one WASH service or supplies by at least 12 WASH cluster members. Of these 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 105,000 IDPs accommodated within host communities received some form of WASH services and supplies, especially water purification agents, jerry cans and hygiene kits.
- WASH cluster members have access to cluster lead's supplies that are spread over eight warehouses of implementing partners. Several cluster members are taking stock of available supplies such as water purifying agents, jerry cans, and hygiene kits to reach people in acute need.
- To enhance the quality of WASH response, the WASH cluster has initiated a capacity development effort with 22 participating NGOs. The ongoing initiative has prioritized two critical aspects, namely water safety planning and sanitation. As a part of their training outcome, the participating NGOs are preparing action plans to implement their learning in the high severity locations in northwest Syria.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WASH Cluster members are constantly facing the challenge to provide supplies and services to the displaced people along the displaced routes, because of the wide 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 resources to enhance much needed WASH supplies and services, such as to procure hygiene kits, carry out water trucking, build new latrines and maintain existing latrines, and support solid waste management.

GENERAL COORDINATION

Clusters are rolling out the readiness plan with their members and implementing the plan through previously identified response activities as best they can, given the volatile context. On 12 June, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), responsible for the technical aspects of coordinating humanitarian response for cross-border assistance from Turkey, had a meeting to discuss the ongoing emergency and response. The need to provide accurate and timely information on the availability and locations of humanitarian services to the newly displaced people in northwest Syria was noted. Several plans to address this need are under consideration and will be operationalized in the coming weeks, focused on providing this information to focal points inside Syria who can then provide this information to affected people. The group is also compiling information on needs and gaps over the coming week, which will be used to address these issues in the short term, inform medium-term planning, and advocate for additional resources. The Humanitarian Liaison Group (HLG), which is responsible for the strategic aspects of humanitarian response from Turkey, met on 13 June, discussing specific areas to address in coordination and response, such as information for affected people and shelter. In some areas NGOs have created ad hoc groups on the ground to work together and

better coordinate their response. The coordination of response is challenged by the high levels of violence and the remote management aspect of coordination mechanisms.

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