

INTRODUCTION

Idleb Governorate is located in Northern Syria adjacent to Turkish borders. Idleb since the beginning of the revolution was among the anti-regime governorates, and due to the liberation of its countryside before the city, many IDPs were displaced to the city. Idleb is called the “green city” because it has many growing olive trees there. Idleb is located in south west of Aleppo City. The distance between Idleb and Aleppo is 60km, between Idleb and Lattakia is 132 km, it is 330 km away from Damascus, 168 km from Homs, and 105 km from Hama. Idleb City is considered the first administrative region in the governorate. The total population of Idleb City before the crisis is 165,000 people, whereas the population before the liberation of the city 400,000 people, this big increase in population is due to massive IDP waves escaping from the bombardment in neighboring cities and villages.

The opposition forces currently besiege about 7,000 people in Kefraya and Foa villages. Big part of them fled since the beginning of Idleb liberation battle.

Assistance Coordination Unit received this information from the people who escaped Foa village in the Northern countryside of Idleb and Ariha Cities.

Ariha City, Mhambal Sub-district, and Abu Zuhor military airport are the only areas left for regime forces in Idleb. Abu Zuhor military airport is totally besieged and the clashes are ongoing around it.

Since declaring the liberation battle of Idleb and until the moment of writing this report, it is under attack by regime forces who use all kinds of weapons in order to kill civilians and destroy Idleb Governorate infrastructure.

More than 600 raids were recorded as following:

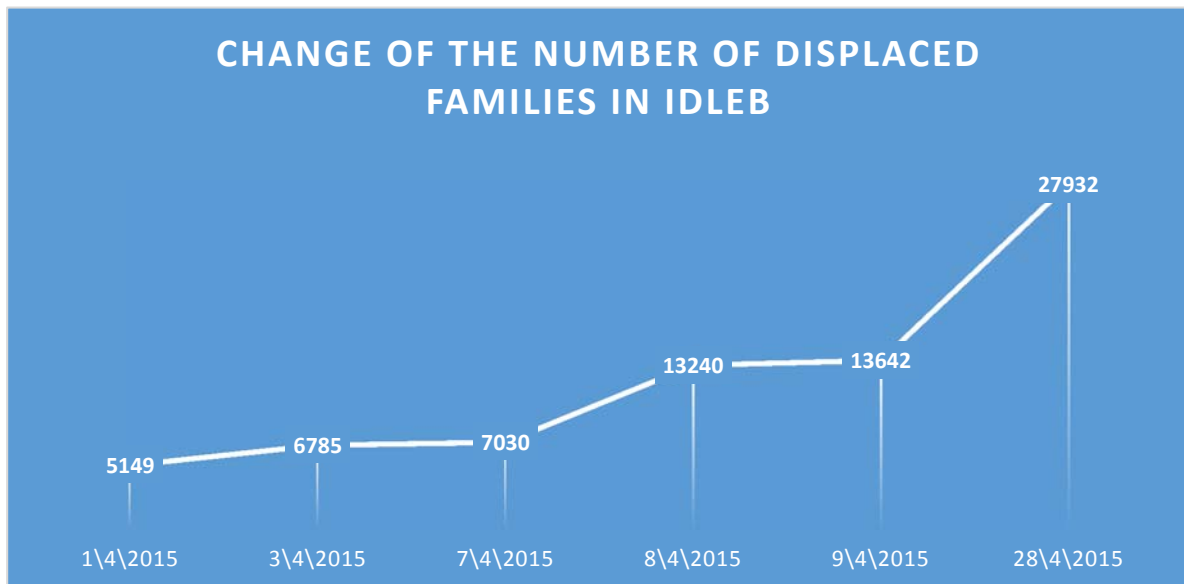
369 warplanes raids, and 237 barrels were thrown by helicopters on different areas in the governorate.

More than 870 rockets are estimated to be shelled on the city, and 9 chemical weapon raids with chlorine gas were thrown on the city too.

An estimated 180,000 IDPs left their homes and moved towards the liberated areas. ACU calculated around 167,592 IDPs, and only 20,000 were allowed to go to regime controlled areas like Ariha, Hama and the coast.

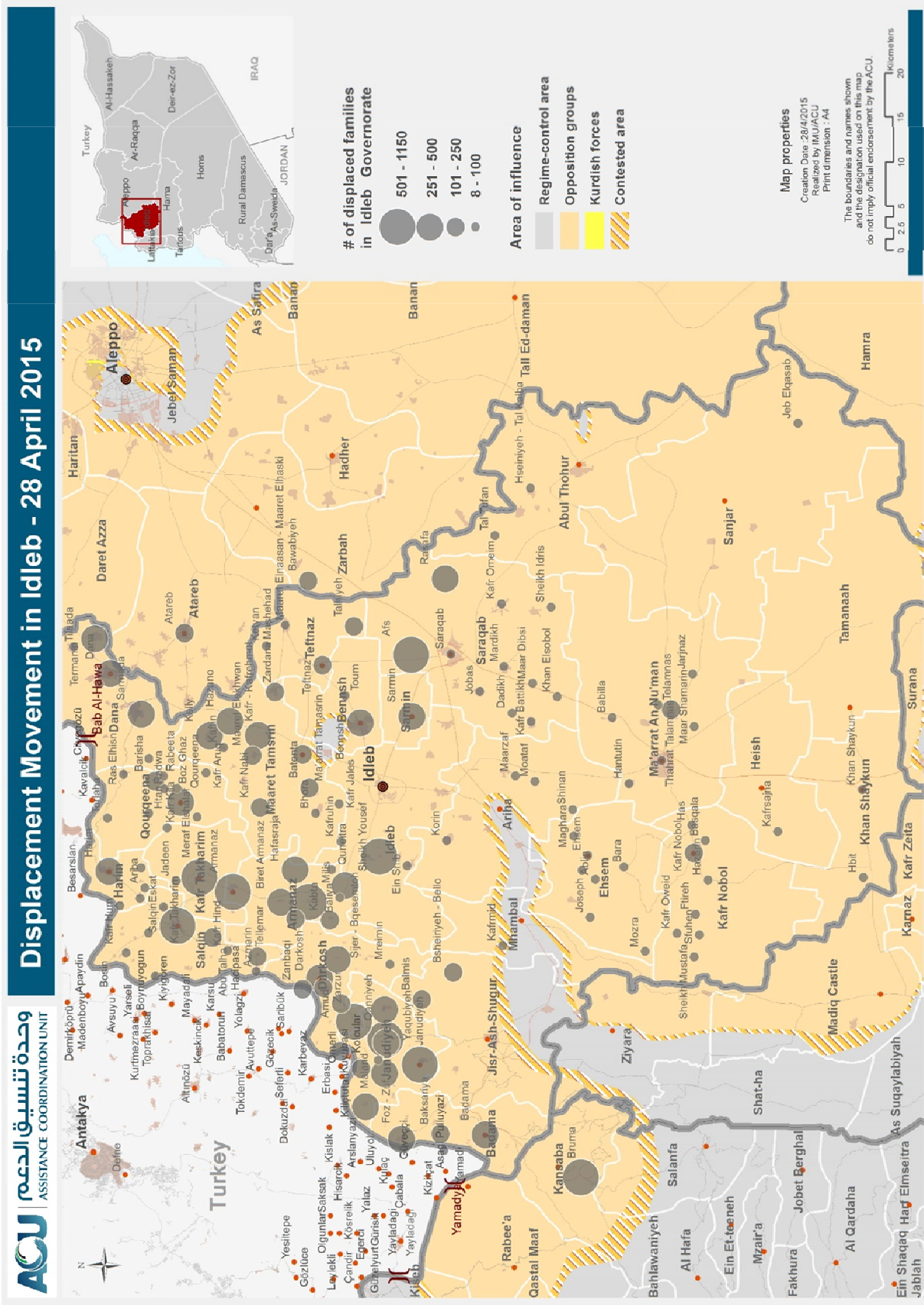
The figure shows the rapid change in the number of IDP families during the current month and the map shows their geographical distribution.

Figure 1: The Change of Displaced Family Numbers in Idleb



The following map shows IDP distribution in Idleb Governorate due to recent events and bombardment escalation by regime.

Map1: Displacement Movement Out Of Idleb – 28 April 2015



Service Conditions in Idleb City

1- Medical Services:

In spite of the bombardment of governmental hospitals, Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) hospital and other areas of the city that contain private hospitals, the activists could manage to provide ambulatory solutions to relief the injured people. These solutions are temporary and if the support will not be provided soon those services will no longer be available. The liberated Idleb Health Directorate specified the required needs with studies for these need costs. Below are the most important points that we should take into consideration:

1. Protection of Health Institutes:

The battalions put firm procedures to keep public hospitals safe and secure. An intensive watch was put on those hospitals, and everyone was prevented from entering them. The battalions assigned doctors to administer these facilities, and the equipment of national Idleb Hospital were filmed.

A committee was formulated for the inventory of all health sector assets, and film and move them to secure places. There is a need to provide guardianship for medical governmental facilities and fortification of the ground floors for the most important facilities. Free Idleb Health Directorate proposed a project that includes the protection of the institutions and employment of guards.

The facilities that require protection are: National Hospital, Ibn-Sina hospital, the Global Clinics, the Blood Bank, SARC Hospital, medical material storehouses for Health Directorate and SARC and WHO, and the medical centers (Alrazi center, Abu Thir center, Leishmaniasis Dara center, and Tuberculosis center and its warehouse).

Hospital conditions in the city: Regime forces aim to destroy the health service facilities in the city, therefore the result was closing of SARC Hospital and stopping any steps to launch the governmental hospitals again (the national and Ibn-Sina hospitals) as long as the security conditions are deteriorating. The following paragraphs contain information about the current conditions in city hospitals:

The National Hospital and Ibn-Sina Hospital: These hospital's staff left their work places since the army withdrawal from Idleb City. Both of the hospitals were shelled and the oil container in the National Hospital was destroyed. It was also noticed that the army broke the glass of windows and doors and some furniture before leaving the hospital, aiming that the hospital will not be functional in case oppositional forces took control of it.

Private Hospitals: The administrative and medical staff left most private hospitals in the city, after the escalation of regime shelling and targeting those hospitals by warplanes and the intentional bombardment of the health facilities in the city.

SARC Hospital: This hospital was heavily damaged, after being targeted by a rocket that hit the front side of the hospital. The hospital staff and doctors left it and it became nonfunctional.

Field Hospitals: Two field hospitals were recently established with specialized doctors. The first one is functioning, and the second one is still in the preparation phase in order to ambulance the urgent injuries in Idleb City. Many cases are transferred to Bab-Elhawa or Binish hospitals. Both field hospitals require operational costs to be provided and the staff salaries too. The Free Idleb Health Directorate is preparing a study of the operational costs in order to provide fund for both hospitals.

2. Provide fuel for medical institutions and ambulances:

It is very important to provide fuel for public and private hospital generators, especially after the electricity cutoff from the whole of the city. It is useless for the hospitals to

continue working without electricity, so it is an important step to support these hospitals and encourage them to keep functioning under these circumstances by providing fuel for hospitals and ambulance cars. The support can be divided among donors, so each party can fund part of these needs for at least three months. The Free Idlib Health Directorate proposed for funding these medical facilities in order to send them for donors and try to cover the needs.

We have to highlight an important point that in case of not providing fuel support, the hospitals will stop functioning due to the unavailability of stable electricity source, as well as the ambulances will stop moving the injured and sick people. The transport of the wounded people is the minimum medical service that should be provided during the war.

3. Provide the staff salaries:

Most of the medical staff left public and private hospitals, clinics, and the blood bank escaping the shelling that was increased since few days, and reached 25 strikes per day on Idlib City. In spite of that many staff work as volunteers, and in case of provision of salaries, many people will be attracted to work and to keep current workers. This important item requires the provision of the salaries for at least three months, to enable the staff to put work plan to provide medical care for civilians and to ensure the health conditions not to be deteriorated in case of the displacement of medical staff.

Salaries provision is the least thing that we can do for medical staff who are working under dangerous conditions and bombardment. Free Aleppo Health Directorate is seeking to provide their salaries through the donors to support the resistance of the staff and keep them working.

The medical council for Idlib City called all medical staff who left their jobs after the liberation of the city to come back to their duties and mitigate the civilians, contribute with the existing medical staff in enhancing the medical situation and take their responsibilities in front of their people and country.

4. Running the ambulance and evacuation system:

There is an urgent need to support the ambulance system in Idlib City. There is a big lack of ambulance cars in Idlib City, the only three SARC ambulance cars that were available from regime health directorate were controlled by security and army forces when they withdrew from the city. Some SARC ambulance cars are in possession of the revolutionaries, so the leaders of the Free Syrian Army gave a week deadline for all battalions to give back everything they took. These ambulance cars are adopted since the beginning of the battle to move the wounded people to field hospitals, and evacuate them to Bab-Elhawa hospital or the hospitals near Idlib countryside or Turkish hospitals. A project for ambulance system is under study, 10 ambulance cars are required for the city and thirty ones are required for neighboring countryside to integrate the ambulance network. Ambulance cars could be provided individually and delivered to ambulance system in Idlib.

5. Providing communications for medical staff:

The existence of communication system is significant to lead the existing ambulance system in Idlib City and its neighboring countryside. There is a need to provide wireless communication between ambulance cars and field hospitals in the city and the hospitals outside it, in order to coordinate the work among all hospitals and ambulance systems. Free Idlib Health Directorate has prepared a study for that. An additional need for Internet connection in field hospitals is required so the communication will be easy with different organizations and donors to present their needs and the details of the health condition, and raise red flags in case of disasters and lack of medical materials.

6. Blood Bank:

The Blood Bank has stopped functioning in Idlib City during a critical time, and the increased need for blood bags under the continuous and increasing bombardment. The problem there is the absence of medical staff, on the other hand the equipment work properly and there is surveillance on this facility by revolutionary battalions.

Blood donation campaigns are administered in neighboring hospitals as a temporary and rapid solution to get blood bags. These campaigns can be spread via media and it is

possible to provide blood from blood banks in rural Idleb. Three blood banks are distributed in liberated countryside.

Free Idleb Health Directorate conducts a study for blood bank project; this project needs support for its operational costs that include salaries, generators, medical materials and blood bags. It is difficult to provide blood bags from the countryside all the time under these circumstances.

7. Dialysis Patients:

After the city liberation, the dialysis department has stopped functioning. In this case, the patients have to go to dialysis departments in neighboring hospitals of their displacement areas in rural Idleb. There is an expected pressure on dialysis departments in all liberated rural Idleb areas. Therefore, it is important to monitor these departments in rural Idleb and provide its needs. Help needs to be provided for kidney patients who did not get treatment in Syria, by letting them enter the Turkish lands periodically for dialysis due to difficulties of crossing the border especially after closing Syrian – Turkish borders.

8. Protection from Chemical Weapons:

There is a necessity to raise awareness about the dangers of chemical weapons, especially when it is used in the cities in coops. The percentage of choking cases increase in such places. Protective masks should be offered for the civilians to help them in case of chemical weapon attack.

9. Medicine and Medical Materials:

Pharmacies in Idleb City provide the need for medicine to people who remained in the city. Until now, there is no medical system that offers medicine for free or at low prices, with the increasing request for medicine. Free Idleb Health Directorate has good medicine reservoir in it's and SARC warehouses. The revolutionary battalions protect those warehouses and keep them from any possible danger.

10.IDP Medical Care:

All governmental and private clinics are closed in the city due to heavy shelling. Most of medical staff left the city escaping the bombardment. The population in the city decreased a lot, so it is possible to establish a small clinic on the city borders, or make mobile clinics for this purpose. Some organizations showed an interest in entering the city and taking care of the medical situation after the security stability. Those interested organizations will provide the operational costs, medicine, and salaries for medical staff, and it is possible to distribute the clinics as headquarters for the organization.

Conclusion:

Four important things need to be provided to support the medical sector in Idleb City.

1. Flowing cash for salaries, maintenance, fortification of the centers
2. Fuel
3. Ambulance Cars
4. Communications

Those requirements should be provided for at least three months and as soon as possible, due to large flow of wounded people to the hospitals and intensified bombardment on Idleb City. Free Idleb Health Directorate is ready to provide any additional information, and it showed courage, proficiency and high level of experience during the crisis in wars especially during Idleb City liberation.

2- Water:

Water Directorate established a network of subsidiary water sources in Idleb city before its liberation, this network consists of five artesian wells and five sources that are distributed in Idleb neighborhoods. There is a need to pump the water from Alarshini – Seger station into the main water network, and to maintain the station. Part of the station is not functioning due to shelling and it needs more than five thousands liters of diesel on a daily basis. Spare network of water sources is available, huge water tanks in many areas of the city that are connected to the wells. Five huge water tanks were distributed in the areas that do not have access to standard water sources.

3- Electricity:

The electricity is cutoff in all Idleb City neighborhoods. The public network suffered from severe damages due to intensified bombardment by regime on Idleb City. Some committees in the city offered suggestions that need to be studied carefully, like pulling electricity from main electric line that passes near Idleb in Kaminas area, this is Zezun line in the north of Kafr Najd and contains electric power. There are some alternate solutions in case of the failure of the previous option. It is possible to get electric power from Turkey that is 45 km far from the city, or establishing private generator stations like the countryside, the electricity there is available for 12 hours per day and costs 2,000 SYP monthly per one person.

It is possible to resort to electricity generators that are available in non-service facilities like cultural center, security branches and youth branches and others. Then distribute the electricity among the population for a limited number of hours per day with fuel provision and delivering it to electricity company employees.

4- Stationary and Internet Communications:

- **Stationary Communications:**

All stationary and telephone communications are cut of Idleb City. Althoura divider is the main divider for Idleb City communications. A simple study can be conducted to reactivate it with small operational cost.

- **Internet Network:**

There is no internet network in Idleb City. The revolutionaries try to establish a small network to serve the basic city neighborhoods only, without covering the needs of the whole city. There is information that the regime does not currently control the DSL internet line coming from Turkey and it may be used by belief, and it is important to try to enable it due to its importance to serve the civilians, organizations and all service facilities. It is good to encourage establishing private satellite internet centers that distribute the internet frequencies for the civilians and they can subscribe for this service. It is advised to communicate with Turkish communication companies in order to expand its network coverage to Idleb City and its surroundings, considering that all these areas are out of regime control.

5- Hygiene:

During Idleb liberation period, the cleaning of the streets has been stopped especially after the regime set concrete barriers in the streets and near the security centers. The streets were flooded with garbage bags and the garbage containers are full. There was an attempt to start garbage collection but there was lack of garbage trucks and equipment. Idleb City needs additional vehicles and cleaning equipment, in addition to the salaries of the workers.

6- Education:

After the liberation of Idleb City, Alfath army handed over the Department of Education in Idleb City to the Free Directorate of Education in Idleb Governorate including directorate office that belongs to the regime government, equipment and documents. Free Idleb director of education announced the 10 days extension of the registration period for high school.

7- Civil Defense:

Regime took the most important civil defense equipment from Idleb City with his withdrawal. There is a severe shortage in machinery and equipment, which are significant for confronting the bombardment of the city. Civil defense teams from neighboring areas such as Binish and Saraqab are involved in rescue operations.

The civil defense director announced that Alfath army handed over all fire trucks and heavy machineries. These vehicles were repaired and prepared for using; the big fire in the National Hospital was extinguished after it was imposed to bombing by the regime. It is important to distribute brochures on how to behave during imposing to air strikes and evacuation instructions to minimize the risks and damages. It is also necessary to work on establishment of shelters near buildings that do not have basement. It is possible to work on a siren system by using a siren on one of the buildings in Idleb and launch sirens in case of close air strike through observatories in all governorate that are connected to wireless grips.

IDP Conditions in Idleb Countryside

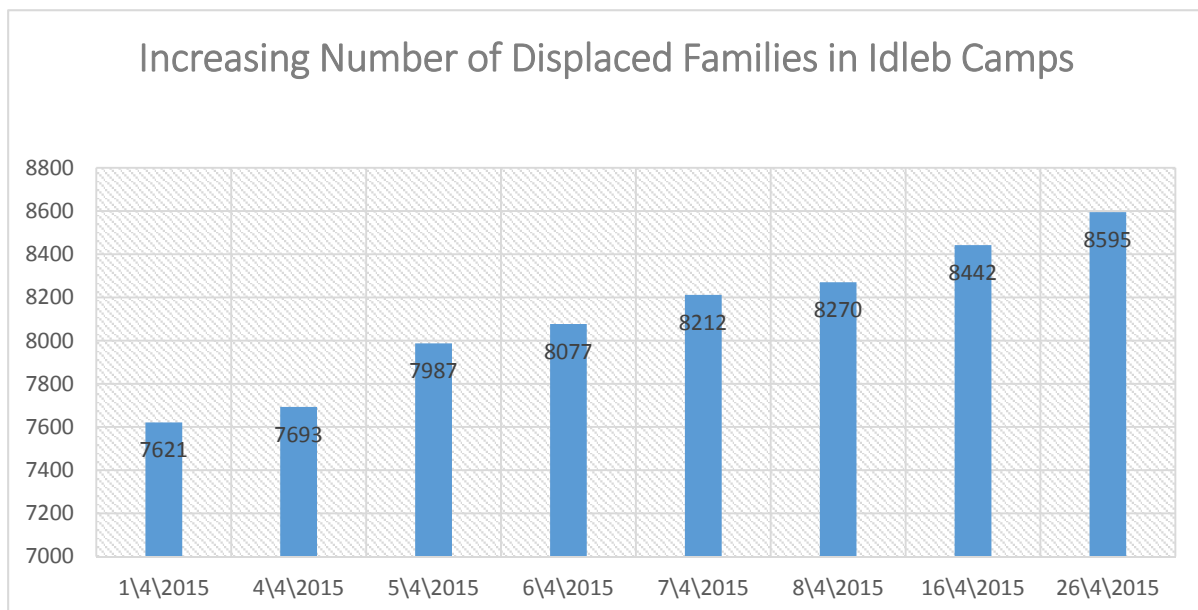
1- Medical Services:

Medical services are provided to IDPs in rural Idleb hospitals and camp clinics. Those hospitals cover only limited areas in Idleb Governorate, and are unable to provide the primary care medicine for such a big number of IDPs from Idleb City that exceeds 100,000 IDP, especially after the arrival of new displaced people from rural Hama and rural Jisr-Ash-Shugur to Idleb Governorate. All medical centers have shortages in medicines such as blood pressure medicine, heart medication, diabetes, as well as antibiotics and snakes sting vaccines. There is an urgent need to run at least twenty mobile clinics to cover the primary medical needs for IDPs.

2- Shelter Services:

Camps: It is noticed that Idleb City residents are unwilling to stay in camps and they prefer staying in nearby farms and liberated villages. The reason is the deterioration of services in most northern camps near the Turkish borders. However, in spite of that, it is expected that the IDPs will move to camps especially after the raise of rent prices in border areas that reach sometimes to 100,000 SYP monthly. There is a big lack in tents after the arrival of the IDPs from rural Hama and rural Jisr Ashugur few days ago to IDP camps in Idleb.

The following figure shows the rapid change of IDP numbers in Idleb Governorate camps:



Blankets, mattresses and Insulators: There is a big lack in providing blankets and mattresses and distributing them to the hosting families. Families that host IDPs have a limited number of blankets and mattresses that cover the needs of that family only. The distributed amount cover only 25% of total need.

Health and hygiene baskets: The need for health and hygiene baskets increases in case of displacement. With the unavailability of the minimum elements for personal hygiene and big lack in providing them, some organizations made promises to distribute it in the upcoming few days. This remains an urgent need, unless it is fully covered.

3- Food Services:

Infant formula: infant formula was not distributed by any organization despite of the increasing need for it. It is an important item that should be available in medical centers and shelters. The need for infant formula increases due to lack of food diversity, and the inability of mothers to depend on breastfeeding to feed their children.

Food Baskets: There is a great shortage in number of food baskets that have been distributed. The estimations show that only 12% of food basket needs is covered. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a kitchen project that prepares meals and distributes them to displaced areas such as schools and mosques.

Bread: Some organizations provide bread to people in need. Human Appeal organization has contracted with Althura bakery in Idleb to distribute 300 tons of bread per month. In the same day when the bakery started functioning, after the Idleb Local Council announced that the bakery starts working, regime bombed the bakery and it became nonfunctional.

Jisr-Ash- Shugur

Jisr-Ash- Shugur city is located in the west of Idleb Governorate. The city population before the beginning of the crisis was estimated in 80,000 people. The city was named Jisr-Ash- Shugur which means “Ash- Shugur Bridge” after the stone bridge that extends over Al-Assi River which passes through the city. The city location is strategic because the highway between Aleppo and Lattakia passes the city.

The city population reached 90,000 people before the liberation, due to the presence of big number of IDPs in it.

The revolutionaries took control of the city and several neighboring villages on 26/04/2015, after battles and clashes between them and regime forces.

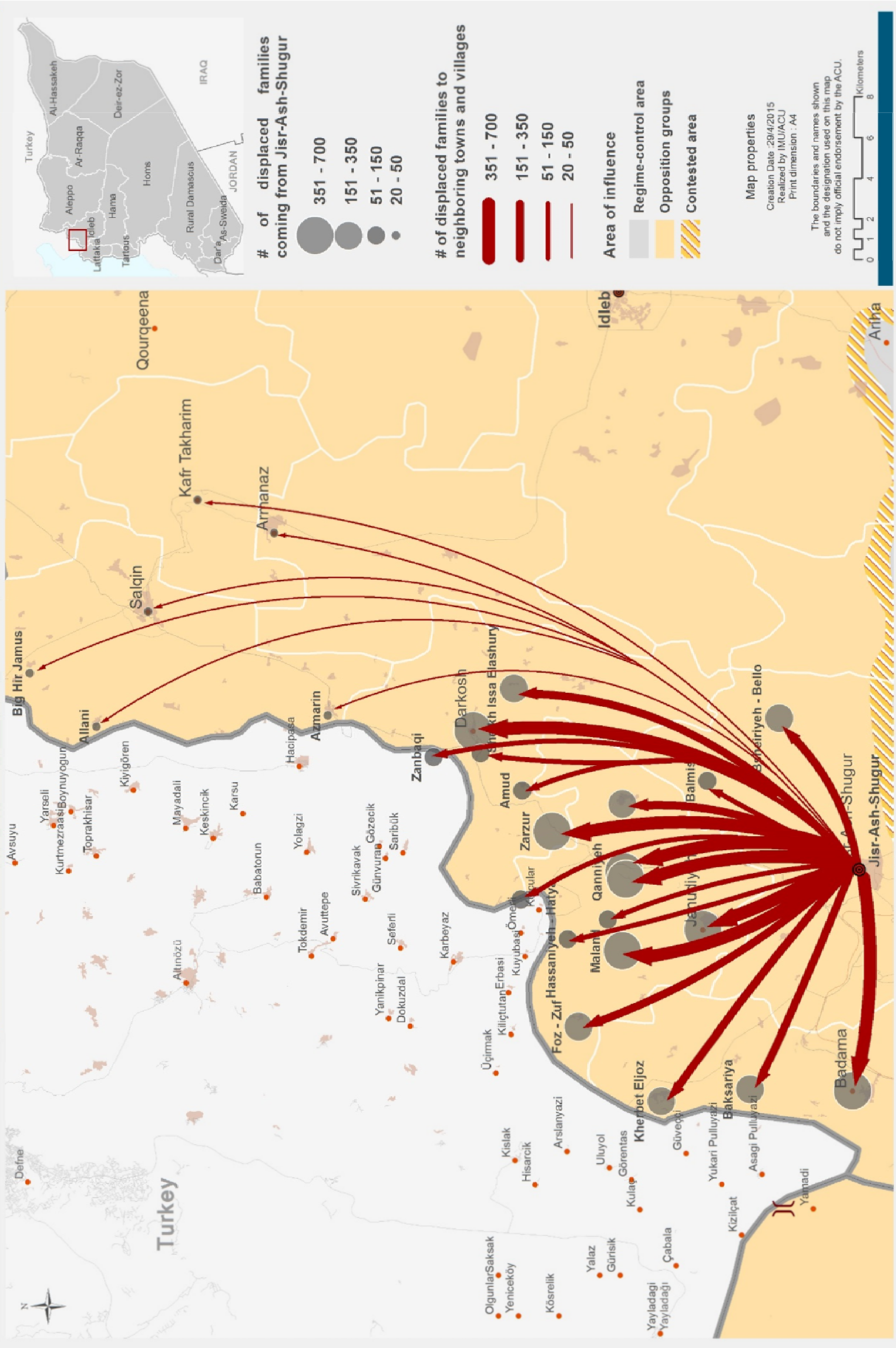
After the revolutionaries controlled the city, the regime forces started to bombard the city using rockets and air strikes. Thirty people fell dead after the attacks, the city residents started to leave immediately towards the liberated countryside of Idleb and Lattakia governorates.

The regime warplanes purchased the IDPs to their new locations, and committed a horrible massacre in Darkosh city with fifty mortars twenty nine of them are from Jisr-Ash- Shugur.

Jisr-Ash- Shugur residents left their homes with fear, Assistance Coordination Unit calculated through its network of enumerators the arrival of 7,172 families to safer villages and towns.

The following map shows Jisr-Ash- Shugur IDPs distribution in liberated countryside:

Displacement Movement Out of Jisr-Ash-Shugur - 28 April 2015



The service conditions in Jisr-Ash- Shugur

1- Medical Services:

Regime forces aim to destroy health facility infrastructure inside the city. The national hospital was closed due to regime bombardment, and all procedures to operate the hospitals were stopped as long as the security situation is critical.

The hospital conditions in Jisr-Ash- Shugur City are as follows:

- 1- **The National Hospital:** The medical staff in all governmental facilities have left their work places since the liberation of the city. Part of the National Hospital was destroyed after the shelling and after some sabotage acts like windows and furniture cracking by the army before they left it. Several dead bodies were also found inside the hospital.
- 2- **Private Hospitals:** The medical and administrative staff left almost all private hospitals with the increasing bombardment of regime on Jisr-Ash- Shugur City.

There are three private hospitals inside the city:

- **Kidney Hospital:** this hospital includes operation hall, intensive care department, laboratory, X-ray department, clinics, ambulance department and patient lodging section. The hospital is in good condition except some broken windows and doors due to explosions and bombardment.
 - **Al-Saeed Hospital:** this hospital includes operation hall, intensive care department, laboratory, X-ray department, clinics, ambulance department and patient lodging section. The hospital is in good condition except some broken windows and doors due to explosions and bombardment.
 - **Dar-Altawleed Hospital:** this hospital contains external clinics, ambulance department, childbirth department, operation hall, intensive care department, internal lodging, incubator section, laboratory, X-ray department.
- 3- **Jisr-Ash- Shugur Clinic:** it contains tooth clinic, family planning clinic and vaccination centre. The clinic is in good condition until the moment of writing this report, but all its staff have left.

2- Health Facilities Protection:

The troops that controlled the city secured all health facilities with guards and prevented anyone from entry after the medical staff left the facility, in order to prevent theft and sabotage actions.

3- Precaution From Chemical Weapons:

One of the high importance necessities provide the civilians with protective masks, in case of any possible chemical attack.

4- Electricity:

The electricity network in the city is in good condition and still functioning. However, the electricity is cut off the whole city of Jisr-Ash- Shugur, and there are damages in electricity network because of intensive bombardment on the city.

There are electrical generators in non-service centres like centre of culture and security and political party branches and other places that can be used, in case of inability of repairing the electricity network. Electricity can be distributed among the civilians for a few hours per day with fuel provision at the same time.

One of the options is to establish special electricity generator stations like the neighboring countryside. These stations work 12 hours per day for 3,000 SYP cost monthly.

5- Water:

The water institution in the city is still in good condition, and was not shelled until the moment of writing this report. However, the water is still cut off the city, with more than 30% damage of water network due to city bombardment.

6- Communications and Internet Network:

- **Phone Communications:** There is no any type of landline communications in Jisr-Ash- Shugur City. Phone and internet landlines are cut off, but the basic divider is still functioning.
- **Internet Network:** No internet is available in the city, though this service is very important for communication reasons between city residents and their relatives, working agencies and their headquarters, and between medical service staff with hospitals in neighboring countryside and civil defense systems.

Such as Idleb City and according to some communication employees, it is possible to operate the fiber optic internet line coming from Turkey, especially that the regime does not control it.

It is encouraged to establish special internet centres that will distribute internet frequencies, so the civilians can register for this kind of service like the neighboring countryside.

7- Garbage

There is a problem in garbage and cement block accumulation in the streets, especially in the place of old military checkpoints, and there are large masses of soil near former security branches.

There is a lack of machinery in Jisr-Ash- Shugur City, besides the need of additional cars.

8- Civil Defense

The civil defense sector is one of the important sectors in Jisr-Ash- Shugur City, but there is big lack in working equipment in this sector, especially after the intensification of systematic bombardment on the city.

It is recommended to print brochures about how to deal with raids and give evacuation instructions.

It is necessary to work on the establishment of shelters near the buildings that do not contain cellars.

It is possible to work on a siren system by using a siren on one of the buildings in Jisr-Ash- Shugur and launch sirens in case of a possible close air strike through observatories in all governorate that are connected to wireless grips.

9- Bread:

No bread is available in the city especially after the public bakery has stopped functioning, although no damage was brought to the bakery. However, there is a precaution not to operate the bakery, especially after what happened to Althura bakery in Idleb, where regime warplanes shelled the bakery after it started working. There is an acute need for bread in the city.

Ariha City

Ariha City is located in Northern Syria in Idleb Governorate. Most of the city civilians work in agriculture and industry. Ariha City is famous with cherry planting and textile industry, as well as it is considered as a beautiful summer resort in the north. Al-Arbaeen Mountain gives the city special beauty. Ariha City has a strategic location because it is on Aleppo-Lattakia highway. The current population of the city is 90,000 people. The city participated in the opposition movement against the Syrian regime, so its forces broke into the city on 10/06/2011. It became the first city in Idleb Governorate entered by regime, and the third city in Syria after Dar'a and Baniyas. The city lost 1,300 people in four years of regime control the city surroundings most of them were civilians due to regime bombardment. Ariha City witnessed several battles between the two parties that led to its liberation several times, the last one was in 2013. That liberation resulted in the destruction of 35% of city buildings due to barrel bombardment and ongoing clashes, a large wave of displacement started after that.

Today, 40,000 people live in Ariha City, in addition to 25,000 IDPs from Aleppo City and 15,000 IDPs from Idleb City after its liberation.

The armed oppositional forces gather its fighters around the city preparing to breaking into it. According to field followers, the battle has started between both parties after the liberation of Jisr-Ash- Shugur City. The oppositional fighters controlled the Alkarmid factory located in the east of the city. There are ongoing battles in Kafr-Najd, Al-Arbaeen Mountain, and Nahliya. Few regime convoys withdrew to the west and several civilians fell dead after rocket and heavy machinery bombardment on the city.

According to the previous facts, big humanitarian crisis is expected to happen if the battle starts inside the city. Thousands of people will flee moving towards Turkey and liberated Idleb countryside, if the regime let them flee and did not use the civilians as human shields. The regime followers will flee the city as well towards the west, which is the only way they can use to get out the city.

In case the regime will allow the civilians to leave Ariha City, most probably their destination will be to the east and south along the road to Ehsem and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts. It is expected that the IDPs will be distributed in the following areas:

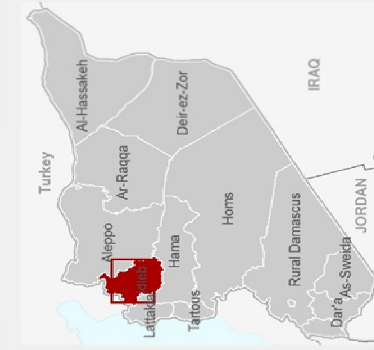
Harim, Salqin, Kafr Takharim, Dana, Sarmada, Ma'arat Tamasrin. Those areas are safer than others due to its closeness to Turkish borders. It is possible also that the IDPs will move towards the areas of Saraqab, Jabal Alzawiya, Sarmin, Khan Sheikhun, due to the previous displacement of Ariha City residents to those areas.

Regarding Qah and Atmeh camps, the displacement arrival is very weak there, due to area inability of establishing new camps. In addition to the bad services provided in the camps, and unwillingness of the IDPs to go there due to lack of good organization in camps, especially after the experience of Ariha As'sumud camp that was established in 2013, and contains around 60 families.

Current Preparations

Assistance Coordination Unit is working on establishing an emergency room, and calls all acting organizations to join it.

Ariha location



- ★ Ariha location
- Governorate center
- Sub-districts center
- Highway
- Roads
- Governorate Border

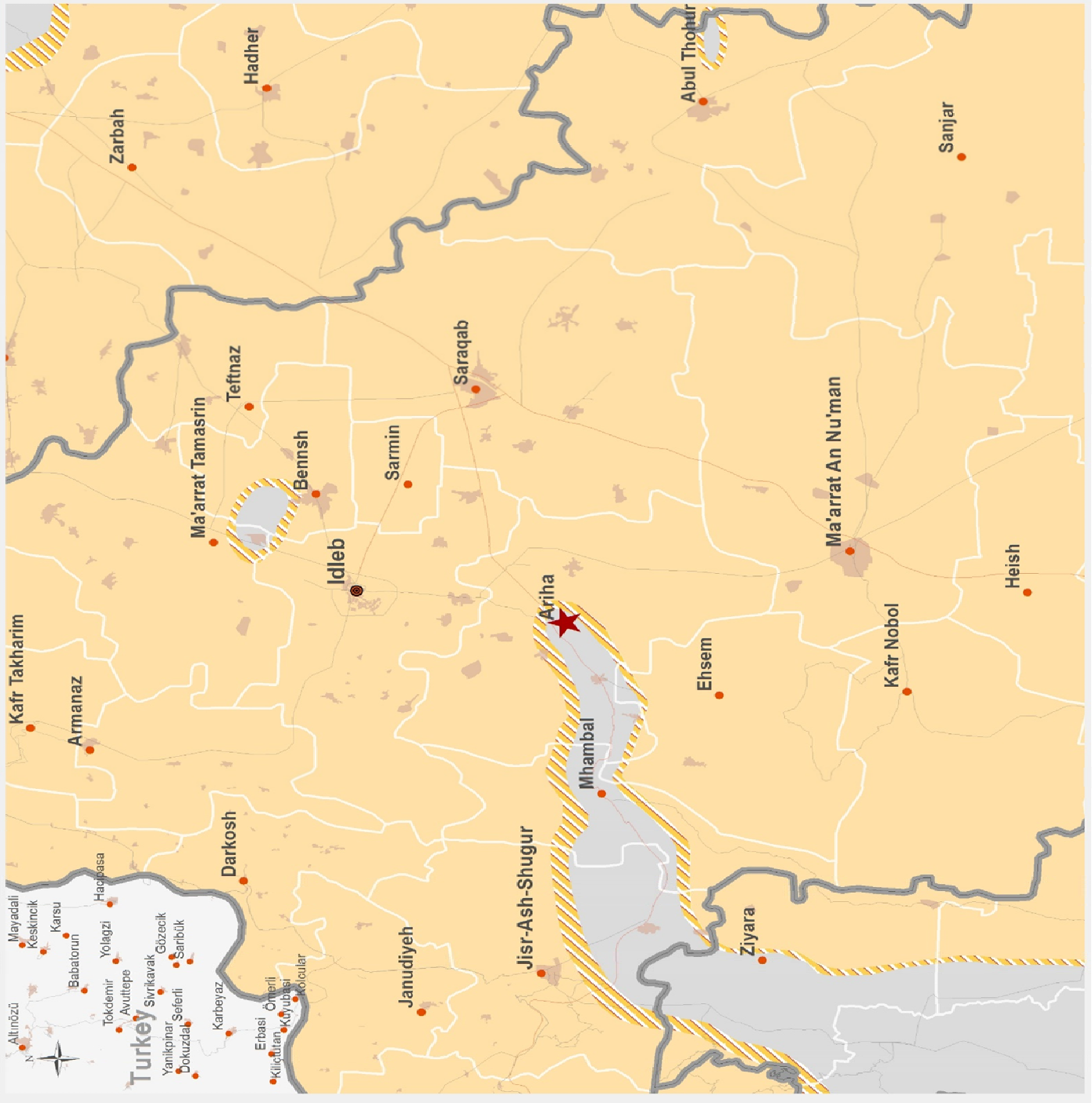
Area of influence

- Regime-control area
- Opposition groups
- Contested area

Map properties

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 Realized by: IMU/ACU
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The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the ACU.



Analysis & Recommendation

The armed oppositional forces gather its fighters around the Ariha City from several sides trying to break into it, it is expected that both parties are preparing themselves for fierce battles.

According to the previous facts, big humanitarian crisis is expected to happen if the battle starts inside the city. Thousands of people will flee moving towards liberated Idleb countryside, if the regime let them flee and did not use the civilians as human shields. The regime followers will flee the city as well towards the west, which is the only way they can use to get out the city.

Since most of the international organizations stopped working in northern liberated Syria especially in Idleb Governorate considering it a hotspot, and the decreasing support for Syrian organizations, it is expected that the humanitarian crisis will be doubled unless a response will be provided as soon as possible to meet the basic needs of the displaced people.