

Syrian Arab Republic: Flash Update No. 5

Escalation of Hostilities in As-Sweida Governorate

As of 31 July 2025



The first UN inter-agency mission reaches As-Sweida Governorate.
31 July 2025. Photo Credit: ©UNHCR/ Celine Schmitt

HIGHLIGHTS

- The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. for Syria led the first high-level, inter-agency mission to As-Sweida Governorate since the onset of hostilities, visiting As-Sweida City, Shahba, and Salkhad towns to assess humanitarian needs and deliver assistance.
- The first UN-led humanitarian convoy to date, consisting of 40 trucks following four convoys facilitated by SARC, arrived in As-Sweida, delivering food, medical supplies, fuel, shelter kits, and equipment to support essential services.
- As of 28 July, nearly 192,000 individual displacement movements were recorded across As-Sweida, Dar'a, and Rural Damascus. Of these, around 153,000 were first-time displacements, with the majority displaced within As-Sweida. Only limited returns were reported, primarily to the Salkhad District.
- The UN inter-sector assessment missions continue to visit reception centers and shelters across Dar'a and Rural Damascus to conduct comprehensive evaluations of the current conditions of the facilities and identify the evolving needs of IDPs residing in these locations.
- Humanitarian partners continue to emphasize the urgent need to restore public services in As-Sweida, including water, electricity, communications, and medical care, alongside ongoing aid deliveries.

**Source of displacement data is the IDP Task Force (OCHA, CCCM, UNHCR, IOM-DTM, REACH, Al-Ameen (IRVD), ACU, Global Communities and others)*

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between 28 and 31 July, the security situation in As-Sweida and the surrounding areas remained volatile. Airstrikes attributed to the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) reportedly impacted multiple locations in western and northern As-Sweida countryside, while sporadic clashes occurred between tribal elements and local armed groups near Kanaker town. Additionally, snipping activities have been reported to continue in the western countryside of As-Sweida, resulting in civilian casualties. These developments prompted the evacuation of over 800 people from As-Sweida to neighboring areas, including Dar'a.

On 28 July, peaceful demonstrations were reported across numerous urban and rural areas in As-Sweida Governorate, including towns such as Salkhad, Shahba, Qarayya, and others, as well as Al-Karama Square and in front of the UNHCR office in As-Sweida City. Protesters called for an immediate end to violence and the urgent delivery of food, fuel, and humanitarian aid to support essential services. Demonstrators also demanded the opening of a humanitarian corridor, international intervention to halt hostilities, and an independent investigation into recent events. Appeals were made to international and foreign media to document the situation on the ground.

Access is granted for United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to As-Sweida Governorate, after 16 days of hostilities. On 29 July, the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates issued a note verbale addressing UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, urging them to intensify humanitarian efforts in As-Sweida and Dar'a governorates and granting access to As-Sweida Governorate, in response to hostilities and rising humanitarian needs. The Ministry called for expanded sectoral interventions, particularly in food security, health, education, WASH, shelter, and psychosocial support, and emphasized the importance of resource mobilization, security assessments, and enhanced technical coordination to ensure safe and effective humanitarian operations.

HUMANITARIAN IMPACT

Minimal Returns and Additional 15,700 IDP Movements in Four Days

As of 28 July, the IDP Task Force reported approximately 191,700 individual displacement movements across As-Sweida, Dar'a, and Rural Damascus governorates, marking an increase of 15,700 movements since 25 July. Of these, around 153,000 movements are linked to first-time displacement, while 38,700 involve secondary or repeated displacements. The majority of movements occurred within As-Sweida Governorate, with additional flows toward Dar'a, Damascus, and Rural Damascus. Approximately 130,900 displacement movements were recorded within As-Sweida Governorate, while additional 58,000 movements were reported from As-Sweida to Dar'a Governorate. During the same period, only limited returns were reported, with around 120 IDPs returning, primarily to Salkhad District.

An estimated 90 per cent of IDPs are being hosted within local communities, placing significant pressure on already strained resources. According to the Dar'a emergency team, over 25,000 individuals arriving from As-Sweida are currently accommodated in 63 temporary collective shelters, primarily in schools, where humanitarian assistance is being provided in coordination with local and international partners. Key informants highlight urgent needs, including shelter and non-food items such as mattresses, blankets, and cooking supplies; access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene services; healthcare, particularly in areas with limited or overstretched infrastructure; and food assistance, which remains a critical concern across displacement sites.

The Child Protection Sector reports that children are among the most affected, facing increased risks of physical violence, recruitment and use by armed actors, child marriage, child labour, and lack of civil documentation. Tensions within shelters, often hosting families from diverse social and cultural backgrounds, have led to incidents of peer violence among children, further exacerbated by the absence of safe spaces and psychosocial support services. While humanitarian partners are scaling up their response, access constraints, limited mobility, and resource shortages continue to hinder the delivery of timely and comprehensive assistance.

The Shelter/NFI Sector has [identified](#) a critical need for core non-food items and emphasized the importance of upgrading collective shelters, WASH facilities, and rehabilitating conflict-damaged homes to support dignified, voluntary returns, particularly in anticipation of prolonged displacement. In As-Sweida, residents report acute shortages of essential supplies, including water, food, and medicine, as clashes persist. According to the Cash Working Group, as of 30 July,

local markets in As-Sweida remain nonfunctional or only partially functional, with severe shortages of staple foods and unprecedented price hikes making basic goods unaffordable. In contrast, markets in Dar'a remain fully functional, with no reported supply issues. Additionally, money transfer services are operational in Dar'a but remain closed in As-Sweida, further increasing the vulnerability of families reliant on remittances from other parts of Syria or abroad.



A displaced man who received bread in As-Sweida Governorate.
31 July 2025. Photo Credit: ©SARC/ Jawad Al Hajali

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

First UN Inter-Agency Mission Reaches As-Sweida Governorate Since Hostilities Began

Between 28 and 31 July, humanitarian actors significantly scaled up their response efforts in As-Sweida Governorate and surrounding areas. On 31 July, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. in Syria led the first high-level inter-agency assessment mission to As-Sweida following access approval by the Syrian Government on 29 July. OCHA coordinated the mission that included representatives from IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNDSS, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, with participation from the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The fifth and largest [aid convoy](#) to date accompanied the mission, consisting of 40 trucks loaded with UN humanitarian assistance among other including medical supplies, insulin, bakery materials, diesel, food and health baskets, feminine hygiene products, shelter kits, nutritional supplements, and equipment for the Ministry of Energy to support electricity network repairs. Supplies were provided by ICRC, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, INGOs, government institutions, and local donors.

The UN delegation visited As-Sweida City, Shahba, and Salkhad towns to deliver humanitarian assistance, meet with local authorities and community representatives, and assess conditions in IDP shelters, reception centers, as well as the basic services and governmental facilities. A technical team also joined the mission to evaluate priority needs and infrastructure across the three districts.

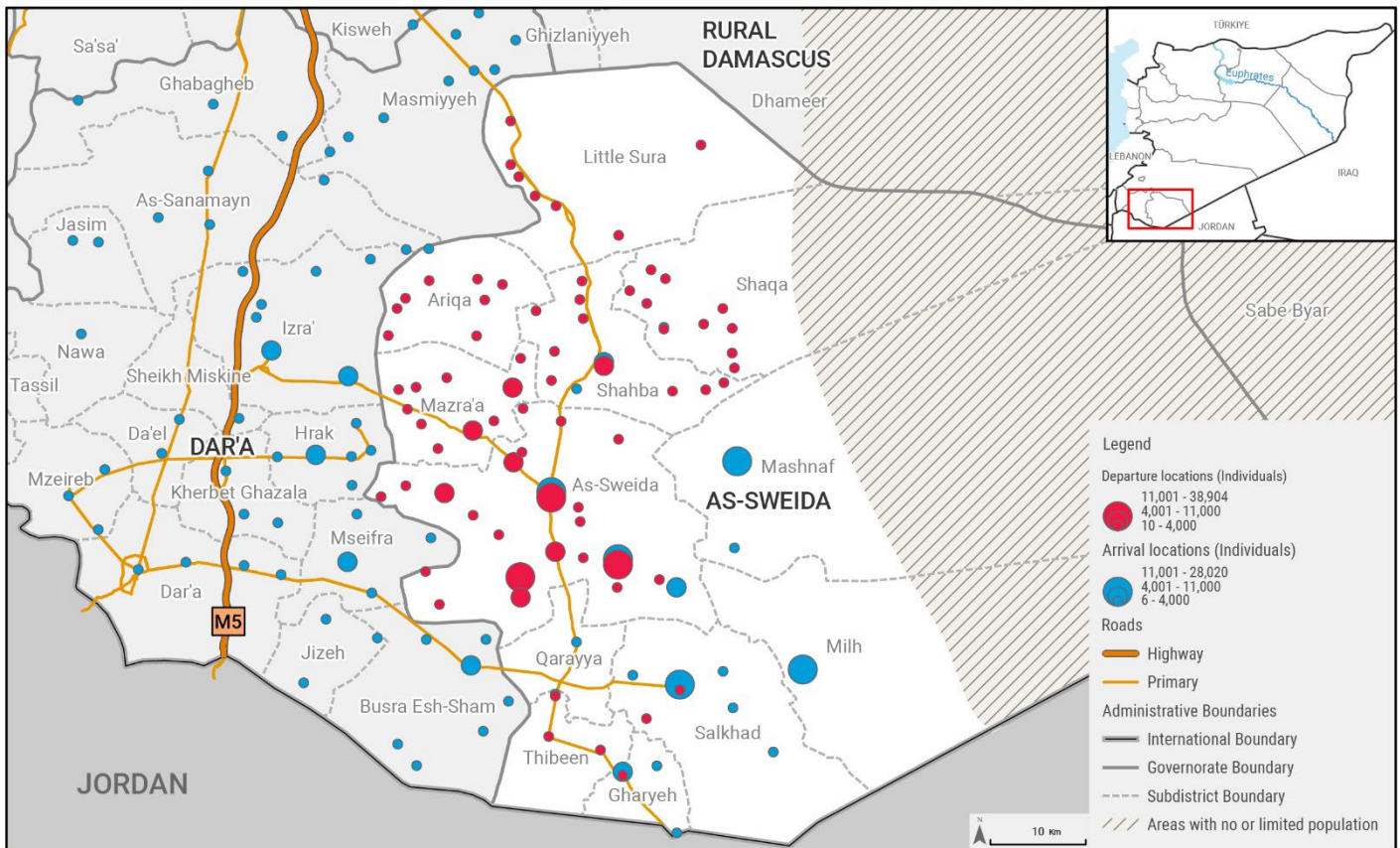
Separately, on 28 July, OCHA led an inter-sector mission to Harjal shelter in Kisweh sub-district, Rural Damascus. The shelter, currently hosting 200 displaced families from northern Syria, was assessed for its potential to be used for accommodating IDP families from As-Sweida Governorate. The mission included participation from subnational sectors, SARC and local authorities, with full rehabilitation of the site identified as a priority.

During the reporting period, three convoys facilitated by SARC, in coordination with UN agencies and international partners, delivered critical aid to As-Sweida. On 28 July, a convoy of 27 trucks entered the governorate via the Busra Esh-Sham crossing, carrying 200 tons of flour, 2,000 shelter kits, 1,000 food baskets, and medical supplies for hospitals. On 29 July, a fourth convoy delivered 40 tons of flour, 27,000 liters of fuel, 2,000 food parcels, 2,000 hygiene kits, and 10,000 bottles of drinking water. SARC emphasized that while humanitarian convoys are helping to address immediate needs, restoring essential public services such as water, electricity, communications, medical care, and bakery operations remains vital for long-term recovery. Initial steps toward service restoration have already begun.

Syrian Arab Republic

Displacement from the Escalation of Hostilities in As-Sweida Governorate

As of 28 July 2025



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Creation date: 30-July-2025 Sources: United Nations Geospatial Information Section, IDP Taskforce Feedback: ocha-syrimu@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) IDP site monitoring teams have preliminarily surveyed that 81 collective centers and IDP sites are hosting more than 22,000 displaced people comprising 4,500 households from As-Sweida. 18,400 IDPs are sheltering in 61 sites across Dar'a Governorate, while 5,000 people are settled in Rural Damascus Governorate.
- Over 90% of the displaced from As-Sweida still settle in local communities rather than IDP sites.
- CCCM Sector and its partners conducted Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) covering 22 and 23 July in 26 IDP sites and collective centers that host IDPs in Dar'a Governorate.
- According to the RNA, water availability remains a major challenge, with 62% of sites reportedly lack access to the minimum amount of water (25L/person/day).
- RNA showed that there are inadequate shelter conditions in most sites, with an estimated 42% of the households living with more than five people in one room, while a shortage of NFIs, especially cooking stoves, is a particular concern.

- Damaged WASH infrastructure was reported in most sites, with only 58% of sites meeting minimum standards for sanitation of less than 50 people to one latrine.
- Most sites are schools, creating concerns regarding the impact on Education when schools return in September.

Food Security

Needs:

- Emergency food assistance needs to be urgently provided to displaced families and their hosting communities.
- In As-Sweida Governorate, most local markets remain non-functional or partially functional, lacking basic staple foods like sugar, rice, flour, and oil. It is reported that markets are witnessing unprecedented price hikes, with most residents unable to afford their necessities.
- Most bakeries across As-Sweida Governorate are non-operational, leaving many families without access to bread.

Response:

- Since mid-July 2025, more than of 341,000 people were supported with food assistance by Food Security Sector actors in southern Syria, with 39,007 people were supported by Ready-to-Eat (RTE) rations, 7,955 people were supported with food baskets, and 400 people were supported with hot meals. Additionally, 293,725 were supported by bread assistance.
- In terms of planned distributions, a total of 289,252 individual food assistance plans were reported. This included 279,000 plans for bread distribution, 1,194 for food baskets, and 9,058 for RTE rations.
- The Sector is coordinating the response closely with partners and is using the Food Security Sector emergency operational tracker reporting tool to ensure the response is well-coordinated among sector partners with no assistance overlap.
- Between 24 and 28 July, WFP and FAO participated in three inter-agency needs assessment missions to Sayyeda Zeinab and Harjal communities in Rural Damascus and to Dar'a to assess the needs of displaced populations from As-Sweida and their host communities. These missions ensure assistance aligns with evolving needs.



Loading of WHO medical supplies in Ghassuleh, Rural Damascus, for transfer to the Directorate of Health in As-Sweida. 31 July 2025. Photo Credit: ©WHO

Health

Needs:

- **Health System Overload and Service Gaps:** The rapid influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from As-Sweida into Dar'a has severely strained the already fragile health system. Local authorities have identified health needs as a top priority. Mobile medical teams are filling critical service gaps where static facilities are unavailable, but surge capacity remains limited. Health workers are under extreme pressure, and there is an urgent need to expand maternal health services, trauma care, and non-communicable disease (NCD) management.
- **Coordination and Referral Challenges:** Coordination between health partners, the Directorate of Health (DoH), and local authorities requires urgent scaling up. Communication gaps have led to duplicated efforts and unreported activities. Referral systems are inadequate, with IDPs unable to access specialized care due to logistical constraints and limited coverage.
- **Disease Surveillance and Outbreak Preparedness:** Immediate scale-up of disease surveillance is essential. Restoration of the EWARS system and regular follow-up with sentinel site focal points are needed. Plans include mobilizing 10 field surveillance teams—each with a surveillance and vaccination officer—to conduct active surveillance in coordination with NGO medical teams. Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) must be reactivated and supported with transportation, communication tools, and logistics to ensure timely specimen transport to the Central Public Health Laboratory in Damascus.
- **Health Threat Detection and Community Engagement:** Enhanced health threat detection is needed through the implementation of Event-Based Surveillance (EBS), utilizing the EIOS platform managed by the Ministry of Health. Additionally, hygiene promotion and community health education activities should be scaled up by DoH and NGO teams to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases. The situation also requires forensic follow-up on hundreds of deceased individuals identified during recent assessments.

Response:

- **Mobile Medical Services:** Multiple mobile medical teams continue to provide life-saving health and nutrition services across Dar'a, Rural Damascus, and As-Sweida. In Dar'a, five teams are reaching displaced children and women in shelters and host communities, while six teams are active in Sayyeda Zeinab town in Rural Damascus. Additional mobile teams and clinic support in Dar'a have delivered over 1,000 consultations. Separately, three WHO-supported mobile teams operating in Dar'a have provided more than 8,000 consultations since the onset of the violence.
- **Medical Supplies and Facility Support:** As part of the first UN-led inter-agency convoy on 31 July, WHO delivered two tons of health supplies—including trauma and NCD kits, as well as dialysis sessions—to As-Sweida City. Medical consumables and anesthesia medications were also delivered to hospitals in Daraa and Damascus to address urgent surgical needs. Supplies for As-Sweida National Hospital were handed over to the Ministry of Health for inclusion in upcoming convoys.
- **Health System Strengthening and Assessments:** WHO updated the trauma referral pathway, identifying 12 public hospitals in urgent need of support across As-Sweida, Dar'a, and Damascus. In coordination with local health authorities, WHO also assessed the functionality of all public health facilities in As-Sweida Governorate. Two health partners reached As-Sweida City to conduct rapid needs assessments and initiate response activities.
- **Reproductive and Maternal Health Services:** Approximately 1,760 women and girls have accessed reproductive health services across Syria, including antenatal and postnatal care, family planning, infection management, and GBV support. Services included 78 antenatal visits, two deliveries, 169 contraceptive users, over 267 UTI treatments, and 214 counseling sessions. These efforts are part of a coordinated response with WHO, UNICEF, and other UN agencies to enhance maternal and reproductive health outcomes.

Shelter / Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs:

- There is a critical need for Core Non-Food Items (NFIs), including blankets, mattresses, plastic sheets, solar lamps, jerry cans, and kitchen sets.

- Many IDPs lack access to basic water, sanitation, and electricity. Should the displacement become prolonged, further shelter support will be required, especially to upgrade collective shelters (partitioning, lighting, privacy, and safety) and rehabilitate conflict-damaged homes to facilitate safe, dignified voluntary returns.

Response:

- In Dar'a and Rural Damascus governorates, as of 30 July, Shelter/NFI Sector partners delivered 3,748 Core NFI kits reaching 19,227 people across more than 30 communities. This includes both complete NFI kits (with full standard items) and partial kits (mattresses, blankets, or selected items based on local gaps and stock availability).
- In Dar'a, solar energy systems including batteries, LED lights, control panels, and solar panels were installed in schools in Eastern Maliha functioning as collective shelters.
- Cash assistance for NFIs was provided in three shelters in Izra' District in Dar'a.
- Several partners initiated light collective center improvements to increase safety, access to services, and comfort.
- The sector continues to monitor displacement trends, prioritize underserved locations, and coordinate with local authorities and OCHA to avoid duplication.
- Preparedness actions, including shelter damage assessments and prepositioning remain key to mitigate escalating needs.



UN Inter-Agency assessment mission to Dar'a Governorate.
27 July 2025. Photo Credit: ©UNFPA- Syria / Alaa Al-Ghorra



Nutrition

Response:

- UNICEF-led Nutrition Sector and its partners, including UN agencies and local NGOs, have mobilized resources to deploy fourteen integrated Health and Nutrition teams to serve displaced children and women across shelters and host communities, five teams in Dar'a, six teams in Rural Damascus, and three teams in As-Sweida governorates.
- In As-Sweida, 40 children under the age of five received nutrition support, including 24 girls, who were screened for malnutrition and received high-energy biscuits, lipid-based nutrient, and micronutrient supplements. Additionally, 28 women, including pregnant and lactating mothers, were screened for malnutrition and received high-energy biscuits and micronutrient supplements. Seventy-two caregivers of children, including pregnant and lactating women, received health education and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).
- In Dar'a, more than 1,380 children under five received nutrition support, including 694 girls, who were screened for malnutrition and received high-energy biscuits, lipid-based nutrient, and micronutrient supplements. Additionally, 640 women, including pregnant and lactating mothers, were screened for malnutrition and received high-energy biscuits and micronutrient supplements. Furthermore, 922 caregivers of children, including pregnant and lactating women, received health education and counseling on IYCF. One case of severe wasting was identified and admitted to the OTP center for treatment.
- In Rural Damascus, around 680 children under the age of five received nutrition support, among whom 350 girls were screened for malnutrition. These children received high-energy biscuits, lipid-based nutrient and micronutrient supplements. Five cases of severe acute malnutrition were identified and treated with therapeutic spread sachets.
- In Rural Damascus, 118 women, including pregnant and lactating mothers, were screened for malnutrition and received high-energy biscuits and micronutrient supplements. Health education and counseling on IYCF were provided to 438 caregivers, including pregnant and lactating women.



Protection

Needs:

- **Access to Legal and Essential Services:** The widespread loss of civil documentation among displaced populations is a critical concern. Without official papers, people face significant barriers in accessing humanitarian assistance, healthcare, and legal protection. Addressing this gap is essential to ensure IDPs can exercise their rights and access services.
- **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):** High levels of psychological distress have been reported among IDPs, particularly children and caregivers. The ongoing conflict, displacement, and uncertainty have created a sustained need for mental health and psychosocial support services, which remain under-resourced.

Response

- **Protection Services and Psychosocial Support:** Since mid-July, over 5,325 IDPs have received protection services and assessments. Among them, 2,172 individuals—including children and caregivers—benefited from psychosocial support (PSS), including Psychological First Aid (PFA). Community engagement and case management services are being re-established to ensure sustained support for vulnerable individuals.
- **Community Centers and Outreach Activities:** Community centers supported by UNHCR and partners are operational in six locations in Dar'a, one in As-Sweida, and one in Quneitra. In As-Sweida, the community center resumed operations from a temporary facility after the original center in As-Sweida City sustained damage. However, staff displacement continues to limit full functionality. In Dar'a, centers in Dar'a City, Izra', Ghabagheb, and Ghasm are providing PSS, case management, and non-food item (NFI) distribution. UNHCR partners also distributed 224 dignity kits in Tafas, Saida, and Jabab, and conducted awareness sessions in Karbt Ghazala.
- **Displacement Sites and Emergency Coordination:** In Sayyeda Zeinab town in Rural Damascus, nearly 3,000 IDPs are temporarily accommodated in 14 hotels, pending relocation to Harjal collective shelter once rehabilitation is

complete. Local authorities have established emergency rooms to coordinate registration, food assistance, and basic services. However, these efforts are constrained by limited financial and supply resources.

- **Field Visits and Relief Deliveries in As-Sweida:** On 28 July, the UNHCR Field Office in As-Sweida conducted visits to IDP hosting centers in Salkhad and As-Sweida City. The Salkhad Sports Club hosts 39 families while the Industrial School in Salkhad hosts 29 families. As part of the humanitarian response, 10 out of 27 trucks that entered Sweida carried UNHCR relief items, including 2,000 Core Relief Item (CRI) kits and 2,000 dignity kits, which were offloaded at the SARC warehouse in Salkhad.



Gender Based Violence Area Of Responsibility

Needs:

- **Risk Mitigation in Shelters:** Overcrowding, lack of privacy, and absence of gender-segregated spaces in shelters—especially in Dar’a—are increasing GBV risks. Improving shelter safety, WASH facilities, and promoting social cohesion are essential to reducing vulnerabilities.
- **Access to Services and Safe Spaces:** Fuel shortages, insecurity, and disrupted referral pathways—particularly in As-Sweida—are limiting mobile teams’ ability to deliver GBV services. There is an urgent need to restore safe spaces and expand case management and psychosocial support.
- **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):** Trauma-related distress is rising among women, girls, and service providers. Scaling up MHPSS services is critical, especially for high-risk IDPs.
- **Emergency Supplies:** Shortages of dignity kits and hygiene items are pushing women and girls toward negative coping mechanisms, including risks of exploitation. Expanding emergency distributions is a priority.
- **Awareness and Underreporting:** Stigma and lack of trust in service providers are leading to underreporting of GBV. Awareness-raising on GBV risks, services, and consequences is urgently needed in displacement settings.

Response:

- In As-Sweida, UNFPA through its partners, provided 140 GBV case management and PSS services through integrated mobile teams in Orman and Salkhad villages and in Malab Al Baladi shelter in Shahba City and via static clinics.
- In Dar’a, GBV AoR partners participated in the Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Mission on 27 July, covering five displacement sites.
- UNFPA, through its partners, distributed 1,550 dignity kits and provided PFA to 1,139 women and girls; delivered 64 GBV case management services and 54 individual PSS sessions through mobile teams.
- UNHCR through its partners provided 109 GBV PSS and PFA services in Dar’a City, along with awareness sessions on GBV and psychological abuse and distributed 109 dignity kits, conducted three awareness sessions and provided GBV case management services through a community center in Izra’ sub-district.
- NGO conducted 90 child recreational sessions, 22 adult recreational sessions, and 90 risk awareness sessions; distributed 600 dignity kits and provided PFA and GBV case management services through outreach teams.
- In Rural Damascus, in Sayyeda Zeinab town, UNFPA, through its partners distributed 457 female dignity kits (FDKs); provided 60 individual PSS sessions, 67 GBV case management services, and 473 PFA services to women and girls and facilitated 85 referrals to legal and health services.
- In Rural Damascus, in Sehnaya, UNFPA, through its partners delivered GBV prevention and risk mitigation services through a Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) and distributed 30 FDKs to displaced women and girls from As-Sweida.



Child Protection Area Of Responsibility

Needs:

- The absence of child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support across affected governorates has left children without safe environments to recover, play, or express themselves. Many families lack legal documentation, limiting their access to services and increasing children's vulnerability.
- There is a severe shortage of clothing as many families, including children, arrived at the shelters without sufficient clothing.
- Many children are exhibiting signs of psychological distress and trauma, resulting from direct or indirect exposure to violence, or from hearing about such events through adults or social media.
- Multiple cases of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) have been identified across several collective shelters with an urgent need for case management to ensure family tracing/reunification or alternative care arrangements.
- Many children lack legal documentation, limiting children's access to services and increasing protection risks, including exploitation and neglect.

Response:

- Child Protection Area Of Responsibility (AoR) and its partners provided Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to over 2,640 children (35% boys) with support to help them regain normalcy, self-esteem, and restore hope among the children.
- A total of 280 caregivers, 90% of them are women, benefited from awareness sessions promoting positive parenting and protection principles to equip parents with skills to support children in these challenging situations.
- In Dar'a, a total of 178 children (33% boys) were provided case management support to respond to the specific needs of the children in Eastern Maliha, Western Maliha communities in Hrak sub-district, and Moraba community in Busra Esh-Sham sub-district. Referrals have also been made to health and other sectors for additional support.



Mine Action Area Of Responsibility

Needs:

- **Explosive Ordnance (EO) Contamination and Civilian Safety:** Years of intense conflict in Dar'a and Rural Damascus have left large areas contaminated with explosive ordnance (EO), posing a serious threat to civilians, especially those on the move.
- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) is urgently needed to reduce the risk of injury and death. These sessions are a critical first line of defense for displaced populations, particularly those unfamiliar with EO hazards.
- The safe disposal of EO remains an acute need, especially along displacement routes and in and around current shelter locations, where the risk of accidental detonation is high.

Response:

- In As-Sweida, Mine Action AoR partners have resumed EORE activities, with 33 EORE sessions conducted, reaching 550 IDPs. Current efforts are focused on EORE delivery, while clearance operations are expected to resume shortly.
- In Dar'a, Mine Action teams have conducted 31 EORE sessions for 806 children and adolescents in Dar'a City and nine additional teams are undergoing training in EORE and non-technical survey (NTS) and will soon begin operations, with a focus on Dar'a countryside, where many IDPs are currently sheltering.

In Rural Damascus, Mine Action Partners are conducting NTS and clearance operations in Al-Nashabiyah, Deir al-Asafir, and Duma, in response to new IDP movements.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Needs:

- In Dar'a, the pressure on the water supply system has increased due to rising water demand from the influx of displaced people from As-Sweida Governorate, including the collective shelters, which lack adequate water and sanitation infrastructure and require urgent rehabilitation of the WASH facilities to satisfy the increased needs.
- Some water wells near the shelters are currently non-functional due to the limited operation capacity of the Dar'a water establishment.
- In As-Sweida, the power shortage is impacting the water stations, which in turn affects the water production and supply system in the area. Therefore, the primary source of drinking water for the city, Thaala well, is currently out of service, affecting access to water for more than 250,000 people in As-Sweida City.
- The increased demand resulting from the IDP influx creates pressure on the water systems in Shahba and Salkhad districts and the eastern As-Sweida countryside. Therefore, emergency rehabilitation and assistance are required to maintain access to water for the communities and more than 90,000 IDPs in the area.

Response:

- WASH Sector partners provided more than 130,500 bottles of water, 22 plastic water tanks of various sizes, along with 55 faucets through SARC to IDPs residing in Dar'a and As-Sweida governorates.
- As of 30 July, water trucking has started in Dar'a, 772 m³, and in As-Sweida, 890 m³.
- WASH Sector partners provided 22,000 litres of fuel to operate critical WASH facilities in Dar'a and As-Sweida governorates, including 10,000 litres of diesel distributed to wells in Salkhad Town and its surrounding areas, Shahba sub-district and its countryside, in As-Sweida City to restore access to water for more than 150,000 people.

Education

- As of 31 July, the 12th-grade final exams are suspended in As-Sweida governorate due to security concerns. The Syrian Ministry of Education announced that a plan for the exams in As-Sweida will be provided when the security situation allows.
- All education activities, including summer classes, teacher training, and kindergarten programs, are still suspended in As-Sweida Governorate.
- Around 45 schools in Dar'a Governorate are being used as shelters for the IDPs coming from As-Sweida.
- Humanitarian partners started to conduct assessments in As-Sweida Governorate to prepare for the Education in Emergency (EiE) response.

Logistics

- The Logistics Cluster has coordinated preparations for the first UN inter-agency humanitarian convoy to As-Sweida, with data consolidation for the convoy in close coordination with SARC and OCHA to ensure operational readiness. OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDSS and WHO were part of the convoy.
- The convoy departed from the Ghassuleh warehouse in Rural Damascus after finalizing the logistical arrangements.

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