

## URBAN FACTSHEET: EASTERN ALEPPO

### SYRIA CRISIS

#### FOOD, HEALTH AND WATER ASSESSMENT

JULY 2014

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## About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, please visit: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org). You can write to us at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us @REACH\_info.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

IDP	Internally Displaced Person
KI	Key Informants
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
SINA	Syria Integrated Needs Analysis
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

## GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Governorate	Highest form of governance below the national level
District	Sub-division of a governorate in which government institutions operate
Sub-District	Sub-division of a district composed of towns and villages
City	Urban centre located within a sub-district
Neighbourhood	Lowest administrative unit within a city

## INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of 2014, opposition-controlled eastern Aleppo city – an area which encompasses the northern, eastern, and southern parts of the city, historically known as “the crescent of the poor” – has been under **constant aerial bombardment, and high intensity ground fighting**. Aerial bombings and switching off of the water pumping stations and electricity have caused extensive shutdowns across Aleppo city, and the **displacement of more than 550,000 persons from eastern Aleppo city towards other areas within Aleppo governorate and across border into Turkey** ([Aleppo City - Key Informants Assessment Report, June 2014](#)).

Since mid-June 2014, eastern Aleppo city has been under an **increasing threat of being besieged**<sup>1</sup>. As a result, access to this area is more and more difficult, due to main roads and most southern entrances to the city being closed down. Further, the most important access road for relief supply is increasingly under attack and threat of total closure<sup>2</sup>. For the last two years, since July 2012, eastern Aleppo has been one of the most difficult areas to reach by humanitarian organisations and the potential of a complete blockade for external aid delivery will dramatically worsen an already critical humanitarian situation for the population still living in this area of the city.

This assessment presents an analysis of **data collected by REACH** enumerators in two stages, between 17 April and 7 July, 2014, **in the eastern, opposition-controlled side of Aleppo city, in Syria**. This allows REACH to do a **comparison of the direct effects of the current siege** in eastern Aleppo city – although the security situation in April 2014 was already extremely restrictive, humanitarian supply and potential to flee the city of Aleppo were not as difficult as in July 2014.

The findings from this assessment highlight **sector specific needs and gaps** in order to inform the relief response to the **humanitarian needs of affected populations in four frontline neighbourhoods** of eastern Aleppo city: Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, and Fardos, in the south, and Sheikh Maqsood, in the north. In these relatively consistently populated neighbourhoods, humanitarian needs are dramatically increasing with the volatility of the security situation, constraining access to basic utilities and services. While other neighbourhoods reportedly host residents and IDPs as well, fluctuations of population numbers and services does not allow for a representative assessment of the situation.

The factsheet specifically focuses on the sectors of **Food, Health and Water** in each of the four neighbourhoods. This assessment does not aim to provide detailed programmatic information; rather it is designed to share with a broad audience a concise overview of the current situation in this area and to guide further assessments.

As part of the presentation of key findings for each of the sectors covered by this assessment, suggested **priority interventions** are included to inform aid actors in planning timely and appropriate relief response for affected populations in eastern Aleppo.

<sup>1</sup> [Syrian troops advance in key city of Aleppo](#) (Al Jazeera, July 7, 2014)

<sup>2</sup> [Aleppo braces for major assault as Syrian army presses in](#) (the National, July 7, 2014)

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

While displacement trends within the city are unpredictable, the neighbourhoods REACH assessed have remained consistently populated throughout the conflict and attracted residents from other areas of the eastern side of the city. Bustan al-Qaser, surrounding southern neighbourhoods of Salah al-Din and Fardos, along with the Kurdish neighbourhood of Sheikh Maqsoud, to the north, are the most commonly sought 'safe' areas.

These neighbourhoods are located in areas where aerial bombings are less frequent and housing is less damaged than in the previously populated eastern areas of the city. Additionally, Bustan al-Qaser used to be the only gateway between western and eastern Aleppo city, where cross line food distributions regularly took place until August 2013, and a market still prevails there.

It is estimated that **up to 220,000 people have been displaced within eastern Aleppo city between January and May 2014**. Between January and May 2014, IDPs have relocated to different neighbourhoods including of Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, Fardos, and Sheikh Maqsoud. The table below indicates current figures of the resident population for each neighbourhood and the numbers of assessed internally displaced persons per neighbourhood.

**Table 1: Resident population and Internally Displaced Persons per neighbourhoods**

Neighbourhoods	Population	IDPs
Bustan al Qaser	30,000	1,200
Fardos	4,200	600
Salah al Din	65,000	10,000
Sheikh Maqsoud	20,000	1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,200</b>	<b>13,500</b>

KI's reports and debriefings with enumerators from April/May 2014 emphasised that the remaining residents of eastern Aleppo were facing severe constraints preventing them from leaving unsafe areas. Frequently, these residents cannot afford to pay for either:

- (1) **transport costs to leave the city;**
- (2) **rental of housing outside Aleppo;**
- (3) **the cost of living in neighbouring countries;** or
- (4) – in the case of some of the poorest households – **the fees associated with housing in collective shelter or border area camps are too expensive.**

Other reported factors impeding residents from fleeing the city include:

- (5) **the fear of arrest en route** to or once in the western side of Aleppo city (where many more IDPs are suspected to be) – this factor is further exacerbated now that the regular crossing through Bustan al-Qaser is closed and IDPs must go through considerably more checkpoints;
- (6) **the stigma and fear of criminality and associated protection concerns in camps** along the border, and
- (7) **wishing to protect and/or remain in their home.**

As they face challenges to leave, these residents tend to relocate on a sometimes daily basis as they flee from aerial bombings, and congregate in basements and vacated buildings.

As the majority of IDPs and residents in eastern Aleppo city are found in the four assessed neighbourhoods of Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, Fardos, and Sheikh Maqsoud, these neighbourhoods should be a **priority for humanitarian action in eastern Aleppo city**. Further **demographic information** should be gathered, when possible, on population numbers in these neighbourhoods, including information about **age and sex breakdown** of these residents and IDPs in eastern Aleppo city.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied for this assessment included two phases of primary data collection and analysis. A first phase of data collection was carried out between 16<sup>th</sup> April and 6<sup>th</sup> May 2014, and the second phase was undertaken between 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> July 2014.

Due to access and security constraints, purposive sampling was selected as the most appropriate method for this assessment, which was carried out using a combination of two data collection methods: Key Informants' (KI) interviews and direct observations by teams of trained enumerators.

Out of the 8 enumerators who participated in the assessment in Eastern Aleppo, 5 had been trained by an interagency team of trainers during the Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA)<sup>3</sup> carried out in 2013. This training took the shape of a multi-sector training to ensure a good understanding of key terms and underlying factors for each assessed sector, as well as assessment techniques such as triangulation and interviewing. The remaining 3 enumerators were trained by the REACH team in Turkey, who also facilitated specific training and debriefing sessions with leaders of enumerator teams, covering assessment standards, terminology, methodology and tools, as well as humanitarian principles.

A multi-sector questionnaire designed by REACH and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, and based on data collection tools for SINA, was provided to enumerators, who received training on assessment and humanitarian principles and tools, triangulation methodologies, and methods for reliability ranking.

The questionnaire includes an evaluation of needs severity in each sector, based on the perceptions of KI, coupled with direct observations made at locations visited. Multiple KI interviews and observation visits were conducted whenever possible in eastern Aleppo city. KI were asked to rank severity on a seven-point scale, from 0, meaning "no problem, to 6, "catastrophic".

Four questionnaires, focusing on the northern and southern neighbourhoods of Sheikh Maqsoud, Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, and Fardos were completed for this assessment.

KI were selected based on their knowledge of sector-specific issues<sup>4</sup>, such as local leaders working with private or public services providers, in the eastern area of Aleppo. To increase the reliability of data collected through KI interviews, enumerators were asked to triangulate their findings through different sources familiar with the context in eastern Aleppo. Face-to-face and remote debriefings of enumerators were conducted by REACH assessment staff, to review and validate completed questionnaires. Team leaders were also asked to share field observations as well as to present evidence, including photos of damages or strategic water and electricity infrastructures, when possible. REACH assessment staff also conducted shorter debriefing interviews with enumerators to cross-check the information shared by the team leader.

Due to the recurrence of population movements and the ongoing limited access to eastern Aleppo city, population numbers are difficult to estimate. For this reason, the population and displacement figures provided in this factsheet should be interpreted as estimates only, given the intensification of conflict in Aleppo from early 2014, and should be used with care, although they remain in line with the displacement patterns reported in secondary sources. REACH crosschecked collected data with a wide range of other sources in Syria, including two international humanitarian actors operational in Aleppo city at the time of the assessment.

The main limitation for this assessment is the high reliance on KI interviews as the primary data collection method. This constrained the analysis of results, despite the checks and balances outlined above in regards to triangulation of collected data. Further, the assessment comprised a limited number of interviews due to the context briefly described in the Introduction.

<sup>3</sup> [Assessment Working Group for Northern Syria](#), 31/12/13

<sup>4</sup> KI usually include, but are not limited to, local council, relief committees, and health and education officials, along with community leaders.



Map 1: Assessed neighbourhoods of Eastern Aleppo City, July 2014

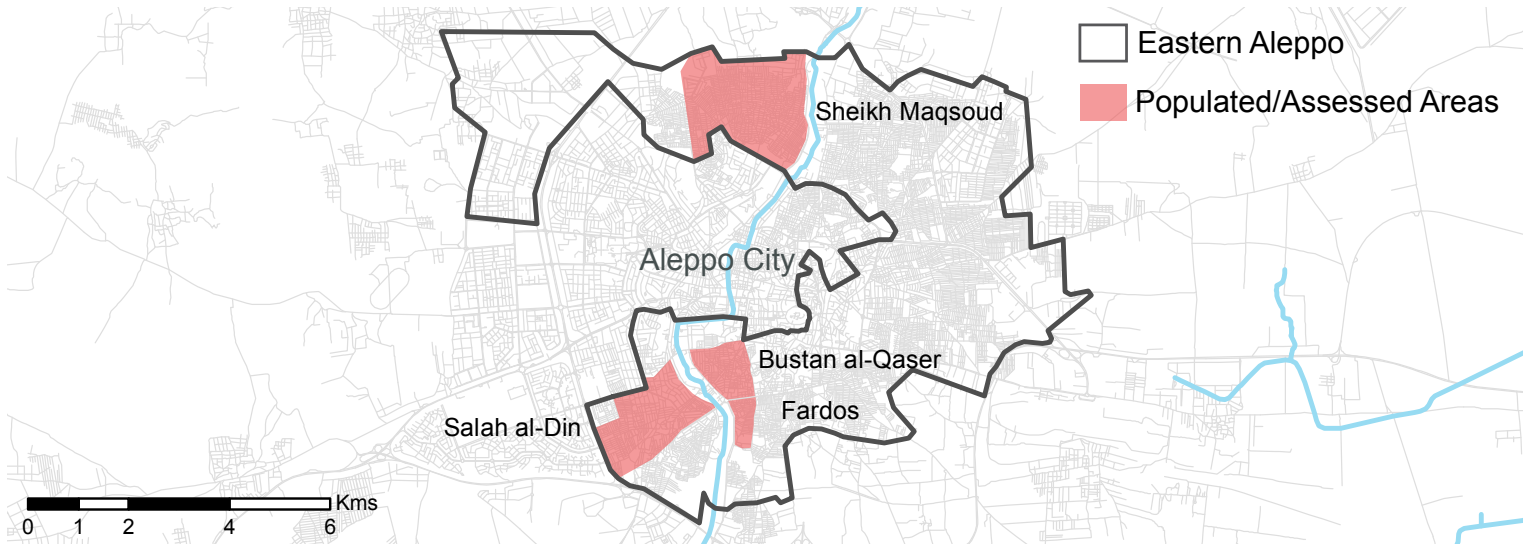


Table 2: Severity Scale, from 6 (“Catastrophic situation”) to 0 (“No problem”)

<b>6</b>	<b>Catastrophic situation</b> for <sector name>. Affected population faces <b>life-threatening conditions</b> causing <b>high level of suffering, irreversible damages to health status</b> and deaths. <b>Large number of deaths</b> are reported directly caused by the current <sector name> conditions and will result <b>in many more deaths</b> if no immediate <sector name> assistance is provided.
<b>5</b>	<b>Critical situation</b> for <sector name>. Affected population faces <b>life-threatening conditions</b> causing <b>high level of suffering, irreversible damages to health status</b> and deaths. <b>Deaths are already reported</b> , directly caused by the current <sector name> conditions, and <b>more deaths are expected</b> if no immediate <sector name> assistance is provided.
<b>4</b>	<b>Severe situation</b> for <sector name>. Affected population faces <b>life-threatening conditions</b> causing <b>high level of suffering and irreversible damages to health</b> , which <b>can result in deaths</b> if no humanitarian assistance is provided.
<b>3</b>	Situation of <b>major concern</b> for <sector name>. <b>Majority of people</b> are facing <Sector name> <b>problems or shortages</b> causing <b>discomfort and suffering</b> which can result in irreversible damages to health, but they are <b>not life threatening</b> . Affected population will <b>not be able to cope</b> with the <Sector name> current conditions <b>if the situation persists and no humanitarian assistance is being provided</b> .
<b>2</b>	Situation of <b>concern</b> for <sector name>. <b>Many people</b> are facing <sector name> <b>problems or shortages</b> causing <b>discomfort and suffering</b> , but they are <b>not life threatening</b> . Affected population is feeling the strain of the situation but <b>can cope with the current situation with local resources</b> .
<b>1</b>	Situation of <b>minor concern</b> for <sector name>, but <b>conditions may turn concerning</b> . <b>Few people</b> are facing <b>problems or shortages</b> in <sector name> but they are <b>not life threatening</b> . Affected population is feeling the strain of the situation but <b>can cope with the current situation with local resources</b> .
<b>0</b>	<b>Normal situation</b> for <sector name>. Population is living under <b>normal conditions</b> . All <sector name> <b>needs are met</b> .

## PRIORITY SECTORS

Each Key Informants (KI) identified in assessed areas prioritised the top three sectors according to the most urgent interventions needed. **Health and food were consistently reported as critical priorities** in all four assessed neighbourhoods, while **other key priorities varied between water and education**, with KI for Salah al-Din and Fardos emphasising the latter. Both neighbourhoods appear to host high numbers of children, who cannot access the few remaining schools due to the unsteady security context.

Table 3: Sector prioritisation in assessed neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo city

	Salah al-Din	Bustan al-Qaser	Fardos	Sheikh Maqsoud
Health	High	High	High	High
Food	High	High	High	High
Water	Low	High	Low	High
Education	High	Low	High	Low
NFI	Low	Low	Low	Low
Shelter	Low	Low	Low	Low

## KEY FOOD FINDINGS

### SEVERITY LEVEL: CRITICAL SITUATION (5)

The severity of the food security situation was reported as having worsened since the last assessment, in May 2014. Food shortages are reportedly severe, and life-threatening, in assessed neighbourhoods, with the biggest increase in severity for the northern neighbourhood of Sheikh Maqsoud. Affected populations reported facing *“life-threatening conditions causing high level of suffering and irreversible damages to health, which can result in deaths if no humanitarian assistance is provided”*.

### MARKET STOCKS

No significant change has been reported since April with regards to markets' food stocks. Markets in Sheikh Maqsoud and Salah al-Din neighbourhoods are still facing issues to adequately supply residents with the quantity and variety of food they need. Markets in the smaller neighbourhood of Fardos and Sheikh Maqsoud report having most of the required stocks. This could be due to reduced pressure on the current stock levels following increased displacement from this area.

Despite restrained access to eastern Aleppo city, markets also manage to get supplies in basic food types and Non Food Items (NFI), with **traders being able to replenish part or most of required stocks within seven days** should they run out.

### ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

Overall, if **security issues are restricting access to markets** in Bustan al-Qaser, **financial impediments** have been reported as the main obstacle to securing food in assessed neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo.

Nonetheless, if the **lack of resources** was emphasised in May 2014, **pricing** was mentioned as an additional impediment in July 2014. This implies that affected residents may have less resources and/or that inflation is more severe in July 2014.

These economic challenges could also explain why market stocks have not dramatically decreased and can be replenished within seven days. Since KI emphasised that eastern Aleppo residents cannot afford to buy food due to high pricing, this may in turn prevent markets from selling their products and lead to an **over-estimation of stock levels and food availability**. **Markets should be further assessed** in order to determine the viability of cash-based humanitarian programmes. More acute food shortages may not be under-reported as residents cannot purchase from the available possibly small food stocks.



## AVAILABILITY ISSUES AND SHORTAGES

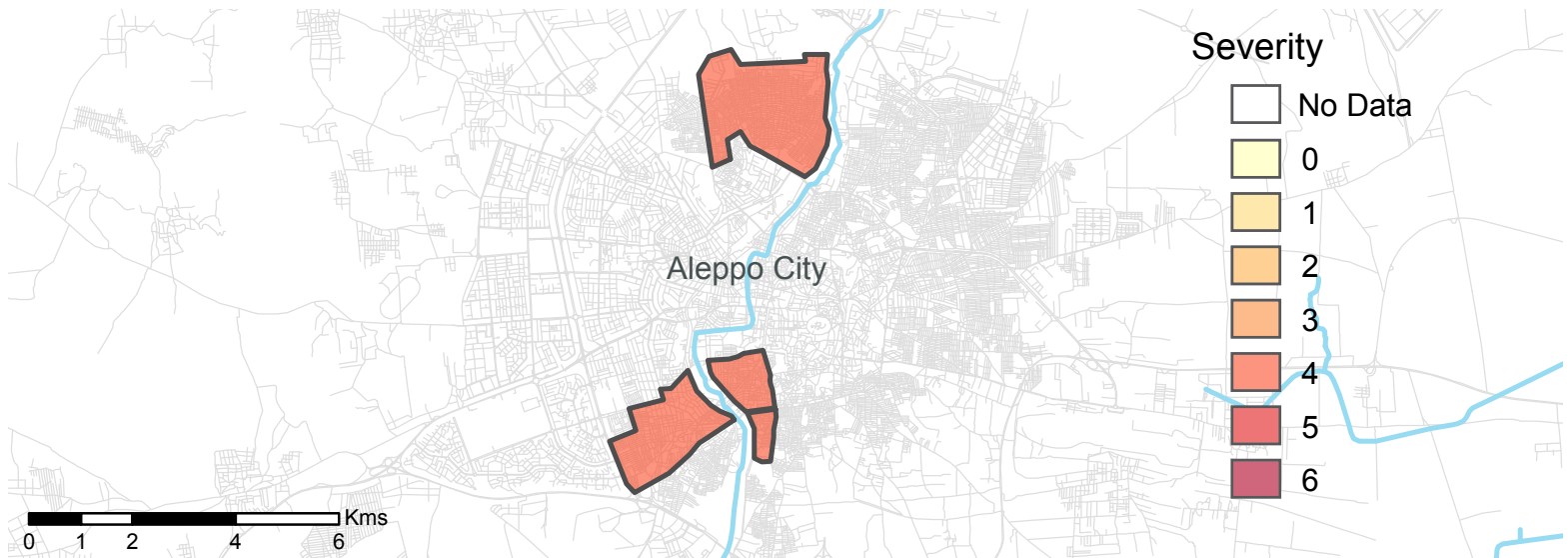
While **losses in agricultural assets**, leading to reduced local food production, were consistently mentioned as key factors impacting food availability for May and July 2014, the situation seems to have become more critical for children. KI indeed reported **increased shortages in infant formula** for most areas, compounded by **almost non-existent nutrition surveillance services**.

## FUNCTIONING OF BAKERIES

Heavy shelling since the division of the city in July 2012 has strongly affected the neighbourhoods of Sheikh Maqsoud and Bustan al-Qaser. Conflict-related destruction is the main reported factor impacting the functioning of bakeries in these areas.

Only 12% and 25% respectively of the pre-conflict bakeries are functioning in these neighbourhoods. Besides shortages in wheat, KI emphasised **lack of electricity and fuel** as another main constraint on bakeries' functionality<sup>5</sup>. This finding is in line with previous KI' reports on the consistent **power outages** affecting eastern Aleppo city.

Map 2: Food insecurity severity in Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, Fardos, and Sheikh Maqsoud neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo city, July 2014



<sup>5</sup> Electricity transformers are located in regime-controlled areas of Aleppo, on the western side of the city.

## KEY HEALTH FINDINGS

### SEVERITY LEVEL: **CRITICAL SITUATION (5)**

While the health situation was reported as “of major concern, but not life threatening” in May, it has now been reported by mostly the same KI to be a “critical, and life-threatening” situation in all four assessed neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo. Such severity level means that the *current conditions are reportedly causing high level of suffering, irreversible damages to health status, and deaths. These deaths are reported to be directly caused by the current health conditions, and will result in more if no immediate health assistance is provided.*

### MEDICAL SERVICE COVERAGE

Despite the critical health situation, reports from KI established that **medical service coverage has overall improved**, most noticeably in **emergency care, vaccination, and medical consultations**, in assessed neighbourhoods, in July 2014. This could be related to a **reduced demographic pressure** on available medical services, with large population displacements from these areas having occurred between May and July 2014. As a result, the proportion of available services per individual has increased.

### ACCESS TO MEDICAL SERVICES

While medical service coverage may have increased, KI reported that populations have however **very limited access** to these services, **due to heightened security threats** in the assessed neighbourhoods. Constrained access to medical services, even though their coverage has improved, thus **prevents any improvement for the health situation**. This is the case for instance with **emergency and injury care**, which has improved, while **conflict-related injuries have become a main concern**. Besides conflict intensification, likely affecting an increasing number of people, safety constraints impeding access to health facilities prevent affected residents from obtaining the level of care they need.

<sup>6</sup> Bustan al-Qaser and Salah al-Din are the most populated neighbourhoods of this assessment. As a result, a larger number of children under five is vulnerable, especially in Bustan al-Qaser, where KI reported a total

## MAIN HEALTH CONCERNS

The current main health concerns reported by health worker KI in July are similar across assessed areas, with **(1) conflict-related injuries, (2) communicable diseases, (3) skin diseases (incl. leishmaniasis), and (4) diseases affecting children under five**, being mostly reported. While the prevalence of skin diseases and conflict-related injuries was already mentioned two months ago for most neighbourhoods, severe diseases affecting children under five were not reported by health worker KI. Particularly highlighted in Bustan al-Qaser and Salah al-Din, an increase in reported concern for severe diseases affecting children under five indicated that **children’s vulnerability is worsening**, and is further compounded by **increased nutritional issues**<sup>6</sup>.

Additionally, health worker KI stated that chronic diseases were a main concern in May 2014, but did not mention them in this assessment. However, they noted a **decrease in chronic disease care coverage**, in all four assessed neighbourhoods, which implies that the **severity of chronic diseases may have worsened**. Rather than chronic diseases’ severity having lessened, it is thus more likely that the severity for the most recently reported main concerns has increased since May 2014.

As this assessment focuses on identifying the main concerns but not the most prevailing diseases, a more in-depth study must be undertaken by health actors to complement these initial findings and identify the most prevailing diseases.

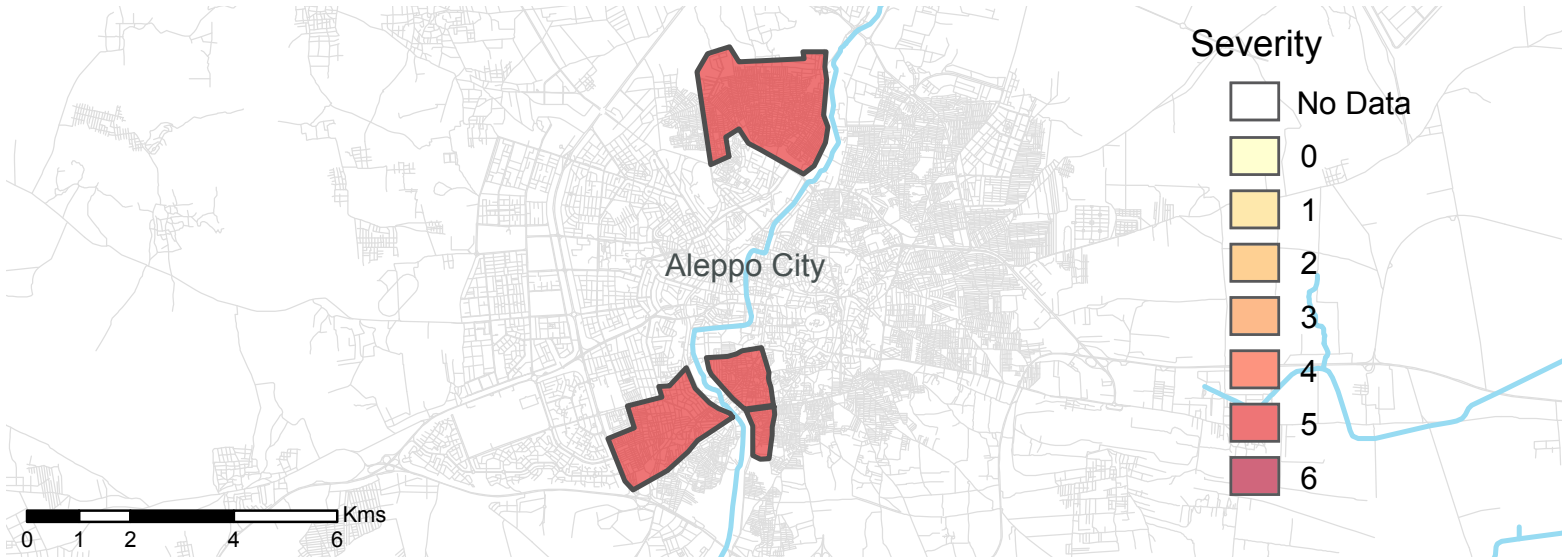
### FUNCTIONING OF HEALTH CENTRES

Most health centres, have been damaged by conflict. In Salah al-Din, all three field hospitals built after the beginning of the conflict have been damaged, along with hospitals that existed before conflict in Bustan al-Qaser and Sheikh Maqsoud<sup>7</sup>. KI did not however report damage as being one of the main constraints impeding hospitals’ functionality. **Despite the level of damage, health centres are still likely to function**, but KI emphasised, for both May and July, lack of key resources – namely **medical staff, funding, and equipment** – as the main critical impediments.

absence of nutrition surveillance services, along with increased shortages of infant formula.

<sup>7</sup> This level of detail could not be obtained for Fardos.

**Map 3: Health conditions severity in Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, Fardos, Sheikh Maqsoud neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo city, July 2014**



**Map 4: Drinking water situation severity in Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, Fardos, Sheikh Maqsoud neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo city, July 2014**



## KEY WATER FINDINGS

### SEVERITY LEVEL: MAJOR CONCERN (3)

KI in south eastern neighbourhoods of Aleppo city consistently reported that the *“majority of people are facing water access problems or shortages causing discomfort and suffering which can result in irreversible damages to health, but they are not life threatening. Affected population will not be able to cope with the current water access conditions if the situation persists and no humanitarian assistance is being provided.”*

The situation in the north eastern neighbourhood of Sheikh Maqsoud has worsened since May 2014; while KI reported it to be of “minor concern” then, it is now a “major concern” which, if not life-threatening, impacts the majority of the neighbourhood’s population<sup>8</sup>.

Although KI do not consider current water conditions to be life threatening, they are likely related to a **high prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases** originating from **poor sanitation conditions**, as KI’s reports emphasise poor quality of water as a recurring issue in the assessed neighbourhoods.

### MAIN DRINKING WATER ISSUES

In qualitative interviews from May 2014, KI reported that **water supply in eastern Aleppo has been very uneven** over the last year, with an **average, but discontinuous, supply of 48 hours per week**.

As water networks rely on electricity provision to function, KI reported that these frequent power cuts led the population to resort to **alternative water sources** such as wells, whose numbers are **rapidly expanding and considerably diminishing the water table** as a result. While these wells need **constant purification**, KI reported this was not practiced consistently.

**Consequently, wells and other sources of drinking water supply pose major health risks**, with most of the main reported water problems referring to **unsafe drinking water**<sup>9</sup>, for both May and July 2014.

<sup>8</sup> See Methodology for the full Severity scale.

<sup>9</sup> Including “use of unsafe water sources”, “water does not look good”, and “water does not taste good”.

## WATER NETWORK DEFICIENCY

KI singled out **lack of fuel and electricity to operate the water network** as the main problem impacting access to water, in all assessed neighbourhoods. As a result, populations in eastern Aleppo still resort to alternative water sources.

Back in May 2014, the water situation was critical for both western and eastern Aleppo<sup>10</sup>, with a **water shutdown lasting for almost ten days, affecting several hundred thousands of people** across both areas.

While water severity level is back to what it was at the beginning of the shutdown, it will likely worsen in the upcoming weeks, as **Aleppo governorate is currently affected by a drought**<sup>11</sup>. This is of particular concern for populations in Bustan al-Qaser, where KI stated that reduction of water consumption per person per day, was one of the main reported issues in accessing water.

As the deficiency of the water network is difficult to mitigate, since it relies on the electricity network, aid actors operational in the sector of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) need to implement water testing activities and focus on providing water and chemicals accordingly for alternative water sources treatment.

<sup>10</sup> [Daily Star](#) (May 16, 2014), [Al Monitor](#) (July 26, 2014)

<sup>11</sup> [Crop prospects and Food Situation](#) (FAO, July 2014)



## CONCLUSIONS

### GENERAL

- The remaining residents of eastern Aleppo face acute challenges which prevent them from leaving the city, yet forcing them to relocate from their area of origin to the neighbourhoods of Salah al-Din, Bustan al-Qaser, Fardos, and Sheikh Maqsoud. These areas should be prioritised for interventions targeting conflict-affected populations.
- Further demographic data should be gathered and regularly updated, when possible, on population numbers in eastern Aleppo.
- KI emphasised an improvement in service provisions, between May and July 2014, in medical service coverage and food availability on markets. Further research should be undertaken to investigate in more depth the causes of this improvement, which is currently thought to result from decreased demographic pressure caused by internal population displacements. As remaining residents of eastern Aleppo city face constraints leaving, these displacements could have occurred within eastern Aleppo city, where other areas could be hosting larger populations.

### FOOD

- KI emphasised insecurity and limited resources, notably lack of financial means in a context of high food prices, as the main constraints in accessing food faced by eastern Aleppo residents. Regular price monitoring should be conducted to track inflation on key food items.
- Infant formula is the most reported food type affected by shortages, which, combined with a reported rise in severe disease affecting children under five and a critical lack of growth monitoring services, require a closer monitoring of nutrition status of children in eastern Aleppo city.

- Markets are reportedly able to replenish their stocks within seven days, but this must be further investigated, as traders may not be able to sell food because residents cannot afford it, and as a result stocks may appear sufficient. If aid actors focus only on addressing constraints to food availability, the level of food insecurity may still worsen, as food shortages may have been under-reported due to people's incapacity to buy food.
- KI reported that the functioning of bakeries was significantly constrained by the irregularity of electricity provision.

### HEALTH

- Health worker KI reported improved medical service coverage from May to July 2014, but the deterioration of health conditions suggests constraints on accessing these services.
- Current priority health concerns reported by health worker KI in July 2014, across all assessed areas of eastern Aleppo city, are (1) conflict-related injuries, (2) communicable diseases, (3) skin diseases (including leishmaniasis), and (4) diseases affecting children under five.
- Health centres' functionality is reportedly consistently diminished by lack of key resources – namely medical staff, funding, and equipment.

### WATER AND SANITATION

- Enumerators reported the quality of water as a critical concern, and previous health worker KI reports emphasised water- and vector-borne diseases as a severe issue.
- Eastern Aleppo populations resort to alternative water sources, including wells that are not chlorinated on a regular basis. The deficiency of the public water network is reportedly caused by electricity shortages, which are difficult to mitigate.

## 4 NEIGHBOURHOODS:

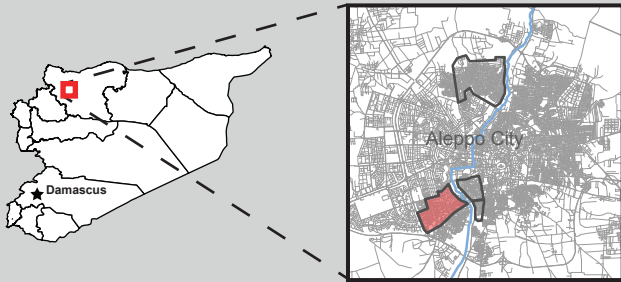
### SYRIA CRISIS NEEDS OVERVIEW IN EASTERN ALEPPO CITY: FOOD, HEALTH, WATER.

- SALAH AL-DIN
- BUSTAN AL-QASER
- FARDOS
- SHEIKH MAQSUD



## Needs Overview: Food, Health, Water

### Salah al Din | Aleppo City | Aleppo Governorate



Current Area Population: **65,000**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): **10,000**

Number of People Who Have Fled Since Conflict: **235,000**



### FOOD

#### Overall Food Situation:

Severity Level: **4 - Severe, life threatening situation**

#### Can Markets Fulfill Households Need?

Partly

#### Can Markets Restock Within 7 Days?

Yes

#### Top 3 Food Availability Issues

1. Not enough cooking fuel
2. Loss of agricultural assets
3. Not enough local production

#### % Bakeries Not Functioning

No Data Available

#### Top 3 Food Access Issues

1. Lack of resources to buy food
2. Some foods are too expensive
3. Lack of resources to purchase cooking fuel

#### Reasons Why Bakeries are Not Functioning

1. Lack of wheat
2. Lack of fuel/electricity
3. Destruction



### HEALTH

#### Overall Health Situation:

Severity Level: **5 - Critical, life threatening situation**

#### Top 3 Health Concerns

1. Conflict related injuries
2. Leishmaniasis
3. Severe diseases affecting children < 5

#### Health Service Coverage

Reproductive Health	0%
Chronic disease care	5%
Nutrition surveillance	10%
Medical consultations	50%
Ambulance services	50%
Emergency care	70%
Medicine distribution	70%
Vaccination	80%

#### % Health Centers Damaged

100%

#### Top 3 Reasons Impacting Health Center Functionality

1. Lack of medical staff
2. Lack of funding
3. Lack of medical equipment



### WATER

#### Overall Water Situation:

Severity Level: **3 - Situation of major concern, not life threatening**

#### Water Concerns

1. Access
2. Quality
3. Availability

#### Top 3 Reported Drinking Water Issues

1. Use of unsafe water sources
2. Water unsafe for drinking
3. Water does not taste good

#### Top 3 Reported Water Availability/Access Issues

1. Water network is deficient
2. Lack of water tanks
3. Lack of electricity to operate the system

## Needs Overview: Food, Health, Water Bustan al Qaser | Aleppo City | Aleppo Governorate



Current Area Population: **30,000**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): **1,200**

Number of People Who Have Fled Since Conflict: **150,000**



### FOOD

#### Overall Food Situation:

Severity level: **4 - Severe, life threatening situation**

#### Can Markets Fulfill Households Need?

Mostly

#### Can Markets Restock Within 7 Days?

Yes

#### Top 3 Food Availability Issues

1. Lack of food diversity
2. Not enough infant formula
3. Loss of agricultural cultivated land

#### % Bakeries Not Functioning

**75%**

#### Top 3 Food Access Issues

1. Lack of resources to purchase food
2. Some foods are too expensive
3. Security constraints to access markets

#### Reasons Why Bakeries are Not Functioning

1. Lack of fuel/electricity
2. Destruction
3. Lack of wheat



### HEALTH

#### Overall Health Situation:

Severity level: **5 - Critical, life threatening situation**

#### Top 3 Health Concerns

1. Conflict related injuries
2. Severe diseases affecting children < 5
3. Skin diseases / Insect bites

#### Health Service Coverage

Nutrition surveillance	0%
Medicine distribution	30%
Chronic disease care	50%
Ambulance services	50%
Emergency care	50%
Reproductive Health	60%
Medical consultations	60%
Vaccination	70%

#### % Health Centers Damaged

**100%**

#### Top 3 Reasons Impacting Health Center Functionality

1. Lack of medical staff
2. Lack of funding
3. Lack of medical equipment



### WATER

#### Overall Water Situation:

Severity level: **3 - Situation of major concern, not life threatening**

#### Water Concerns

1. Availability
2. Quality
3. Access

#### Top 3 Reported Drinking Water Issues

1. Use of unsafe water sources
2. Reduction of water consumption (day/person)
3. Insufficient storage capacity

#### Top 3 Reported Water Availability/Access Issues

1. Lack of electricity to operate the system
2. Lack of water tanks
3. Lack of fuel for generators

## Needs Overview: Food, Health, Water Fardos | Aleppo City | Aleppo Governorate



Current Area Population: **4,200**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): **600**

Number of People Who Have Fled Since Conflict: **16,800**



### FOOD

**Overall Food Situation:**  
**4. Severe, life threatening situation**

**Can Markets Fulfill Households Need?**

**Mostly**

**Can Markets Restock Within 7 Days?**

**Yes**

### Top 3 Food Availability Issues Top 3 Food Access Issues

1. Not enough infant formula
2. Not enough cooking fuel
3. No utensils

1. Lack of resources to buy food
2. Lack of resources to grow food
3. Some foods are too expensive

### Reasons Why Bakeries are Not Functioning

1. Lack of wheat
2. Lack of fuel/electricity
3. Destruction

### % Bakeries Not Functioning

**No bakeries pre-conflict**



### HEALTH

**Overall Health Situation:**  
**5. Critical, life threatening situation**

### Top 3 Health Concerns

1. Leishmaniasis
2. Communicable diseases
3. Conflict related injuries

### Health Service Coverage

Medicine distribution	0%
Chronic disease care	0%
Nutrition surveillance	0%
Vaccination	20%
Reproductive Health	30%
Ambulance services	40%
Emergency care	50%
Medical consultations	50%

### % Health Centers Damaged

**No hospitals pre-conflict**

### Top 3 Reasons Impacting Health Center Functionality

1. Lack of medical staff
2. Lack of funding
3. Lack of medical equipment



### WATER

**Overall Water Situation:**  
**3. Situation of major concern, not life threatening**

### Water Concerns

1. Availability
2. Quality
3. Access

### Top 3 Reported Drinking Water Issues

1. Insufficient storage capacity
2. Water does not look good
3. Use of unsafe water sources

### Top 3 Reported Water Availability/Access Issues

1. Lack of electricity to operate the system
2. Lack of water tanks
3. Lack of fuel for generators

## Needs Overview: Food, Health, Water

### Sheikh Maqsoud | Aleppo City | Aleppo Governorate



Current Area Population: **20,000**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): **1,700**

Number of People Who Have Fled Since Conflict: **45,000**



### FOOD

#### Overall Food Situation:

Severity Level 4 - Severe, life threatening situation

#### Can Markets Fulfill Households Need?

Partly

#### Can Markets Restock Within 7 Days?

Yes

#### Top 3 Food Availability Issues

1. Not enough cooking fuel
2. Not enough infant formula
3. Not enough local production

#### % Bakeries Not Functioning

88%

#### Top 3 Food Access Issues

1. Some foods are too expensive
2. Lack of resources to purchase cooking fuel
3. Lack of resources to grow food

#### Reasons Why Bakeries are Not Functioning

1. Lack of fuel/electricity
2. Lack of staff
3. Shelling threat



### HEALTH

#### Overall Health Situation:

Severity Level: 5 - Critical, life threatening situation

#### Top 3 Health Concerns

1. Conflict related injuries
2. Skin diseases / Insect bites
3. Leishmaniasis

#### Health Service Coverage

Chronic disease care	1%
Ambulance services	8%
Medicine distribution	9%
Reproductive Health	12%
Nutrition surveillance	12%
Emergency care	15%
Medical consultations	25%
Vaccination	90%

#### % Health Centers Damaged

50%

#### Top 3 Reasons Impacting Health Center Functionality

1. Lack of medical staff
2. Lack of funding
3. Lack of medicine



### WATER

#### Overall Water Situation:

Severity Level: 3 - Situation of major concern, not life threatening

#### Water Concerns

1. Availability
2. Access
3. Quality

#### Top 3 Reported Drinking Water Issues

1. Insufficient storage capacity
2. Use of unsafe water sources
3. Water does not look good

#### Top 3 Reported Drinking Water Availability Issues

1. Lack of electricity to operate the system
2. Lack of fuel for generators
3. Lack of water tanks