

# ALEPPO CITY

## Rapid Needs Assessment

December 14, 2024

Thematic report



A report by the Information Management Unit (IMU)  
at Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU)



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December 14, 2024

Issued by the Information Management Unit (IMU)  
at the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU)

Funded by the CDCS-MEAE

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participation de

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**MINISTÈRE  
DE L'EUROPE  
ET DES AFFAIRES  
ÉTRANGÈRES**

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

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## 1. Executive Summary

After 13 years of relentless conflict in Syria, Aleppo City faces unprecedented humanitarian challenges exacerbated by the deterioration of infrastructure, livelihoods, and essential services. Following the regime's fall in the city on December 1, 2024, by the opposition's "Deterrance of Aggression" operation launched on November 27, the city now requires urgent multisectoral interventions. This Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), conducted across Aleppo City neighborhoods, included 390 interviews with diverse key informants (KIs) to identify critical needs and priorities:

- **Education:** Most of children are affected by school closures. Barriers include safety concerns (31%) and psychological distress (17%). Immediate needs are heating (28%) and textbooks (24%).
- **Food Security:** 65% report severe food shortages; 83% require emergency food aid. Staple foods (23%) and cooking fuel (22%) are top priorities.
- **WASH:** Piped water networks (46%) and water trucking (22%) are primary sources, but 34% face insufficient water and 21% report poor quality.
- **Protection:** Top concerns include property rights (36%) and child labor (25%). Domestic violence (24%) and lack of access to services (17%) are key issues for women and girls.
- **Livelihoods:** Infrastructure is severely damaged, with 80% of electricity and telecommunication systems partially affected. Government (52%) and private sector livelihoods (43%) are heavily disrupted.
- **Health:** Nearly 47% of the population lacks access to healthcare; critical needs include medicine (23%) and first aid (28%).
- **Shelter and NFIs:** 33% of shelters are damaged. Fuel (28%) and winter clothing kits (24%) are urgently needed.

Top priorities after regime fall include electricity (17%), security (15%), water (14%), food (13%), and fuel supply (11%)

## 2. Methodology

The RNA utilized Key Informant Interviews (KIs) to collect data across Aleppo city's neighborhoods. A team of 30 enumerators conducted 390 KIs from December 10 to 12, 2024, with 97% being face-to-face, engaging directly with respondents. KIs included Mukhtars (22%), Civil Society Groups (17%), Community Leaders (13%), School Headmasters (9%), and Health Staff (7%), among others. This approach



provided a comprehensive understanding of the needs and challenges faced by the city's estimated over 1.5 million residents. Enumerators' observations further enriched the qualitative data, enhancing the overall analysis.

## 4. Sectoral Analysis

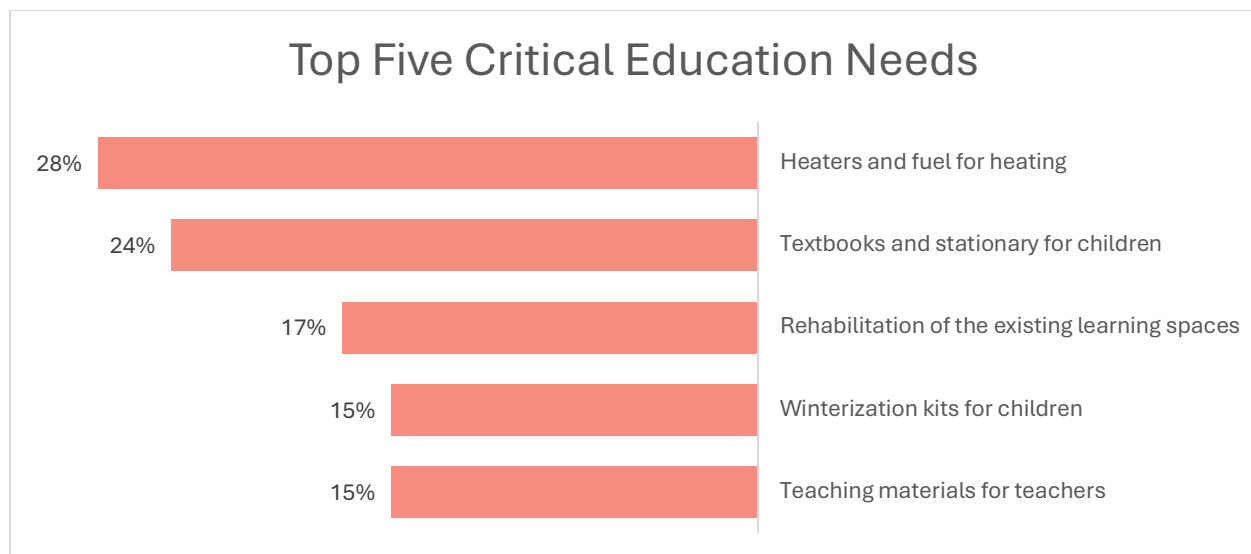
### 4.1. Education

Most children cannot attend school due to closures. 80% reported negative impacts on education services.

The RNA identifies safety concerns (31%) and psychological distress (17%) as top education barriers, followed by child labor (14%) and teacher shortages (13%).

#### Education Needs:

Top education needs are heating (28%), textbooks (24%), and learning space rehabilitation (17%), followed by winter kits and teaching materials (15% each).



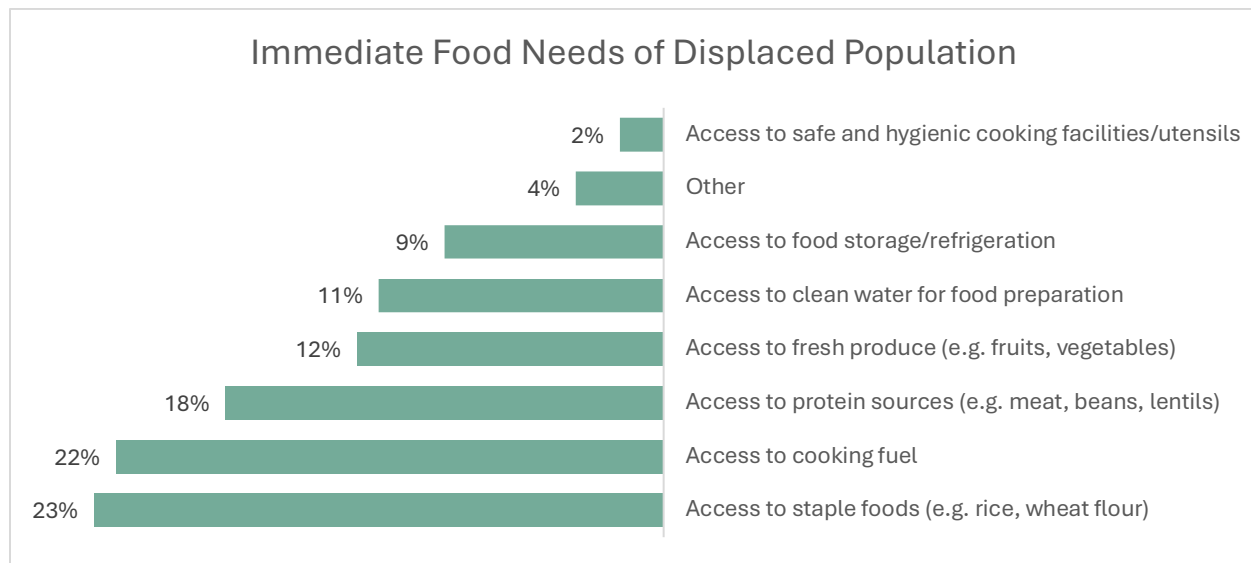
## 4.2. Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

83% indicate a need for emergency food distributions, cash transfers (42%) are the most preferred form of food assistance, followed by food vouchers (35%).

65% report severe food shortages, while 84% confirm no ongoing food assistance programs.

### Immediate Food Needs:

Immediate food needs include staple foods (23%), cooking fuel (22%), and protein sources (18%) as top priorities for displaced populations.



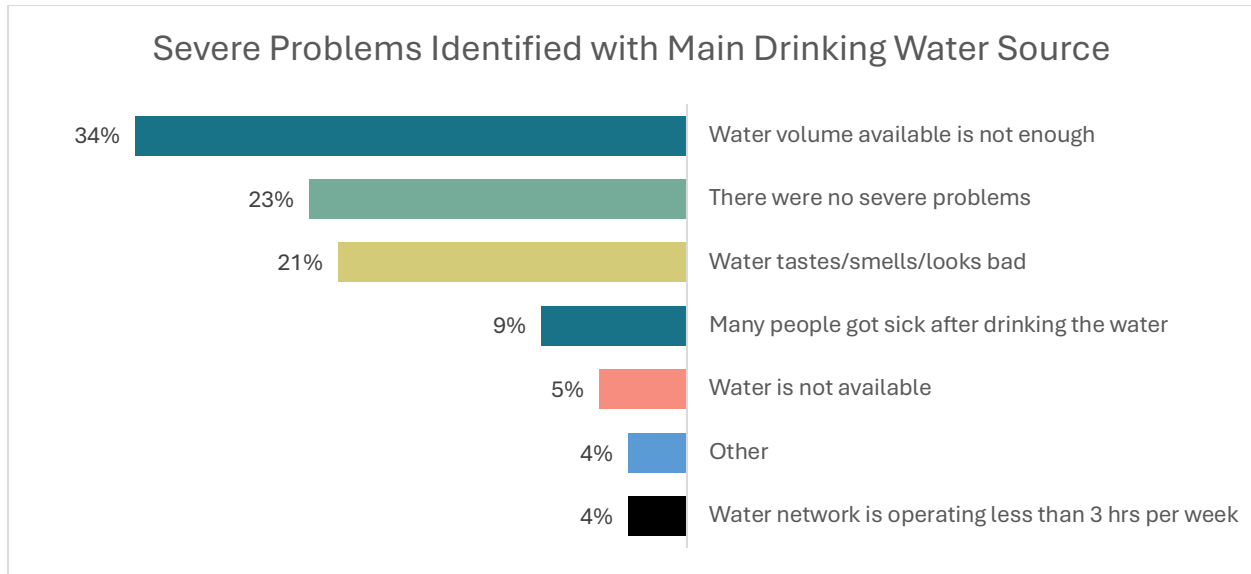
## 4.4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

### Main Water Sources:

Piped water networks (46%) and water trucking (22%) are the main water sources accessed by the population. Regarding the daily consumption, 60% consume 15-50 liters/day, while 30% exceed 50 liters/day.

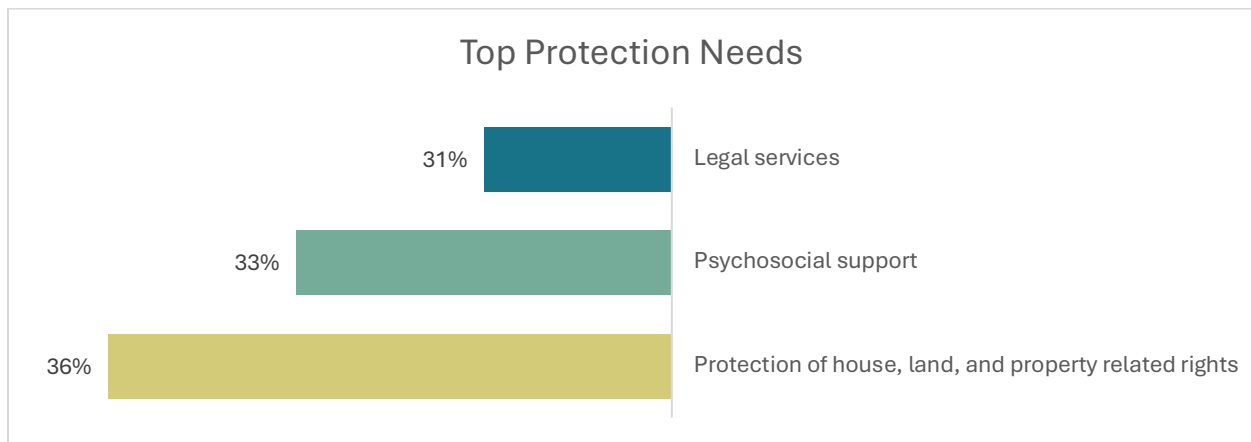
### Problems with Drinking Water Source:

Insufficient water volume (34%) and poor taste/smell (21%) are the main issues with drinking water.



## 4.7. Protection

**Top protection needs** include property rights protection (36%), psychosocial support (33%), and legal services (31%).



### Safety and Security Concerns:

93% report no presence of unexploded ordnance (**UXO**), while 90% confirm no related incidents related are reported.

Child labor (25%), psychological distress (24%), and separation (21%) are the top reported **child protection** risks.

While violence in the home (24%) and lack of access to services (17%) are key concerns for **women and girls**.

Fear of being identified (32%), lack of confidential treatment (24%), and lack of trained staff (14%) are key barriers to accessing **GBV services**.

#### 4.8. Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL)

Electricity networks and telecommunication systems (80% each), and roads and streets (77%) are **partially damaged**, while water supply networks, drains, and bridges reported less partial damage.

##### Impact on Livelihood Opportunities and Assets:

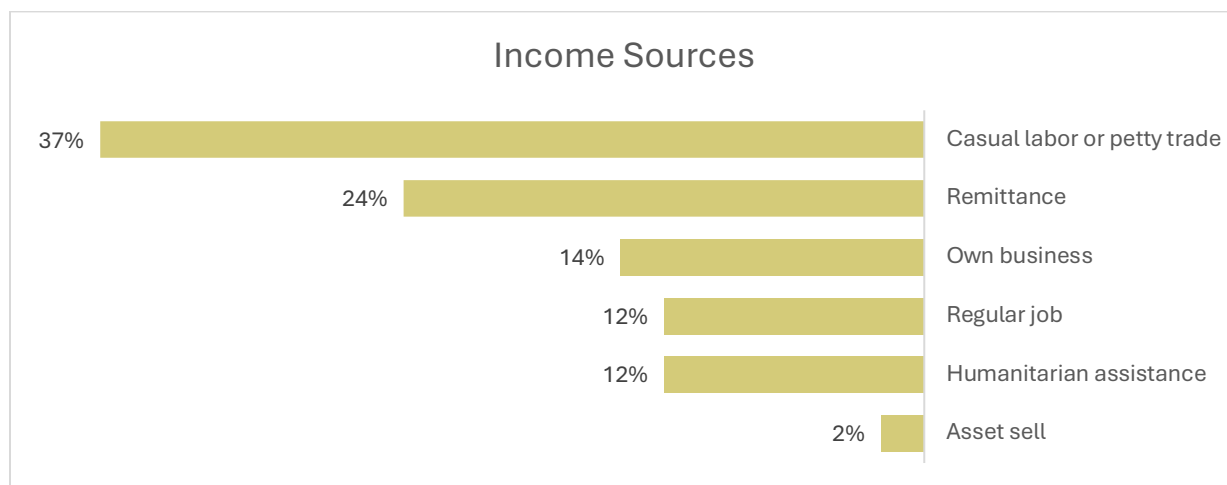
Government institutions (52%), and private institutions (43%), skilled wage employment (37%), and manufacturing (38%) are significantly impacted, followed by trading (33%) and home-based enterprises (22%).

##### Markets

57% report partial market accessibility, 30% have full access, and 13% face no access. Marketplace attendance predominantly changed, with 54% reporting an increase. 60% of households prefer cash assistance in **USD**, while 40% prefer **SYP**.

##### Income Sources

Casual labor (37%) and remittances (24%) are the **primary income** sources, followed by own businesses (14%) and humanitarian assistance (12%).





## 4.9. Health

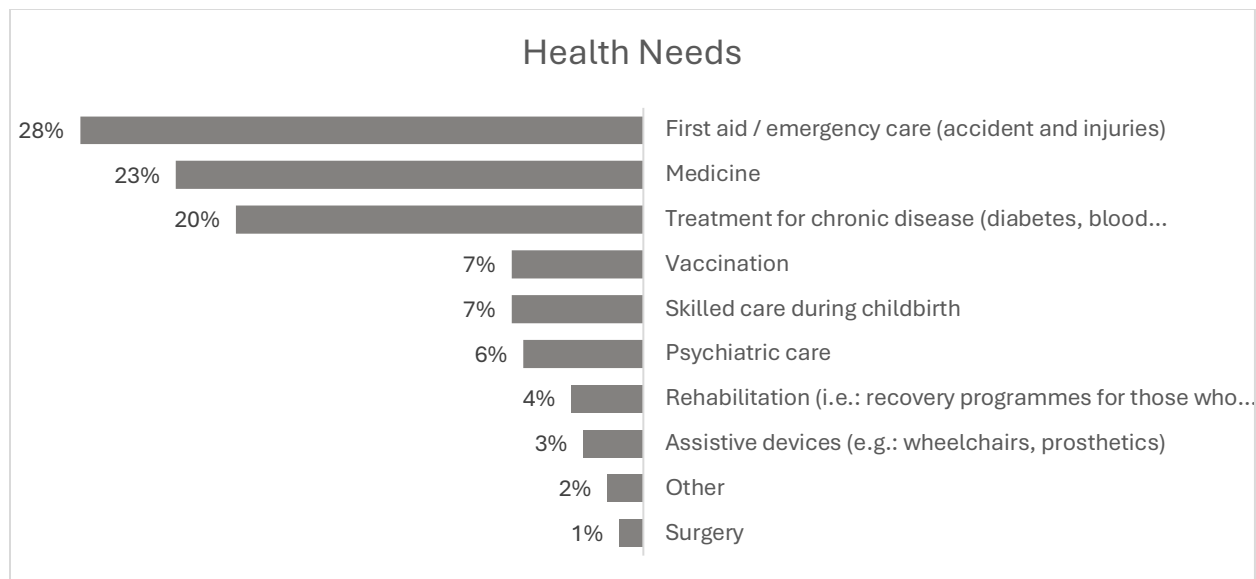
### Availability and Modality of Health Services:

47% report unavailable health services in the city. With primary care outpatient services (21%), secondary care departments (19%), minor trauma management (19%), and basic laboratory (18%) are the most provided health services.

Lack of medicines (23%), facilities (17%), affordability (13%), and medical personnel (12%) are key **barriers to healthcare access**.

### Health Needs:

Top health needs include first aid (28%), medicine (23%), chronic disease treatment (20%), vaccination (7%), and skilled childbirth care (7%).



### Nutrition

52 nutrition health facilities and RRTs are functional, while 19 are non-functional due to the crisis. 44% of which report no shortage of nutrition supplies, while 33% indicate a shortage.

Newborns face lack of support for non-breastfed infants (41%) and distribution of infant formula (39%), while toddlers suffer from insufficient meal variety (47%) and poor food quality (33%).

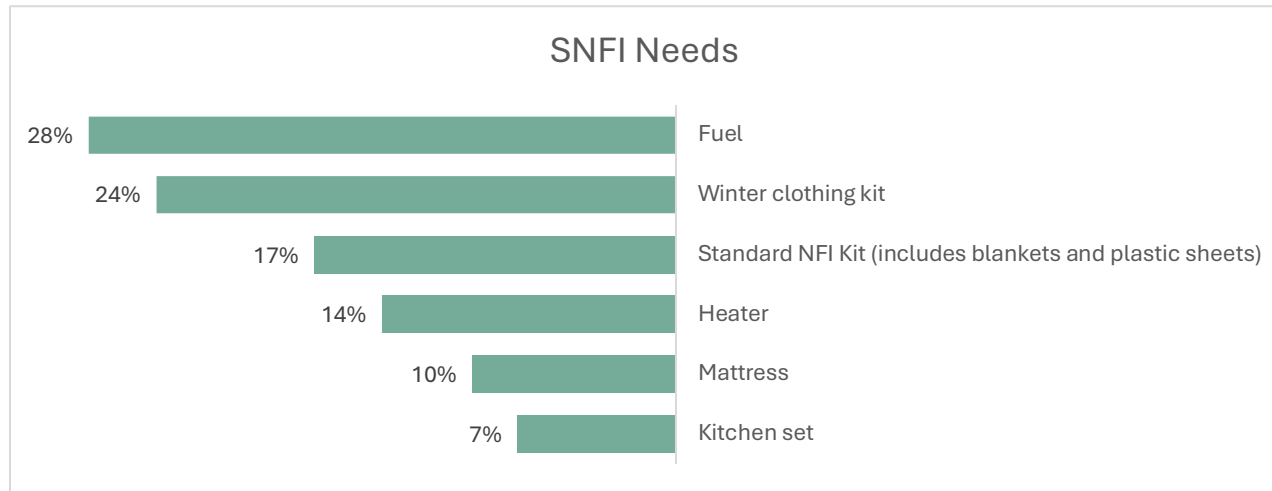
46% report no services available for children under 5 and pregnant/lactating women.

## 4.10. Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI)

The **damage** across shelters is **33%**, combining completely or partially damaged shelters.

### Shelter and NFI Needs:

Fuel (28%) and winter clothing kits (24%) are the top shelter and NFI needs, followed by standard NFI kits (17%), heaters (14%), mattresses (10%), and kitchen sets (7%).



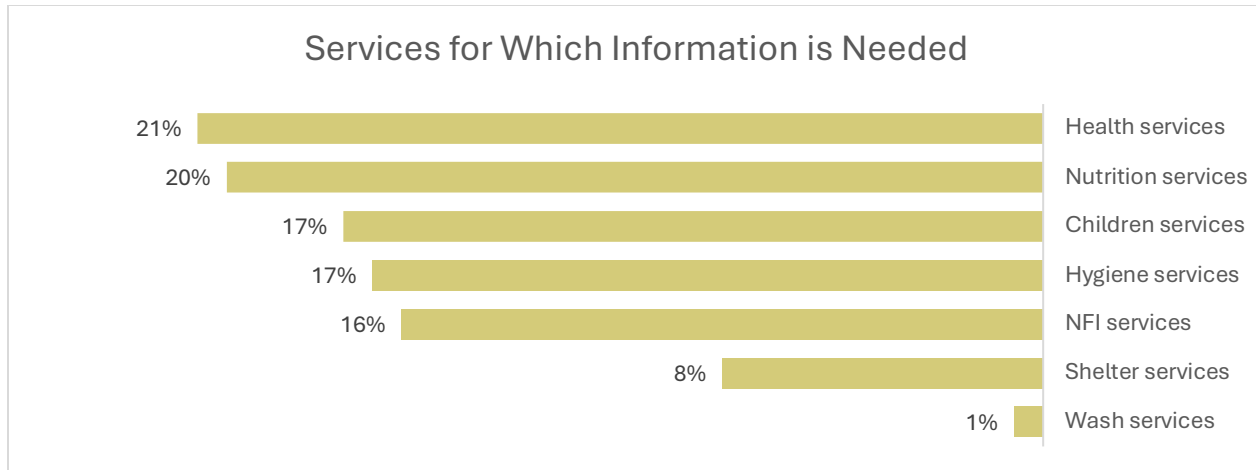
A significant lack of NFIs items in local markets is reported. With fuel (19%) and winter clothes (17%), solar lamps (14%), heaters (12%), and blankets (11%).

## 4.12. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

WhatsApp is the most preferred channel for receiving information (23%), followed by mobile phone calls and SMS, each at 19%.

### Services Requiring Information Dissemination:

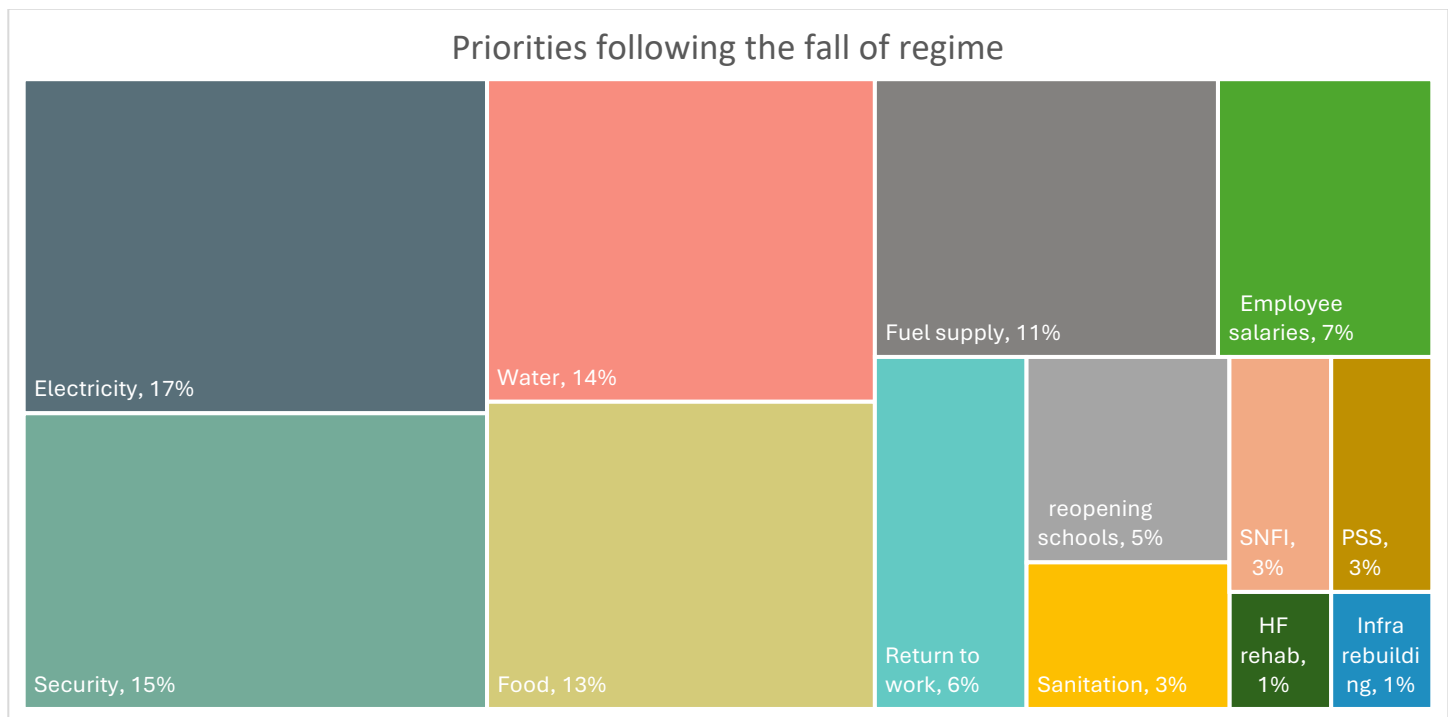
Health services (21%) and nutrition services (20%) are the most needed areas for information dissemination, followed by children and hygiene services (17% each).



Top **child safety needs** are behavior guidance (25%), awareness of rights (24%), and protection from harm and provision of services (19% each).

## 5. Recommendations

Top priorities after regime fall include electricity (17%), security (15%), water (14%), food (13%), and fuel supply (11%).



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