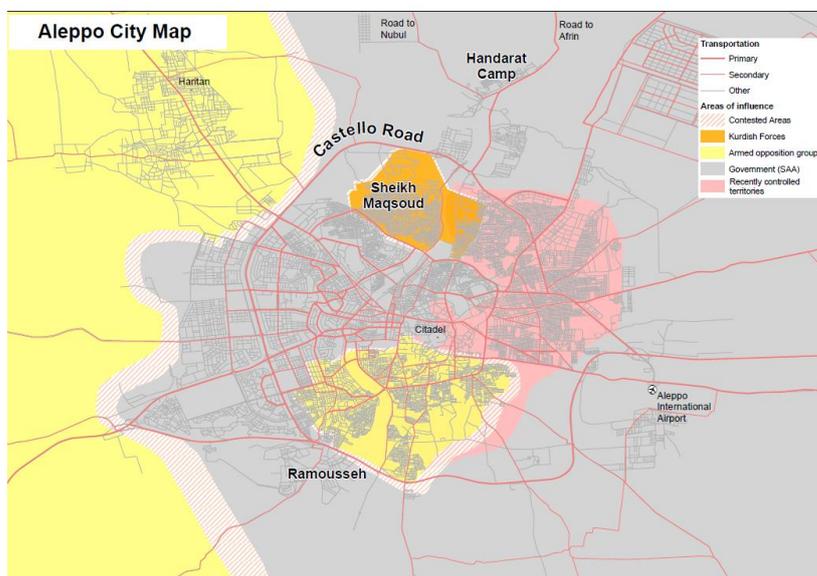




This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 6 to 7 December 2016.

## Highlights

- Following further military advances, GoS forces now also control Al-Sha'ar, Karm Qatrjy, Karm Miyasar, Qady Askar neighbourhoods, as well as parts of the old city of Aleppo.
- The population of Aleppo are bracing themselves for an intensification of hostilities and further displacement. The UN and humanitarian partners are also preparing for this scenario.
- While no formal approval was obtained by GoS, conditions and guarantees were not provided by all parties for medical evacuations from east Aleppo, or any other element of the Four Point Plan.
- The delivery of humanitarian services was affected by hostilities with a mortar landing on an UNRWA facility.
- A UNICEF volunteer was killed by a stray bullet.
- Two Russian doctors were reportedly killed when a Russian mobile hospital was shelled.
- The UN briefly suspended its activities as a result of mortar shelling around its hub in Aleppo.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Situation Overview

Over the past 48 hours, armed clashes continued throughout east Aleppo city, particularly in Karm Al-Qatrjy, Karm Al-Tahan and Karm Al-Miyasar. The intensity of clashes coupled with continuous indiscriminate shelling severely impacts the movement of civilians in the city, rendering most streets in NSAG-held neighborhoods and some in west Aleppo dangerous for civilians. Civilians were generally more vulnerable to sniper fire as well. As of 6 December, GoS forces now also control Al-Sha'ar, Karm Qatrjy, Karm Miyasar and Qady Askar neighbourhoods as well as parts of the old city of Aleppo. This comes after NSAG fighters withdrew from the old city overnight to the remaining NSAG-controlled neighborhoods. Reports have been received that the lack of credible information on a possible displacement move from east to west Aleppo is having an adverse impact on the decision-making capabilities of civilians who want to leave east Aleppo. Information urgently needs to be provided to those who wish to exit east Aleppo city regarding the crossing into west Aleppo, including the screening process, and services that can be provided to them to ensure their safety crossing into west Aleppo. The United Nations continues to call on all parties to allow for free movement of civilians who wish to flee violence or seek basic services.

On 6 December early morning, the UN was informed by a Russian representative that medical evacuations from east Aleppo will not proceed following an attack on a Russian field hospital in west Aleppo which reportedly resulted in two casualties. NSAGs had declared their support for a five-day-long humanitarian pause to facilitate the medical evacuation of critical cases and civilians who wish to leave the besieged city. By late afternoon on 6 December, unconfirmed reports emerged of a build-up of an estimated 5,000 persons inside east Aleppo near Bustan Al Qasr and Zibdiya aiming to cross into west Aleppo. Many more actually made it to west Aleppo and are being assisted.

Currently, there are an estimated 19,850 IDPs in west Aleppo, of which the majority resides with relatives and acquaintances. The population at the collective shelter in Jibreen is 6,200 as of 6 December. The Mahalej site (the cotton factory) rose to 3000

on 7 December after 1,850 new IDPs arrived to the shelter from eastern Aleppo. The recent decrease in numbers at both sites is attributed in part to returns to Masaken Hanano and poor living conditions in the shelter facilities, exacerbated by the harsh winter weather. Some 3,275 people are understood to have returned to the Hanono neighborhood in east Aleppo now under GoS control. IDPs there reside in empty apartments, either their own, or abandoned ones, and have received some plastic sheets and blankets from humanitarian actors as protective measures against the cold winter weather.

Hostilities on west Aleppo continued throughout the reporting period, also affecting the delivery of humanitarian services and assistance. On 6 December, a mortar landed on the roof of an UNRWA school also used as a distribution facility in Neirab camp in the government-controlled part of rural east Aleppo. Although no injury was reported, material damage was caused to the facility. Educational activities in the camp have been suspended until next Monday. Additionally, a UNICEF volunteer was killed by a stray bullet while conducting activities in a child-friendly space in New Aleppo. The facility is now temporarily closed. Furthermore, a UNICEF child protection partner was not granted access to project sites in Mahalej IDP site, and two others were not able to reach Jibreen.

## Humanitarian Response



**6,400**

People benefitted from risk education

### Response:

- Mobile teams including child protection, legal, gender-based violence (GBV), psycho-social support (PSS) and livelihoods personnel continue daily visits and protection services to Jibreen and Mahalej shelters.
- Through 81 volunteers, over 1,240 children were reached with structured PSS, PFA, play and recreation activities by UNICEF partners; and 78 care-givers received advanced PSS. Group PSS activities by UNHCR partners benefitted 271 children.
- UNICEF partners provided risk education to 156 children and 78 adults, bringing the total reach to 6,400 persons. A team of 30 risk education facilitators are on standby to provide risk education in buses for populations expected to return to Hanano.
- Nine unaccompanied and separated children were identified by UNICEF partners, increasing the total number of cases to 64, while 23 orphaned children were identified by UNHCR partners. Child protection partners, including DoSAL, are defining modalities for emergency care and protection arrangements and closely monitoring the situation.
- Legal consultations by UNHCR partners benefitted 140 persons. Partners attended multiple women who cannot register their marriages as their husbands are reported missing.
- Through four mobile teams, one Women Safe Space (WSS), and four static clinics, UNFPA partners provided GBV awareness raising sessions and vocational training to 39 women in the WGSS, and PSS. Case management-referral was provided for two GBV cases and three general PSS support services in Alrazi WGSS.
- A total of 14 cases of possible GBV survivors were referred by UNHCR partners to Community Center services and case management; ten cases were referred to legal case management and 30 cases were assessed by case managers.
- A UNFPA partner, through a mobile clinic, reached 250 beneficiaries with Psychological First Aid (PFA) activities.
- UNHCR partners assessed 799 persons (425 female/374 male) for livelihoods support, including 14 adults identified for literacy support and 38 for vocational training (25 female/13 male)
- Household vulnerability assessments were undertaken by a UNHCR partner covering 995 individuals (220 women, 183 men and 592 children).
- UNHCR partners referred six persons with disabilities to receive medical assistive devices, and 18 unaccompanied elderly persons were identified.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- A significant gap remains in relation to unaccompanied elderly persons. In addition to difficult shelter conditions, currently there is no specific programming in place to cover their needs.



### Needs:

- With the continuous advance of the GoS forces in east Aleppo, new IDPs are adding to the previous large previous IDP influx, overstressing the collective shelter capacity and adding an extra burden on the host community.
- Jibreen still hosts 6,200 IDPs, while its current capacity is less than 5,000, and IDPs in Mahalej remain in unsuitable conditions. To date, only 200 households have returned to Hanano, 80 per cent of which are not from the neighbourhood and squat in partially damaged apartments, some in structurally unsound conditions.
- In west Aleppo, the 13 official shelters are stretched well beyond their capacity. Former IDP-receiving areas, such as 1070 and Ryiade, the only sites that could host large numbers of IDPs, have been heavily damaged (30 per cent of 1070 and 50 per cent of Ryiade) and require to be cleaned and critical buildings need to be secured or demolished before any shelter intervention can take place.

**9,200 IDPs**

Are currently hosted in shelters in Jibreen

### Response:

- In the Jibreen zones 1 and 2, UNHCR's rehabilitation work of 76 rooms has been 70 per cent completed, and will be ready to host 76 households in two weeks. DRC's rehabilitation of the remaining 166 units (sufficient to house 166 households) will start on 12 December. Jibreen zone 3, according to the ongoing WASH assessment, can only serve as an emergency/temporary shelter, as it is not connected to the main sewage and water system. Currently, 500 shelter kits from UNHCR are their way to be pre-positioned in Mahalej.
- In Mahalej, UNHCR and partners have started upgrading and partitioning the four main hangars, totalling 30 halls, that will allow to shelter 1,500 IDPs in four days' time, and another 1,500 IDPs a week later. Some 500 tents have been pre-positioned in Aleppo by UNHCR and SARC enabling the sector to quickly respond to a sudden potential influx of 3,000 IDPs coming from east Aleppo.
- Additionally, five unfinished building in the Sheikh Taha area and Muhandesin Mall has been approved for rehabilitation and will start end of the month, benefitting 2,900 IDPs.
- UNHCR's project to rehabilitate 122 damaged houses in New Aleppo is currently ongoing.
- The sector is actively looking for and assessing potential shelter spaces/buildings.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- In view of the current events the sector must plan for a sudden influx of IDPs in Mahalej, and ensure proper inter-sector coordination to plan a coherent and inclusive approach for the whole site. The uncertainty regarding the number of IDPs to expect and the flow they will follow, as well as on the Governorate's plan and priority locations, highly affects planning.
- The main constraint in Aleppo is the unavailability of proper shelter spaces. Most available buildings are overcrowded or too damaged to safely shelter IDPs. There is a need to advocate that the governorates identifies additional buildings.
- In safe neighbourhoods the rehabilitation of damaged houses of owners and tenants should be prioritized, where possible. A close collaboration and advocacy is needed for the governorate and the municipalities to clean the site of all rubbles and remnants, and to conduct a thorough structural assessment of the damaged buildings. In such responses an inter-sector coordination and comprehensive response is essential. Priority to date is to prepare 1070 and Ryiade for shelter partners to intervene as quickly as possible.
- Shelter kits are being pre-positioned by UNHCR to ensure partners can respond to acute shelter needs or rehabilitate unfinished buildings (such as 1070 or Ryiade).
- Since the majority of the IDPs are hosted by community members, the shelter response should find means to support the host community or hosted IDPs and define suitable and efficient modalities with the governorate and MoLA to address this gap.



**Needs:**

- DoH Aleppo city has registered eleven fatalities and more than 30 injuries during one day on 5 December. Some 270 critically ill patients from east Aleppo were referred for treatment to advanced health care facilities for secondary and tertiary health care during one week.
- The UN and its partners are fully engaged to seek approvals of all parties to the conflict for the implementation of the medical evacuation plan of critically ill and injured residents and accompanying family members from east part of Aleppo city to final places of destination based on patients' choice (west Aleppo city or Idlib).
- Following developments on the ground, several public health hospitals and PHCs in east Aleppo have come under the control of GoS, including those functional prior to the crisis – the ophthalmology hospital, the pediatrics hospital, the nursing school, the health institute, the Al-Maasaraniyeh PHC, the Hanano PHC, the Al-Hullok medical point, the Al-Haydariyeh medical point and the building of the national hospital.

**70 tons**  
medical supplies  
prepositioned in  
Aleppo

**Response:**

- WHO pre-positioned 70 tons of medical supplies in Aleppo, which can provide more than 100,000 treatment courses and supplies to treat up to 500 trauma cases. On average, six emergency shipments of life-saving and life-sustaining medical supplies are being dispatched to Aleppo by WHO per week.
- UNICEF and WHO continue to support local health authorities to strengthen the immunization activities and a vaccination campaign is currently ongoing.
- WHO, UNICEF, and UNHCR supported eight mobile clinics/teams in providing health services to IDPs through DoH, SARC, and the sector's national NGO partners Al-Ihsan and Al-Taalof.
- PHC services (pediatric, internal and obstetric/gynecological) are available through mobile teams working in morning and evening shifts in Jibreen, Mahalej, and Hanano covered by DoH, SARC, PRCS, NGOs and SFPA with additional support from UNFPA.
- WHO and health partners have sufficient supplies to support up to 80,000 displaced people in an immediate response and a mid-term response through its fixed PHC centers, mobile teams and lifesaving interventions in supported hospitals.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The health situation inside the besieged part of east Aleppo is reported as catastrophic.
- Cold season, overcrowding in shelters, poor hygiene, non-treated "neglected" conflict related injuries and trauma lead to the overall worsening of health status of newly displaced people.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- After a long period without nutritional support, women and children who constitute the majority of the displaced are expected to have a poor nutrition status and are in urgent need of regular and sustained nutrition support.
- Rapid nutrition screening carried out in the IDP camps indicate that 11 per cent of the screened children have acute malnutrition (moderate and severe forms) while 16 per cent of the screened pregnant women and lactating mothers have acute malnutrition.

**11%**  
of screened children  
suffer from malnutrition

**Response:**

- Nearly 8,000 children and pregnant and lactating women were provided with essential nutrition services since last week. Of these, over 4,000 women and children were screened for acute malnutrition with 365 receiving specialized nutrition treatment using therapeutic and supplementary nutrition products. Over 3,500 women and children were provided nutrient supplementation, including fortified spread, high-energy biscuits and multiple micronutrients by sector partners, including DoH, SARC and national NGOs.
- Awareness raising sessions on optimal breastfeeding and maternal nutrition is carried out in the IDP camps through trained community outreach workers.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- High fluctuation rates of the population in the IDP camps hinders effective planning and affects the response plan.
- IDP movement also impacts the ability to conduct a technical assessment to determine the magnitude of the nutritional needs of those displaced.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- Approximately 700,000 people in west Aleppo are temporarily deprived of regular access to water supply for at least two to three days due to the partial breakdown of certain parts of the transmission main between Suleman Alhalabi and Tisreen station.
- Similarly, around 150,000 people in east Aleppo have no access to water supply facilities through the public water network due to continuous violence and insecurity around Bab Alnerab pumping station.

**850,000**

People currently do not have regular access to water supply

**Response:**

- With UNICEF support, approximately 1.1 million people (800,000 from Suleman Alhalbi station and 300,000 from through water trucking activities) have been provided with access to water, through fuel supply, installation/ rehabilitation of water storage tanks in IDP shelters and quick repair of water network in 1070. In addition, over 1,500 IDPs have access to sanitation facilities in Jibreen and over 40,000 families (200,000 people) have been provided with hygiene kits and other WASH-NFIs.
- DRC, IOM, Oxfam, UNHCR, and ACF have collectively distributed family hygiene kits to over 18,971 IDP families (94,855 people) through SARC and other local partners working on the ground.
- UNDP and UNHABITAT continued their support for solid waste collection and disposal in west Aleppo and IDP shelters. Through these interventions, UNDP is reaching 500,000 people and UNHABITAT 100,000 people.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Ongoing violence and insecurity is restricting humanitarian partners to assess and offer immediate lifesaving WASH needs of most deprived families under NSAG-control areas of east Aleppo. Due to security concerns, humanitarian partners could also not conduct a rapid assessment to identify alternate water sources (bore holes), availability of fuel, back-up generators and trained workers to temporarily fulfil emergency water supply needs.
- Due to the rapidly changing situation and continuous movement of IDPs from one location to another, identification of needs in temporary IDP shelters, and the systematic planning and implementation of WASH and other critical humanitarian interventions could not be executed as initially envisaged.

**Food Security****Response:**

- From 28 Nov-4 Dec, WFP, the Monastery Saint James the Mutilated and other humanitarian actors together with SARC are supporting public kitchens in order to provide meals to the registered IDPs. Early reports indicate that, 40,000 hot meals are provided on daily basis reaching 20,000 IDPs in Jibreen and Almahlaj (two meals per day), through four kitchens.
- Furthermore, 266 ready-to-eat rations were distributed to 1,330 people.
- WFP has provided a total of 11,550 bundles of bread reaching approximately 29,250 beneficiaries.
- Due to challenges related to cooking facilities, WFP food rations have been provided only to IDPs in Sheikh Maqsoud reaching 1,675 beneficiaries.

**40,000**

Hot meals per day distributed to IDPs

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Compared to the current caseload there are no immediate gaps in the available stocks. WFP has 23,900 food rations available to cover 119,500 people for one month. Additional supplies, if needed, can be dispatched from Homs.

## Non Food Items (NFIs)

### Response:

- As of 4 December, UNICEF had plans to distribute 11,744 blankets in the Jibreen areas in the coming days. To date, UNICEF has distributed 11,678 winter clothing kits, and has plans to distribute 19,500 additional winter clothing kits in Jibreen areas in coming days.
- UNHCR has distributed 1,804 sleeping bags, 33 carpets, 414 jerry cans, 123 kitchen sets, 273 solar lamps, 2,620 sleeping mats, 3,625 blankets, 3,306 mattresses, 940 winter cloths, 230 plastic sheets, 1,428 rubber boots and 2,460 underwear kits in cooperation with its local partners SARC, For Aleppo NGO, Ihsan, Ahel Elkhair and Taalouf.
- UNHCR has sent 15,000 sleeping bags, 300 family tents, 4,630 adult diapers, 4,102 carpets, 5,000 jerry cans, 5,000 kitchen sets, 9,000 solar lamps, 6,738 sanitary napkins, 8,500 sleeping mats, 25,000 blankets, 1,300 mattresses, 4,500 winter cloths, 2,721 hygiene kits and 10,000 underwear kits to its implementing partners warehouses in Aleppo (Al-Taalouf and Syria Trust), which will be distributed in the coming days.
- DRC had 10,000 hygiene kits delivered to Jibreen via SARC, which will be distributed in a couple of days.
- From 25 Nov-4 Dec, IOM has reached 5,765 beneficiaries by distributing 149 baby diapers, 83 elderly diapers, 201 house cleaning kits, 205 hygiene kits, 225 jerry cans, 3,500 mattresses, and 41 winterization kits in Al-Nayrab, Ashrafiyeh, Ash-Shahba'a, Az-Zahraa, Hamadaniyeh, Jibreen, New Aleppo, Nile Street, and Suleimaniyeh. IOM has also distributed 515 baby diapers, 110 elderly diapers, 2,005 hygiene kits, 234 jerry cans, 8,500 mattresses, 450 plastic mats, 429 underwear kits, 201 house cleaning kits, and 41 winter clothing kits in Jibreen and Hanano areas and different mosques. Further to this, IOM plans to distribute 1,056 baby diapers, 88 elderly diapers, 549 house cleaning kits, 2,495 hygiene kits and 959 winter clothing kits in coming few days.
- As for OXFAM, 13,500 hygiene kits are ready to be transported and distributed, of which 3,500 kits are in the SARC Aleppo Warehouse and 10,000 in the logistic cluster sector warehouse in Damascus. NFI kits for 5,000 families, mainly blankets, gloves, hats, scarfs, diapers for children and the elderly, jerry cans, anti-lice shampoo, and mats are under procurement.

# 37,618

Winter clothing items await distribution/ have been distributed

## Education

### Needs:

- Approximately 12,017 displaced school aged children (3-17 years) are in need of education in Jibreen, Sheikh Maqsoud and within East Aleppo.
- Most children have been out-of-schools for 3-5 years without prior certificates. There are some children who were attending education classes supported by NSAGs on an irregular basis. A significant number of children with disabilities has been observed.
- Protective learning spaces are lacking due to damages and destruction of school buildings. Clearing of rubbles is urgently required to allow the construction of prefabricated classrooms for immediate learning resumption for affected children and youth.

# 12,017

IDP children are in need of education assistance

### Response:

- UNICEF, through DoE, has delivered 25 schools in cartoons, 150 school desks, 160 school bags, and five recreational kits to benefit 850 children in Mahalej, Jibreen Halls and Hanano. Six classrooms are being repaired in Mahalej to benefit approximately 600 of out-of-school children with the Curriculum B programme. Four locations were identified to install 38 prefabricated classrooms in Hanano, Sakhor, Haydaria to educate approximately 4,000 children.
- UNICEF has prepositioned school bags for 20,000 children, self-learning textbooks for 7,250 children, 974 schools in cartoons for 38,960 children for three months, early childhood development kits for 2,000 pre-school aged children, and 819 recreational kits for 73,710 children in Aleppo.

- UNICEF has agreements with three NGOs to scale up access to quality education for an estimated 28,050 children, including out-of-school children, to provide early childhood education (ECE), protective learning spaces, adolescent program and self-learning education in Hanano, Haydaria, Shakhor, Jibreen, Mahalej and IDP-hosting areas.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- The pre-existing education system in the Jibreen area has no capacity to absorb the influx of IDP children. In addition, the lack of learning spaces in collective shelters that could accommodate the large number of beneficiaries is a constraint.
- The instability of children and families' situations prevent the immediate response for education needs as the family's priority is for live-saving needs.
- Since most children have not attended any class for 3-5 years, it will be a great challenge to get the children who are between 12-16 years old back to school as they are planning to work to support families.



## Early Recovery

#### Needs:

- An estimated 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of debris piled up in the Hanano area and its surroundings urgently need to be removed to facilitate the voluntary return of people to their homes, and allow for services to be delivered to the residents and IDPs there. Services should include rapid solid waste collection and removal in addition to rodents and pest control solutions.
- Immediate support to livelihoods of the IDPs is urgently required to ensure decent living conditions of the affected displaced population.
- Jibreen and the cotton factory in Mahalej lack electricity and alternative sources of power for lighting.

**10,000 m<sup>3</sup>**  
of debris need to be  
removed in Hanano

#### Response:

- UNDP deployed 35 workers to remove the debris from inside the main water pumping station in Suleiman al-Halabi. On 7 December, an estimated 100 m<sup>3</sup> of the estimated collective 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> were removed. Suleiman al-Halabi pumping station consists of three different units supplying more than 1.5 million people with water.
- UNDP continue to support immediate solid waste management efforts by deploying 70 daily workers who are collecting and removing approximately 10 tons of solid waste every day in Hanano, Jibreen, and the Cotton Factory.
- UNDP employed more than 30 IDPs from east Aleppo in its productive workshops operating in west Aleppo, engaging them in sewing, shoe manufacturing, and fuel briquettes- manufacturing, to provide instant livelihood support for their families.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Hanano area requires immediate rehabilitation efforts, including support to livelihoods and repairs of basic infrastructure and restoration of services.
- More thorough technical assessments are needed before embarking on specific infrastructure rehabilitation work.

#### Background on the crisis

Syria is one of the most complex and dynamic humanitarian crises in the world today. Since March 2011, over a quarter of a million Syrians have been killed and over one million have been injured. 4.8 million Syrians have been forced to leave the country, and 6.5 million are internally displaced, making Syria the largest displacement crisis globally.

In 2016, an estimated 13.5 million people, including 6 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these 5.47 million people are in hard-to-reach areas, including close to 600,000 people in 18 besieged areas.

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