

CITY PROFILE **ALEPPO**

Multi Sector Assessment

MAY 2014



Housing damage in Aleppo



City of Aleppo view pre-crisis



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CITY PROFILE

The crisis in Syria has had a significant effect on the country's major cities, with large scale movements of population, damage to buildings and infrastructure and interruptions to markets. Cities represent multiple and inter-related formal and informal systems and need to be described and analysed in an integrated manner that captures the complexity of urban conditions. Up to now the majority of information available has been sector-wise, rather than integrated or area-wise.

A major characteristic of this crisis has been the shortage of information to inform decision making, from assessment of needs or monitoring of evolving issues. For example, the majority of displaced families are finding accommodation through host or rent arrangements but information on such dynamics is very limited. Without better understanding at family, community and city levels, humanitarian interventions may not be responsive or appropriate. Without better understanding of local institutions, interventions may not be anchored. Without better monitoring of local conditions, the impact of interventions cannot be evaluated.

UN Habitat seeks to provide up to date, holistic documentation and analysis of the impact of the crisis in key cities, through City Profiles, synthesising information and insight from existing sources and priority sectors, supplemented by direct field research by UN Habitat teams based in each city, carried out from December 2013 to March 2014. Aleppo City Profile is the first pilot UN Habitat team have developed, and upcoming profiles will focus on other cities including Homs, Latakia, Dara'a, and Deir Ez Zor. UN Habitat expertise in urban analysis, community approaches and crisis contexts have informed the development of the City Profiling process. All City Profiles are developed in close association with the concerned Governorates and Municipalities.

The structure of the City Profile provides a pre 2011 baseline and current situation data to measure the impact of the crisis accompanied by narrative description and analysis.

The City Profiles review the functionality of the city economy and services, understanding of capacities and coping mechanisms and the identification of humanitarian and recovery priorities. They do not provide comprehensive data on individual topics, but seek to provide a balanced overview. Further detailed investigation on shelter and housing issues are addressed through a dedicated shelter assessment process.

The City Profile affords an opportunity for a range of stakeholders to represent their diagnosis of the situation in their city, provides a basis for local discussions on actions to be taken and helps to make local information and voices accessible to external stakeholders seeking to assist in the crisis response and recovery.

PRE-CRISIS AND CURRENT URBAN INFORMATION

In 2011, Aleppo was Syria's largest city, accommodating almost 3 million inhabitants (25% of the national urban population). The city enjoyed a strong economy as a national industry and trade hub, with historic and collaborative commercial relations with neighboring countries. 40% of the city population lived in informal areas, as Aleppo was the most attractive city for rural migrants and had grown rapidly during the last decades.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the city started to receive IDPs from various Governorates and cities. When escalations reached Aleppo at the end of 2012; this IDPs in-migration trend reversed to massive displacement and out-migration, and Aleppo people fled to other Governorates and outside the country.

- It is estimated that 1.72 million inhabitants have been displaced by Nov. 2013; 53% of whom fled the Governorate (mainly to Syrian coastal cities and to neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan). Another 48% have been displaced within Aleppo.
- **Over 302.000 housing units are partially or fully damaged (end 2013), i.e. 52% of the city's 2011 housing stock.**
- **Approximately 140.000 labourers in the industrial sectors have been laid off, which has directly impacted the source of income for more than 600.000 city inhabitant.zz**
- This City Profile concluded that 21 neighbourhoods of the assessed 125 city neighbourhoods have been heavily damaged, are no longer functioning, and will require wide scale reconstruction for future reoccupation by inhabitants. Another 53 neighbourhoods are partially functioning, despite widespread damages.
- On the other hand, this City Profile concluded that 40 neighbourhoods are currently functioning, as Governorate and municipal management still persist, and due to the acceptable level of security. Such factors have made these neighbourhoods attractive to IDPs from more impacted areas, with evident implications for the demand for services and infrastructure.



DAMAGE ANALYSIS

City Overall Areas

It is essential to recognize two main areas in the city today, generally referred to by eastern and western areas throughout the city profile. Services provision, humanitarian conditions, and protection issues significantly vary based on this recognition

Governorate and Municipality

46%
of city area

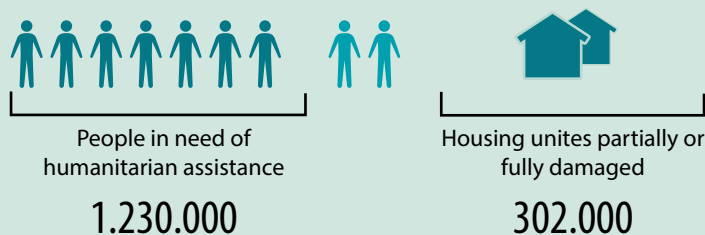
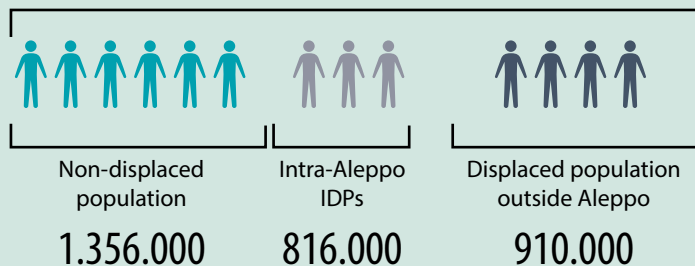


Locally initiated councils and committees

54%
of city area

Population and displacement

City population estimates (2011) 3.083.500



City key divisions

West

Western parts: subject to intermittent siege, causing high inflation rates affecting all types of services, mainly impacting vulnerable originals and IDPs

East

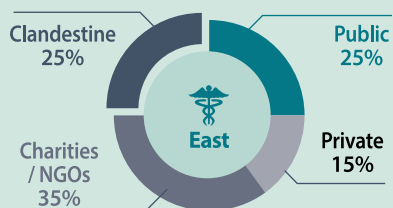
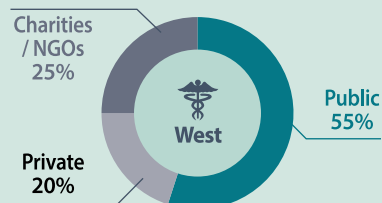
Eastern parts: open to access routes inside Syria and through Turkey, but not secure for both originals and IDPs which are subject to serious protection issues

Key players

Governorate and Municipality, Local NGOs and charities, UN and SARC

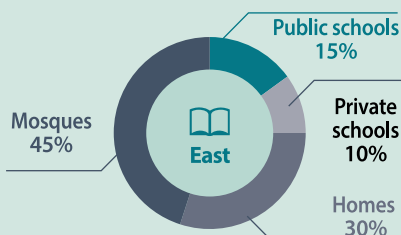
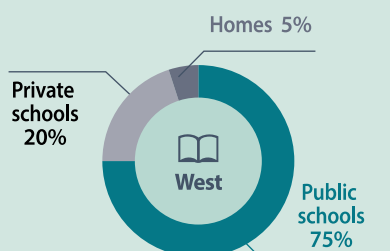
Local community councils, UN and SARC, INGOs

HEALTH CARE

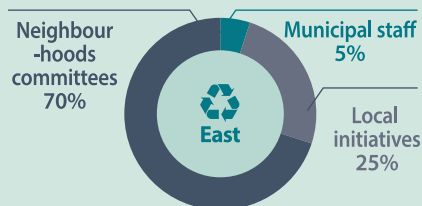
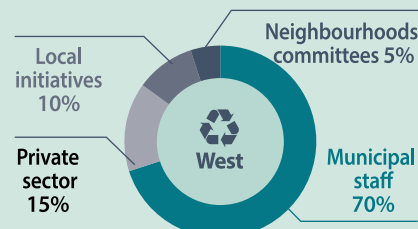


East: 22 neighbourhoods completely un-covered by any health care provider

EDUCATION



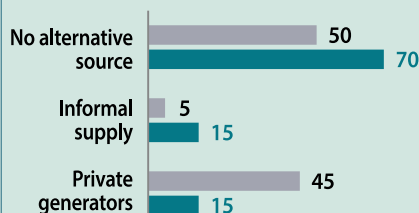
WASTE COLLECTION



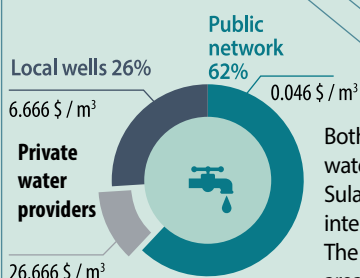
West: 4 neighbourhoods have no waste collection system in place

East: 36 neighbourhoods have no waste collection system in place

ELECTRICITY (HHS)

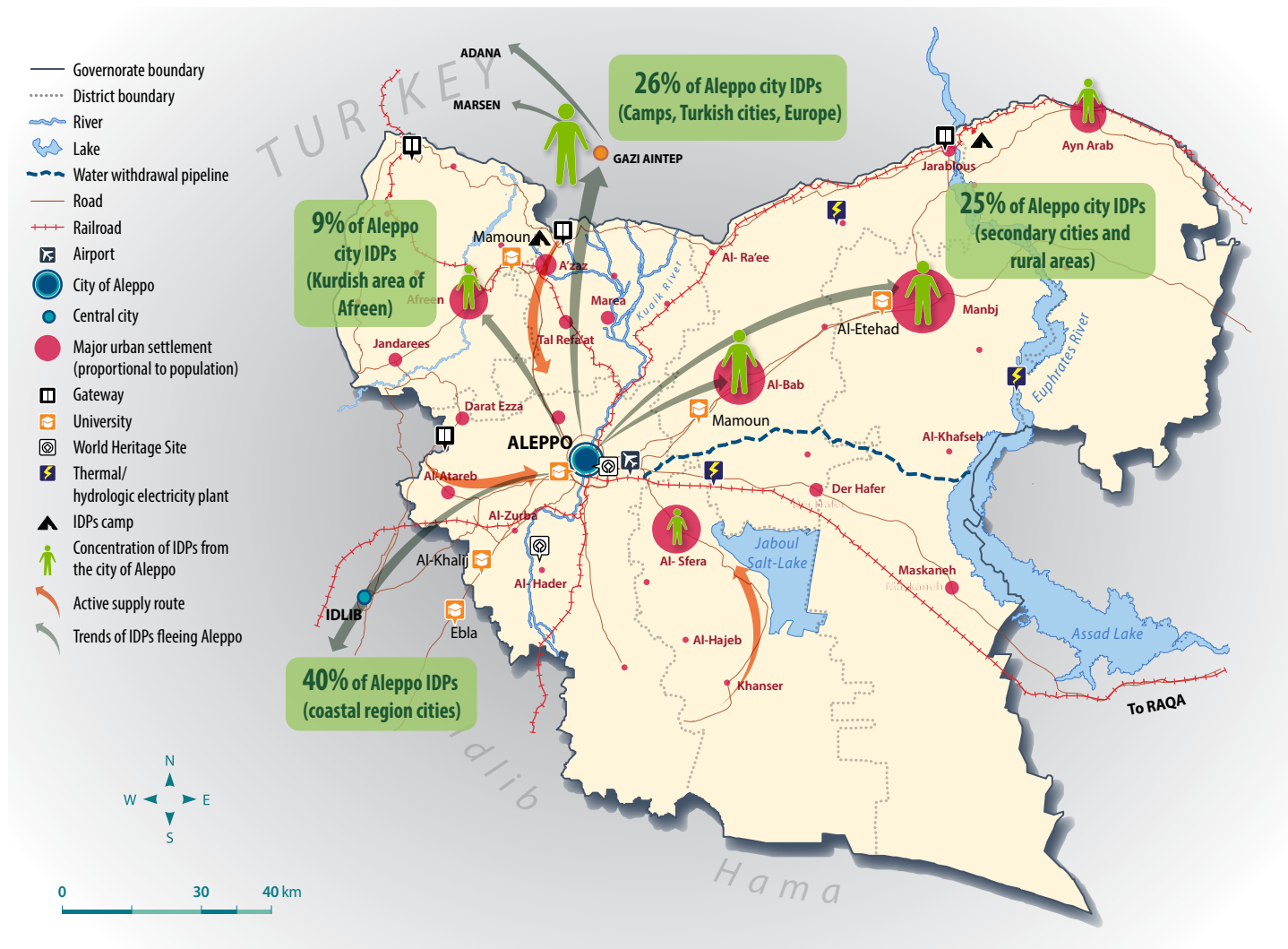


West: 80% of HHS still have 1 to 4 hours of public electricity supply
East: 55% of HHS still have 3 to 6 hours of public electricity supply



WATER

Both city areas are receiving 1 hour of network water supply. Continuous disputes around Sulaiman Al Halabi Water Supply Station is interrupting regular operations. The role of private providers is increasing in both areas. Local wells capacity is limited, need rehabilitation.



Governorate: Aleppo

Municipality:

Central city of Aleppo Governorate

Number of neighbourhoods: 125

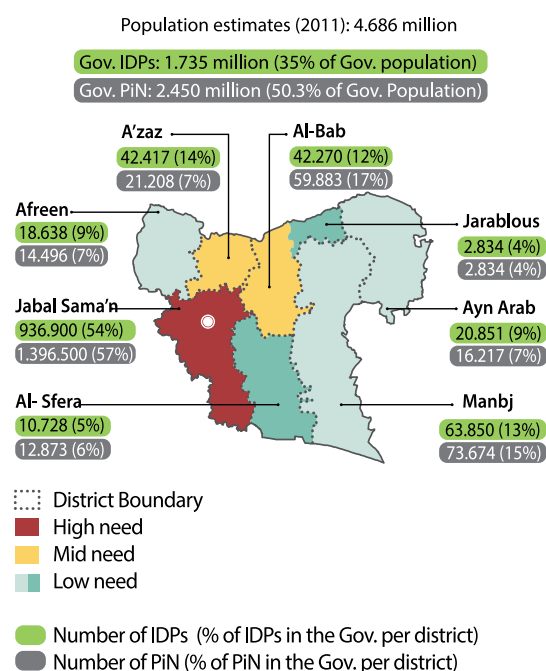
Number of informal settlements: 22

City Importance: One of the world's oldest habitats, rich in cultural heritage, with extensive urban economic, social and institutional capital.

- Aleppo is the largest Governorate in Syria in terms of population (4.68 million, CBS, 2011). The city of Aleppo is the central city in the Governorate.
- Aleppo Governorate has 8 districts. Jabal Sama'an is the largest district in terms of population as the central city of the district is Aleppo.
- The urban population was 55% of the total Governorate population in 2011
- Aleppo Governorate had a dominant economic role at the national level. Main economic drivers in the Governorate were agriculture, tourism, and industry
- Currently; the Governorate is one of the mostly impacted amongst all Governorates.

- 1.73 million inhabitants are currently displaced, either within cities or between cities and rural areas, representing 35% of the Governorate population
- 1 million inhabitants have completely fled the Governorate, almost 90% of whom are from the city of Aleppo itself. Main displacement destinations are the Syrian coastal Governorates (Lattakia and Tartous), GAP Region (Turkey), Egypt, Lebanon and Arabian Gulf.
- Jabal Sama'an IDPs (i.e. IDPs within Aleppo) make 15% of total Syria IDPs, and 26% of Syria's urban IDPs. Jabal Sama'an people in need (PiN) comprises 14% of PiN in Syria (Figure1)

Figure 1: IDPs and people in need in Aleppo Governorate (OCHA, Syria 2013)



DISPLACEMENT AND BASIC SERVICES

- Two informal camps have been developed inside the Governorate (Syrian border with Turkey), with 25.000 IDPs.
 - Most IDPs are living in hosting urban areas, but such neighbourhoods are unable to cope with the growing population, with increasing strains on water, housing and rental prices, livelihoods, schooling and health services.
 - Agricultural production in the Governorate has been severely impacted, which has directly affected the source of income for 35% of population, and reduced local and national food security.
 - Essential services and basic infrastructure have also been impacted by damage or disruption.
1. Aleppo has the lowest school enrollment nationally, mainly due to damage to facilities or their occupation by other functions.

2. Severe losses in health care infrastructure and human resources.
3. Water supply capacity has been hampered by intermittent fuel supply, limiting daily supply to 4 hours in most rural areas. The water pipeline from the Euphrates (90% of Aleppo city water supply) is still operational, ensuring 8 hours of daily supply to the city.
4. "Eastern Aleppo" thermal plant (60% of city power supply) is still operating, but damages in the network limit average daily supply to 3 hours.
5. Most of the telecommunications related infrastructure (landline, mobile, Internet) have been damaged, causing reduced services, especially in the rural areas. Internet service within the City of Aleppo (ADSL only) is still satisfactory, but linked to electricity availability.

Drop in the level of services:

- Most of the **private sector** operators declined their commencements in the service provision;
- 61% of **health** capacity is not operational;
- Daily **water** supply hours dropped to 8 hours per day;
- Daily **electricity** supply hours dropped to 4 hours;
- **Electricity** supply is subject to weeks of blackouts depending on security conditions, and often used to apply pressure on either sides of the confrontation.

PRE CRISIS URBAN INFORMATION

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population growth rate: 2.8% (0.36% higher than national level, UNDP, 2010)

Proportion of city population in the Governorate: 62% (Figure 2)

WATER AND SANITATION

Potable water: 94% of houses were connected to water networks and used improved water sources. An estimated 98% used improved sanitation (CBS, 2009) (Figure 3)

Sewerage network: 98.5% of city population had access to

sewerage networks. (MoA & AR, 2011)

Service providers: Aleppo enjoyed a strong municipal management system. The local private sector was playing a major partnership role in many services (waste collection and management, public utilities and services provision and operation). Currently; most of the private sector operators declined their commencements, which has laid more pressures on the mingy public resources.

HEALTH

Maternal mortality: 56 deaths per 1,000 life birth

Skilled birth delivery: 96%

69% of children between 12-23 months received vaccinations against childhood diseases. (Family Health Survey, 2009)

Health facilities: Aleppo had more than 3000 operational bed capacity (2011). Currently; 61% of this capacity is not operational. (Figure 4)

ELECTRICITY

99.7% of houses had electricity supply (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006) but average daily supply hours have dropped significantly

(Figure 5)

Figure 2: City population changes



Figure 3: Changes in daily potable water supply



Figure 4: Pre-crisis health facilities

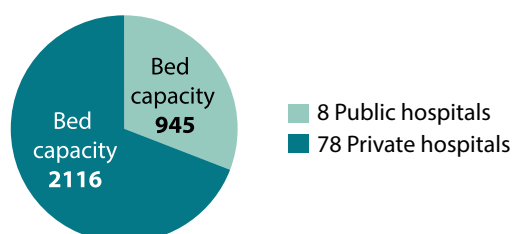


Figure 5: Changes in daily electricity supply hours



EDUCATION

97.5% of 6 – 11 year-olds were in school, but the drop-out

rate exceeded 9.5% (CBS, 2011)

Illiteracy rate (15+): 20.2%.

Number of primary schools: public: 3,300, private: 72, UNRWA: 11 (CBS, 2010). Currently 34% of these facilities are not operational (Figure 6)

ECONOMY

Key economic drivers: Private sector led industrial activity, international tourism based on cultural heritage, commerce.

Strategic role and key linkages: the dominant city in northern Syria, linking coastal cities with the eastern region, and playing a pivotal role in transportation between the Arab Gulf, Syria and Europe.

Pre-crisis unemployment rate: 7.6% (CBS, 2011)

Estimated current unemployment rate: 73.8% Industry, tourism and construction used to be the city main sectors of employment (Figure 7). The major current losses in employment are in the tourism, industry, services and construction sectors (Figure 8).

HOUSING AND SHELTER

- Aleppo had 720,000 housing units in 2011 (Figure 11), 64% of which were in the form of multi-storey apartment buildings, with another 10% of Patio Houses (old city and traditional neighbourhoods) (Figure 9). The 22 informal housing areas provided 45% of the housing stock.
- 86% of the households in Aleppo were owners. Of these, 61% had official ownership titles only, while the remaining possessed some form of documentation approved by the official notary bureau. 10.5% of households were renting. (Figure 10).
- As per the findings of the city profile, 302,000 housing units are no longer in use or have been abandoned (end 2013), i.e. 52% of the city 2011 housing stock.
- The majority of the damaged residential

Figure 7: Pre-crisis employment per sector

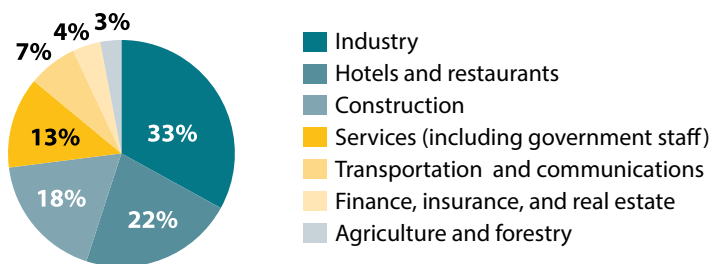


Figure 8: Changes in employment rate per sector

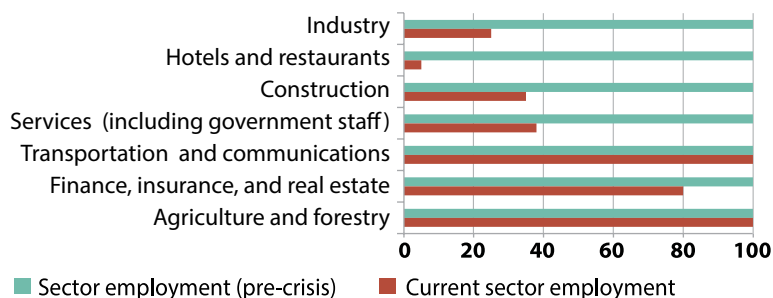


Figure 9: Residential buildings typologies

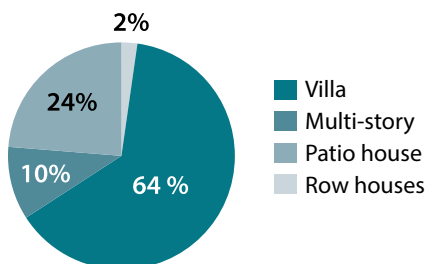
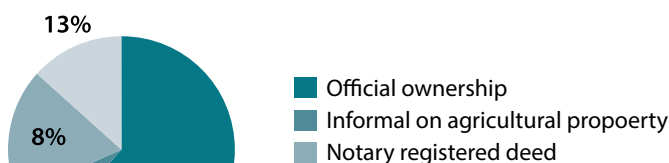


Figure 10: Distribution of owners per ownership types



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18645

