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 Creation date: 26-January-2026 Sources: United Nations Geospatial Information Section, IDP Taskforce Feedback: ocha-syrimu@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

HIGHLIGHTS

- Displacement remains high, with more than 170,000 internally displaced people recorded across Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, and Ar-Raqqa governorates, including large concentrations in Qamishli and Al-Malikiyyeh.
- The ceasefire was extended for an additional 15 days on 24 January, contributing to a relative reduction in hostilities.
- Two humanitarian corridors have been opened to facilitate the movement of humanitarian assistance, medical cases, and civilians across affected areas.
- Humanitarian convoys continue to be dispatched, including multi-sectoral assistance and fuel supplies to support essential services, with additional convoys planned in the coming days.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN IMPACT

Recent weeks have seen notable developments across Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, and Al-Hasakeh governorates. A ceasefire agreement was signed on 21 January, which was extended for an additional 15 days on 24 January.

Displacement remains significant. As of 25 January, more than 170,000 internally displaced persons were recorded across 178 communities in 27 sub-districts in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, and Ar-Raqqa governorates. Qamishli hosts the highest number of displaced people, with approximately 97,900 IDPs, followed by Al-Malikiyyeh District with around 32,000 IDPs. Camps including Newroz, Areesha, and Sere Kaniye continue to face service gaps, overcrowding, and onward population movements, while access constraints limit verification and response efforts. 0

In Al-Hasakeh governorate, the situation remains volatile, with ongoing developments raising protection concerns. Pre-emptive displacement has been observed, with hundreds of families reportedly self-relocating from southern neighbourhoods of Al-Hasakeh city toward Shaddadi.

As a result of recent developments, more than 30,000 people have reportedly departed collective centres in Ar-Raqqa and Tabqa. These families, originally displaced from Afrin, Ash-Sheikh Maqsoud, and Ashrafiyeh, are now primarily located in Al-Hasakeh governorate, particularly in Qamishli city, where they are staying in both collective centres and host communities.

While humanitarian partners initially prioritized assistance to internally displaced persons in collective centres due to acute living conditions and the absence of registration and identification mechanisms in the early days of displacement, outreach is now being expanded to include families hosted within communities. This is supported by improved coordination with relevant authorities and stakeholders to strengthen registration, identify locations, and ensure assistance reaches all affected families.

Across the affected governorates, priority humanitarian needs include shelter and winterization assistance, food support, access to safe water, health care, and protection services, particularly for children and other vulnerable groups. Damage to infrastructure, the presence of explosive hazards, movement restrictions, and ongoing security concerns continue to constrain humanitarian access and limit the scale-up of assistance, despite the recent ceasefire extension.

A recent snowstorm has further compounded the situation for internally displaced persons in Kobani and Qamishli, among the most affected areas along the Türkiye border, intensifying winterization needs, including heating fuel, winter clothing, and other cold-weather assistance.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian operations continue to face access constraints and service disruptions, particularly in Al-Hasakeh city and several camps. While health services remain largely operational in Ar-Raqqa, Tabqa, and Deir-ez-Zor, a number of primary health care centres in Al-Hasakeh governorate remain closed or have suspended activities, including facilities in Al-Hol and Washokani camps. On 25 January, the Government of Syria announced the opening of two humanitarian corridors to facilitate the movement of humanitarian assistance and medical cases. The first corridor, coordinated with Al-Hasakeh governorate, is located along the Ar-Raqqa–Al-Hasakeh road near Tall Dawood village. The second corridor, coordinated with Aleppo governorate, is situated at the Ain Al-Arab junction on the M4 highway near Noor Ali village.

On 26 January, the third humanitarian route was reportedly utilized by the governmental emergency team to deliver bread and essential supplies to hard-to-reach communities west of Ain Al-Arab, using boats to cross the river. Notably, this route ultimately connects to the designated humanitarian corridor near Noor Ali village. Meanwhile, five temporary shelters, including in Sarin Town and Aleppo City, have been established to accommodate individuals and families opting to relocate.

On 25 January, a convoy of 24 trucks carrying life-saving humanitarian assistance was dispatched, delivering multi-sectoral support including food, nutrition assistance, non-food items, health supplies, hygiene and protection items, winterization support, kitchen kits, recreational materials, and child and adolescent kits. The assistance was provided by UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, BAHAR, DRC, and Solidarités International. The convoy also included two fuel tankers scheduled to offload at the Karakoi water station to support the restoration of water supply to Kobani (Ain Al-Arab) and surrounding villages.

In addition, an inter-agency convoy consisting of 30 trucks carrying inter-sectoral humanitarian supplies has been facilitated from Damascus to Qamishli and is scheduled to arrive on 27 January. Coordination and required approvals have been maintained with relevant authorities and stakeholders to ensure the safe passage of the convoy. Further convoys are anticipated in the coming days.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

CCCM: Displacement in Al-Hasakeh Governorate continues to increase, with 207 collective shelters now hosting around 6,500 families (more than 30,500 individuals) across the governorate. In addition, two camps are accommodating newly arrived IDPs, including an estimated 321 families in Newroz Camp, with further unverified arrivals reported in Washokane Camp.

Population movements remain dynamic, with substantial departures previously reported from Sere Kaniye and Washokane camps, although some families have begun returning following the ceasefire extension. Humanitarian operations in Al-Hasakeh city are largely suspended, while access to camps varies. Services in camps such as Sere Kaniye and Washokane continue at a basic level, though urgent needs persist. Areesha Camp remains accessible only from Deir-ez-Zor, with some families expressing interest in returning to their areas of origin.

Shelter and NFIs: Ongoing population movements into and within Al-Hasakeh Governorate have overwhelmed limited shelter capacity, with public buildings and mosques used as collective shelters and severe overcrowding reported, including up to four families sharing a single room, raising serious protection and dignity concerns. An estimated 6,500 newly displaced households currently residing in collective centres and sites require immediate SNFI assistance.

The scale of displacement, combined with ongoing winter conditions, has sharply increased demand for emergency shelter solutions and seasonal NFIs. Recent snowstorms have exacerbated vulnerabilities, particularly the need for winter clothing for children, blankets, carpets, and heating materials. Overcrowding, inadequate shelter conditions, and harsh weather continue to pose serious humanitarian risks, underscoring the urgency of scaled-up SNFI interventions.

Food Security and Livelihood Agriculture (FSLA): FSL partners are providing food assistance and cash assistance to affected households across the area. Ready-to-eat rations were distributed to 936 households in collective centres in Qamishli and Newroz Camp, while food parcels were delivered to an additional 632 households in the same locations. Cash assistance of USD 65 per household was delivered through two distribution rounds, reaching 414 households in Qamishli, Al-Malikiyah, and Mabadah. In parallel, bread distribution was carried out across all collective centres. Additional support is planned, with further emergency multi-purpose cash assistance being prepared for internally displaced people residing in collective centres.

Health: The Health Sector has activated its contingency plan, with 20 partners working to restore and sustain life-saving services across four governorates amid continued disruptions. While some hospitals and maternity services in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, and Tabqa remain operational, several health facilities, particularly in Ain Al-Arab/Kobani and Al-Hol, are suspended or operating at reduced capacity due to partial access constraints, staff shortages, depleted supplies, and severe winter conditions. Health partners are conducting rapid assessments, deploying mobile teams, pre-positioning medical supplies, and supporting referrals, disease surveillance, vaccinations, mental health care, and SRH services. Priority needs include sustaining emergency health services in Kobani, ensuring continuity of care and referral pathways for Al-Hol camp, replenishing medicines and supplies, and safeguarding health facilities, following 21 reported incidents affecting health care since early January 2026.

Nutrition: Nutrition needs remain critical in north-east Syria and Aleppo, particularly for infants, young children, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls, as conflict and displacement compound pre-existing vulnerabilities.

In Al-Hasakeh, nutrition partners reached over 1,500 children and nearly 370 pregnant and lactating women with integrated preventive and curative services, including malnutrition screening, supplementary feeding, micronutrient support, and infant and young child feeding counselling, with a small number of acute malnutrition cases identified and admitted for care. However, the response is constrained by funding shortages, insecurity, damaged infrastructure, poor WASH conditions in displacement sites, fuel and power disruptions, harsh weather, ongoing population movements, and reported looting of nutrition facilities, all of which hinder access, continuity of care, and the ability to scale up services.

Protection: Twenty-two protection partners operating in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates have reached 13,550 people with protection services following the recent escalation. Assistance has included general protection, gender-based violence, child protection, mine action, and housing, land and property interventions. Key activities comprised household-

level protection assessments, psychosocial support, awareness-raising, focus group discussions, and limited socio-economic and recreational support.

Operations remain uneven due to access and security constraints. In Ar-Raqqa, most partners have only partially resumed activities, largely through remote modalities, with static facilities mostly closed except for two community centres providing limited services. In Al-Hasakeh, some partners have resumed normal operations and are responding to the needs of newly displaced populations in collective centres, though access to certain camps, including Areesha and Al-Hol, remains restricted. High levels of psychosocial distress are reported among displaced populations, many of whom have experienced repeated displacement and protection risks during movement.

Child Protection: Child Protection partners have provided services to 7,876 beneficiaries to date in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa. Awareness-raising sessions, community events, and activity days constituted the largest component, with 5,404 beneficiaries reached. In addition, 1,698 beneficiaries received Psychological First Aid services, providing immediate psychosocial support to children and caregivers in affected communities. Additionally, 588 children and caregivers benefited from structured psychosocial support group activities. Case management support, while representing a smaller portion, addressed the needs of 187 children requiring individual child protection interventions.

Gender-based violence: GBV partners continue delivering life-saving services in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh through Women and Girls' Safe Spaces, mobile outreach, case management, psychosocial support, strengthened referral mechanisms, and the distribution of dignity kits to women and girls at risk.

GBV AoR partners have reached 3,624 women and girls at risk with specialized GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services. Psychological First Aid remains the most widely delivered intervention, reaching 1,664 individuals. In addition, 338 women and girls received individual psychosocial support through mobile teams, Women and Girls' Safe Spaces, and community centres, while 571 participated in group psychosocial support sessions. Awareness-raising activities on GBV risks and available services reached 508 individuals, and 332 women and girls received dignity kits. Referrals to higher-level care, including medical services and specialized psychosocial support, have also been made to address more complex needs.

However, service continuity has been significantly affected by looting and reported damage to GBV facilities in Areesha, as well as the suspension of services in Al-Hol camp. Remaining safe spaces are operating under security constraints, with reduced coverage and access limitations. Inconsistent inter-sectoral GBV risk mitigation in shelters, IDP sites, and public areas further increases protection risks for women and girls.

Mine Action: Explosive ordnance contamination continues to pose a serious threat to civilians and humanitarian movements. Due to the evolving situation, mine action partners have temporarily suspended non-technical surveys and explosive ordnance disposal activities and plan to resume them once security conditions allow for the safe deployment of teams. In the interim, partners are prioritizing the restart of explosive ordnance risk education, delivered alongside conflict preparedness and protection messaging, as a key preventive measure to reduce the risk of injury and loss of life and to raise awareness of explosive hazards. Mine action partners are closely monitoring security developments and population movements and coordinating with humanitarian actors to ensure explosive ordnance risks are integrated into response planning and that activities can be rapidly scaled up when access improves.

Key Advocacy Messages

- **Protection of civilians and civilian objects:** All parties to the conflict are urged to fully comply with international humanitarian law, including taking all feasible measures to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, and to refrain from attacks that cause civilian harm.
- **Protection of essential services:** Health care facilities, medical personnel, and water and sanitation infrastructure must be respected and protected at all times and allowed to function without interference.
- **Humanitarian access:** All parties are called upon to ensure safe, sustained, and unimpeded humanitarian access to affected populations, including through predictable access modalities, to enable the timely delivery of life-saving assistance.
- **Prevention of further displacement and support to safe returns:** Attacks impacting essential services must cease to prevent additional displacement. Conditions should be created to enable safe, voluntary, and dignified returns, including through the clearance of explosive remnants of war and the restoration of basic services.

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