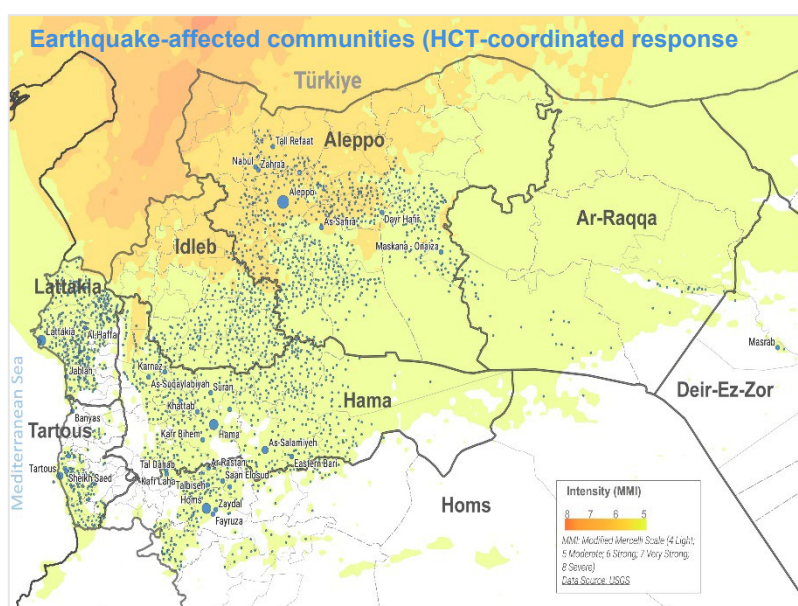


Highlights

 **1,347 Deaths**  **2,295 Injuries**  **6.1M Affected population**
In HCT-coordinated response areas

- The US Treasury Department announced on 9 February it had issued a 6-month license to allow earthquake-related relief that would otherwise be prohibited by sanctions on Syria.
- The Government of Syria also issued a waiver allowing organizations to use the new money transfer exchange rate of SYP 6,900 Syrian Pounds for one US\$ instead of 4,500 SYP.
- Thousands of families are without shelter in open areas or seeking refuge in damaged buildings, existing internally displaced people's (IDP) sites, reception centres, collective centres, or being temporarily hosted by other families.
- Priority immediate needs/gaps continue to be recovery machinery/excavators, fuel for the humanitarian response, food, shelter, and non-food items including winterization assistance, medicine, psychosocial support water, hygiene, and sanitation assistance.
- Machinery/excavators are severely lacking, and people resort to using their own means to rescue their loved ones.
- Freezing temperatures, snowfall, and heavy rain further threaten life and health, particularly in children, elderly, and people with pre-existing vulnerabilities.
- Some 50 families from Aleppo are reportedly displaced to rural Damascus, the number is expected to increase in the days/weeks to come.
- Initial data collected by humanitarian partners shows that around 90,000 women and children and vulnerable persons are currently sheltered in more than 164 collective shelters.
- 115 schools were destroyed in Aleppo, Hama, and Lattakia cities, schooling materials were lost, houses were destroyed or damaged and families lost their incomes.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tartous and Lattakia

As of 9 February, 1.3 million people are directly or indirectly affected by the earthquake, and local authorities reported that they have so far identified 13 unaccompanied children. Reported damages include the collapse of 102 buildings in Lattakia and Jableh, while 114 buildings were reportedly damaged to varying degrees in different locations including Banyas and Tartous city. The local authorities noted that 6,000 Households are being hosted in 47 collective centres and unconfirmed reports note that displacement towards rural Lattakia is much higher. On 9 February inter-sector assessment mission visited two reception centres in Jableh including a mosque hosting 250 Households and a sports facility hosting 120 Households. In Lattakia city, the mission also visited three collective centres: the Sports City hosting 278 Households, Al-Basel centre hosting 53 Households, and Tishreen school hosting 93 Households. The inter-sector assessment mission observed that

the main challenge for the sector is the availability of additional shelters rather than reception centres. Al Khairiyeh School is still sheltering around 350 Palestine Refugees and it is anticipated that the numbers may increase to 500. Group counselling is being provided to those staying in the school to address anxiety levels and the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has set up a medical point to provide clinical care.

In Latakia, the Dahr Al-Syriani high reservoir / elevated water tank in AL Bahlolieh sub district collapsed. Based on Water Establishment decision, UNICEF (sub national WASH sector coordinator) facilitated engagement between Water Establishment and ADRA to connect these villages directly to water pumping station (the water source). ADRA has funds for this rapid intervention. In the coastal areas, a list of water projects affected by the earthquake has been compiled, and in close coordination with Latakia water establishment and this has been shared with WASH sector partners. National WASH plan includes rehabilitation of water network in rural area.

Aleppo

Search, rescue, and recovery efforts continue in Aleppo. As of 9 February, according to local authorities, the number of collective shelters hosting affected people had increase to 173 and are hosting 12,640 families. Reports indicate that some 50 families displaced from Aleppo have moved to various areas in Rif Damascus. They are reportedly being hosted by relatives.

Preliminary findings from the ongoing structural assessments indicate that of the 1,000 houses that had been assessed as of 8 February, less than 50 per cent were fit for reoccupation. Technical teams started a joint damage assessment to the main water facility at the Euphrates River; 90km to the east of Aleppo city. The initial assessment showed major damages in three sedimentation tanks with a total capacity of 4.5M litre. Damages were reported in the pumping halls, but pumping is still functional.

Homs and Hama

On 9 February, the second inter-sector assessment mission conducted in Hama. All sub-national sectors operational in Governorate in addition to some INGOs participated in the mission. The mission identified the establishment of 3 collective centres, Ein Al Krum collective centre hosts 8 households in rural Hama, Soum & Boukm collective centre host nine households, Tell Salhib hosts 28 households and Youth Centre hosts 9 households in Hama city. The mission assessed the humanitarian situation of Ein Elkorum in As-Suqaylabiyah sub-district and visited the two collective shelters in Hama city to monitor the ongoing response to the displaced families. The main need of the affected regions is for a technical assessment of damaged buildings to make an informed decision on the suitability of continued occupancy.

In Hama, local authorities reported that a specialised committee will assess the structural integrity and safety of some buildings in the city and rural Hama that were partially damaged to inform decisions on whether their owners can reoccupy them. In Homs one building collapsed in Jouret Alshayah neighbourhood no casualties were reported as the building was already evacuated, and six households were evacuated from another damaged building at risk to collapse in Al-Bayadah neighbourhood.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND CAPACITIES



Coordination

Sector partners continue to work with local authorities to undertake needs assessments across key geographic areas. OCHA and sector partners conducted a coordination mission to Latakia and are planning more missions. On 9 February, a joint inter-sector assessment mission proceeded to six collective shelters hosting IDPs in Jablah and Latakia Cities (the outcomes of the mission will be shared upon finalizing).



WASH

In Latakia, the Dahr Al-Syriani high reservoir elevated water tank in the Al Bahlolieh sub-district collapsed. Efforts were made to connect villages directly to the water pumping station by ADRA. Structural damage to the High Ghaniri reservoir was also reported. The reservoir is surrounded by residential buildings posing a high risk in the area.

To ensure continued access to safe drinking water, UNICEF continues the provision of water disinfectant to the Latakia water establishment. UNICEF supported Aleppo Water Establishment (AWE) in conducting two missions to assess the situation/continuity of water pumping in eastern and northern rural as the most affected by the earthquake where AWE stopped water pumping for 24 hours due to an increase of turbidity in the groundwater. In Aleppo, UNICEF continued to provide drinking water to IDPs shelters and most affected neighbourhoods at 200,000 litre per day and to monitor the water quality jointly with AWE at the water source and end user. UNHCR plans for distribution of 500 family hygiene kits to families residing in two shelters in Hama city have been finalized, and the kits will be handed over to SARC Hama for distribution to the families.



Food

Sector partners continue providing emergency hot meals, bread, ready-to-eat rations and core relief items to displaced families in shelters. In Aleppo, 2,000 WFP RTE rations will be delivered to SARC. Assessment for Sheikh Maqsood started to deliver RTE to the area. FSA is working on coordinating intervention through an online sheet.



Education

As of 9 February, reports indicated that 318 schools had been damaged at varying degrees (65 in Aleppo, 53 in Latakia, 53 in Tartous, 104 in Hama, 43 in Homs, 1 in Idlib) a detailed assessment will be started next week. 122 schools are being used as shelter for affected families (100 in Aleppo, 15 in Latakia, 2 in Hama, 5 in Homs). Many of the Education Sector partners indicated that they will start some activities by next week. Thus, please report to the sector any activity you are planning to implement or already started implementation as soon as you can.



Health

WHO is finalizing a plan for response to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education MoE health directorate, and NGOs. Procurement of psychotropic medication to cover all partner's needs, key messages for health workers, and people suffering from mental health conditions is ongoing. SARC's protection and Psychosocial Support PSS teams are delivering, psychological first aid, case management, and referral to other services. WHO Syria assessments found that 172 health facilities have been directly or indirectly impacted by the earthquake, with needs continuing to increase as buildings have been weakened and infrastructure continues to collapse on a daily basis. Essential reproductive health medicines are urgently needed in public primary health care centres and hospitals. UNFPA is continuing to provide essential Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services through 14 Reproductive Health (RH) health clinics and 30 integrated SRH/GBV mobile teams in the affected governorates. UNFPA's Integrated SRH/GBV mobile teams (IMTs) are working to meet the immediate needs of women and adolescent girls in Aleppo, Hama, Latakia, and Tartous. The teams consist of a gynaecologist, midwife, psychosocial Support (PSS) workers, and three community outreach volunteers. The teams are providing PSS, sexual and reproductive health care, and GBV response services in the affected governorates. Additionally, the teams are offering family planning counselling, information on how to have a healthy pregnancy, where to access safe delivery services, and referrals where advanced care is needed for RH services. On 09 February, UNFPA sent 19 trucks of humanitarian assistance including dignity kits, blankets, winter clothing, sanitary napkins, kits containing baby clothing, and hygiene items to meet the needs of pregnant and lactating women to Aleppo and Homs impacted by the earthquake. These supplies are supporting the most vulnerable populations, including pregnant women and those who recently gave birth, and who are in need of blankets, warm clothing, and hygiene supplies for their safety, comfort, and dignity. UNFPA is distributing basic dignity kits and sanitary pads to the affected areas for women and girls to mitigate the risk of health-related infections and potential sexual exploitation and abuse. GBV response services are provided through nine women's and girls' safe spaces, 15 reproductive health clinics, and the 30

GBV- Sexual and Reproductive Health Integrated Mobile Teams. GBV services include basic psychosocial support, psychological first aid, case management, and awareness-raising activities. Health delivered 2,944 essential health services in accommodation centres. MHPSS WG started to provide individual and group counselling sessions and PFA mapping.



As of 8 February, UNHCR had released core relief items (CRIs) kits for distribution to around 2,140 affected families (1,000 families in Aleppo, 440 families in Tartous, 400 families in Latakia, and 300 families in Hama)



Shelter in cooperation with Engineer Syndicate and Aleppo City Council is processing a structural assessment. 100 volunteering committees will be supported with transportation, logistics, safety equipment and data entry to map safe and unsafe locations. NFIs SN sector supported 6,177 people with Core Relief Items in shelters through SARC.



In Aleppo, about 15,500 people benefited from protection services provided through 29 community centres delivering awareness raising sessions on safety and earthquake response, psychosocial support services and first psychological aid, referrals to multi-sectoral emergency services available, and distribution of dignity kits. Furthermore, 46 are active and have been ensuring access by vulnerable groups to information, and services, particularly psychosocial, GBV and child protection.

Child Protection: In Aleppo protection from abuse (PFA) sessions to around 3000 children and 2000 caregivers in eight collective shelters. Assessment for 10 child-friendly spaces one centre in rural area was out of service. PFA training is being provided to volunteers which will initiate sessions in collective shelters.

Gender-based-violence: On 7 and 8 February GBV Sub-Sector partners distributed, 5,152 sanitary napkins to mobile teams increase to 20 teams providing PSS, RH medical services and distributing items. On 09 February, UNFPA sent 19 trucks of humanitarian assistance including dignity kits, blankets, winter clothing, sanitary napkins, kits containing baby clothing and hygiene items to meet the needs of pregnant and lactating women to Aleppo and Homs impacted by the earthquake. These supplies are supporting the most vulnerable populations, including pregnant women and those who recently gave birth, who are in need of blankets, warm clothing, and hygiene supplies for their safety, comfort, and dignity. UNFPA is distributing basic dignity kits and sanitary pads to the affected areas for women and girls to mitigate risk of health-related infections and potential sexual exploitation and abuse. GBV response services are provided through nine women's and girls' safe spaces, 15 RH clinics, and the 30 GBV-SRH Integrated Mobile Teams. GBV services include basic psychosocial support, psychological first aid, case management and awareness raising activities.



In Aleppo, the sub-national sector will provide cash intervention through NRC.

Challenges:

New resources are urgently needed, however, reduced funding is severely affecting operational capacity and ability to respond to any additional/emerging crises. Need for additional supplies are urgently required, in particular trauma and surgical supplies, prosthetics and assistive devices, and basic first aid kits.

Partners surveyed cited insufficient funding available as the main reason hampering the response (80%), followed by challenges related to the timely transfer of funds (73%), logistical issues, and safety concerns (e.g. aftershocks, damaged roads) (49%), and unavailability of fuel and electricity (47%).



Palestine Refugees

UNRWA continues to provide essential WASH services including breakfasts and hot meals for 1,050 persons, safe drinking water, heating in the facilities as well as telemedicine for individuals with NCDs, older persons and those with disabilities.

In Neirab UNRWA continues to provide essential food, medical, psychological, and social services to the families that have been impacted by the earthquake in Neirab Camp in Aleppo. UNRWA's mobile clinic also continues to provide medicines and clinical advice as well as telemedicine for people with a disability and the elderly. Psychosocial supports are provided to children in the school. UNRWA has coordinated with the local authorities to ensure the safety of drinking water in the camp and access to emergency hospital services.



Syrian Humanitarian Fund

Total pledged amounts: **\$1,379,086** (\$1,043,841 by Switzerland and \$335,245 by Japan).

Total amounts in the pipeline: **\$10,972,312** (\$2,178,649 by the Netherlands, \$3,347,040 by Sweden, and \$5,446,623 by Germany).

Funding update

Carry over from 2022: **\$5.94 million**

Available funds: **\$5.94 million**

Pledges in 2023: **\$1.4 million**

Allocations in 2023: **\$0 million**

Contributions in 2023: **\$0 million**