Highlights

- **Following a four day unilateral pause in hostilities on east Aleppo declared on 17 October, hostilities in both parts of the city have intensified.**

- **Since 23 October, increased attacks on western Aleppo have resulted in at least 65 deaths and the displacement of at least 5,460 people. Registration efforts of the displaced are ongoing and numbers are expected to increase.**

- **According to the Health Directorate in east Aleppo, from 23 – 27 October, at least 29 people were killed, including three children, and at least 230 people have been wounded.**

- **The United Nations urges all parties to the conflict to put an end to indiscriminate bombing and shelling, to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, and to enable the provision of urgently needed humanitarian life-saving assistance.**

Situation Overview

Following a unilateral four-day pause of hostilities on eastern Aleppo, attacks in both east and west Aleppo have resumed within minutes of the end of the pause, with shelling and airstrikes reported in Al-Mashhad, Sallah Eddine, Al-Sukkan and Al-Marjeh neighbourhoods in east Aleppo. Since 29 October, attacks on neighbourhoods in west Aleppo close to the frontline (Zahraa, New Aleppo, Dahiet Al-Asaad, 1070 and 3000 housing projects, Hamdaniyeh) have intensified and led to the displacement of many residents following the advancement of non-state armed groups (NSAGs). Registration efforts for those displaced are still ongoing, and to date, 5,460 people (1,092 families) have been registered by local partners in west Aleppo. Most of the families are residing with relatives and acquaintances, while 140 families are distributed across pre-existing collective shelters, including Al-Kahdiyeh school, Al-Rahmeh mosque, Muawiyah school, Bisharaa Al-Khori school and Al-Tijarah school. Some 237 families are staying in empty houses in the Ashrafiyeh neighborhood. On 29 October, NSAGs leading the advance on the government-held part of Aleppo city announced a curfew on civilian movement in several GoS-held neighborhoods of west Aleppo city, including Al- Hamdaniyeh, Halab Al-Jadeedeh, the 3000 Apartment area, Masharqah, Izaa, Saif Al-Dawle and Sallah Eddine.

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1 Casualty numbers for the car bomb attacks on 03 November could not be confirmed and are not included in this total.
As a result of the intensified hostilities, from 23 October until 3 November the Department of Health reported that at least 65 people, including 8 women and 20 children were killed in west Aleppo, and an additional 513 were injured. Additionally, on 03 November, two car bombs killed and injured an unconfirmed number of people in west Aleppo. The Health Directorate in east Aleppo stated that from 23 to 27 October, at least 29 people were killed, including three children, and at least 230 people have been wounded in east Aleppo.

On 30 October, the building where UN offices and staff are based in west Aleppo city was damaged by a shell. The HC/RC and RHC issued a statement strongly condemning the attack.

**Humanitarian situation**

In east Aleppo, less than 30 doctors currently serve the six only partially-functional hospitals which means there is only one doctor for every 9,000 people. Essential medicines, including anesthetics, IV fluids, vaccines and trauma supplies, are running out. Available beds and blankets are insufficient, and some patients are using body bags to keep warm. Only eleven operational ambulances remain in service for the collection and transportation of injured people which results in many being left unattended. In the absence of any significant humanitarian assistance reaching besieged east Aleppo since 7 July and the failed attempt to medevac the most critically injured and ill, people in east Aleppo are in ever growing need of urgent medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance. As of 25 October, some 10,113 complete food rations and 1,883 incomplete food rations and 100 metric tons of bulgur remain in storage in east Aleppo. Although partners on the ground are already splitting rations in half and prioritize women, children and the elderly during distributions, the Gaziantep-based food security and livelihood cluster estimates that the food supplies in eastern Aleppo city will run out in mid-November.

In west Aleppo, 11 out of 12 hospitals are at least partially functional and continue to be accessible. Only 23 out of the original 50 public health centers in west Aleppo city (46 per cent) remain operational. A total of 1,415 doctors and 323 nurses and midwives are servicing the hospitals in west Aleppo. Public hospitals and public health clinics in west Aleppo indicate that their stocks of essential medicines are sufficient to treat the residents of west Aleppo, including those newly displaced. According to an assessment by the World Health Organization, hospitals in west Aleppo have sufficient capacity to provide outpatient services, and trauma and emergency surgery. Some 23 nutritional surveillance centers in west Aleppo continue to screen patient for malnutrition and refer identified cases to the public hospitals for further treatment.

There are two water pumping stations supplying water to both west and east Aleppo, Suleiman Al-Halabi and Bab Al-Nairab, both located in east Aleppo. Bab Al Nairab supplies water to the neighborhoods in the far east of Aleppo city and has resumed its temporarily suspended pumping activities after the alternative electricity line through Khanaser (66 KVA) was repaired on 16 October. Significant damage to the water supply network, however, reportedly affects the water supply to east Aleppo. The other pumping station, Suleiman Al-Halabi, has two pumps that are currently operating on UNICEF-provided fuel. One of the pumps is supplying water to western and east Aleppo downtown directly. The second one is supplying Tishreen Pumping Station which then pumps water to the far west of west Aleppo city. Tishreen Pumping Station, however, currently only operates at 40 per cent of its capacity due to technical difficulties. In response, UNICEF has activated and fueled 75 public wells and is also providing water through water trucking activities.
**Humanitarian Response**

In the absence of any significant humanitarian assistance reaching east Aleppo since 7 July, people in east Aleppo are in ever growing need of medical and other humanitarian supplies. Amidst the heavy and reportedly increased fighting, civilians are extremely vulnerable and in need of immediate relief. The United Nations and its partners (including ICRC) continue to stand ready to deliver multi-sectoral assistance to 137,500 people in east Aleppo through a cross-line convoy or through cross-border operations the east of the city.

The United Nations, through their local partners on the ground, are extending assistance to the newly displaced population in west Aleppo. IDP families receive ready-to-eat food rations, bread and hot meals from collective kitchens (provided by the World Food Program and ICRC), in addition to hygiene kits and non-food items, such as blankets, diapers and jerry cans (provided by UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration). In addition, regular programming activities continue in west Aleppo city to the extent that the security situation permits.

On 25 and 26 October 2016, WHO prepositioned 34 tons of medical supplies in west Aleppo as a secure stock for rapid response, including standard health kits, hemodialysis sessions for both adults and children, medicines for non-communicable diseases, a wide range of antibiotics and analgesics, and nutritional supplies for the treatment of malnutrition. In addition, the Aleppo Department of Health and the Aleppo University Hospital received supplies sufficient for 220,000 medical treatments and the treatment of 500 trauma cases.

For further information, please contact:

Sebastien Trives, Head of OCHA Syria, trives@un.org
Trond Jensen, Head of OCHA Turkey, jensen8@un.org