

OCHA Syria | Situation Report #12

Humanitarian impact of the military operation in northeastern Syria
1-19 November 2019



**This update is compiled with inputs from different sources, reflecting developments as they unfold and/or as they are reported to OCHA Syria. The situation on the ground is fluid and volatile. While striving to be as comprehensive as possible, information in this update, especially with regards to numbers of displaced people and civilian casualties, is susceptible to revisions as further information becomes available.*

Highlights

- Clashes continued between the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), the Syrian Arab Army (SAA), and Turkish backed forces, concentrated around the M4 highway and Tal Tamer district in Al-Hasakeh. Further displacement was reported.
- Several civilian casualties occurred due to improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in Afrin, Quamishli, and along the Tell Abiad-Ras al-Ain corridor. On 16 November, a car bomb in Al Bab, Aleppo reportedly killed 14 people and injured 27, including civilians.
- On 13 November, Alouk water station was repaired following reconnection of the Debarseyah supply line, again restoring water to 460,000 people in Al-Hasakeh city and surrounding areas.
- General services have deteriorated in Tell Abiad and Suluk districts in Ar-Raqqa governorate, with the power supply from Euphrates Dam reportedly cut off, education facilities closed, and only two hospitals functioning. While markets are gradually resuming, a general price increase of 20-30 per cent has been observed.
- On 17 November, the Ministry of Health (MoH) with support from partners, commenced a five-day polio vaccination campaign targeting 65,500 children under five in eastern and western rural Deir-ez-Zor governorate.
- To date, 75,438 people, including around 31,680 children and 18,860 women of reproductive age, remain displaced from Al-Hasakeh (48,884), Ar-Raqqa (19,471) and Aleppo (7,083) governorates; 117,132 people returned to their areas of origin. Almost half of those have returned to areas now under Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) control in Tell Abiad, Ein Issa, and Suluk sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa governorate.
- More than 15,750 Syrians have entered Iraq through informal crossing points; almost two-thirds (10,127) are being hosted in Bardarash camp, with 1,881 in Gawilan camp, and the remainder (3,751) have left the camps. To date, just over 13,630 have registered as refugees; 34 per cent originate from Quamishli and 33 per cent from Ras al-Ain.



Contextual developments

Despite recent agreements between parties in northeast Syria (NES) pointing to a cessation of hostilities, and the SDFs' announcement on 27 October accepting the terms of the 22 October MoU, sporadic fighting has continued throughout November. Clashes were largely concentrated around the M4 highway and Tal Tamer, displacing up to a few thousand people. On 18 November, the eighth joint Russian-Turkish ground patrol occurred in Ain al-Arab at a depth of 10 kilometers (km) and stretching 34km. On 19 November, the Turkish Foreign Minister was quoted by state media that Turkey would launch another military operation if the border area was not cleared of SDF. The Russian Ministry of Defence responded critically, stating that Russia had fully carried out its obligations under the 22 October MoU. On 20 November, the Russian Foreign Minister announced that Turkey had informed that no new Syria operation is planned, further clarifying that the withdrawal of SDF from the Turkish-Syria border was almost complete.

On 14 November, the Foreign Ministers of the Small Group on Syria issued a joint statement highlighting their commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Syria, opposing forced demographic change and calling upon all actors in NES to immediately implement a ceasefire and halt all military offensive operations.

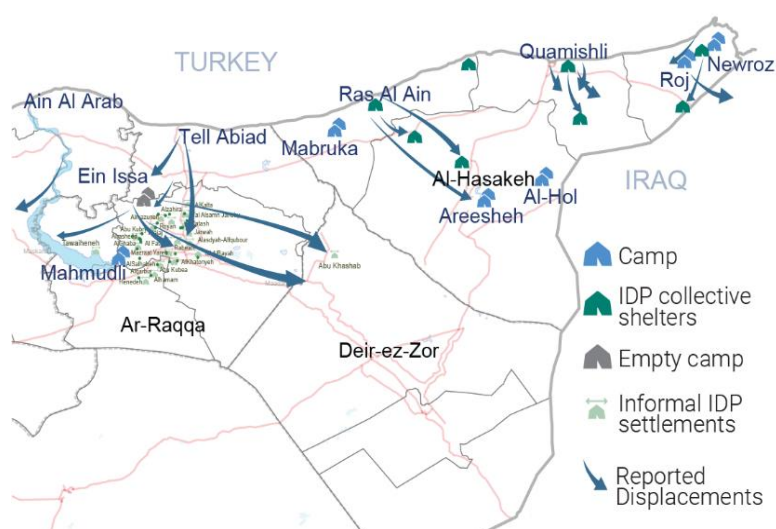
Humanitarian impact

Despite challenges, humanitarian partners continue to assist people in need where access is possible. The priority remains supporting those newly displaced in collective shelters and in host communities; maintaining support to displaced people in camps and informal settlements/sites; and delivering essential services such as water and health.

Population movements

As of 19 November, a total of 222,392 population movements were recorded: 75,438 people remain displaced from Al-Hasakeh (48,884), Ar-Raqqa (19,471) and Aleppo (7,083) governorates, while 117,132 people have returned to their areas of origin in Al-Hasakeh (65,210), Ar-Raqqa (41,817) and Aleppo (10,105) governorates.

Of those displaced, 57,917 are residing in host communities in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates; the remaining 17,521 (4,087 families) are accommodated in 96 active collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh (95) and Ar-Raqqa (one) governorates. Thirty-two collective shelters previously hosting IDPs in Al-Hasakeh (19), Al-Malikeyyeh (five), Quamishli (seven) and Ras al-Ain (one) are now empty. Almost all active collective shelters are schools.



In Tweina camp, close to Al-Hasakeh city, around 1,150 people (261 families) have recently arrived, largely from Tal Tamer, but also from collective shelters and nearby host communities. IDPs in collective shelters have raised concerns about possible eviction and relocation to Tweina camp, while families who have already voluntarily relocated to the camp have cited poor living conditions in collective shelters and lack of livelihood opportunities as motivations for relocating. To date, cross-border actors have installed 250 tents in Tweina camp and all new arrivals have received blankets and mattresses. Daily bread distributions are taking place as well as solid waste management (SWM) and sanitation activities, while Camp Administration is preparing two communal kitchens for hot meals. Ar-Raqqa civil council (RCC) also continue plans to establish a new camp in Tal-Samen with reports they intend to relocate 200 IDP families from informal settlements in surrounding areas. While the camp is currently empty, eight family-sized tents have been erected with more expected soon from Ein Issa, along with water tanks. Gravelling is also underway.

People have continued to return from camps to their place of origin, including from Al Hol. On 13 November, Camp Administration reported 77 Syrian IDPs (21 families) had departed for rural Al-Hasakeh governorate. Returns to Ar-Raqqa governorate for 600 Syrian IDP families (3,000 individuals) are planned for late November and will be followed by returns to Deir-ez-Zor.

People continue to arrive into Iraq (15,759 as of 14 November), albeit at a reduced rate. In recent weeks, 229 Syrians have returned from Iraq. Pre-return surveys and protection counselling were conducted for families/individuals who expressed interest to return to Syria, with return movement supported by Asayish through Peshkabour crossing point.

Al Hol

Following the reduction in partner presence and temporary suspension of several activities (mainly cross-border), services continue to be resumed. In recent weeks, two field hospitals have restarted minor surgical interventions, with the third offering C-sections. In addition, 14 out of 18 primary health facilities and four mobile units remain active, as do three vaccination teams, and service points for leishmaniosis, tuberculosis and HIV. In the immediate aftermath of 9 October, non-emergency medical referrals, leave permits and camp visits were all suspended; Camp Administration have advised they will recommence this week. Medical referrals already appeared to have resumed, with three individuals referred to Damascus hospitals for treatment this week. On 13 November, 77 Syrian IDPs (21 families) departed Al Hol for rural Al-Hasakeh governorate with return trips to Ar-Raqqa governorate and Deir-ez-Zor planned (see above).

Works to expand Al Roj camp to accommodate 300-400 third-country national (TCN) families (around 1,500 people) currently living in Al Hol are expected to be completed in the next six weeks. To date, sewerage works are a third complete with the construction of 30 latrine units and installation of 30 water tanks ongoing. Gravelling will also start shortly. The transfer of TCNs to Al Roj camp will help decongest the Al Hol Annex, which currently hosts more than 10,000 TCNs. In Iraq, construction work is reportedly underway at Amalla camp to accommodate approximately 3,000

families. To date, there has been no formal communication from the authorities on Amalla camp's status and no request for support.

Alouk Water Station

On 13 November, water resources management directorate (WRMD) staff successfully connected 24 station boreholes to the main Debarseyah electricity supply line. Alouk began pumping water and reached Al-Hasakeh city on 14 November. Between 15 October – 4 November, SARC and WRMD staff attempted ten missions to Alouk; only four were successful, largely due to insecurity and reported ERW/UXO contamination en route.

Stocks and supply lines

Parts of the strategic M4 highway remain closed due to ongoing hostilities. The M4 is a critical supply line – both for commercial movement and transportation of humanitarian aid – from Damascus to NES. While partners are using alternate routes, road conditions do not allow for the same volume of supplies and may become impassable during winter. Urgent arrangements to secure practical daily agreements for safe passage will be necessary to ensure aid can be transported. Prior to recent events, an estimated average of 235 trucks each month used the M4 to resupply NES.

Sector Response

**With information available at the time of reporting, i.e. inputs not fully capturing all planned and ongoing response, nor all needs and gaps, on the ground.*



Protection

Needs and gaps

- Displacement continues from areas affected by clashes between Ras al-Ain and Tal Tamer such as Alahras, Al-amiriyah, Abu Rasian, Um Alkhair, Dahr Alarab, Almahmoudiya and other villages. Partners formerly in these locations have diverted programs and resources to respond to protection needs of newly displaced populations in Tal Tamer, Al-Hasakeh, Areesha camp, Mahmoudli camp, Ar-Raqqa city and surrounding areas.
- As of 11 November, approximately 35 families are in Newroz camp, mainly from Tell Abiad, Ras al-Ain, Afrin and Kobani. The majority left collective shelters in Mabada upon request by local authorities. Seven families departed the camp in the past week to return to their area of origin in Ain al Arab/Kobani and were provided with hygiene kits and baby diapers. A protection partner has started community-based protection interventions in Newroz camp through mobile outreach. Around 100 families remain in Mabada host community, and do not wish to leave.
- Overcrowding in Areesha camp continues to pose protection/GBV risks and exacerbate existing health and sanitation concerns and create enhanced challenges for actors to provide services.
- In collective shelters WASH needs remain to mitigate GBV risks and concerns. Other immediate needs include food for infants and dignity kits for women, children and men.
- IDPs remain concerned about the uncertainty of return prospects.
- In Ar-Raqqa, advocacy for unimpeded humanitarian access and solutions continues for the 27 unaccompanied children (24 TCNs and three Syrian nationals) in an interim center managed by local authorities.
- There are gaps and need for scale up (as access allows) for mobile teams in Tal Tamer and Ras el Ein (collective shelters and host communities), Al-Malikeyyeh, Debarseyah, and Al-Arabia. In Ar-Raqqa, mobile teams for rural areas and Ein Issa, Tell Abiad and Suluk are required, and static facilities in Ar-Raqqa city. Other areas are being identified.
- It remains imperative civilians are protected from direct attacks and the effects of hostilities, allowed to move in safety and voluntarily to safe places, with special protection afforded to children, including those formerly and or allegedly to be associated with armed forces or armed groups (CAFAAG).

Response

- Protection partners are providing a four-pronged response across community centers and Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS), collective shelters, in host communities and camps, in static and mobile modalities:
 - Needs assessments are ongoing in collective shelters to identify persons with specific needs and deliver protection services to IDPs both in collective shelters and host communities. To date, protection needs assessments have been completed in 61 collective shelters: 43 in Al-Hasakeh, five in Mabada, three in Al Malikeyyeh, one in Quamishli, two in Tal Hamis, six in Tal Tamer and one in Ar-Raqqa. Rapid needs assessment were conducted in 11 communities hosting new IDPs: two in Al-Malikeyyeh and nine in Ar-Raqqa and its rural areas.
 - Protection partners have reached 10,378 individuals staying in 61 collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh, Tel Tamer, Tal Hamis, Quamishli and Al-Malikeyyeh with different protection activities, including recreational activities for children, GBV prevention sessions, Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

sessions, psychosocial support, case management and general/medical in kind assistance for persons with special protection needs. Protection partners are also responding to IDPs in host communities with different protection services, including provision of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities.

- Child protection partners provided CP services (PSS, MRE, CP awareness and case management) in 59 locations (28 Fixed CFSs and 31 mobile teams) in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates in addition to 55 shelters where 14,073 households and 27,276 children were reached with CP services through fixed CFS and mobile teams with recreational, art and risk education kits.
- GBV partners have reached 17,751 beneficiaries through five WGSS, 23 reproductive health/GBV integrated mobile teams in Quamishli, Tal Tamer, Al-Hasakeh city, Derbasyeh, Mabada, Areesha, Ameria, Tabqa, Jurniah, Ar-Raqqa city and Deir-ez-Zor city.
- GBV partners have distributed 1,562 female dignity kits and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) kits to beneficiaries in Tal Tamer, Tweina camp and Al-Hasakeh shelters. 42,670 protection kits and 169,000 sanitary napkins are being delivered to Al-Hasakeh city to target IDPs in local communities and to Quamishli to reach IDPs in shelters and in local communities in the eastern and southern countryside of Quamishli.
- 2,900 male dignity kits, 2,000 adolescent kits, 1,730 PLW kits (including 870 PLW kits for Tabqa) arrived in Al-Hasakeh. GBV partners in Ar-Raqqa and Tabqa received approval to start distribution to camps, in shelters and to IDPs within host communities
- Protection partners continue legal awareness sessions and counselling for IDPs. A protection partner has initiated legal awareness and counselling sessions in Areesha camp, in addition to weekly activities in collective shelters.
- Community-based protection and GBV partners have started protection activities in Mahmoudli camp. Issues relating to return of documents for those coming from Ein Issa camp persist. Five families are awaiting return of their documents, and 130 families reported their documents had been lost during relocation. 184 out of 194 households from Rukban had their documents returned during the week, with others pending.
- The protection coordination meeting resumed in Al Hol camp on 4 November, with protection actors fully or partially resuming activities. Camp residents have demonstrated a lack of interest in awareness sessions due to the recent developments in NES, uncertainty of their situation and lack of freedom of movement. In the Annex, access constraints and service provision gaps remain a major issue.
- A GBV meeting took place in Al Hol on 11 November, where the delay in resumption of activities and temporary suspension of case management due to recent NES developments was noted. Distribution of dignity kits was particularly highlighted as an area in need of strengthened coordination among GBV actors.
- CP partners are continuing case management and interim care to 60 UASC children (45 male and 17 female) in Al Hol camp and are supporting two interim care centers with care and other case management services including family tracing for reunification including possible repatriation to countries of origin. Additionally, CP partners will support a new caseload in Areesha camp and Mahmoudli (those that came from Mabruka and Ein Issa camps) following the needs assessment by education partners. CP partners plan to expand activities by establishing two new CFS in both camps.



Needs and gaps

- Households hosting displaced populations require immediate support, particularly in the following areas:

- Aleppo governorate: Menbij and Ain al-Arab/Kobani
- Al-Hasakeh governorate: urban areas in Tal Tamer and Hasakeh city
- Ar-Raqqa governorate: Tel Abyad and Ras Al Ain
- All sector partners with stocks are requested to expedite pre-positioning to respond to scale.
- Access challenges to areas in Aleppo governorate, in particular Menbij and Ain Arab/ Kobani sub-districts continue.
- Due to the fluidity of the situation, tracking and verifying IDP movements remains challenging. While the FSS and ISWG are triangulating various sources of data/information, operational partners are encouraged to undertake further field level verification and use the FSS tracker to update all response information.
- FSA sector recommends operational partners align with the sector-endorsed guidelines for working with local councils, response packages and safe distribution processes to facilitate a harmonized response.
- According to one source, food prices and rent have reportedly increased in Al-Hasakeh city. Partners are requested to share information on food commodities and market functionality in key markets, in particular in Ein Issa, Ar-Raqqa, Areesha, Tel Hamis, Al-Hasakeh city and Yarubiya with the NES Food Security Sector and the Cash Working Group.

Response

- As of 10 November, 530,309 people (106,007 families) including host community populations were reached with some form of food assistance:¹
 - One partner has reached a total of 97,580 IDPs (19,516 families) with ready-to-eat (RTE) rations and date bars, 14,645 IDPs (2,929 families) with RTEs, and 349,985 individuals (69,997 families) in host communities with general food rations (GFR). A total of 2,140 kg of bread has been distributed to IDPs in 35 collective centers.
 - Six NES INGO partners have reached 24,390 people with RTEs/RTEs and date bars in Al-Malikeyyeh, Qahtaniyyeh, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Quamishli, Mabada, Tal Hamis and Al-Malikeyyeh and Areesha camp as well as collective centers and host communities.
 - One INGO continues to provide bread in 35 collective centers in Al-Hasakeh and Mabada reaching 5,410 people (1,102 families) daily.
 - One NES INGO distributed one round of RTEs to 13,277 individuals (2,340 families) in 33 shelters and villages in Al-Hasakeh and Tal Tamer; one INGO is also distributing a second round of RTEs to 2,006 people (457 families) at 25 collective centers. One INGO distributed cash for food assistance in Ar-Raqqa city (Rumelah) to 600 families with plans to support an additional 1,470 families in Ar-Raqqa city. One INGO commenced distribution of food vouchers to six communities for 1,198 people (209 families). One INGO distributed packed biscuits, juice and water bottles in one collective center in Al-Hasakeh to 1,633 people (288 families).
 - Two INGOs initiated emergency assessments of IDPs in order to start providing vouchers. One INGO completed the distribution of food vouchers to 120 IDP families in Tabqa, distribution of food vouchers to 88 IDP families in Hazima, and to 2,673 families in Ar-Raqqa city; and distribution of food vouchers to 892 families in Al Baath Triangle, Zone 5. In addition, distribution of food vouchers was undertaken for 98 IDP families in Kobani, while one INGO distributed food vouchers to 1,825 households in Menbij City.
- One INGO supported home gardens in Ar-Raqqa governorate for 1,000 farmers. Home garden kits were distributed to 300 farmers in Harijiyeh, Deir-ez-Zor governorate.

Capacity

- Seven INGOs are providing food assistance to IDPs in NES; two INGO partners have 700 RTEs in stock and 3,000 in pipeline to be received in the next week. One INGO is in the process of procuring 5,000 monthly food baskets to support 13,277 people with 3 rounds of monthly food baskets; one INGO is planning to start the distribution of regular food vouchers to support 2,900 families in Ar-Raqqa and 1,170 families in Menbij. One INGO is targeting 142 families in Ar-Raqqa with food vouchers. One INGO will distribute food vouchers to another 545 households in Menbij and Ar-Raqqa city. Three INGOs are considering cash assistance in Al-Hasakeh.



Health

Needs and gaps

- There are a limited number of qualified personnel for health, particularly specialized staff for trauma surgery (surgeons, nurses and anesthetists). Capacity at Quamishli hospitals remains inadequate. Needs for Manbij Hospital are currently unclear, as well as the overall health situation in affected areas, including the functionality of hospitals.

¹ This includes Ready to Eat (RTE) Rations, Date bars, General Food Baskets (GFR).

- Health service delivery is also limited due to low capacity. Most health facilities are only partially functioning. The inability of NES INGOs to implement programs as per plan will also likely lead to further gaps in healthcare delivery.
- Increased access to essential health care services for IDPs, including disease surveillance, is a top priority, particularly those in collective centers and over-burdened host communities. Currently, only two mobile health teams are covering the collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh city; additional reinforcements are urgently required.
- There are insufficient reproductive health (RH) clinics, particularly in Ras al-Ain. A number of displaced women are suffering from Reproductive and Urinary Tract Infections (RTIs/UTIs), while the majority of pregnant women are under the age of 20. Additional RH resources are required in Areesha camp.
- Overcrowded collective shelters pose health risks for vulnerable caseloads such as women and children; winterization is required.
- The health sector in Syria has a financial gap of almost US \$6.7 million.

Response

- More than 222,000 people have been affected by the crisis and need medical/surgical interventions at the average rate of 1-2 consultations per person per year.
- Since 10 October, Damascus/Quamishli based partners provided more than 144,879 consultations, as follows:
 - Mobile clinics delivered 31,588 medical consultations and 331 MHPSS services in Al-Hasakeh and Tal Tamer collective shelters during the reporting period.
 - More than 56,709 treatment courses and medical consultations were delivered in Abu Khashab camp in addition to 780 MHPSS services.
 - More than 17,233 individuals received treatment courses in Ar-Raqqa city and rural areas including Maddan, Al-Kasrat and Al-Karama, in addition to more than 524 MHPSS services.
 - Primary health facilities delivered around 11,601 treatment courses in Al-Hasakeh city and rural areas.
 - One UN agency in Menbij supported mobile teams in two IDP camps, delivering more than 3,765 treatment courses and 355 MHPSS services. In total, 7,949 MHPSS services were provided across NES.
 - One UN agency distributed 50 PLW kit in Tabqa and 2604 FDK in Raqqa.
- More than 16,700 beneficiaries were reached with antenatal care, PNC, RTIs, FP and referral services out of them 4,377 pregnant women and 12 deliveries.
- In camps, the following support has been provided (by Damascus/Quamishli-based actors only):
 - Al Hol camp: more than 36,375 medical services including medical consultations, medications, trauma care and secondary health care in addition to more than 2,495 MHPSS services. The three field hospitals in the camp have resumed surgical interventions as well as medical referrals following consultations with authorities.
 - Mahmoudli camp: more than 5,315 medical services were provided including RH services, as well as 131 MHPSS services.
 - Areesha camp: more than 7,739 medical services were provided including maternal and child health care. In addition, 113 MHPSS services were delivered to the IDPs.
 - Newroz camp: one mobile team affiliated to a UN agency is supporting newly displaced families, with plans to increase response should further displacement occur.
- 237,025 chlorine tablets have been distributed in six camps (Al Hol, Areesha, Abu Khashab, Mahmoudli, two camps in Mennij) and 63 shelters in Al-Hasakeh, supporting 118,217 individuals for three months.
- The assessment in collective shelters reported only 53 per cent have health service coverage at the shelter provided via mobile medical teams/mobile clinic. However, the majority of IDPs at shelters have access to the functioning health centers in the area.



Capacity

- A partner dispatched 39 tons of medical supplies and equipment to Tal Tamer, Al-Hasakeh and Quamishli hospitals as well as to the DoH in Al-Hasakeh, SARC and four national NGOs. Shipments are also in the process of being dispatched to Al-Tabqa and Ar-Raqqa national hospitals and Areesha camp.

- A partner airlifted two shipments to the Quamishli warehouse, totaling 34 tonnes.
- 10,782 family dignity kits, 55,000 sanitary napkins, 1,000 adolescent kits and 2,100 male dignity kits have arrived in Quamishli from a partner; another has dispatched 176 pediatric kits to Quamishli from Damascus.
- Security remains a concern for shipment routes within NES.
- Dispatch of newly received medicines and medical supplies is hindered by access/security and official approvals.
- Plans exist to scale up the EWARS reporting approach across NES and to increase the number of reporting points; 117 sentinel sites are active in NES: 64 in Al-Hasakeh, 48 in Ar-Raqqa and seven in North Aleppo, Manbij and Ain Al-Arab. Nine rapid response teams affiliated to DoH Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo to follow up on communicable disease alerts
- A partner plans to distribute chlorine tablets to shelters.
- The MoH is in process of handing over five mobile clinics to the UN and partners in Al-Hasakeh (two for Souria Al-Yamama, one each for Al Mawada, Mar Issia and Al Hakem) and one for Al Sham Association for Health in Deir-ez-Zor.
- A distribution plan was finalized for the last airlift (58 tons) of medical supplies: dispatch will start next week to various NES locations and partners and will be sufficient for 469,728 treatments courses and 2,970 trauma cases.
- One UN agency distributed 65 tons of supplies including assistive devices, medical consumables and chlorine tablets, covering five camps and collective shelters.
- One UN agency dispatched three trucks carrying 5,370 FDKS to Raqqa city and two trucks carrying 3,578 FDK to Tabqa city to be distributed in Ar-Raqqa and Tabqa and surrounding areas.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs and gaps

- The WASH sector in Syria has identified immediate gaps of US \$13.7 million to maintain the current response until the end of the year.

Response

- In Al-Hasakeh city, and to augment the water supply from Alouk water supply system, water trucking (750,000 litres per day) continues in the following neighborhoods: Khashman Al Tala'e', Gherwan, Al Nashweh and Abo Amsha, serving an estimated 107,000 individuals. Water storage tanks, 160 garbage bins, 30 latrine units and 40 bathing facilities have been provided in 52 collective shelters.
- Arising out of the turbid/"yellowish" water earlier reported through the water supply system in Al-Hasakeh city (see *WASH Sitrep, 28 – 30 October 2019, for further details*), a Damascus/Quamishli-based sector partner has initiated the procurement process for the rehabilitation of the Al Hemmeh Water Treatment plant. It is envisaged that the contract for the rehabilitation works will be awarded within the coming two weeks.
- Al Hol Camp: one Damascus/Quamishli-based sector partner is water trucking approximately 400,000 litres a day of drinking water per day on average to the 68,800-resident population. In addition, sector partners are undertaking latrine cleaning (in phases 6 and 8 and sections 3 and 5 of the Annex), garbage collection and disposal (in phases 4, 6, 7 and 8), and operating two Reverse Osmosis water units. The construction and installation of the sewerage network in phase 5 is ongoing. The water safety plan is up and running, 25 daily samples are being tested from all around the camp and Free Chlorine Residual is at acceptable rates.
- Areesha Camp: two partners are providing a total of 350,000 liters/day; desludging of septic pits is also ongoing.
- Al Roj Camp: the construction of a sewerage network in the expansion area is about 30 percent complete, whereas the construction of 30 latrine units and installation of 30 water tanks is expected to be completed within 30 days.
- To enhance hygiene promotion interventions in Areesha camp and collective shelters in Hasakeh, a Damascus/Quamishli-based sector partner has dispatched from Damascus the following supplies:
 - 60,940 bars (125g/bar) of soap (45,000 of these have already been received in Hasakeh and will be distributed within targeted collective shelters and IDP camps in the coming days);
 - 50 clean up supplies – these have arrived and been distributed in Areesha IDP camp;
 - 2,500 plastic garbage bags, 8,000 jerry cans (10 litres each), and 3,000 cleaning kits (tools) have been received in Hasakeh and will be distributed within collective shelters in the coming days;

Capacity

- All Damascus/Quamishli-based actors are operational. 20,340 hygiene kits are available and the procurement of an additional 52,083 kits is in progress. A total of 36 water storage tanks (of various capacity) are available in Damascus; plans to dispatch these to NES have been finalized. These tanks will be utilized to primarily augment/boost

Hasakeh city's drinking water supply storage capacity. Additionally, a Damascus based sector partner has the following supplies available: 523 latrine units in Damascus (505) and Aleppo (18); 2 shower units in Damascus; 56 water tanks 45 m³ in Aleppo (11), Damascus (4), Deir-ez-Zor (15), Damascus (18) and Dar'a (8); and 15,000 anti – lice shampoo.

- Three sector partners have either active LTAs or Framework Agreements for emergency water trucking, construction of emergency latrines and showers, installation of water tanks, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and construction/desludging of septic pits. Specifically, and for one sector partner, the capacity and scope of the LTA can cover/scale up interventions in all three governorates very quickly to install critical facilities. In addition, partners have some capacities for emergency solid waste management and water quality monitoring.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs and gaps

- The main gap in collective shelters are family clothing kits and sleeping bags.

Response

- As of 17 November, 174,229 individuals (34,846 families) have been reached with core and winter NFIs.
- Winter distributions have reached 86,502 people (22,739 families) – more than two-thirds of the population in Al Hol, Areesha, Ein Issa before it closed, Al Roj and Mahmoudli camps. This includes core NFIs for new arrivals. Winter distribution is ongoing in Al Hol with more than 70 per cent of the camp population already assisted but completed in other camps, except heaters and heating fuel which will be provided from 1 December.
- NFI distributions are ongoing in urban areas and collective shelters to IDPs and host community in Al-Hasakeh, Mabada, Quamishli and Tal Tamer; Debarseyah will be covered in the next few days. To date, 87,492 individuals (15,733 families) in 160 locations received assistance. Partners are complementing with children winter clothing kits and new arrival kits in Al-Hasakeh city for new IDPS in the neighbourhoods.



- UNHCR completed basic shelter repairs in 18 shelters benefiting 847 families; work continues in another 13 shelters for 665 families and assessments have been completed for another 4 collective shelters in Tel Tamer and one collective shelter in Al-Hasakeh. Partners have also repaired 12 shelters benefiting 740 families and work is ongoing for an additional 17 shelters for 700 families.
- Camp Administration and two INGOs with the support of local NGOs installed 200 family tents were installed in Tweina/Waho Kani site. Two communal kitchens are also being prepared.
- Construction of the new distribution site in the Annex in Al Hol camp is expected to be completed by 20 November.

Capacity

- To date, IDPs in all collective shelters have been supported with basic core relief items and winterization, as well as in neighbourhoods of Al-Hasakeh city. A fixed distribution point has also been established in Al-Hasakeh for families who have missed distributions in their neighborhoods.
- Winterization distributions have been completed in all camps, except the Annex in Al Hol where they are due to start once the new distribution site is operational. Four organizations have confirmed their ability to provide heaters, fuel and fuel jerry cans in Al Hol, Areesha, Mahmoudli and Al Roj as well as the three informal settlements in Abu Khashab, Manbij and Tweina. Distributions of heaters and heating fuel will commence from 1 December.



Education

Needs & gaps

- Most children in Ras al-Ain are still not attending schools, and only a small percentage are attending in Tal Tamer. Reports indicate that 20 schools in Ras al-Ain were destroyed out of 150 schools in the district.

- Approximately 108,143 children in Al-Hasakeh governorate were attending school (KSA controlled) prior to the crisis while only 77,282 are currently attending, meaning 29 per cent of children are out-of-school.
- In Al-Hol camp, approximately 25 per cent children attend school, and only four per cent of children between 3-5 years are attending early childhood education. Major gaps remain for Iraqi and TCN children.
- In Areesha camp, there is a large need to expand services because of recent influx of Mabrouka camp residents. Most of the children are out-of-school.

Response

- To date, 497 children (283 boys and 240 girls) are attending a self-learning program in Mahmoudli camp, made possible by the addition of six more tents equipped with furniture, stationery and learning materials.
- Coordination is still underway to explore whether expansion of Quamishli sub-sector partners is needed to provide education services for a large number of children for whom learning has been disrupted. Damascus/Quamishli partners had no previous interventions in Mahmoudli camp.
- In Al Hol camp, partners are expanding temporary learning spaces (TLS) capacity for 2,500 children and mobilization to enrol more children is ongoing.
- In Areesha camp, one TLS was established working in four shifts. 2,200 children are attending out of the total 3,984 school age children.
- Recreational activities continue to be provided in close collaboration between Child Protection and Education teams to around 3,000 children who are not able to attend school in 50 collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh.

Capacity

- Five National NGO partners are currently implementing and on standby to scale up the provision of education services should permission be given to implement non-formal education (Self Learning Programme) in the shelters.
- Seven partners in Aleppo are ready to respond to needs of 10,000 school-age affected children from Menbij.



Nutrition

Needs & gaps

- Al Hol camp: a significant decrease in access to different phases.
- Mahmoudli camp: only one mobile nutrition team covers children and PLWs; a fixed clinic should be established.
- Al Roj camp: no nutrition services to detect, refer and treat acute malnutrition among children or PLWs. One UN agency is working to identify national partners who can extend their activities to cover services in the camp.
- Transfer of nutrition items between different cities is being disrupted by ongoing hostilities (one partner is unable to transport their items from Al-Hasakeh city to Ar-Raqqa at the time of this update).

Needs and Response

- As of 5 November, 15,128 people (3,235 families) residing in 70 shelters in Al-Hasakeh city and nearby rural areas have been reached by Damascus/Quamishli-based partners. Starting from 10 November, these partners have re-structured their modalities of work to cover all affected people, including in shelters and rural Al-Hasakeh, host communities, in the camps including the extended Areesha camp (with Mabrouka IDPs), and Mahmoudli (with Ein Issa IDPs).
- As of 5 November, 2,873 U5 children were screened for malnutrition using MUAC tapes, one SAM case with complications, two SAM cases without complications and 12 MAM cases were detected and treated. Moreover, 978 PLW were screened for malnutrition using MUAC tape; 12 MAM cases were detected among PLW and were provided with treatment.
- 2,842 children benefitted from plumpy doz (fortified spreads), and 2,967 children benefitted from HEB in addition to 88 PLWs.
- 686 PLW received IYCF individual counseling and 231 group counselling sessions were conducted.
 - In Areesha camp: 1,994 U5 children were screened for malnutrition: zero SAM case with complications, three SAM cases without complications and 17 MAM cases were detected and treated. Moreover, 1,123 PLW were screened for malnutrition and 9 MAM case was detected among PLW and provided with treatment. 387 children benefitted from plumpy doz (fortified spreads), and 544 children benefitted from HEB. 1,631 PLW received IYCF individual counseling and 62 group counselling sessions were conducted.
 - In Al Hol camp: a total of 1,648 U5 children were screened for malnutrition using MUAC tapes, 30 SAM cases with complications, 12 SAM cases without complications and 35 MAM cases were detected and were provided with treatment. Moreover, 408 PLW were also screened for malnutrition using MUAC tape and 23 MAM cases were detected among PLW and treated. 288 children benefitted from plumpy doz (fortified

spreads), and 543 children benefitted from HEB in addition to 203 PLWs. 254 PLW received IYCF individual counseling and 50 group counselling sessions were conducted.

- In Raqqa city and rural areas 946 U5 children were screened for malnutrition; one SAM case with complications, three SAM without complications and 23 MAM cases were detected and treated accordingly. Moreover, 867 PLW were also screened for malnutrition using MUAC tapes and 3 MAM cases were detected among PLW and treated. 1,119 PLW received IYCF individual counseling and 92 group counselling sessions were conducted.
- In Deir-ez-Zor, 1,487 U5 children were screened for malnutrition: zero SAM cases with complications, zero SAM cases without complications and two MAM cases were detected and treated. Moreover, 1,860 PLW were also screened for malnutrition using MUAC tapes and one MAM case was detected among PLW and treated.
- 540 children benefitted from plumpy doz (fortified spreads), and 914 children benefitted from HEB in addition to four PLWs.
- 1,818 PLW received IYCF individual counseling and 41 group counselling sessions were conducted.
- In Ain al Arab, the DoH supported by one UN agency launched Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) on 27 October. The DoH has access to rural Ain al Arab but not the city, which is still considered unsafe. The campaign reached U5 children with the following: Polio (1,464), IPV (593), MR (117) and MMR (713).
- In total 1,464 door to door visits were conducted for community mobilization and reached by awareness raising sessions. Community leaders and influencers were involved in the community mobilization.
- Vit-A supplementation was distributed along with measles vaccination reaching 830 U5 children.
- In Menbij, a DoH supported–UN-led SNID campaign in previously unreachable villages targeted U5 children as per the following: Polio (7,013), IPV (3,807), MR (526) and MMR (3,366). In total 7,013 door to door visits were conducted for community mobilization and reached by awareness raising sessions. Community leaders and influencers were involved in the community mobilization.
- Vit-A supplementation was done along with measles vaccination reaching 3,892 U5 children.

Capacity

- Areas between Tell Abiad and Ras al-Ain are inaccessible is not granted due to the security situation.
- Since the launch of military operations in NES on 9 October, one fixed clinic and two mobile teams were affected and relocated from Ras al-Ain and Mabrouka camp to Al-Hasakeh collective shelters, and rural Al-Hasakeh; re centers are intact. Overall, there are four mobile teams providing nutrition services for the new IDPs in Al-Hasakeh governorate and one mobile team in Ar-Raqqa governorate. There is one stabilization center in Al-Hasakeh city; so far, only one SAM case with complications among the new IDPs was transferred to Al-Hikma hospital.



Logistics

Needs and gaps

- Storage and transport capacity, and access to the northeast remain the major logistics constraints.
- Due to increasing humanitarian needs, increased storage capacity in Al-Hasakeh governorate is needed for the repositioning of humanitarian relief items.
- Additional funding is required to support the scale-up of activities in both the northeast and northwest.

Response

- To increase available storage capacity for the humanitarian community, two Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) are currently being erected in Quamishli; completion is anticipated by the week starting 18 November and access will be facilitated through the Logistics Cluster.
- A needs assessment for the northeast is currently being compiled based on partner input. Accordingly, and as a service provision sector, the cluster will continue to liaise with partners to ensure activities are tailored to fill logistical gaps and ensure the timely and effective delivery of assistance.
- The Logistics Cluster continues to provide logistics coordination and information management to identify gaps and bottlenecks and avoid a duplication of efforts, as well as facilitating access to land transport from Quamishli warehouses to final destination and storage services.
- One UN agency is supporting humanitarian organizations with road transport to Ar-Raqqa on a cost recovery basis.

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