

# ALEPPO CITY UNDER SIEGE

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## ALEPPO CITY UNDER SIEGE

Northern Aleppo Countryside is considered one of the main revolution's strongholds and the biggest reservoir of population. The liberation of this area was strategically important in supporting the Syrian Revolution, as it is the only crossing to Turkish lands. Humanitarian aid is passed to out of regime control areas and injured people are transferred to Turkish hospitals through this crossing.

After the failure of Russian plans in supporting the regime to move forward the Southern Aleppo Countryside and opening the highway Damascus-Aleppo, the Russian Air Force (RuAF) started shelling the northern countryside of Aleppo in order to prepare the regime to siege Aleppo City. About 161 Russian air raids were launched during last week of January 2016 on NSAG controlled areas in Northern Aleppo Countryside targeting civil and military locations.

On Tuesday February 2, 2016, the Syrian Regime and his allies supported with Russian Air Force (RuAF) have launched a major military offensive. In few hours, the Regime controlled two villages Dwer Zeitun and Tal Jbine, and during the next night, he controlled Hardatnin village.

On Wednesday February 4, 2016, Mayer and Maarset Elkhan villages were declared under the control of Regime forces, and the road towards Nabul sub-district and Zahraa town became opened, on the contrary the road to Aleppo city was cutout, as well as the passage between Northern and Southern Countryside of Aleppo was closed.

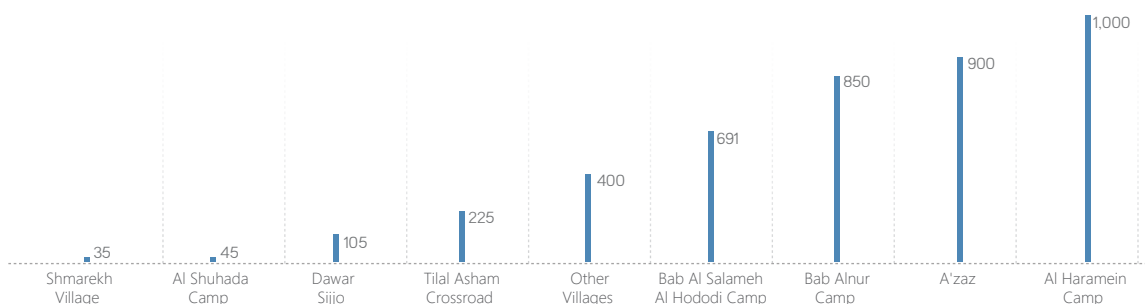
### A'zaz Sub-District

The northern countryside of Aleppo governorate has witnessed a large influx of IDPs towards the border city of A'zaz, where most of the villages became almost empty except A'zaz city. Around 55,000 IDPs reached A'zaz including 10,000 IDPs from the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) controlled areas. Displaced people gather everyday near borderline attempting to cross Turkish territory. It is unlikely that the Turkish government will open the borders as IDP numbers may exceed 300,000 within days in case of opening the cross borders because of the severe conditions in ISIL controlled areas.

A land area of 47 hectares in Shmarekh village in Northern Aleppo countryside was allocated to establish a new camp for sheltering IDPs of Northern Aleppo countryside. Some IDPs cross the Turkish border through Afrin sub district in agreement with the controlling Kurdish factions.

A total of 30,000 IDPs are counted in A'zaz city in the places where they were staying. It was hard to count all IDPs because many of them stay at host families temporarily aiming to cross Turkish territory.

Figure: Distribution of Displaced Families in Northern Aleppo Countryside



Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi camp located in A'zaz district has received 200 displaced families in the beginning of military offensive, who have settled down at host families in the camp. Another 466 displaced families were settled down in a land that was allocated for trucks and there are about 25 families outside the camp.

An estimated 90 households are distributed in collective shelters or at host families in A'zaz district.

Around 400 households are spread in some villages like Kafr Kalbein, Kaljibrin, Kafr Khasher and Ain Dakna.



**2,266**

displaced households  
are staying without tents



**4,251**

displaced households  
were counted

## Aleppo City

Aleppo City was the first industrial city in Syria. According to Regime's statistics, its population has reached to 2,565,794 at the end of 2011. The actual population was bigger than the recorded numbers at the government, whereas big number of its residents are registered in other governorates but live and work in Aleppo. Therefore, the actual number of Aleppo population is about 4,500,000 people before the beginning of the conflict.

The Opposition Armed Groups had entered Aleppo City in 2012, so the Regime had started bombing the city with all kinds of weapons, explosive barrels and aerial bombardment.

Around 70,000 families (that is equivalent to 400,000 people) are living now in the city of Aleppo in extremely bad humanitarian situation and endure the daily bombing with explosive barrels.

The following figure shows the control forces of Aleppo City to date:

**%53**

Opposition  
Forces Control

**%3**

Kurdish Forces  
Control

**%3**

Contested  
Areas

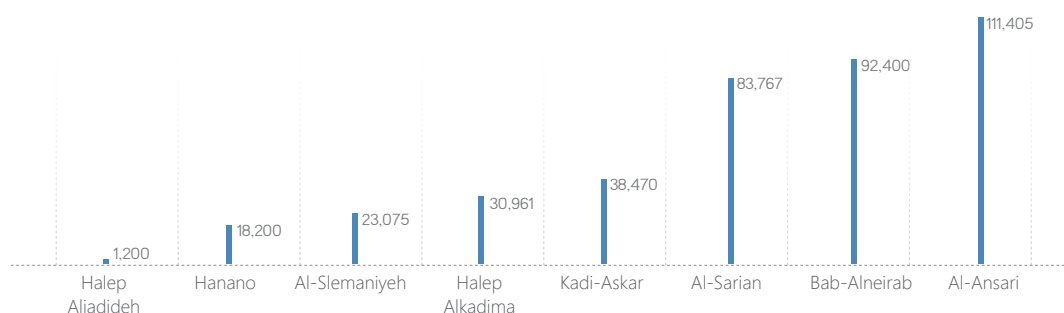
**%41**

Syrian Regime  
Forcers Control



Aleppo city is divided to sectors, where each sector contains several neighborhoods. The figure below shows the population demography in Aleppo city by sectors.

Figure: Population in Liberated Areas by Sector



After the Regime advanced and controlled the villages in the Northern Aleppo countryside, the main supply route between Aleppo city and Turkish lands (Bab-alsalameh cross border) was cutoff. Whereas the road between Aleppo city and western countryside towards Idlib governorate is still open, but any slight military update may result in its closing. The cutoff of this road threatens a total siege on Aleppo city like the applied siege on Madamiyet Elsham in Rural Damascus taking into consideration that the population in Aleppo city is ten folds the population in Madamiyet Elsham.

There is an urgency to apply a contingency plan for the possible Aleppo blockade to avoid a humanitarian disaster and support the civilians through this crisis. The objective of contingency plan is to increase food supply to the city, store the food items for at least three months. Therefore, in case of besieging the city the preserved food will be distributed to civilians, and apply the rule of first in first out (FIFO) to ensure food validity.

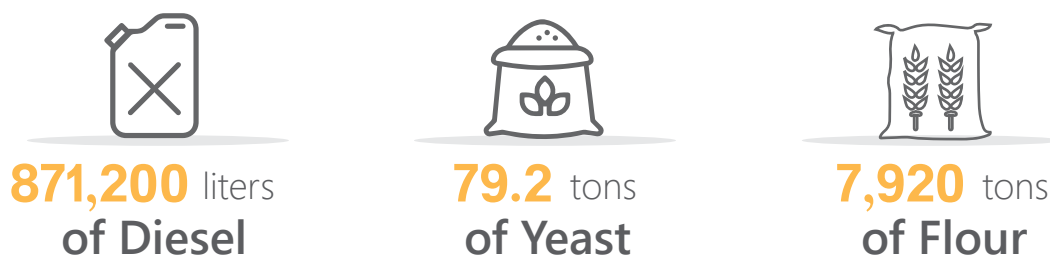
### 1-Food Security

The main food requirements during crises are bread and its main ingredients, baby formula and food baskets.

#### Bread:

The minimum bread requirement per capita is 2 loaves which is equivalent to 0.22 kg of flour. Each ton of flour needs 10 kg of yeast, which means that the daily flour need is 88 tons and 880 kg of yeast. The continuous power outages of the city create a need for fuel to run the bakeries' generators, where each ton of bread needs 110 liters of diesel.

Figure: Bread Production Requirements for Aleppo City

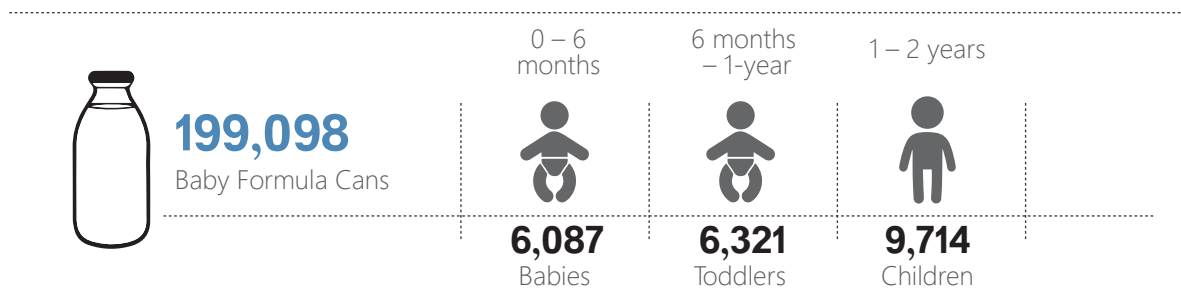


In case there will be a need to store flour for more than a period of three months, it should be noted that flour loses its validity after certain period of time so flour should be replaced with whole wheat. In addition, there is only one functioning mill in Aleppo, so there is a need for mobile mills and fuel for them to operate.

## Baby Formula

Baby formula is available in Aleppo city with very small quantities, and with the possible siege the need for baby formula will increase due to malnutrition that may affect babies and their mothers therefore it is necessary to store appropriate amounts of this important item according to the needs.

According to latest statistics number of children between (0 -2) years old in out of regime control areas of Aleppo city is 22,122 children. Therefore, the minimum requirement of baby formula for one-month period is 66,366 cans, and for three-months period is 199,098 cans according to age groups and numbers as represented below.



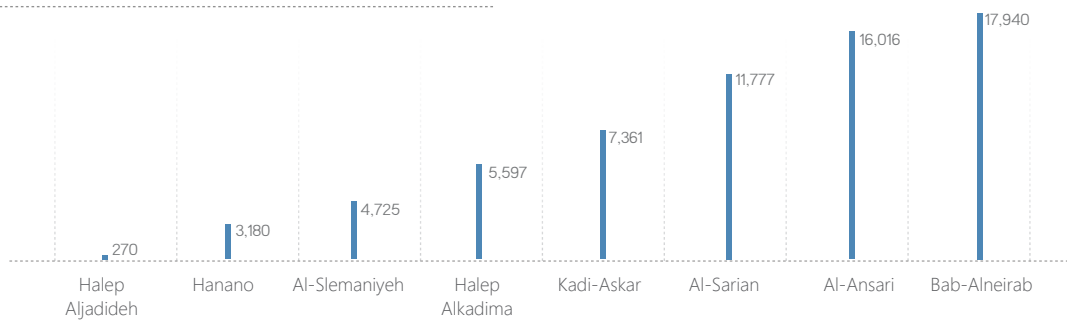
## Food Baskets:

Most population in Aleppo city was depending on humanitarian assistance during the crisis, although Aleppo was the first industrial city in Syria before 2011. The intensified bombardment and terrible humanitarian conditions destroyed the industry even simple handicrafts.

At the time of writing this report, there are 66,866 families in Aleppo city with an average of 5 – 8 family members. According to distribution plans of humanitarian organizations, each family that consists of 8 members should acquire 2 food baskets monthly, therefore the city need of food baskets will reach to 70,000 monthly and 210,000 food baskets for three-months period with a distribution plan by families in sectors.

One regular food basket should contain legumes, basic cooking elements and oils with a study of calories that will compensate lack of food diversity during siege.

Figure: Number of Food Baskets by Sectors

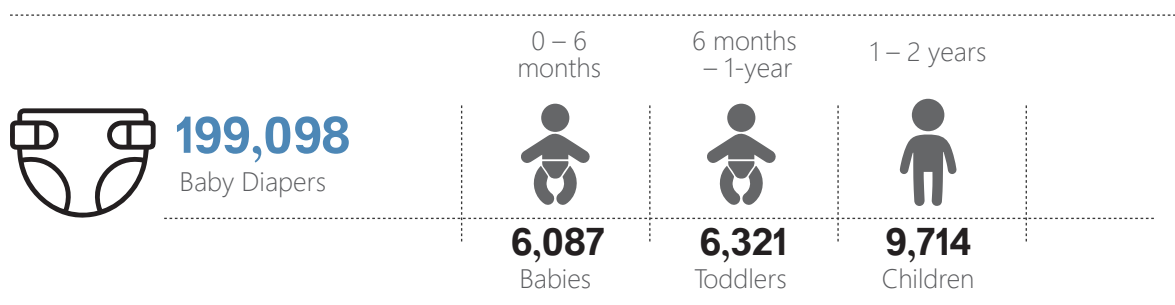


## 2-Non-Food Items

Several diseases were spread in Aleppo during recent events because of garbage accumulation in the city, which is caused by intensified bombing, and massive destruction that may cut the roads off and prevent the movement of garbage trucks.

The liberated areas of Aleppo need around 70,000 hygiene kits monthly, and 210,000 hygiene kits for three months in case of besieging the city.

The city contains 22,122 children below the age of two years, so every child needs three bags of baby diapers each month where each bag contains 40 diapers, therefore the total need of baby diapers for one-month 66,366 bags and 199,098 bags for three months and distributed according to age groups.



## 3-Medical Requirements

Aleppo city contains an integrated medical system that was established due to daily massacres in the city and big number of injured people, this system consists of:

- Central Aleppo blood bank that was established in the beginning of 2014 and supplies the hospitals with blood.
- Oxygen generation station with production capacity of 15 oxygen containers daily.
- Ambulance system that was established in the beginning of 2014, contains 12 ambulances, and serves hospitals and medical centers.
- Medical warehouses, the city contains several warehouses which are distributed across the city neighborhoods to reduce the danger of bombing.
- Several hospitals and medical centers, the functioning hospitals are:
  - Alquds hospital
  - Alzarzour hospital
  - Omar hospital
  - Children hospital
  - Shawki Hilal hospital (Dialysis)
  - Alzahraa hospital
  - Aldakkak hospital
  - Alhakim hospital
  - Dar Alshifaa hospital
  - Alsakhur hospital

The main medical requirements for three-months period are medicine, medical materials and medical consumables (equipment).

### Medical Materials



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An annex at the end of this report contains a detailed list of medicine and medical needs.  
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### Medicine



This medical system will stop functioning completely in case of fuel unavailability where all hospitals depend on generators to continue functioning, as well as ambulances need fuel to transfer the injured.

## 4-Civil Defense

Civil defense sector is one of vital sectors in Aleppo city. Tens of victims and injured people are evacuated from the rubble on a daily basis, with the exposure of machines to bombing and the regime targets with bombs civil defense teams during recovery of dead.

This sector will stop functioning in case of fuel absence. Therefore, it is highly important to store fuel in civil defense warehouses and provide spare parts for machine maintenance.



## 5-Services

Aleppo city lacks the basic living requirements and services like the availability of drinking water, water for other uses and garbage removal mechanism to prevent its accumulation in the streets to stop any epidemic that may spread among the population.

WASH sector requires the provision of big amounts of chlorine for water sterilization for three months in addition to providing fuel to operate sterilization and pumping devices.

Figure: Diesel Requirements

Item	No	Hour Consumption (liter)	Daily Working Hours	Daily Need (liter)	Monthly Need	Need for Months 3
Wells	63	1	12	756	22,680	68,040
Artesian Wells	6	5	12	360	10,800	32,400
Sterilization Stations	6	4	12	288	8,640	25,920
				126,360	42,120	1,404

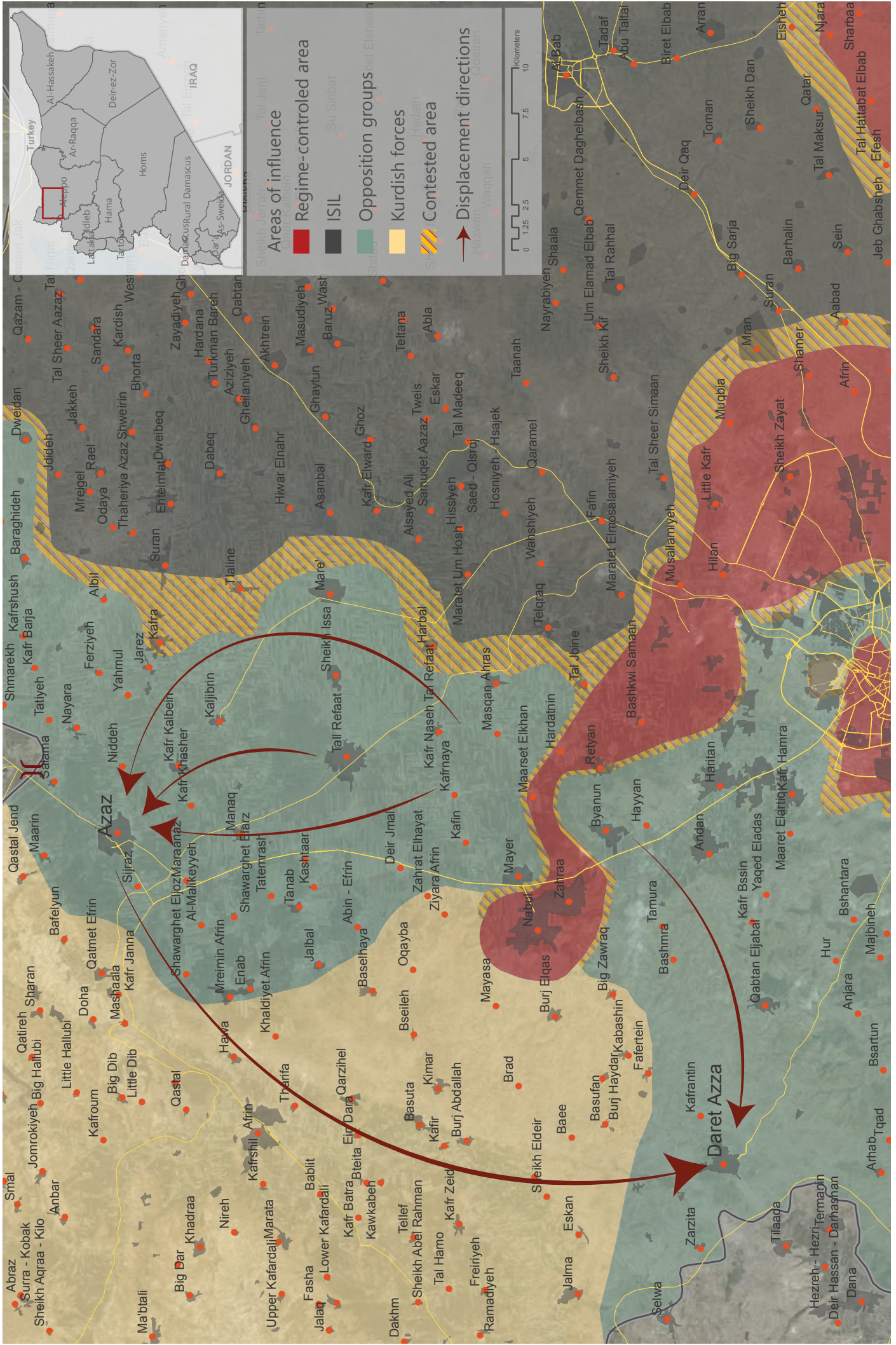
Figure: Chlorine Requirements

Item	No	Daily Individual Consumption (kg)	Daily Need (kg)	Monthly Need (kg)	Need for Months 3
Wells	63	1	63	1,890	5,670
Artesian Wells	6	3	18	540	1,620
Sterilization Stations	6	2	12	360	1,080
			93	2,790	8,370

Monthly need of engine oil is 1,512 kg and 4,536 kg for three months.

WASH sector requires daily garbage removal outside the city using garbage tracks.

# Areas of Influence in Aleppo Northern Countryside - 9 February 2016





Annex: list of medicine and medical needs.

#	Description	Quantity for 1 kit	Quantity for 15 kit for all hospitals in 3 month
1	IV cannula, 16Gx2", w/wing, port, disp, sterile, bx/50.	6	90
2	IV cannula, 18Gx1 3/4", (w/wing, w/o injection port), bx/50, disp, sterile, colour code: green.	6	90
3	IV cannula, 20Gx1 1/4", (w/wing, w/o injection port), disp, bx/50, sterile, colour code: pink.	6	90
4	Spinal needle, 20Gx3 1/2", sterile, disp, bx/25.	2	30
5	Spinal needle, 24Gx3 1/2", sterile, disp, bx/25.	2	30
7	Elastic bandage 12cmx1,5m, Lastotel, white, bx/20 rolls.	15	225
8	Elastic bandage 8cmx1,5m, Lastotel, white, bx/20 rolls.	15	225
9	Gauze bandage, 10cmx5m, 100% cotton, 19x15, 13-threads, bx/12, non-sterile.	84	1260
10	Gauze bandage, 10cmx15m, 17-threads, 100% cotton, EPC, bx/100, individually packed.	5	75
11	Gauze bandage, 10cmx20m, 17-threads, 100% cotton, EPC, bx/50, individually packed.	10	150
12	Plaster of Paris, 10cmx2.7m.	167	2505
13	Plaster of Paris, 15cmx2.7m.	167	2505
14	Plaster of Paris, 20cmx2.7m.	167	2505
16	Intubation insert, infant, 4 years to adult.	1	15
17	Face mask, size 2 for children, transparent, original Ambu, w/selfinflating buttoned-on cuff.	1	15
18	Adhesive plaster, 5cmx5m, zinc-oxide on plastic spool.	200	3000
19	Adhesive plaster, 10cmx5m, zinc-oxide on plastic spool.	200	3000
20	Gauze swab, 40x45cm, sterile, 4-ply, 17-threads, 100% cotton, EPC, individually packed.	20	300
21	Gauze swab, 10x20cm, sterile, 8-ply, 13-threads, cass/80 pads, 100% cotton, EPC, individually packed.	50	750
22	Cotton wool, 500g, BP, 100% cotton, interleaved roll.	100	1500
23	Operation glove, latex, size 8, sterile, bx/50 pairs.	10	150
24	Operation glove, latex, size 7.5, sterile, bx/50 pairs.	10	150
25	Tubular tourniquet, natural rubber, 2cm width, 70cm length, bx/25.	2	30
26	Tubular vest, for under plaster, arm & childrens leg size 15mx6cm, elastic viscose-cotton.	2	30
27	Tubular bandage, for under plaster, for leg/foot/shoulder, 8cmx15m, elastic viscose-cotton.	2	30
28	Tubular bandage, for leg/head/shoulder, 10cmx15m, for under plaster or fixation. Elastic viscoscotton.	2	30
30	Mattress, air, anti-decubitus, perforated, w/electr pump, 220V/50Hz.	1	15
32	Elastic net, leg baby size, nr. 4, 25 meter.	4	60
33	Elastic net, hand/arm size, nr. 2, 25 meter.	4	60
34	Elastic net, leg/foot size, nr. 3, 25 meter.	4	60
35	Elastic net, thorach size, nr. 5, 25 meter.	2	30
36	Aneroid sphygmomanometer, 300mm Hg, 54cm velcro cuff.	2	30

#	Description	Quantity for 1 kit	Quantity for 15 kit for all hospitals in 3 month
37	Cuff for sphygmomanometer, 4.5x26cm, child, w/inflation system.	2	30
38	Syringe, hypodermic, 10ml, w/needle 22Gx1 1/4", 2 part, disp, bx/100.	15	225
39	Syringe, hypodermic, 2ml, w/needle 21Gx1 1/2", 2 part, disp, bx/100.	15	225
40	Syringe, hypodermic, 5ml, w/needle 21Gx1 1/2", 2 part, disp, bx/100.	15	225
41	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH8, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
42	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH12, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
43	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH16, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
44	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH18, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
48	Stethoscope Binaural. 2	2	30
49	Clinical thermometer, oral/rectal, prism 35-42 C and 95-108 F, in plastic case.	20	300
50	Vicryl suture, size 4/0, 75cm, with 20mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540
51	Vicryl suture, size 3/0, 75cm, with 25mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540
52	Vicryl suture, size 2/0, 75cm, with 35mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	72	1080
53	Vicryl suture, size 0, 75cm, with 35mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	72	1080
54	Vicryl suture, size 1, 75cm, with 45mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540
55	Suture proline, size 2/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. Round Needle, bx/12	18	270
56	Suture proline, size 2/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. circle cut Needle, bx/12	18	270
57	Suture proline, size 3/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.round Needle, bx/12	18	270
58	Suture proline, size 3/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.circle cut Needle, bx/12	18	270
59	Suture proline, size 6/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.Duble Needle, bx/12 ( Eticon)	2	30
60	Suture proline, size 0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. round Needle, bx/12	6	90
61	Suture proline, size 1, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. round Needle, bx/12	6	90
62	Thora-Cath, Silastic Chest Drainage Catheter 28 French, bx/10	1	15
63	water seal drainage	10	150
64	Basic surgery set. (As per attached item list)	1	15
65	Disposable sterile surgeon gown	600	9000
66	latex examination gloves,powder free,size medium/large, bx/100 pcs	20	300
67	external fixation device.	30	450
68	Endotracheal tube. No 3, disposable,bx/10 pcs	2	30
69	Endotracheal tube, No 4, disposable,bx/10 pcs	3	45
70	Endotracheal tube cuffed, No 8, disposable,bx/10 pcs	7	105

#	Description:	Quantity for 1 kit	Pack size:	Quantity for 15 kit - for all hospitals in 3 month
1	Acetylsalicylic acid 500mg .	1000	tab	15000
2	Hydrogen peroxide solution 30% w/w imco 5.	10	1 L	150
3	Metronidazole 500mg/50ml.	600	vls	9000
4	Water for injection 5ml .	1000	amp	15000
5	Bupivacaine 0.5% 20ml .	10	vls	150
6	Ketamine 50mg/ml, 10ml .	50	vls	750
7	Diazepam 5mg/ml, 2ml amp .	200	amp	3000
8	Digoxin 0.25mg/ml, 2ml amp .	100	amp	1500
9	Dopamine inj. 40 mg amp in 5ml	100	amp	1500
10	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500 ml bag + infusion set	700	btl	10500
11	Furosemide 10mg/ml, 2ml	2100	amp	31500
12	Dextrose 5% in water 500ml.	700	btl	10500
13	Hydrocortisone 100mg (as sodium succinate)	2100	vls	31500
14	Pvp iodine 10% solution	50	ML.	750
15	Lidocaine hcl 2% 50ml	100	vls	1500
16	Mannitol 20% solution 500ml	100	bags	1500
17	Cefazoline 1gr dry powder for inj.	300	vls	4500
18	Gentamicin 40mg/ml, 2ml	2000	amp	30000
19	Gentamicin 0.3% eye-drops 5ml	50	btl	750
20	Pentazocine 30mg/ml, 1ml (pt	300	amp	4500
21	Salbutamol inhalation oral 0,1mg/dos 200doses .	20	pce	300
22	Calcium gluconate 100mg/ ml,10ml (2.23mmol/10ml)	200	amps	3000
23	Potassium chloride 100mg/ml, 10ml	200	amps	3000
24	Silver sulphadiazine 1% cream .	8	400 GR	120
25	Dexamethasone 4 mg/ml, 1 ml	50	amps	750
26	Naloxone 0.4 mg/ml, 1 ml	10	amps	150
27	Adrenaline 1 mg/ml, 1 ml	100	amps	1500
28	Atropine sulphate 1 ml/ml, 1 ml	200	amps	3000
29	Ephedrine 50 mg/ml, 5 ml	100	amps	1500
30	Oxytocin 10 IU/ml, 1 ml	10	amps	150
31	Morphine	40	amps	600
32	Fentanyl Citrate 0.05 mg/ml, 2 ml	40	amps	600
33	Neostigmine 0.5 mg/ml, 1 ml	20	vials	300
35	Thiopentone 500 mg	20	vials	300
36	Sodium bicarbonate 0.4%, 10 ml	10	amps	150
37	Suxamethonium chloride 50 mg/ml, 10	10	vials	150
38	Lignocaine 5% spinal heavy (in 7.5% destrose), 2 ml	50	amps	750
39	Cistracurium besylate 2mg/1ml,5ml,	50	amps	750
40	Modified gelatine 4%, 500 ml	10	bottles	150
41	Ringer's Lactate 500 ml	20	bags	300
48	Stethoscope Binaural. 2	2	30	-
49	Clinical thermometer, oral/rectal, prism 35-42 C and 95-108 F, in plastic case.	20	300	-

#	Description:	Quantity for 1 kit	Pack size:	Quantity for 15 kit - for all hospitals in 3 month
50	Vicryl suture, size 4/0, 75cm, with 20mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540	-
51	Vicryl suture, size 3/0, 75cm, with 25mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540	-
52	Vicryl suture, size 2/0, 75cm, with 35mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	72	1080	-
53	Vicryl suture, size 0, 75cm, with 35mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	72	1080	-
54	Vicryl suture, size 1, 75cm, with 45mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540	-
55	Suture proline, size 2/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. Round Needle, bx/12	18	270	-
56	Suture proline, size 2/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. circle cut Needle, bx/12	18	270	-
57	Suture proline, size 3/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.round Needle, bx/12	18	270	-
58	Suture proline, size 3/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.circle cut Needle, bx/12	18	270	-
59	Suture proline, size 6/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.Duble Needle, bx/12 ( Eticon)	2	30	-
60	Suture proline, size 0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. round Needle, bx/12	6	90	-
61	Suture proline, size 1, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. round Needle, bx/12	6	90	-
62	Thora-Cath, Silastic Chest Drainage Catheter 28 French, bx/10	1	15	-
63	water seal drainage	10	150	-
64	Basic surgery set. (As per attached item list)	1	15	-
65	Disposable sterile surgeon gown	600	9000	-
66	latex examination gloves,powder free,size medium/large, bx/100 pcs	20	300	-
67	external fixation device.	30	450	-
68	Endotracheal tube. No 3, disposable,bx/10 pcs	2	30	-
69	Endotracheal tube, No 4, disposable,bx/10 pcs	3	45	-
70	Endotracheal tube cuffed, No 8, disposable,bx/10 pcs	7	105	-

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