



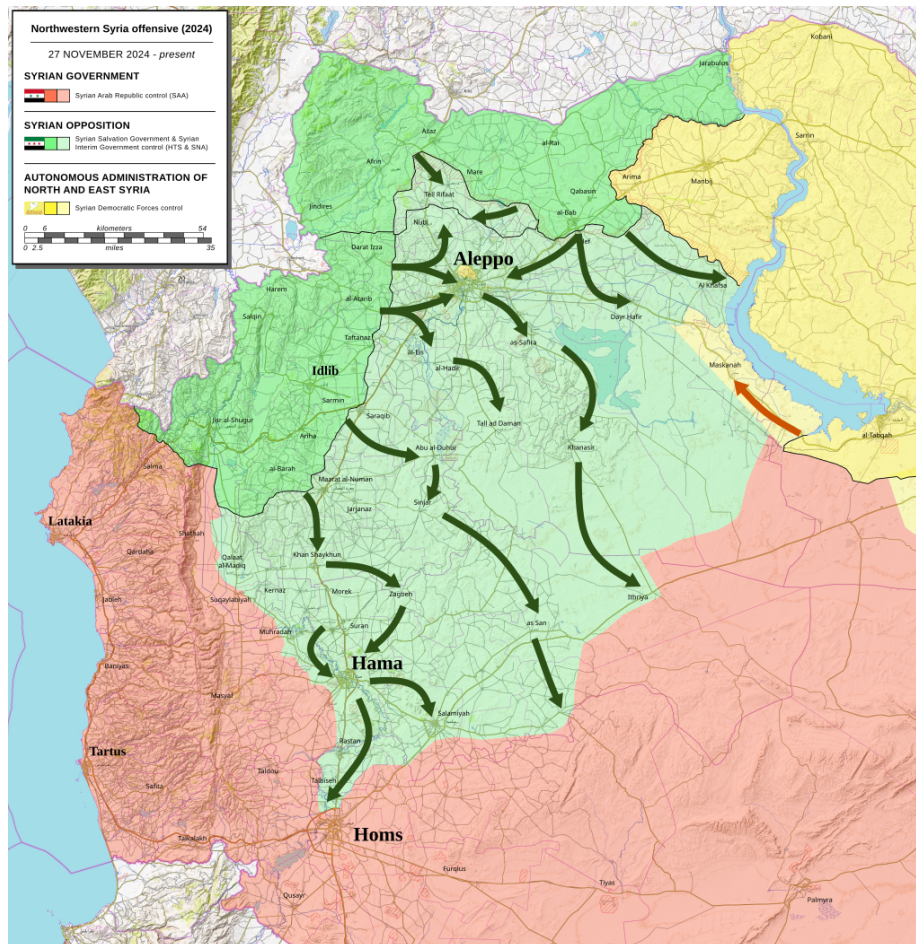
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Fostering Community Resilience



Comprehensive Report on the Humanitarian and Field Situation in Northwestern Syria

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Introduction: A Deepening Humanitarian Crisis

Amid the recent military escalation in Syria, particularly in Aleppo, Hama, and Homs, millions of civilians in northwestern Syria face an unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe. The Syrian armed opposition's full control of strategic cities has exacerbated suffering due to mass displacement, infrastructure collapse, and the lack of basic services.

Displaced families endure harsh living conditions in temporary camps with inadequate resources, while the freezing cold threatens the lives of children and the elderly. Severe shortages of food, medical supplies, and suspended humanitarian aid have left millions in urgent need of intervention to meet their basic needs and ensure their safety. Despite limited humanitarian efforts, the scale of the disaster exceeds current response capacities.

Opposition Gains in Hama, Homs, Aleppo, and Idlib

Hama and Homs

- **Hama:**
 - The Syrian government admitted losing the strategic city of Hama, the fourth-largest in Syria, after opposition factions entered its neighborhoods for the first time since 2011.
 - The opposition now controls administrative and military sites within Hama.
- **Homs:**
 - Opposition forces advanced into northern Homs' administrative borders, capturing towns and villages previously under regime control, including Al-Rastan and Talbiseh.
 - Opposition forces also seized Al-Rastan's engineering battalion and the village of Teir Maala, 5 km from Homs, following the withdrawal of Syrian regime and Iranian-backed militias.

Aleppo and Idlib

- **Aleppo:**
 - Opposition factions gained full control over Aleppo, including critical sites such as Aleppo International Airport, Saadallah Al-Jabiri Square, and the historic Aleppo Citadel.
 - Key neighborhoods like Sheikh Maqsoud and Al-Ashrafiyeh, as well as military and intelligence headquarters, are under opposition control.
- **Idlib:**
 - Opposition forces advanced in cities like Ma'arat al-Numan, Saraqib, and Abu al-Duhur Military Airport.
 - The opposition secured international highways "M4" and "M5," bolstering their supply lines and expanding their influence in the region.

Syrian Government and Allied Forces' Responses

- Syrian and Russian airstrikes targeted opposition-held areas, killing dozens of civilians, including children.
- Reinforcements, including Iran-backed militias, were sent to strengthen defensive lines.

2. The Humanitarian Catastrophe

Mass Displacement

- Over 200,000 people fled Aleppo, Hama, and Idlib to areas near the Turkish border.
- Most displaced individuals live in makeshift tents lacking heating, increasing risks of hypothermia and diseases.

Critical Living and Service Crises

- Food: Severe shortages due to disrupted trade routes and closed local markets.
- Water and Sanitation: Destruction of water and sewage networks has led to outbreaks of infectious diseases.
- Electricity and Fuel: Total power outages and a critical shortage of fuel for heating and cooking.

Health Conditions

- Twelve hospitals and medical facilities are out of service due to bombings, leaving thousands without medical care.
- Respiratory and skin diseases are spreading due to poor living conditions.

Children and Education

- Education has halted in most areas, with many schools destroyed or repurposed as shelters for displaced families.
- Children face exploitation and recruitment risks without access to safe environments.

3. Urgent Humanitarian Needs

Shelter and Living Essentials

- Build new camps equipped with heating and provide winter-resistant tents.
- Distribute sleeping kits and warm clothing to displaced families.

Food and Nutrition

- Deliver emergency food baskets to displaced families.
- Support field kitchens to prepare daily hot meals.

Health Services

- Set up mobile hospitals equipped with essential medical supplies.
- Provide ambulances to transport the injured from affected areas.

Psychosocial Support

- Launch psychological support programs for children and women to help them cope with trauma.
- Establish child protection centers to ensure safe environments.

Conclusion

Syria is facing an unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe, with millions of civilians at risk due to displacement, hunger, and the collapse of healthcare systems. Immediate and coordinated international and humanitarian interventions are necessary to alleviate the suffering and meet the urgent needs of affected populations.

This crisis demands prioritizing humanitarian assistance, restoring essential services, and ensuring protection for vulnerable groups, especially children and women.