



International
Labour
Organization

► Rapid Assessment of the Needs of Households and Workers Affected by the Earthquake in Aleppo- Syria 2023





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Rapid assessment of the needs of households and workers affected by the earthquake in Aleppo- Syria, International Labour Office, 2023

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ISBN

9789220393222 (print)

9789220393239 (web PDF)

Also available in Arabic:

التقييم السريع لإحتياجات الأسر والعمال المتضررين من الزلزال في حلب- سورية

ISBN

9789220393246 (print)

9789220393253 (web PDF)

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► Acknowledgment

This report was prepared by the International Labour Organization, in collaboration with its partners to better understand the needs of households and workers affected by the February 2023 earthquake which struck the Syrian city of Aleppo, parts of which were severely damaged.

The report provides data from national surveys on Aleppo's economic structure prior to the earthquake, labour market indicators and the socio-economic impact of the earthquake on the Aleppo Governorate.

It also provides finding from a survey which was carried out with 402 households to identify some indicators regarding the availability of labour, readiness and capacity to work in labour-intensive infrastructure projects, in order to find relevant input for building interventions that can be included in the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP).

This report was led by Dr. Maha Kattaa, Senior Resilience and Crisis Response Specialist at the ILO's Regional Office for Arab States.

Special thanks are due to the team of researchers, and ILO's team in Aleppo for their tireless work in putting together this data and report.

We would also like thank ILO Country Coordinator in Syria Tomoki Watanabe and Labour Economist at the ILO Regional Office for Arab States, Aya Jaafar for their valuable review and input to this report.

In addition, special thanks go to the translators Meyss Hussein and Maya Hussein, the proof-reader Nisreen Bathish and the designer Ahmad Shaqour who supported the finalisation of the report.

► Executive Summary

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is implementing an Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) in the Syrian city of Aleppo to rehabilitate destroyed infrastructure caused by the February 2023 earthquake. The programme relies heavily on manual labour to provide decent job opportunities and improve individuals' ability to enter the labour market. For this purpose, there is a need to better identify areas which workers can engage in temporary work. Therefore, a rapid assessment of the labour market and the earthquake's impact on productivity assets, livelihoods, and workforce status is crucial to building the cornerstone of EIIP activities.

In this report, both quantitative and qualitative data were relied on from primary and secondary sources. Information and data were obtained from secondary sources such as studies, data, statistical bulletins, and reports issued by official, governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations that are relevant to the subject matter. This secondary data contains information that is useful for analysing certain labour market indicators and the working environment.

Primary data was obtained through a survey conducted among a sample of individuals affected by the earthquake, some of whom are already working on debris removal and rehabilitation of earthquake-damaged infrastructure under ILO's Employment Intensive Investment approach.

The survey was carried out with 402 households, representing over 2,000 individuals in Aleppo. The aim was to gather insights into the earthquake's impact on the workforce composition, income sources, productive assets, and livelihoods.

The secondary data and primary data have been integrated to form a comprehensive overview of the labour market and system, covering key aspects and trends.

Main results of the field assessment

Characteristics of the workforce

- Husbands tend to be the main breadwinners of their families, which according to the sample, stood at 70.9 per cent, compared to wives or mothers, which in the data collected, stood at 16.9. At the same time, 9.7 per cent of the sampled families were supported by one of their sons, and 2.5 per cent of families were supported by one of their daughters.
- The percentage of children in the sampled households under the age of 15 stood at 43 per cent of the total family size and those in the age group of 15-64 years (working age population) stood at 55 per cent. The age group of 65 and above stood at only 2 per cent. For the females represented in the survey, 54 per cent were of the child age group, 67 per cent of the working age group, and 28 per cent of the elderly age group. For the males, these proportions stood at 46 per cent for those under 15 years of age, 33 per cent in the working age population, and 72 per cent of the elderly age group.
- The percentage of employed individuals in the sample stood at 32 per cent of the total working age population between 15-64, while the percentage of unemployed individuals in the sample stood at 17 per cent, which is 49 per cent of the total age group of 15-64 years. Employed individuals included 15 per cent working permanently, 17 per cent working intermittently, and 41 per cent

working for wages in the private sector for others, while about 24 per cent worked in the public sector, 18 per cent were employers, and 16 per cent worked for themselves.

- The percentage of those outside the labour force was 51 per cent. This included 9 per cent who were unable to work, 24 per cent students, 14 per cent non-working women at home. In addition, 4 per cent were in the military service.
- About 53 per cent of the sample individuals were illiterate, 7 per cent were university graduates, 26 per cent had primary education certificates, approximately 11 per cent had secondary school certificates, and 3 per cent were graduates of intermediate institutes.
- Prior to the earthquake, the average monthly income for about 39 per cent of the sampled families was less than 200,000 Syrian pounds, while approximately 30 per cent of families had an average monthly income between 200,000 and 400,000 Syrian pounds.¹
- Most of the household workers (40.1 per cent) worked less than 8 hours on average per day, and about 21.7 per cent worked more than 11 working hours per day, while the percentage of those who work between 8 and 11 hours per day was about 38.2 per cent.

Economic and social consequences of the earthquake

- 28.6 per cent of the employed population sample indicated that their work was impacted by the earthquake, citing the following reasons: 53.7 per cent had minor injuries that prevented them from doing strenuous work, 11.1 per cent had permanent disabilities that prevented them from working, while 35.2 per cent had temporary disabilities that prevented them from working.
- Before the earthquake, 88 per cent of the surveyed households considered their income insufficient to meet the cost of living. However, after the earthquake, the percentage increased to over 95 per cent.
- Wages from work were the primary source of income, accounting for 23 per cent before the earthquake, but decreased to 20 per cent after the earthquake. Income from second jobs ranked second at around 15 per cent before the earthquake and 11 per cent after the earthquake. Aid from international organizations and civil society associations accounted for approximately 12 per cent before the earthquake and increased to 18 per cent after the earthquake. Money transfers from abroad accounted for only about 1 per cent before and after the earthquake.
- Borrowing was the first adaptation strategy to cope with insufficient income, accounting for approximately 40 per cent before the earthquake and 33 per cent after the earthquake. A second job was the second adaptation strategy, accounting for 27 per cent before the earthquake and 29 per cent after the earthquake.
- Food spending was the top household expenditure, followed by rent, debt repayment, health, and education. Spending on entertainment ranked last in the order of the respondents' answers.
- As for the challenges facing households, the difficulty of finding work ranked first, accounting for about 75 per cent of respondents' answers. In second place was insufficient income to meet the cost of living. The difficulty of adapting to the new location (accommodation) after the earthquake accounted for 30 per cent.

1 1 USD is equivalent to 9000 Syrian Pound

- Providing food remains a top priority at all levels, followed by providing suitable work to fill the income gap. Securing suitable housing allowance also ranked high on the list of priorities, especially for families who lost their homes in the earthquake.
- Only 23 per cent of the total sampled households own productive assets, various types of shops, small workshops and other. A total of 68 per cent of those were not affected. The rest of the percentage was distributed to damage at workshops and shops, and damage to equipment, commercial and non-tourist transportation.
- A total of 46 per cent of those wishing to work indicated that they resorted to organizations operating in the regions affected by the earthquake to search for a job opportunities, compared to 38 per cent who searched for work through family and relatives. Social media accounted for 33 per cent of the channels used to look for work, while the media ranked lowest with a rate of 28 per cent.

The most preferred forms of support according to families' preferences

- It appears that the most important form of support preferred by surveyed families is training in new skills, at 34 per cent. In addition, around 34 per cent of families chose funding for small income-generating businesses as their preferred form of support needed, while around 14 per cent chose direct linkage with the job market, and about 13 per cent chose business incubators to support their enterprises.
- About 43 per cent of the respondents prefer to work in the industrial sector, followed by social services related to health and education, agriculture, telecommunications, and computer services sectors.
- There were differences between men and women in terms of their preferred field of work, as the highest percentage among men was for work in factories and workshops, with about 40 per cent of their responses, compared to 19 per cent for women. Working from home ranked first among women's preferences, compared to only 9 per cent for men, while other fields of work (commercial shops, private services, restaurants, tourism facilities, agriculture, and other) had similar percentages, except for healthcare-related work, which was preferred by women at a rate of 7 per cent compared to 2.6 per cent among men.
- The most important challenges facing women at work were related to the distance of the workplace from their home; whether the work requires working night shifts, or if there were children in need of care, in addition to low wages and working conditions.
- Almost 40 per cent of adult family members possess multiple skills related to building and industrial work, followed by office management skills, various maintenance skills, computer skills, and teaching.
- At total of 27 per cent of adult family members prefer training in professions and handicrafts, with maintenance work training coming in second place, followed by administrative and various human resources training, then computer training, and finally, training in hairdressing, makeup, and languages.

- ▶ The study results indicate that the relative weight of preferred work areas for individuals who do not possess skills were related to being security guards, working in loading and unloading, sorting, packaging, debris removal, and to a lesser extent, agricultural work and security professions. Wage rates proposed by low skilled workers were as follows: 41 per cent for the income category of more than 600,000 Syrian pounds per month, followed by the second rank for the income category between 400,000 and 600,000 Syrian pounds per month. The third rank was for the income category of 200,000 to 400,000 Syrian pounds per month, and the fourth rank was for the income category of less than 200,000 Syrian pounds per month.
- ▶ Households with children engaged in child labour represented about 11 per cent of the sample households, compared to 89 per cent without working children, distributed at a rate of 69 per cent among males and 31 per cent among females.
- ▶ Working in workshops and factories ranked highest among female child labourers at 50 per cent, and working in machinery and car maintenance ranked highest among male child labourers at 30 per cent.
- ▶ Insufficient family income stood at 56 per cent as the main reason for children's engagement in child labour, followed by leaving school for reasons unrelated to income, losing the family's main breadwinner, and the absence of a nearby school.
- ▶ According to the survey, income generated from child labour contributed more than 50 per cent of the family's income to 55 per cent of the households, and contributed approximately 25-50 per cent to the family's income at a rate of 15 per cent.
- ▶ Approximately 52 per cent expressed their readiness to pull their children out of child labour immediately if sufficient income was available, and about 27 per cent said they would need more time, while about 21 per cent expressed their rejection of stopping individuals under the age of 15 from working, citing that it helped develop their personality.



1

► 1. Introduction

► 1.1. Aleppo Governorate's - historical background

The Aleppo Governorate is in the northern region of the Syrian Arab Republic. It borders Turkey to the north, with a border length of 324 km, Raqqa Governorate to the east, Hama Governorate to the south, and Idlib Governorate to the west and southwest. The general area of Aleppo Governorate's land is 18.5 thousand square kilometres, which is 10 per cent of the total area of Syria. Due to its important geographic location, the governorate is considered the main gateway from Turkey to the Middle East. There are five border crossings with Turkey in the governorate: Salameh Crossing (Azaz), Akbes Square Crossing (Afrin), Ra'i Crossing (Al-Bab), Qarqamish Crossing (Jarabulus), and Ain al-Arab Crossing. Aleppo was also famous as it was located on the ancient Silk Road.

► 1.2. The economic structure of the Governorate of Aleppo before the earthquake ²

The contribution of the Aleppo Province to Syria's GDP

Governorate	2010	2019	Change
Aleppo	20.56	16.04	-4.52

The Aleppo Governorate is considered the economic capital of Syria, as it represents 20 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). This percentage is one of the highest contributions to GDP among the Syrian governorates. However, due to the war, its contribution to GDP decreased from 20 per cent in 2010 to 16 per cent in 2019, registering the highest decline in its contribution to GDP by a negative change of 4.5 per cent. Currently, the economic activity in Aleppo is weak due to several factors, including the closure of many facilities due to extensive destruction, displacement to other governorates, and damage to infrastructure, logistics, and production components.

The Aleppo Governorate ranks fifth among the provinces (after Homs, Deir Ezzor, Hasakah, and Raqqa) in terms of agricultural activity. The government's irrigation projects, such as Musaybinah and Musaybinah West, have contributed to increasing the province's agricultural production, which produces around 450,000 tons of wheat annually. Aleppo is ranked second in terms of the percentage of arable land after Hasakah. The industry sector has been the backbone of the economy in Aleppo, given the large number and variety of industrial facilities established there, representing more than 30 per cent of the total number of industrial facilities in Syria in 2010 – with around 30,000 private and public industrial companies. Before 2011, the number of registered industrial and craft establishments in Aleppo exceeded 37,000, providing hundreds of thousands of direct and indirect job opportunities. These facilities were in the industrial city of Sheikh Najjar, in addition to 17 industrial zones in the governorate. The textile industry ranks first among the industries in Aleppo, accounting for around 65 per cent of the total industries. Aleppo contributes to all stages of the textile industry. However, the industry has declined significantly since the beginning of the Syria crisis due to the extensive damage caused to the facilities and workshops.

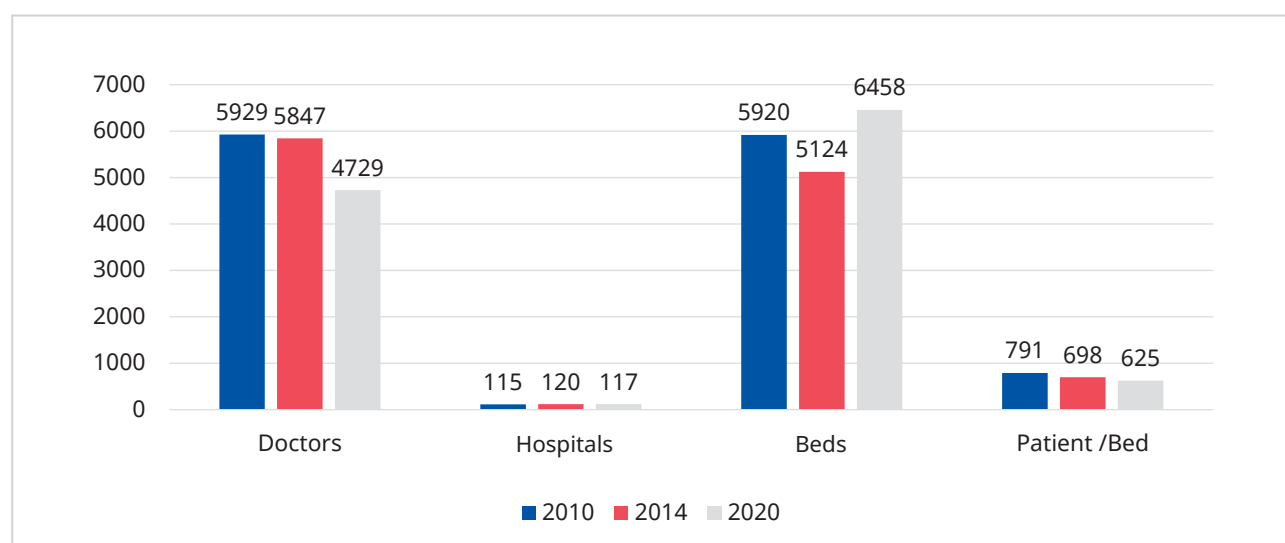
² Report on the status of the population of Syria. the Syrian Commission for Family and Population Affairs, Damascus, Syria, 2023.

In terms of human development indicators, Aleppo ranks tenth among the Syrian provinces, according to the development level index adopted by the Planning and International Cooperation Commission. It is composed of three indicators: health, education and income, and it is approved in the sustainable development report. This low ranking is due to the province's indicators lagging those of the other provinces, such as indicators of safe housing conditions, health, education, population, labour, and income. Although the province stands out for the diversity of its economic activities, such as agriculture, industry, and trade, compared to other Syrian provinces, this has not been utilised as an input for development in general to support the province's ranking on the national human development scale.

► 1.3. Health sector indicators

The health sector suffers from significant structural and infrastructural challenges resulting in high mortality rates at all levels, especially those related to pregnancy and childbirth, as well as deaths in young children under the age of five. This is due to a decline from 2014 to 2020 in health services as a result of the conflict, which has led to the destruction of health facilities and hospitals. In addition, there has been a significant decline in human resources, including that of doctors and health professionals due to multiple factors, and a decline of facilities which has greatly affected the mortality rates and the overall health situation. ³

► **Figure (1): Health sector indicators in Aleppo Governorate**

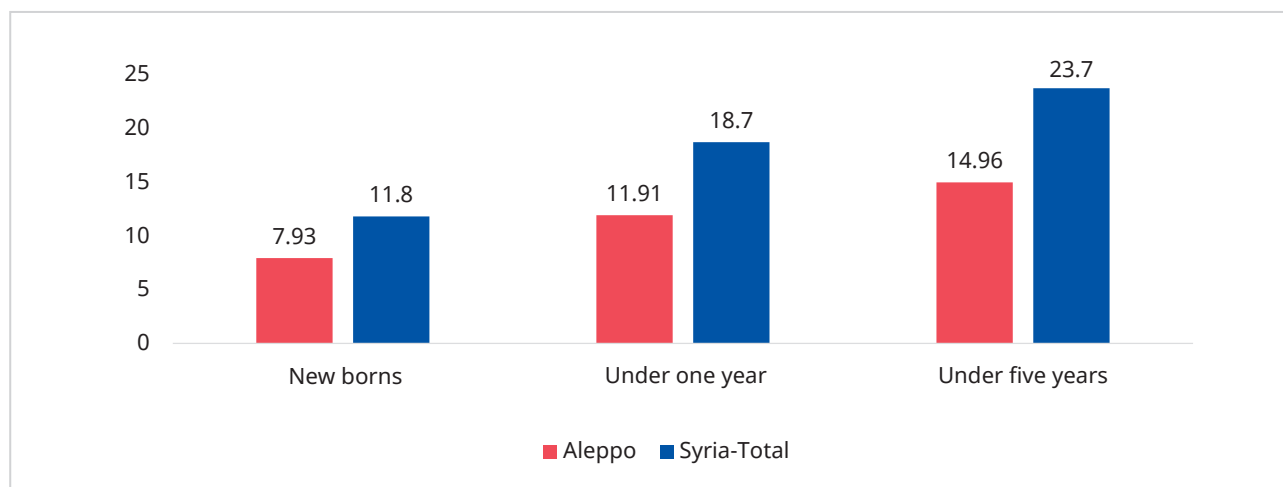


In terms of mortality rates, most of the deaths in the province are lower than the rest of the general population at the country level, where the infant mortality rate is about 7 per cent compared to 12 per cent at the overall level. The same applies to the deaths of children under the age of one, where the rate was about 12 per cent compared to 19 per cent at the overall level. The death rate of children under the age of five reached 14.9 per cent at the province level compared to 23.7 per cent at the country level. ⁴

³ Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics, General annual statistical group. Damascus, Syria, various numbers.

⁴ Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics. Survey of the Causes of Under-year and Under-Five Mortality, 2019.

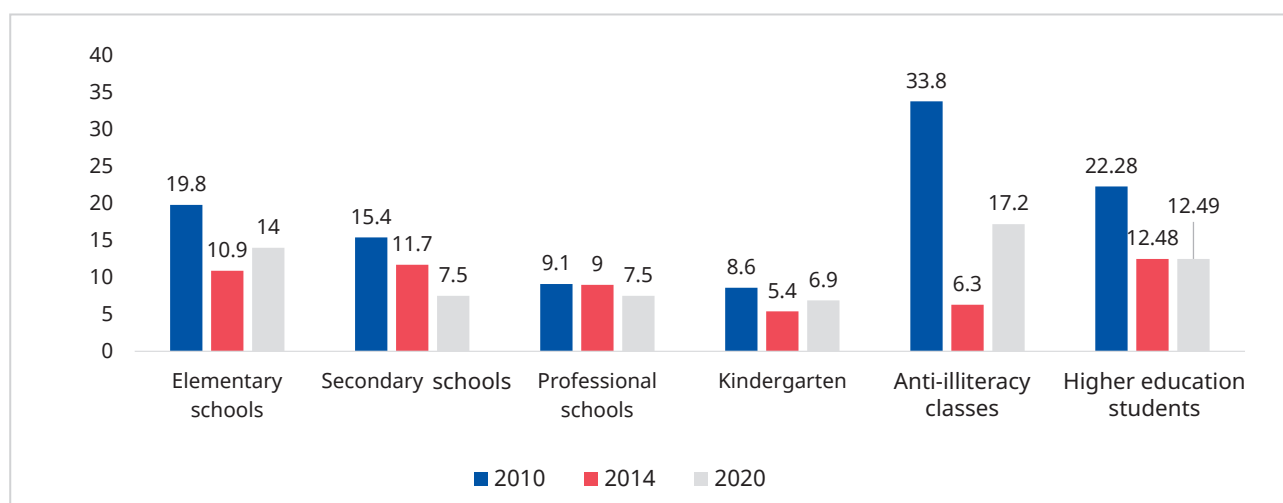
► **Figure (2): Infant mortality rate for new-borns, children under the age of one, and children under the age of five**



► 1.4. Education indicators

The percentages of schools in the Aleppo Governorate is significant. Based on secondary data the percentage of primary education schools in Aleppo represented about 19.8 per cent of all schools in Syria in 2010, with the percentage decreasing to 14 per cent in 2020 due to the war. The percentage of secondary education schools represented about 15 per cent of their counterparts in Syria in 2010, which also decreased to about 7.5 per cent in 2020, with a negative rate of change of about 24.64 per cent in 2014 compared to 2010, and a negative rate of change of about 15.64 per cent in 2020 compared to 2014⁵.

► **Figure (3) The education sector indicators in Aleppo province**

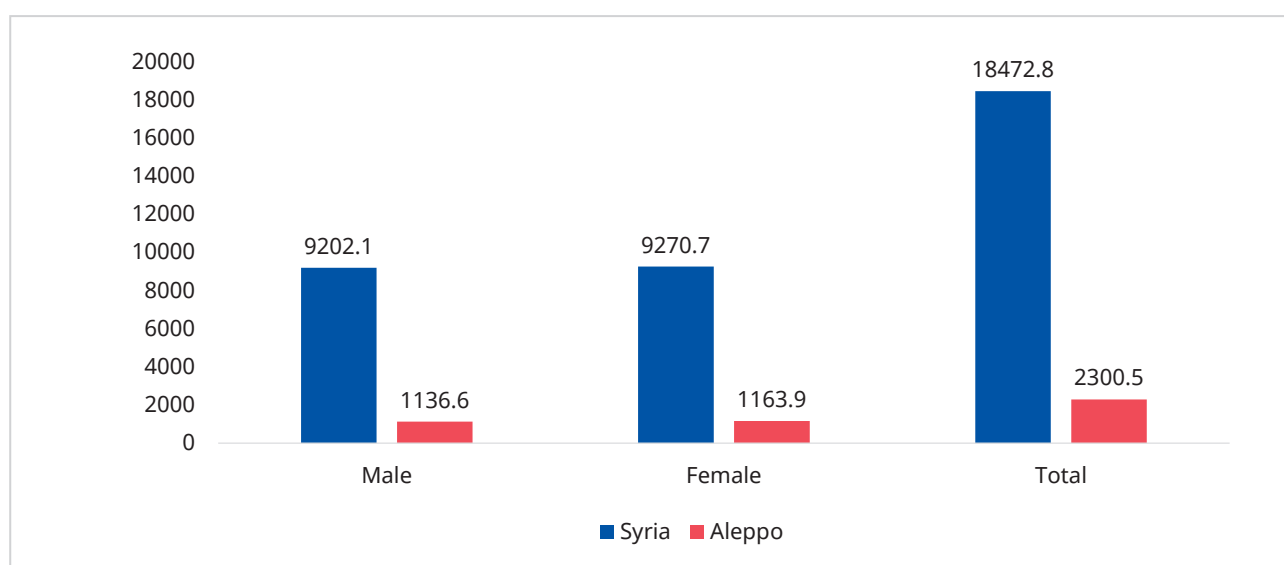


⁵ General annual statistical group, Central Bureau of Statistics, Damascus, Syria, various numbers.

► 1.5. The population characteristics of the Aleppo governorate before the earthquake

The population is distributed into 11 administrative regions, which include the centre of the province, Aleppo City, which is the largest city in the province. The regions are divided into 164 administrative units distributed as 25 cities, 119 towns, 20 municipalities, and 2,665 settlements. A total of 52 per cent of the population of the province is concentrated in Aleppo city, which represents less than 2 per cent of the province's area. The rest of the population is scattered over 98 per cent of the province's area. It can be said that the province belongs to the group of high-population-density provinces, both in terms of total area and total population. The population of Aleppo reached to-date 2.3 million (1.1366 million males and 1.1639 million females), representing about 12.5 per cent, 12.3 per cent, and 12.6 per cent of their counterparts in Syria, respectively, whereas the total population in Syria was estimated at 18.4727 million, with males accounting for about 50 per cent and females accounting for about 50 per cent. ⁶

► **Figure (4) The population characteristics in Aleppo province and Syria in 2021**



► 1.6. Population changes and displacement prior to the earthquake ⁷

The crisis and its repercussions have led to significant population movements in Syria, affecting around 30 per cent of the country's population, including both internal displacement and external migration, accounting for more than 3.5 million people, according to international organizations and government reports. Population movement has led to a change in the geographic distribution of the population and the population growth rate by province. The population of Aleppo, for example, which accounted for around 24 per cent of the total population in 2011, experienced a drop to less than 11 per cent of the total population in Syria in 2023. Refugees from the Aleppo province accounted for about one-third of all migrants and refugees at the national level. Aleppo had the largest number of displaced people and

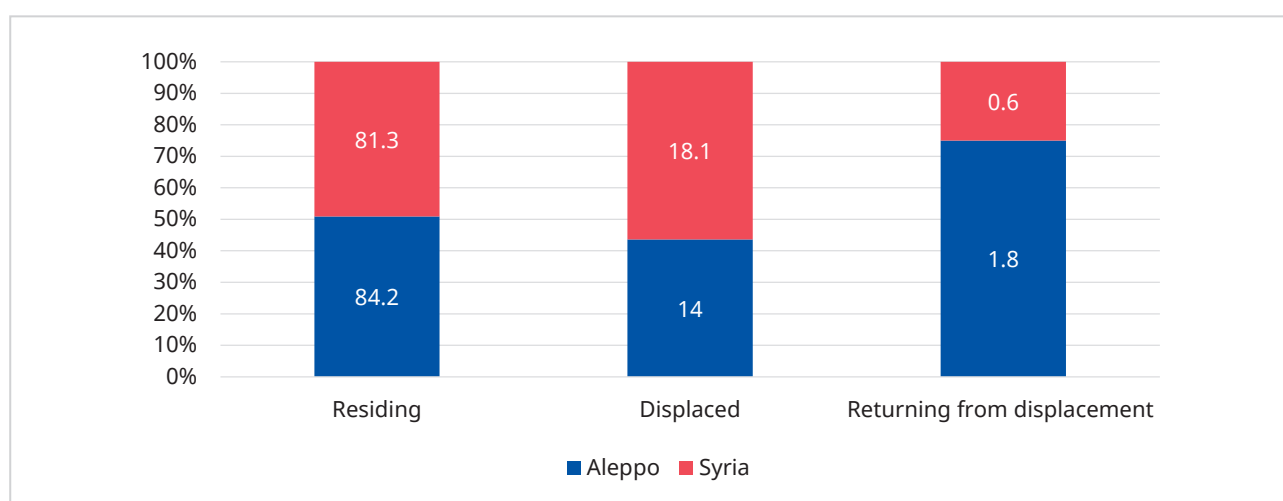
⁶ General annual statistical group, Central Bureau of Statistics, Damascus, Syria, various numbers

⁷ Report on the status of the population of Syria, the Syrian Commission for Family and Population Affairs, Damascus, Syria, 2023.

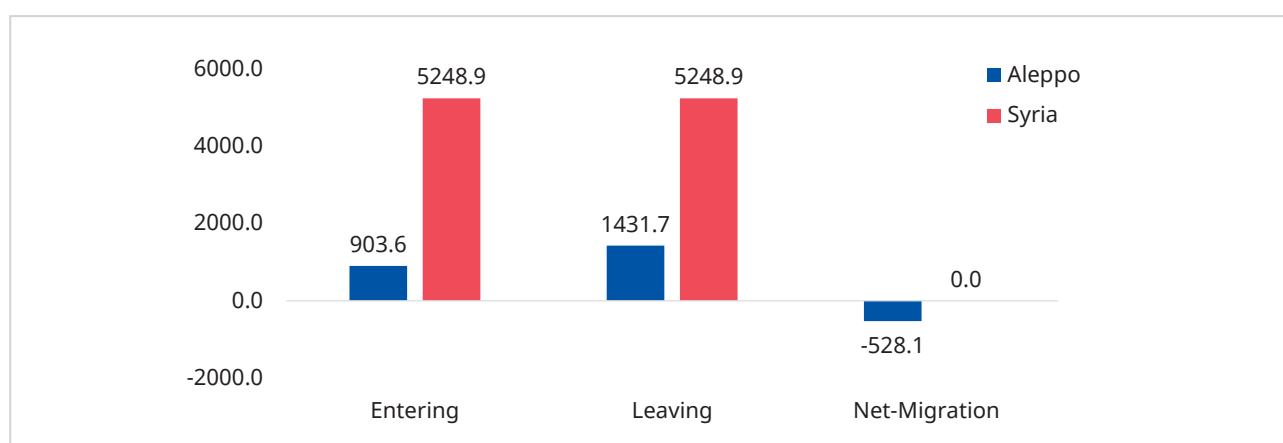
refugees, particularly those moving or fleeing to neighbouring provinces and countries. The negative population growth rate continued to decline, from 2.28 per cent during the period of 2010-2014 to 0.81 per cent during the period of 2014-2020. Aleppo ranked third in terms of the number of displaced households, with about 46.4 thousand households displaced, while the number of resident households was about 34 thousand, and the number of households that had returned to their original homes was about 5.5 thousand. However, according to the number of people leaving the province, Aleppo ranked first with about 1.4 million people, and second in terms of the number of people entering the province, estimated at about 900,000.

According to the Labour Force Survey 2020, the percentage of households residing in Aleppo and Syria was estimated at about 84.2 per cent and 81.3 per cent, respectively, while the percentage of displaced households was estimated at about 14 per cent and 18.1 per cent, and the percentage of households returning from displacement was about 1.8 per cent and 0.6 per cent of the total number of households in Aleppo and Syria, respectively.

► **Figure (5): Composition of households in Aleppo governorate and Syria**



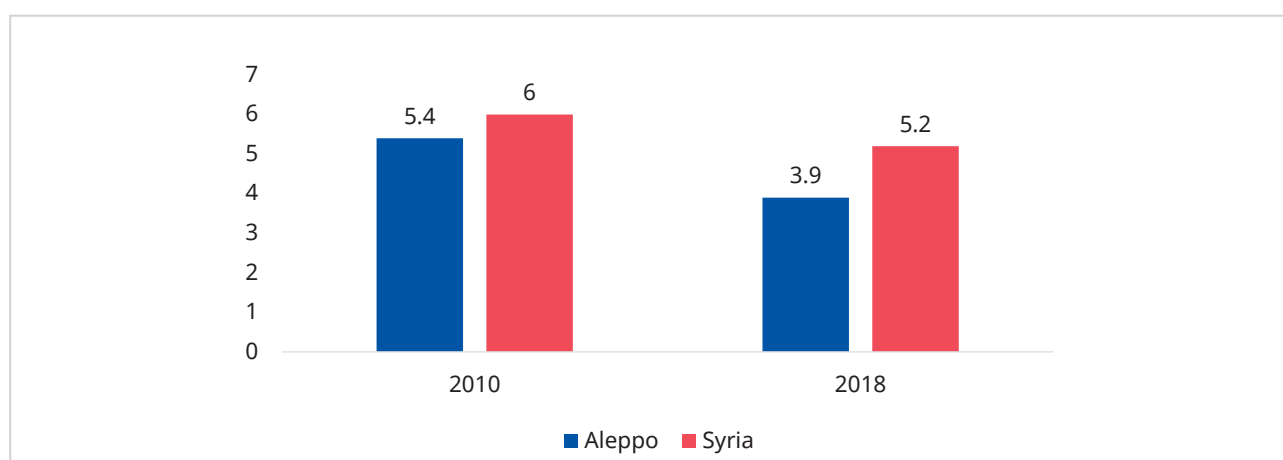
► **Figure (6): Net migration in Aleppo Governorate**



► 1.7. Fertility and reproductive health

The fertility rate was estimated at 5.4 in Aleppo and 6 in Syria in 2010. In 2018, the average was 3.9 and 5.2 births in Aleppo and Syria, respectively. In addition, the prevalence of modern contraceptive use has increased from 35 per cent in 2010 to 43 per cent in 2020. However, the ongoing crisis has had a negative impact on reproductive health, as access to maternal and child health services has been limited due to the destruction of health facilities, displacement, and the economic crisis. This has led to an increase in maternal and child mortality rates, as well as an increase in the number of unplanned pregnancies and unsafe abortions.⁸

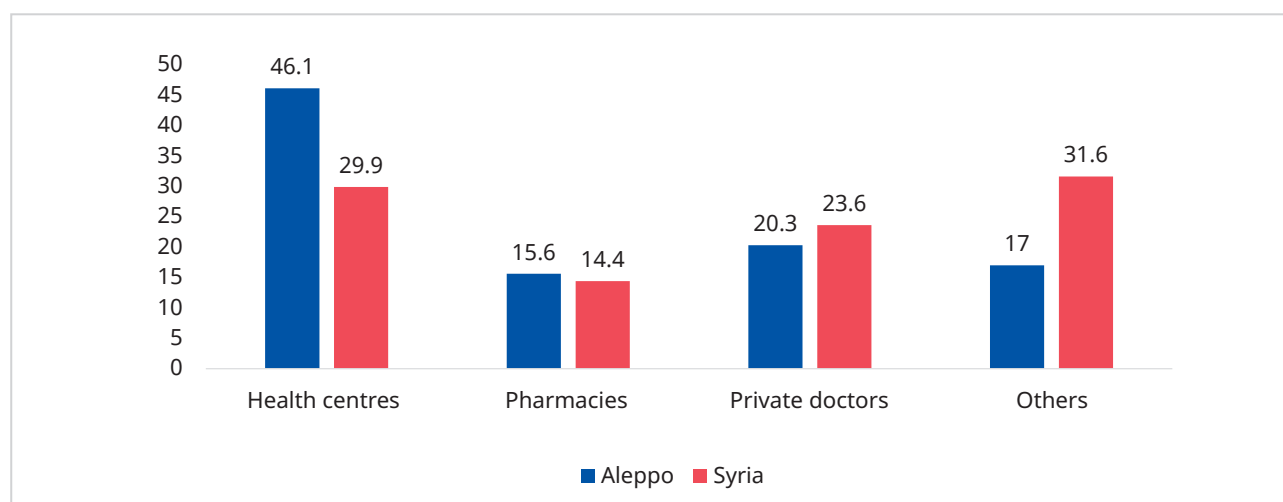
► **Figure (7): Marital fertility rates in Aleppo Governorate and Syria**



* The number of births per woman

Regarding the sources of obtaining family planning methods, the highest percentage was through health centres compared to other sources, reaching about 46.1 per cent and 29.9 per cent for Aleppo and Syria, respectively.⁹

► **Figure (8): Sources of family planning methods in Aleppo and Syria**



⁸ Annual Statistical Collection, op. cit

⁹ Annual Statistical Collection, op. cit

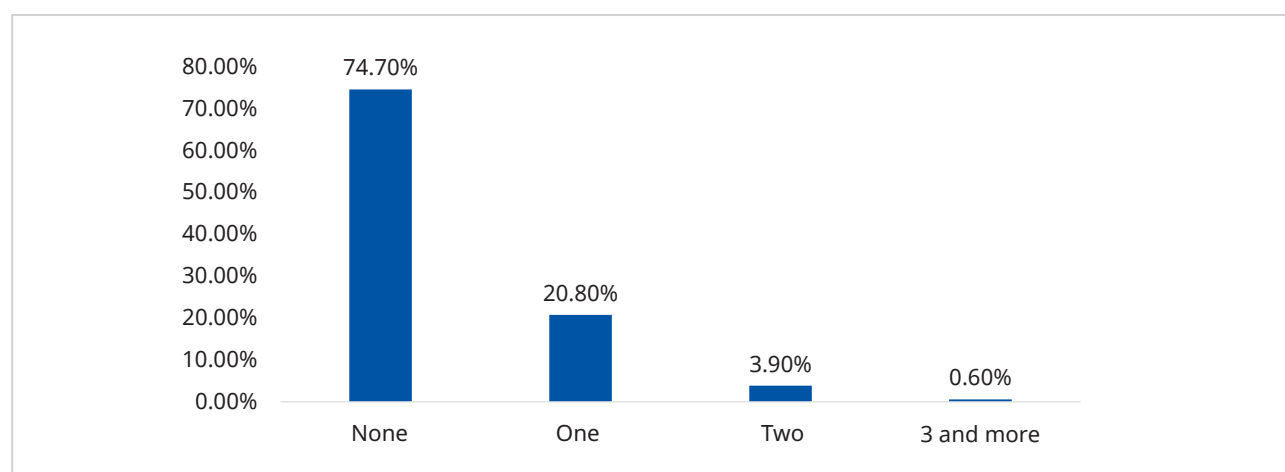
► 1.8. Family income sources

The per capita share of the GDP has declined since 2012 to less than half of what it was in 2010. Since wages obtained through work still constitute as the main source of income for households (approximately 67 per cent of the total employed for the period of 2015-2019 were wage workers, with wages as their main source of income), the development of wages of workers from GDP is crucial. This issue cannot be viewed in isolation from productivity growth. During the period of 2001-2010, the average wage share of nominal GDP at factor cost did not exceed 31 per cent, reaching 36 per cent in 2002 and falling to 28 per cent in 2010. The average real wage growth rate for the same period was about 6.6 per cent, but the general trend of real wage growth further declined. During the period of 2011-2019, the average real wages declined at a rate of -6 per cent, and the wage share of nominal GDP at factor cost dropped to 26 per cent in 2019. The general trend of real wage growth is still in further decline ¹⁰.

► 1.9. Disability

It can be said that the percentage of people with disabilities in Syria does not differ from one governorate to another. About three-quarters of households do not have family members with disability. Among the studied households, 20.8 per cent have one person with disability, 3.9 per cent have two persons with disability, and 0.6 per cent have three or more persons with disability. The disabilities are distributed into physical, mental, auditory, and visual disabilities, with the highest percentage being physical disability (52.4 per cent), followed by mental disability (23 per cent), visual disability (13.3 per cent), and auditory disability (11.3 per cent). ¹¹

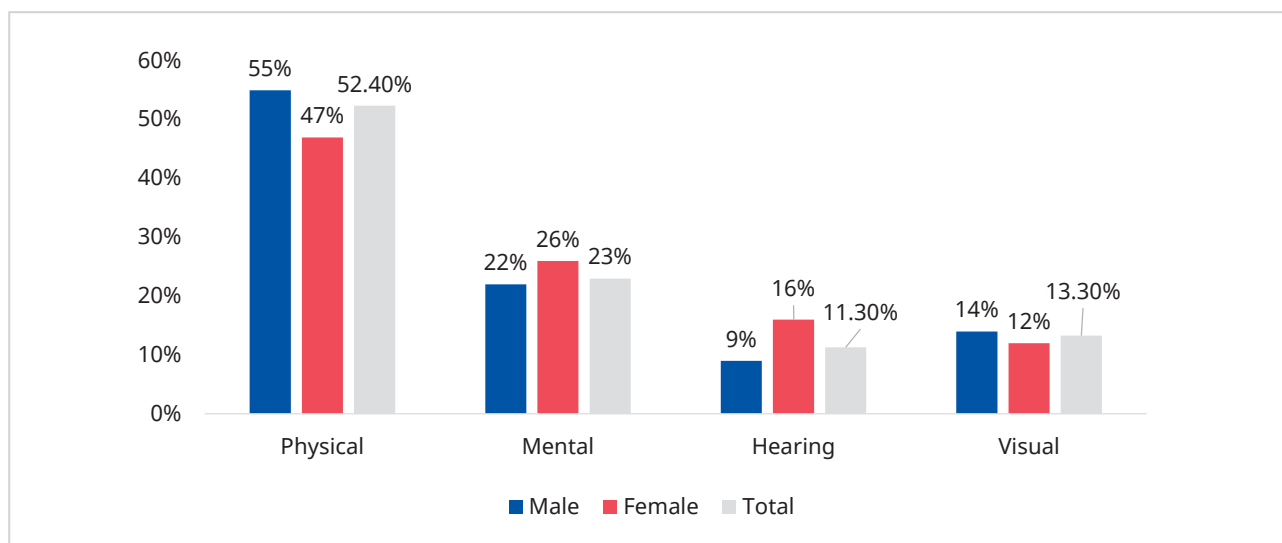
► **Figure (9): Number of persons with disabilities in families in the Aleppo governorate**



¹⁰ Study on obstacles and determinants of women's and young people's participation in the labour market (Syrian Commission for Family and Population Affairs. Previous source .

¹¹ Syrian Commission for Family and Population Affairs. Previous source .

► **Figure (10): The distribution of persons with disabilities in the Aleppo governorate**



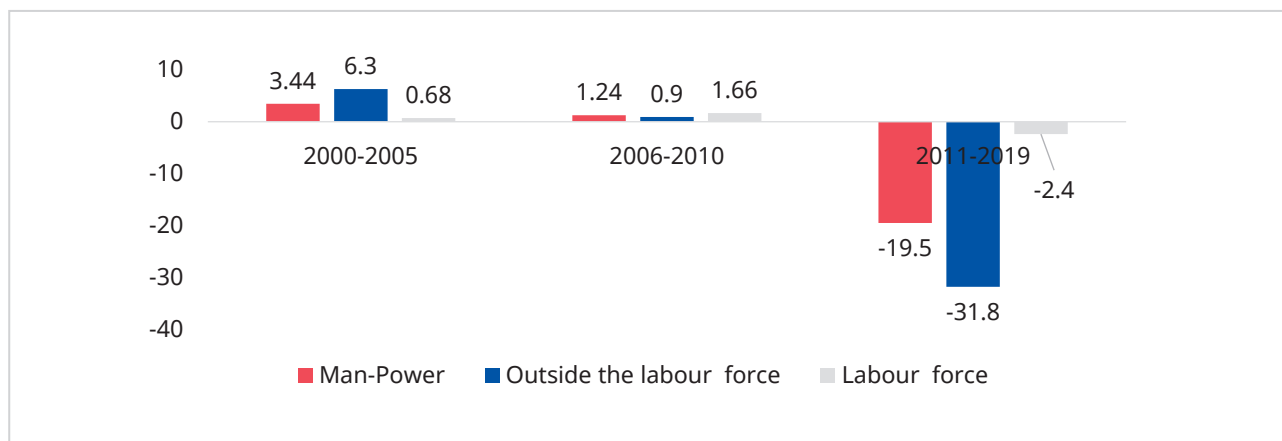
► 1.10. Labour market indicators

1.10.1. The growth rate of the labour force and human resources ¹²

The labour force would have grown at an annual rate of about 4 per cent during the period of 2010-2020 had the war in Syria not happened, as a result of population growth rates that were prevalent before 2000, in addition to those outside the labour force, especially non-working women at home.

The war-related phenomena of migration and deaths mainly led to a decrease in the annual average growth rate of human resources by about - 2.1 per cent between 2010 and 2019. However, the demographic behavioural change in birth, marriage, and divorce has not yet shown its impact on human resources and needs several years to begin to influence human resources.

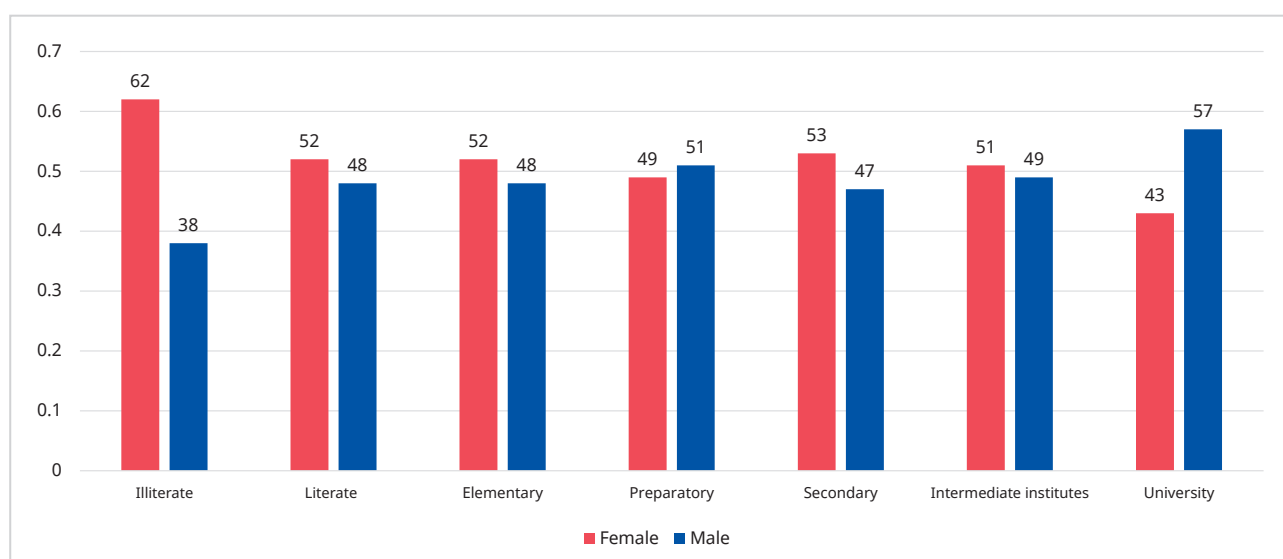
► **Figure (11): Growth rate in the Aleppo Governorate**



Regarding the distribution of workers, who are 15 years of age or over, the data shows that the percentage of males in Aleppo who hold a certificate from elementary to intermediate school was estimated at about 45.7 per cent compared to 46.74 per cent for females.

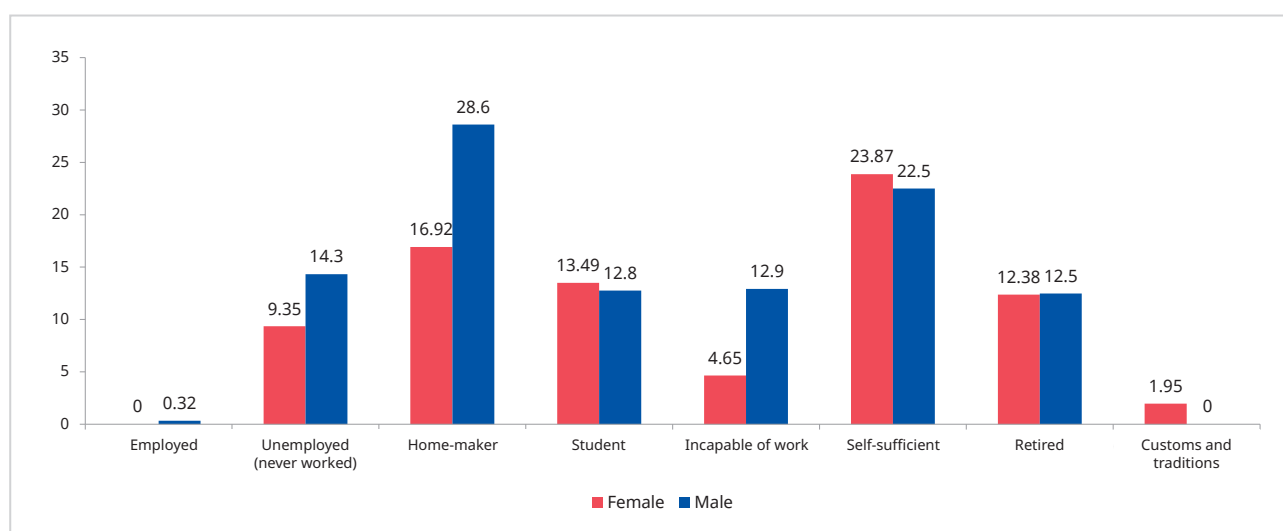
Figure 12 shows the distribution of the population in Aleppo (15 and above) by gender at different educational levels. 62 per cent of the illiterate are female compared to 38 percent for men, while 57 per cent of university graduates are men compared to 43 per cent.

► **Figure (12): Distribution of the population in Aleppo (15 years and above) by gender at different educational levels**



Regarding the distribution of the working age population who are 15 years of age or over, the data indicates that the largest percentage of both genders are those who are self-sufficient, estimated at about 22.51 per cent for males and 23.87 per cent for females.

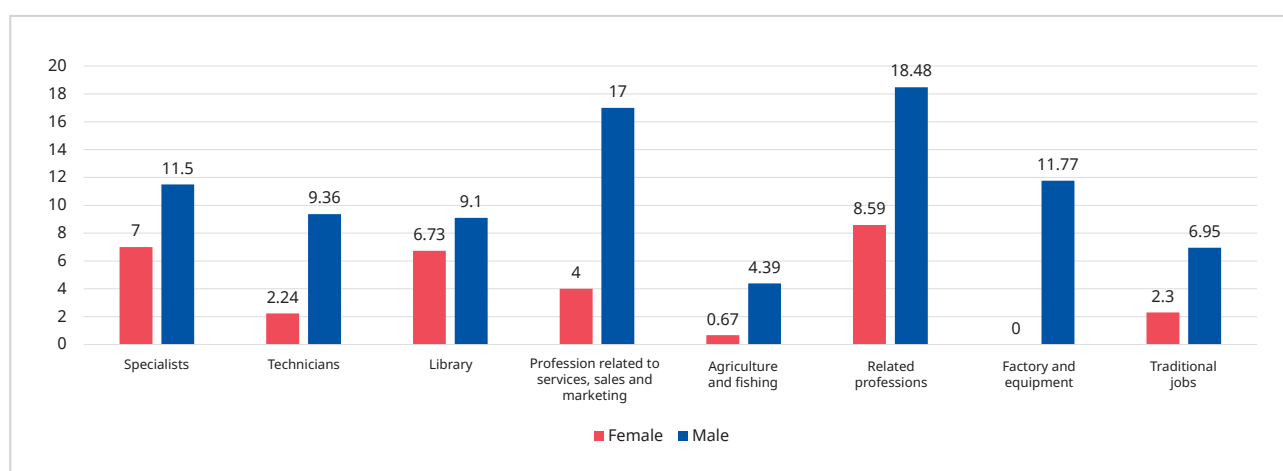
► **Figure (13): Distribution of the population (15 years and over) by labour force and gender**



1.10.2. Professional structure of workers ¹³

The available data from the labour force survey indicates that approximately 18 per cent of workers work in handicrafts and the professions associated with them, at the male level, while the percentage was about 8 per cent for females. About 17 per cent males are in professions associated with services, sales, and marketing, compared to 4 per cent for females.

► **Figure (14): Distribution of workers (15 years and over) by occupational category and gender in Aleppo Governorate**



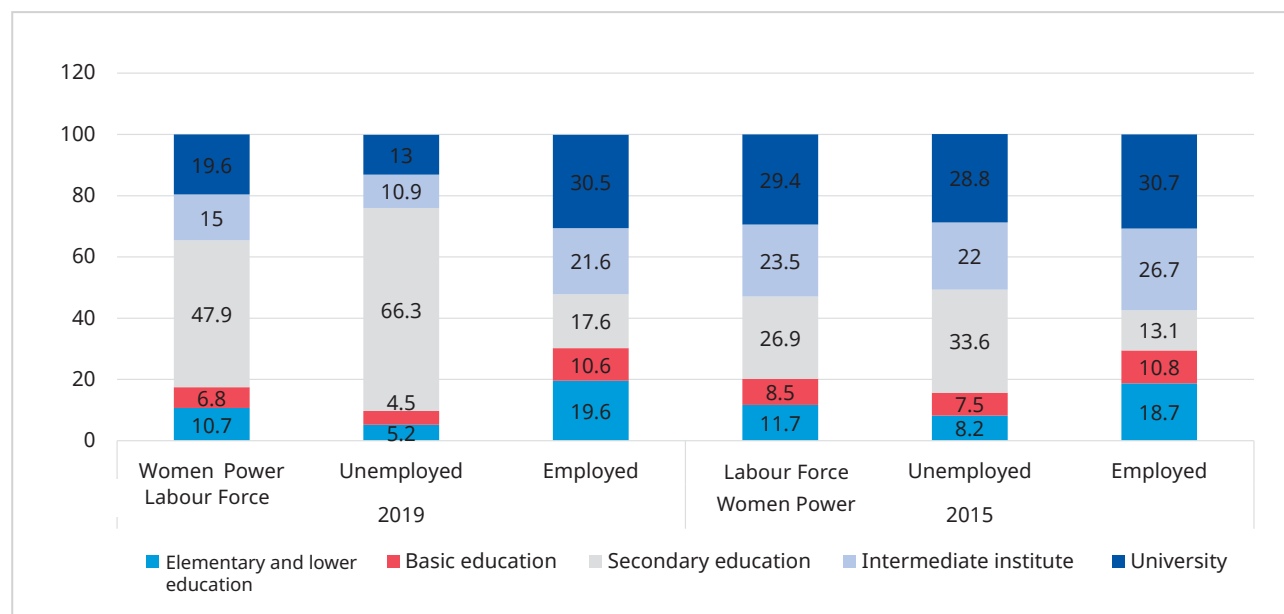
1.10.3. Female workforce in the Aleppo Governorate

Regarding the educational composition of the female labour force, data indicates a decline in the composition of the female labour force, where the percentage of women in the labour force holding a university degree decreased significantly from 29.4 per cent in 2015 to 19.6 per cent in 2020. The percentage of the female labour force with degrees from intermediate institutes also declined from 23.5 per cent to 15 per cent, while there was a significant increase in the percentage of women in the labour force holding a secondary education certificate from 26.9 per cent to 47.9 per cent during the same period. As for employed women, the educational composition of those with a university degree remained stable between 2015 and 2019, while the percentage of those with degrees from intermediate institutes declined significantly from 26.7 per cent to 21.6 per cent, compared to an increase in the percentage of those with secondary education certificates from 13.1 per cent to 17.6 per cent during the same period.

¹³ Labour Force Survey, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

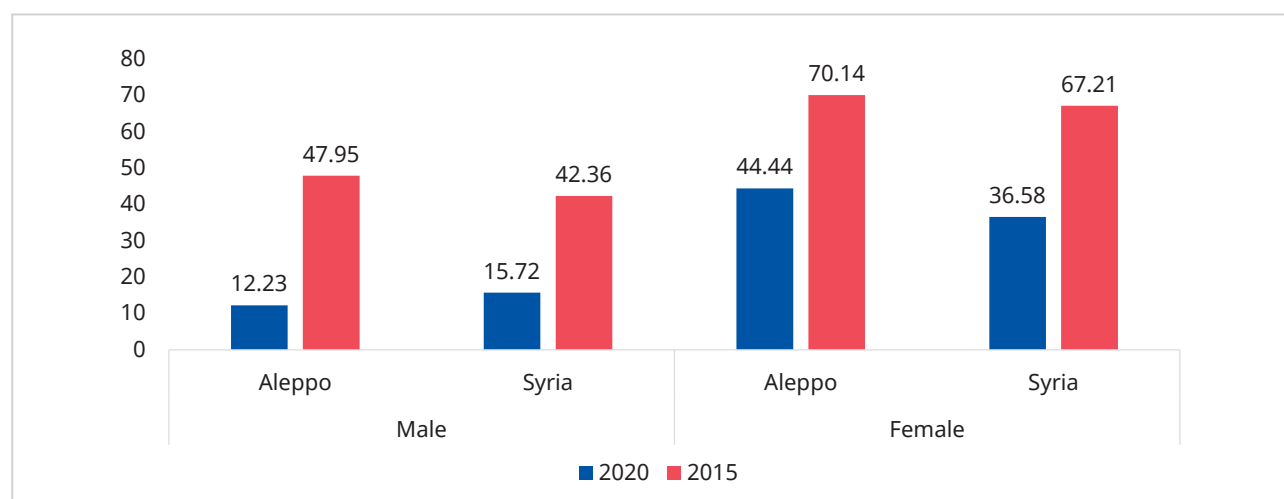
¹⁴ Labour Force Survey, Central Bureau of Statistics, several numbers .

► **Figure (15): The rates of the labour force, the unemployed and the employed in the Aleppo province according to the education level**



In 2014, there was a sharp decline in the size of employment, with a negative growth rate of approximately 17 per cent. Aleppo City recorded the highest unemployment rate, averaging 26.2 per cent during the period 2011-2019, after it was 7.9 per cent on average during the period 2002-2010. The unemployment rate for males in the province of Aleppo was estimated at about 47.95 per cent in 2015, which is higher than the Syrian average of 42.36 per cent. However, this rate decreased in 2020 to reach about 12.23 per cent and 15.72 per cent for Aleppo and Syria, respectively. The unemployment rate for females in the province of Aleppo was estimated at about 70.14 per cent in 2015, which is higher than the Syrian average of 67.21 per cent. However, this rate decreased in 2020 to 44.44 per cent and 36.58 per cent for Aleppo and Syria, respectively.

► **Figure (16): The unemployment rate in the Aleppo province and Syria**



1.10.4. Female unemployment rates in Aleppo province

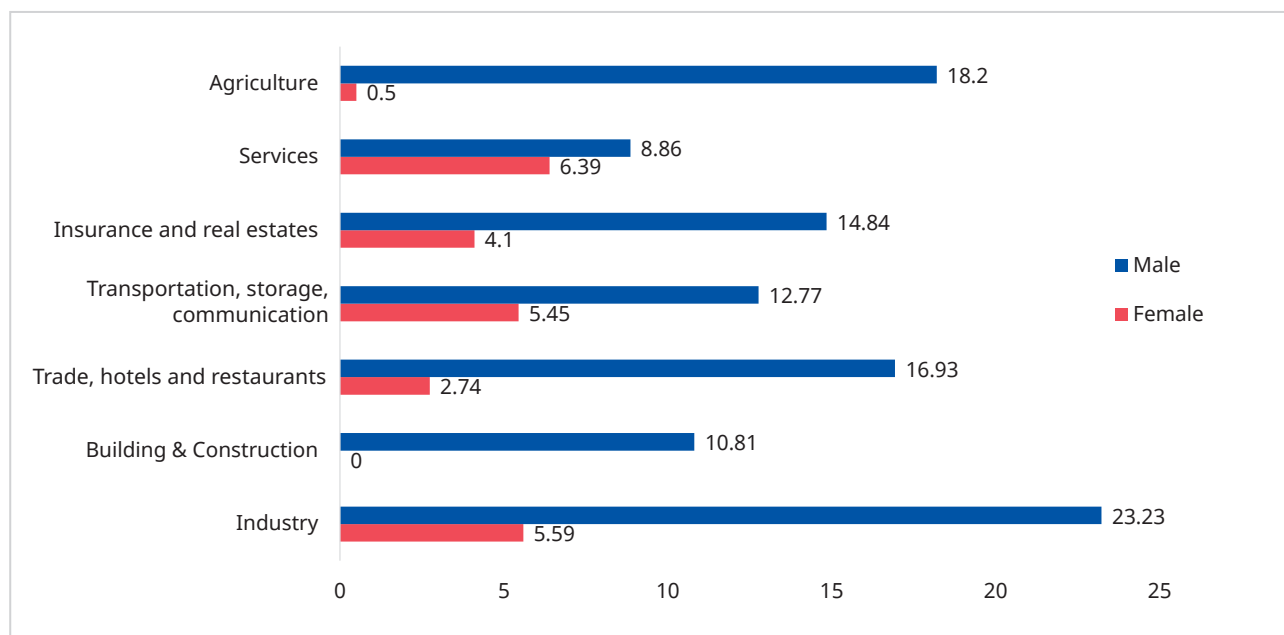
The unemployment rates for females continued to rise significantly until 2019, reaching about 62.2 per cent. The percentage of employed females in the same year did not exceed 20 per cent of the total employed population. The war forced a large group of women aged between 15-64 years, mainly inactive women at home, to leave the inactive category and search for work to secure an income that would help meet the needs of their families. However, there was a lack of sufficient job opportunities, which led to most of them being unemployed.

1.10.5. The sectoral composition of workers in Aleppo

The sectoral composition has witnessed significant changes as a result of the war. Despite this, manufacturing still accounts for about 24 per cent of males and about 6 per cent of females, a relatively weak percentage that does not reflect the level of human resources development in the province. Agriculture and forestry ranked second in terms of the distribution of male workers, accounting for 18 per cent, compared to less than 1 per cent for females. The services sector accounted for only 8 per cent of males and 6 per cent of females. Overall, there is a noticeable decline in the participation rate of females in employment compared to males.¹⁵

¹⁵ General annual statistical group, Central Bureau of Statistics, Damascus, Syria, 2021.

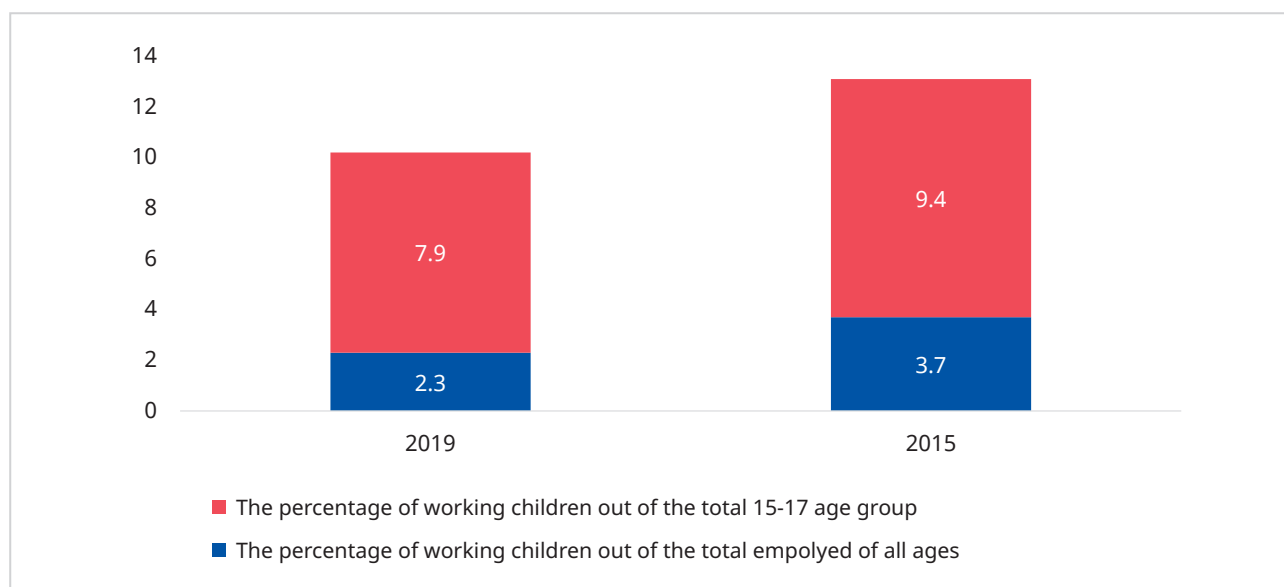
► **Figure (17): Distribution of employed persons (15 years and over) by main economic activity sections and sex**



1.10.6. Child labour

According to available data (General annual statistical group, Central Bureau of Statistics, Damascus, Syria, various numbers), the percentage of working children out of the total workforce of all ages was about 3.7 per cent in 2015, then decreased to 2.3 per cent in 2019. This represented about 9.4 per cent of the total children in this age group (15-17 years) in 2015 and 7.9 per cent in 2019. This means that the early years of the war placed significant pressure on families, forcing them to send their children to work, which subsequently led to them not attending or dropping out of school, especially boys.¹⁶

► **Figure (18): The relative composition of working children in the Aleppo Governorate**



¹⁶ It should be noted that the data referred to on child labour do not necessarily reflect the true magnitude of this phenomenon, as the surveys implemented in the labour market did not cover all Syrian governorates, nor did they cover all cases of child labour in the informal private sector, as well as cases of child labour with their families

The data indicates that most working children are males, estimated to be more than 90 per cent in both 2015 and 2019. This is due to customs and traditions where women and girls are not allowed to work in workshops, factories, and jobs outside the home. However, it has been observed that there is a phenomenon of female beggars working on the streets.

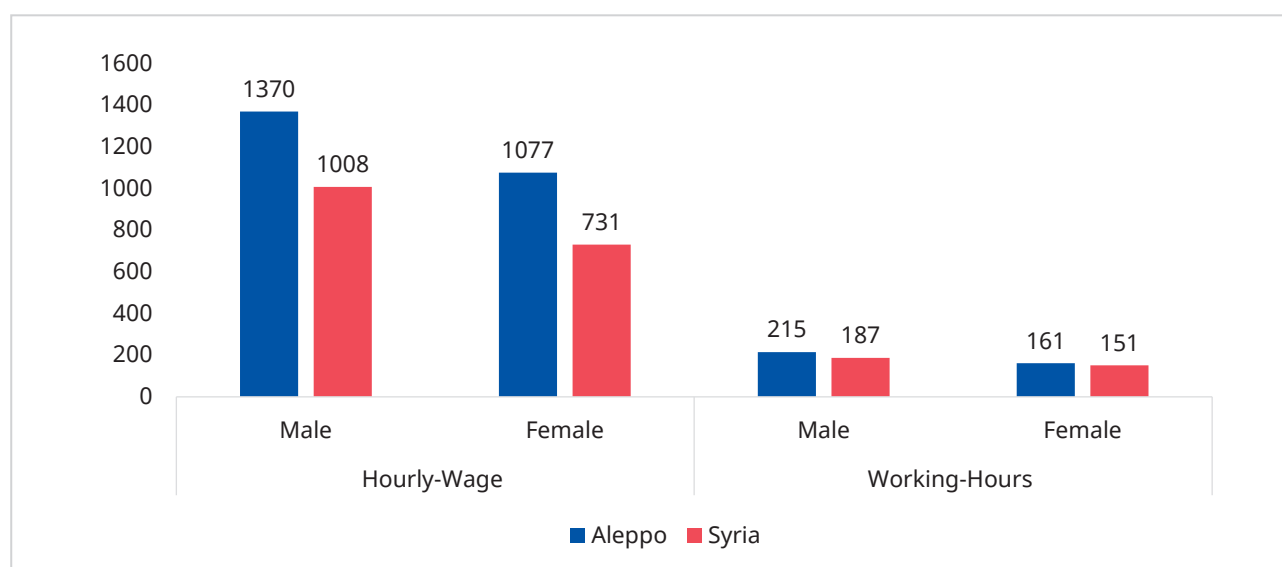
The economic sectors children (aged 15-17 years of age) are employed in

Economic activity	2015			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and forestry	18.7	57.1	21.0	13.3	47.9	16.3
Manufacturing	20.1	29.9	20.7	21.1	6.2	19.8
Building and construction	20.0	0.0	18.9	13.8	6.6	13.2
Trade, hotels and restaurants	28.7	7.1	27.4	42.8	13.6	40.3
Transportation, storage and communications	3.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	8.3	5.9	8.2	8.9	25.7	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.10.7. Wages and pay equity

The national average hourly wage for females is 731 Syrian pounds compared to 1,008 for males. However, overall data from labour force surveys show that the average wage for males in Aleppo is 1,370 Syrian pounds per hour of main job, compared to 1,077 Syrian pounds for females, reflecting a gender imbalance in terms of wages and compensation for main job. Meanwhile, working hours averaged 215 per month for males compared to 161 for females in Aleppo.¹⁷

► **Figure (19): Working hours and wages in the Aleppo Governorate**



17 Syria Population Report 2020 «Return and Stability», Syrian Arab Republic, Family Affairs and Population Commission, Damascus 2022.



2

► 2. The socio-economic impact of the Earthquake on the Aleppo Governorate

According to the Syria Earthquake Recovery Needs Assessment (SERNA), developed by the United Nations in Syria following the February 2023 earthquake, Aleppo was hit hardest, incurring 53 per cent of total damage and losses in Syria.

The damage caused by the earthquake in the Aleppo Governorate differs in terms of the severity of the damage and the studied components. Official information¹⁸ shows the following:

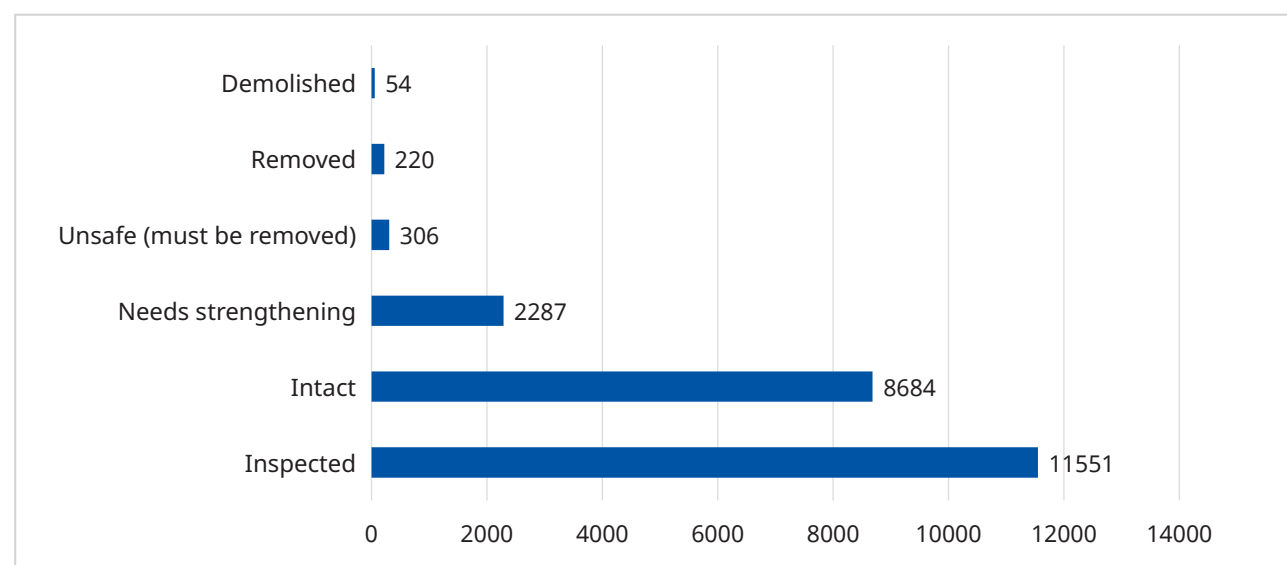
► 2.1. Impact of the earthquake on buildings and public and private residences in Aleppo

Approximately 12,000 buildings were inspected by the Aleppo Governorate authorities and other partners following the earthquake. A total of 8,684 buildings were found to be intact. This represents around 28.28 per cent of intact buildings in the provinces affected by the earthquake (with a total number of buildings estimated to be about 30,113).

The number of buildings that were found to need reinforcement is estimated at about 2,287. This represents 7.68 per cent of buildings in the affected provinces. The total number of buildings which need reinforcement is estimated at about 29,751.

The number of buildings that were demolished after the earthquake was about 220, representing approximately 75% of their counterparts in the other affected provinces, estimated at about 292 buildings, while the number of buildings demolished by the earthquake was about 54.

► **Figure (20): Damaged buildings in the Aleppo Governorate**

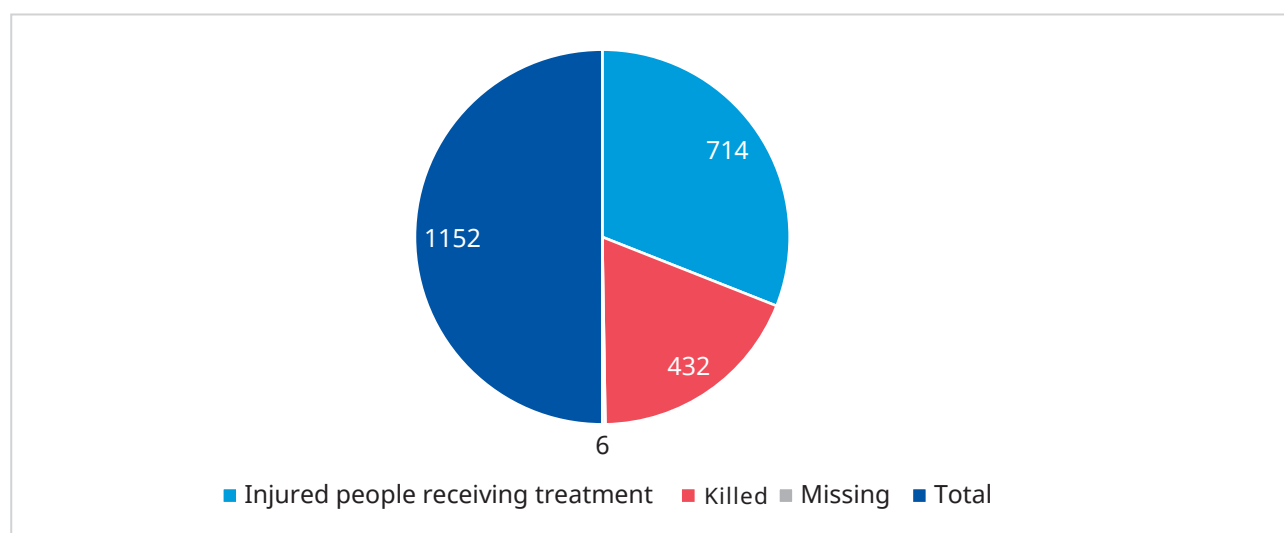


18 Supreme Committee for Relief and Aleppo Operations Room 25 February, as well as Aleppo Governorate and the Syrian Secretariat for Development on 20 February, 2023.

► 2.2. Affected population

A total of 432 people lost their lives and another 714 people were injured as a result of the earthquake. Six people were missing/unaccounted for.

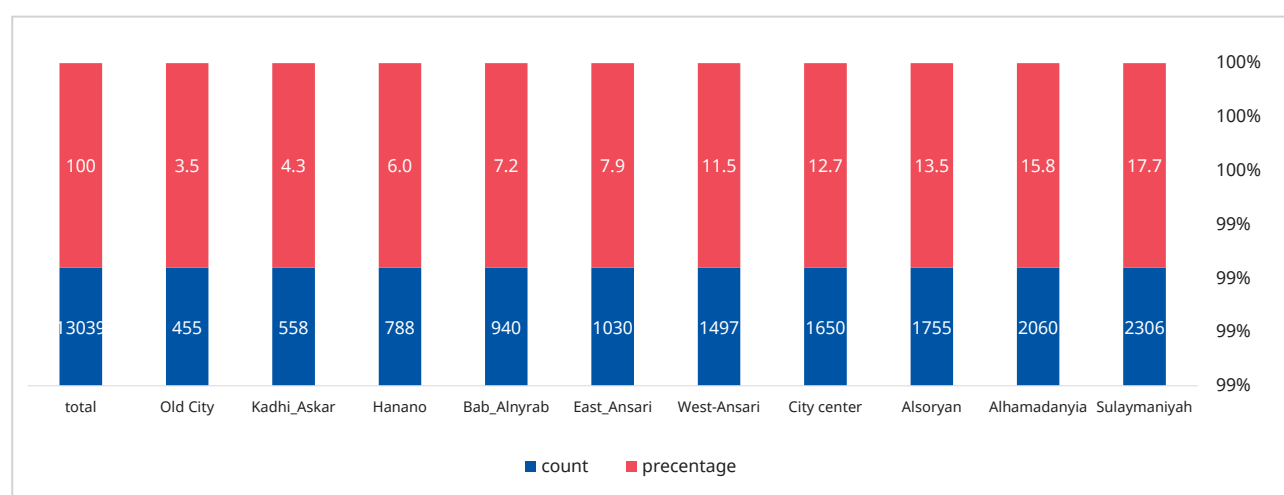
► **Figure (21): Earthquake casualties**



The number of families affected by the earthquake was estimated at about 13,039 families, of which about 17.7 per cent (2,306) were in Suleimaniyah, compared to 455 families in the old city, representing about 3.5 per cent of the total number of affected families in the Aleppo Governorate.

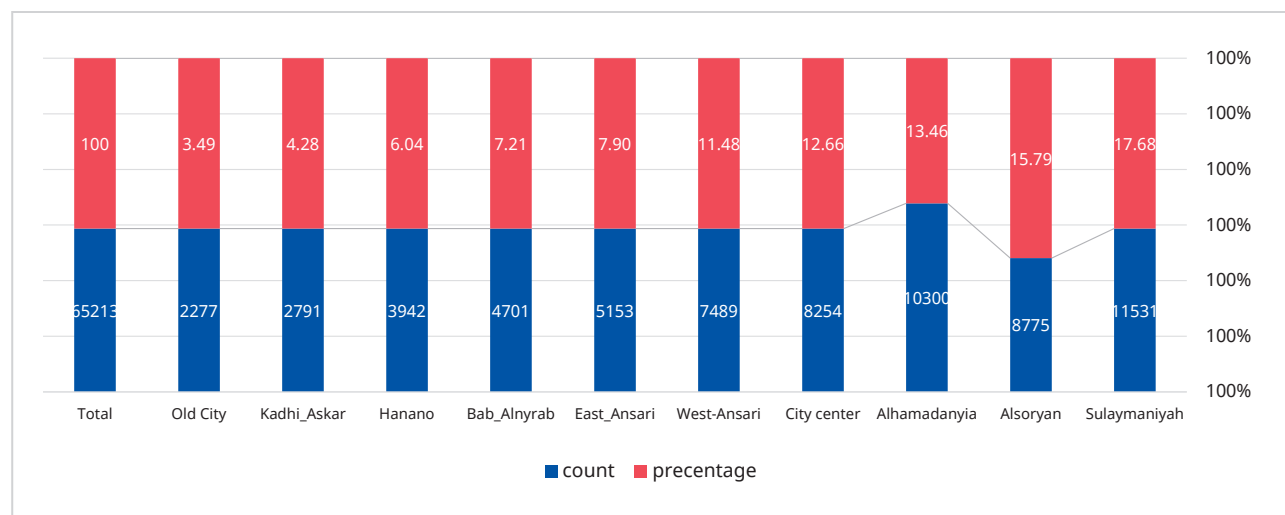
Additionally, according to the SERNA estimates, in the Aleppo governorate, some 79,000 workers were disemployed as a result of the earthquakes.

► **Figure (22): Affected families in the Aleppo Governorate (Unit)**



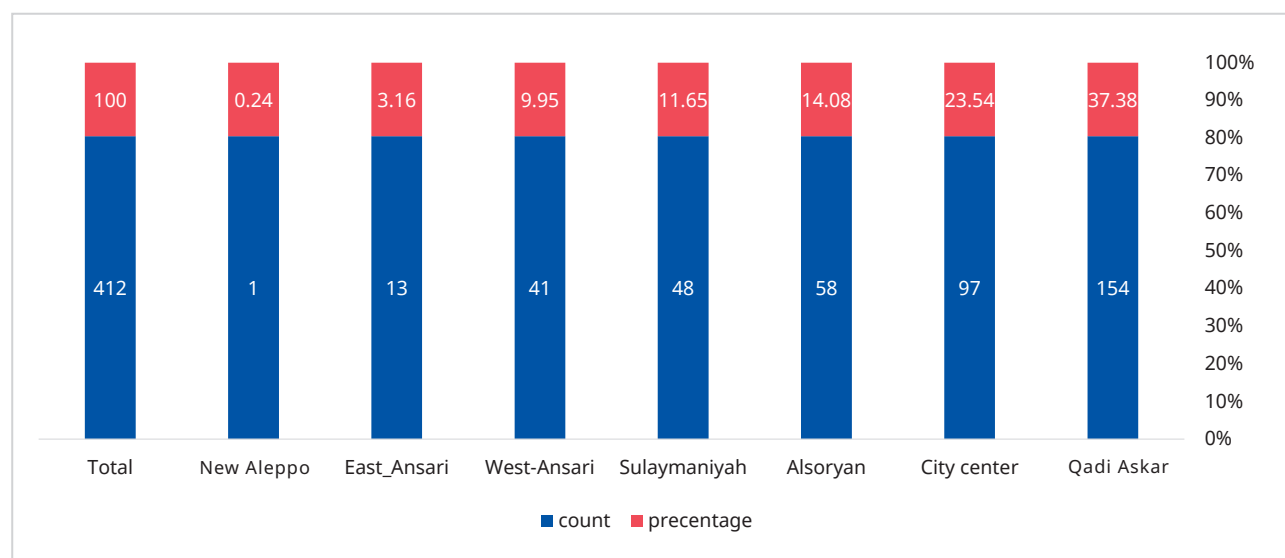
The number of affected individuals stood at about 65,213, of which 17.68 per cent (11,531) were in Suleimaniyah, compared to 2,277 individuals in the old city, representing about 3.49 per cent of the total number of affected individuals in the Aleppo Governorate.

► **Figure (23): Affected individuals in the Aleppo governorate (unit)**



Around 412 families were forced to leave their homes because they were not repairable, of which 37.38 per cent (154 families) were in Qadi Askar, compared to only one family in New Aleppo.

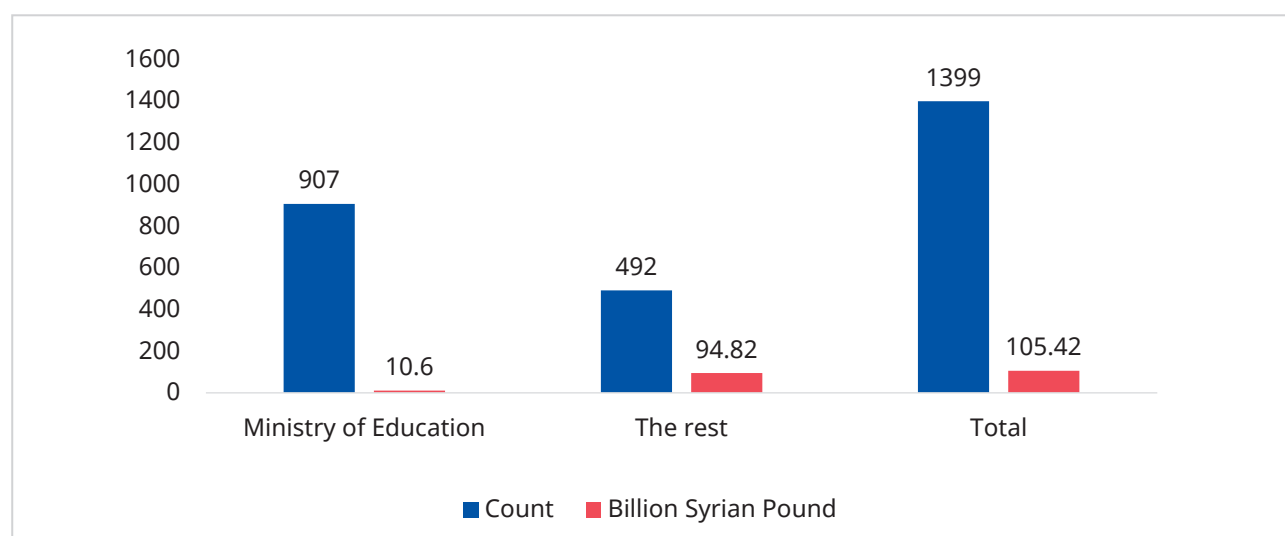
► **Figure (24): Number of families who left their homes due to being non-repairable in Aleppo Governorate (unit).**



► 2.3. Initial estimates of infrastructure damage

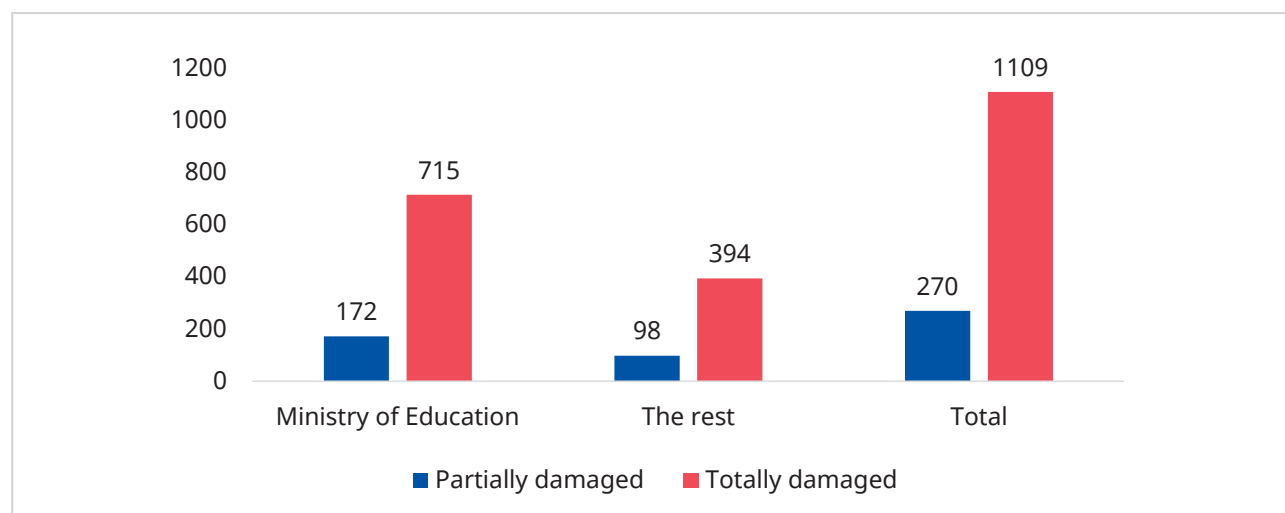
1,399 buildings were damaged by the earthquake at the infrastructure level, with an estimated value of about 105.52 billion Syrian pounds (Figure 25). The estimated value of the damage to buildings belonging to the Ministry of Education was about 10.6 billion Syrian pounds, with the number of buildings estimated at about 907, based on the costs of rebuilding, the cost of materials involved in construction, and the cost of furniture and assets destroyed during the earthquake.

► **Figure (25): The financial damage value of the earthquake that hit Aleppo province at the level of ministries**



The number of buildings belonging to the Ministry of Education that were completely damaged was about 715 buildings, compared to 172 buildings that were partially damaged. The number of buildings belonging to other entities that were completely damaged was about 394 buildings, compared to 98 buildings that were partially damaged.

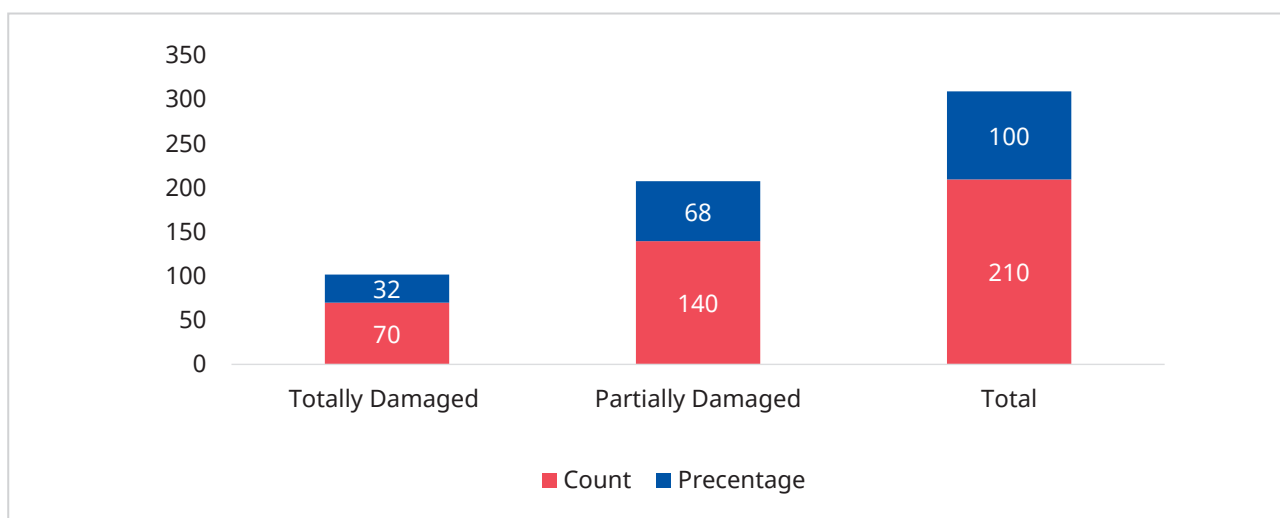
► **Figure (26): Financial damage caused by the earthquake at the level of ministries according to the type of damage (partial and total)**



► 2.4. Impact of the earthquake on school structures

It is estimated that 210 schools were affected by the earthquake, of which 68 per cent (140) were partially affected and 32 per cent (70) were completely affected.

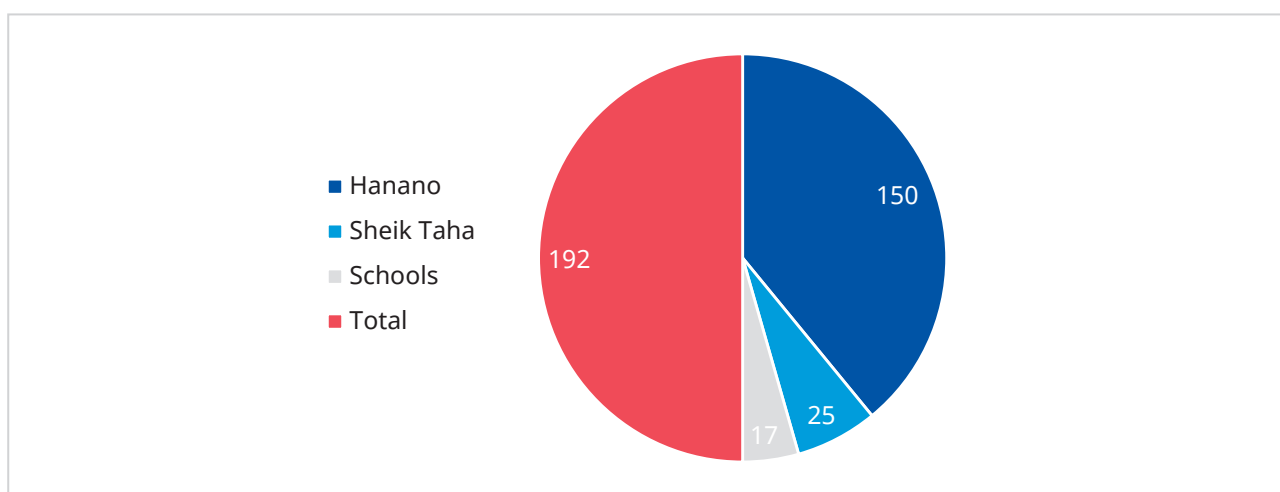
► **Figure (27): Number of affected schools in the city of Aleppo**



► 2.5. Shelters

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, authorities on the ground took numerous measures to respond to the needs of residents, including securing 150 apartments belonging to the Aleppo City Council in the Hanano housing district, 25 apartments in the Rehabilitation and Training Building in the Sheikh Taha district, and designating 17 schools as temporary shelters.

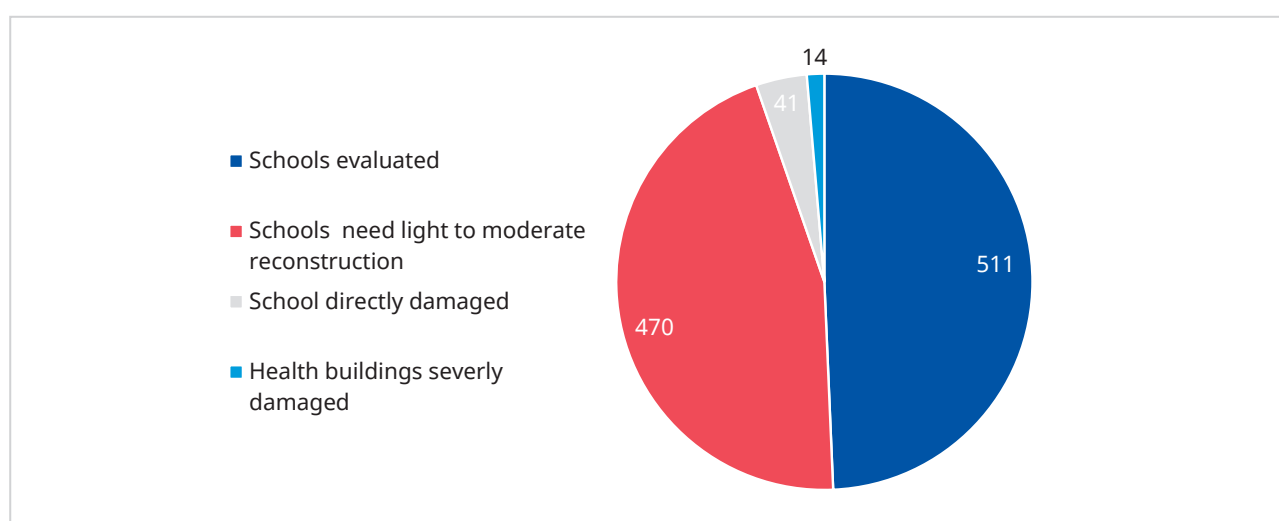
► **Figure (28): Shelter centres in the Aleppo Governorate**



► 2.6. Impact of the earthquake on the health sector and infrastructure

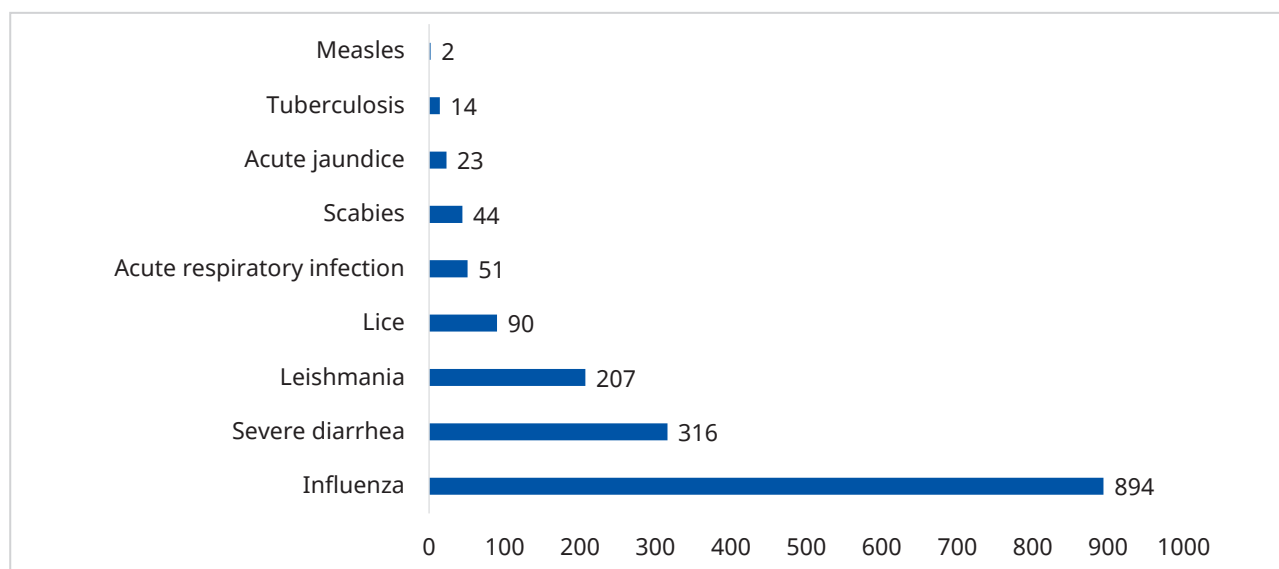
The health sector was already suffering from structural challenges prior to the earthquake. A total of 14 health buildings were affected as a result of the earthquake. In addition, approximately 70 per cent of Aleppo's population was below the poverty line prior to the earthquake, and approximately 27 per cent of the affected population not receiving health care prior to the earthquake. Figure 29 shows that 41 schools were completely damaged while 14 health buildings were severely damaged by the earthquake.

► **Figure (29): Infrastructure damage caused by the earthquake**



Various diseases were diagnosed among the residents of the shelters. It was found that about 894 people were suffering from influenza, and two were suffering from measles.¹⁹

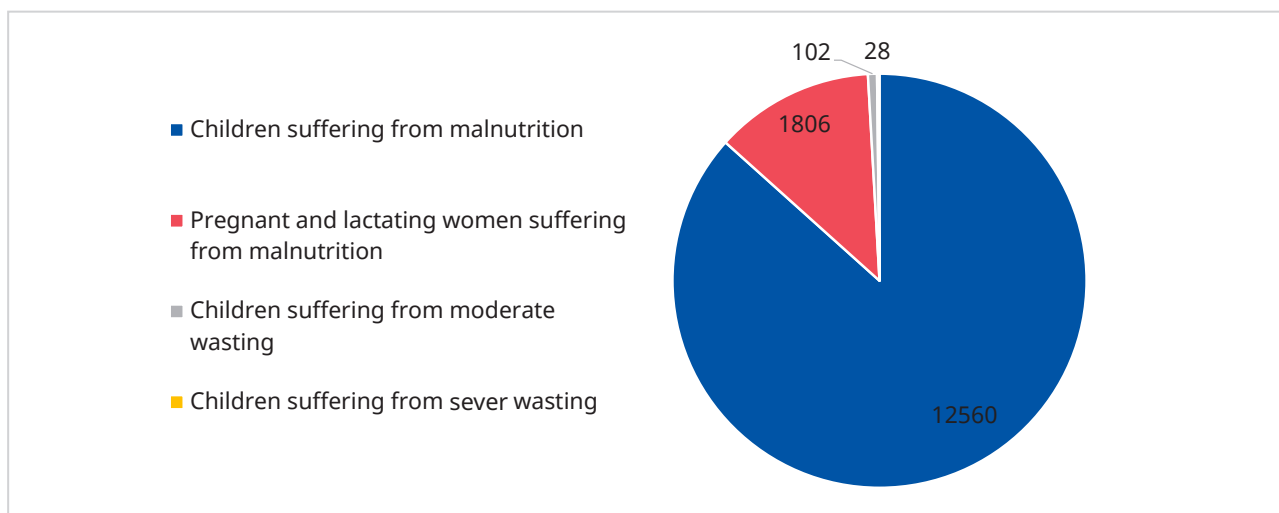
► **Figure (30): People suffering from various diseases**



19 OCHA, Syrian Arab Republic: Earthquakes Situation Report No. 1, 25 February 2023

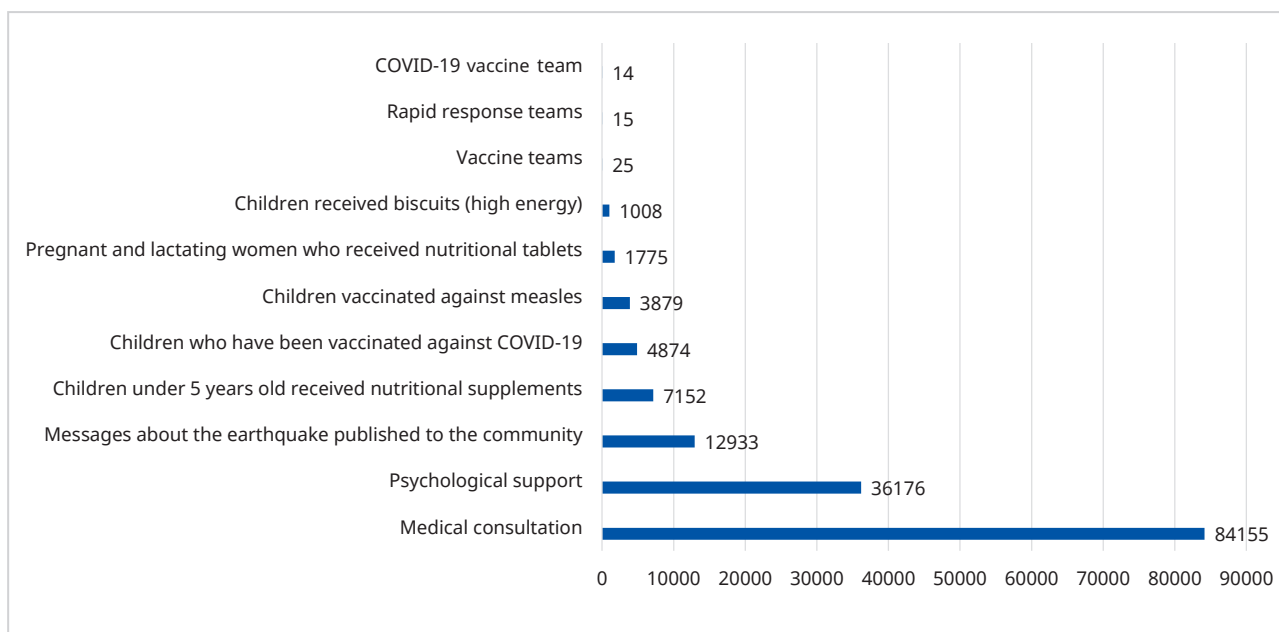
The number of children suffering from malnutrition was estimated at about 12,560, compared to 1,806 pregnant and breastfeeding women who also suffer from malnutrition.²⁰

► **Figure (31): Malnutrition among children and women**



As for the emergency response, 84,155 medical consultations were provided, as well as 36,176 psychological support services, among other.²¹

► **Figure (32): Emergency response by United Nations teams**



²⁰ OCHA , previous source.

²¹ OCHA , previous source

²² OCHA , previous source

According to the SERNA estimates, in Aleppo the disaster effects were significant, standing at a total of 4.493 billions USD. The housing, land and settlements sector incurred 57 per cent of this, followed by cultural heritage (23%) and health and nutrition (10.5%).²²

22 Syria Earthquake Recovery Needs Assessment (SERNA), section on Sector-Wide Disaster Effects by Governorate and Sector (US\$ million).

► 2.7. Contribution of non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the response plan

Type of aid	Quantity	Total Quantity	Unit	No. of helping organisations
Aid Conveys	112 convoys with more than 261 trucks	2600	Tonne	38
Field Kitchens	10	2600	Kitchen	38
Ambulances and transportation vehicles	2 transport buses and 13 ambulances	10	Machine	9
Financial Aid	4,015,000,000	15	Syrian Pound	2
Medical Aid	30 packages of sterilisers and masks	4,015,000,000		7
Medical Equipment	5000 packets of lice shampoo	2	Medical device for Al-Razi Hospital in Aleppo	1
Mobile clinics	5000 damages to Jableh National Hospital	15	Mobile clinic	2
Medical examination	2		Beneficiary	2
Social and psychological Support	15	2	Person	1
Childcare	1500	15	Child	2
Taking Care of Treatment Expenses	60000	4901		2
Food Baskets	13	60000	Food Baskets	4
Baby Formula	All those affected by the disaster in all government and private hospitals and in all governorates	13	Baby formula	4
Cover the costs of renting accommodation	13037		House	
Cover the costs of renting accommodation	10090 packages are equivalent to 409 cartons, which is equivalent to 3,373,000	13073	Food Baskets	
Baby Formula	242	3373000 Tonnes	Baby formula	5
Cover the costs of renting accommodation	242	242	House	12

Source: Supreme Committee for Relief and Aleppo Operations Room 25 February, as well as Aleppo Governorate and the Syrian Secretariat for Development on 20 February, 2023.



3

► 3. Background and context of the field assessment

In such a humanitarian context that requires practical solutions, one of the appropriate tools that the International Labour Organization can apply is its employment-intensive approach. This approach combines efforts to rehabilitate destroyed infrastructure with an immediate plan to create decent job opportunities and a long-term goal of skill development, enhancing employability and access to the labour market, and improving working conditions for workers in Aleppo. In doing so, the approach contributes to reducing poverty, and promoting local economic and social development.

The International Labour Organization's interventions in the aftermath of the earthquake aim to ensure human security from the onset of early recovery.

The main activities include:

- Debris removal and rehabilitation of earthquake-damaged infrastructure through labour-intensive methods;
- Providing decent employment opportunities for women and men in affected neighbourhoods, severely damaged by the earthquake;
- Enhancing the capacity of local private sector contractors to apply labour-intensive methods for men and women;
- Providing training for community contractors on employment-intensive methods;
- Enhancing the skills of women and men that contribute to matching skills with labour market demands.

In order to establish a practice for EIIP programmes in Aleppo, there is an urgent request to develop the terms and conditions for temporary workers from the targeted categories that will participate in such programmes. The central part of this exercise involves conducting a scoping exercise for the Employment Intensive Investment approach in Syria and evaluating the labour supply.

The purpose of this task is to identify some indicators regarding the availability of labour, readiness to work, and capacity to work in labour-intensive infrastructure projects, as well as determine the wage rates (and other working conditions) at which workers from the targeted categories (men, women, and persons with disabilities) would be willing to accept employment opportunities in.

It also aims to better understand the current work practices and actual levels of wages for semi-skilled/ skilled temporary labour employed in labour-intensive infrastructure projects in those areas.

In order to provide the necessary information and indicators for building an employment-intensive investment programme and its components and activities, this assessment has been conducted to determine the needs of earthquake-affected households and the available resources for them in the short and long term, the need for employment opportunities for the affected population in selected areas, ways to improve employability and access to the labour market, and ensure the provision of sustainable livelihoods.



4

► 4. Scope of the assessment and methodological framework

The current evaluation methodology relied on descriptive-analytical approaches to primary and secondary data collected through the construction of suitable tools aligned with the evaluation objectives, in order to provide evidence-based objective analysis and generate actionable recommendations.

► 4.1. Data sources

The second part of this report focuses on data obtained through a survey conducted among a sample of individuals affected by the earthquake; some of whom are already working on debris removal and rehabilitation of earthquake-damaged infrastructure as part of ILO's Employment Intensive Investment approach (EIIP).

The survey aims to gather insights into the earthquake's impact on the workforce composition, income sources, productive assets, and livelihoods.

► 4.2. Identifying affected households

According to the published data, the total number of households affected (study population) by the earthquake is estimated to be around 8,747 households. Based on the criterion of the household's ability to return to their homes, the assisting team distributed the study population statistically into the following categories to facilitate later sampling:

- I. The first category includes households that left their homes because they were unsafe to return to and were not repairable, with a total of about 412 households, representing about 4.7 per cent.
- ii. The second category includes households that left their homes because they were not safe to return to but could be repaired, with a total of about 2,105 households, representing about 24.06 per cent.
- iii. The third category includes households that could return because their homes are safe, with a total of about 6,203 households, representing about 71.22 per cent.

► 4.3. Sampling method and sample size determination

The stratified random sampling method was used, considering that each type of the identified families is internally homogeneous and different from others. To ensure that the sample taken from each stratum of the identified families is more representative of the community, a simple random sample was taken from each stratum using the following formula: ²³

$$n = \frac{N \cdot p \cdot q}{(N - 1) \cdot \left(\frac{d}{z}\right)^2 + (p \cdot q)}$$

Where:

n= sample size

N= number of families in the stratum

P= percentage of the number of families in the studied stratum from the total number of families in all strata, q=1-p

d= 5 per cent percentage of sampling error at 95 per cent confidence level

z= 1.96 two-tailed test from the normal distribution curve.

By applying the above formula, the required sample size is around 607 families distributed (proportionally to the stratum size and their percentage in the statistical population) to approximately 59 families (4.7 per cent) for the first stratum, 247 families (24.06 per cent) for the second stratum, and 301 families (71.22per cent) for the third stratum.

The sample is distributed among the affected areas based on published secondary data and with the aim of distributing the designated sample size (607 families) to the affected areas. Proportional distribution was used, with a focus on the areas that are most represented in the sample, as follows:

The first layer is families who left their homes because they were unsafe and unrepairable.

Approximately 75 per cent of the total number of families in the first layer (309 families) are from Qadi Askar (37.38 per cent), the city centre (23.54 per cent), and Sareyan (14.08 per cent). Therefore, these areas are representative of the entire first layer, and as a result, the sample was taken at about 22, 14, and 8 from the mentioned areas, respectively.

The second layer is families who left their homes because they were unsafe but reparable.

Approximately 79 per cent of the total number of families in the second layer (1669 families) are from Qadi Askar (28.3 per cent), Al-Suleimaniyah (23.8 per cent), and Sareyan (13.92 per cent). Therefore, these areas are representative of the entire second layer, and thus, the sample was taken at about 69, 59, 34, and 33 from the mentioned areas, respectively.

The third layer is families who can return because their homes are safe.

About 74 per cent of the total number of families in the third layer (4576 families) are from Ansari West (22.2 per cent), Sareyan (18.3 per cent), Al-Suleimaniyah (17.27 per cent), and the city centre (15.67 per cent). Therefore, these areas are representative of the entire third layer, and the sample can be taken at about 67, 55, 52, and 47 from the mentioned areas, respectively.

Based on the previous results, the simple random sample size was determined for each layer according

to the study areas by about 460 families.

► **Table (1): Distribution of the study layers' sample among the affected areas in the Aleppo Governorate.**

Layer	Sample Size (Family)					Total
	Ghadi Askar	Town Centre	Alseryan	Sulaymaniyah	Ansari Gharbi	
First	22	14	8	-	-	44
Second	69	33	34	59	-	195
Third	-	47	55	52	67	221
Total	91	94	97	111	67	460

► 4.4. Data collection tool

Based on the observations recorded as a result of the field survey conducted by the assistant work team in the affected areas, and the information that was obtainable, as well as the evaluation objectives and conceptual framework of the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), a special questionnaire was designed for the purposes of this research, according to the following main axes:

- Basic data about the family composition in terms of size and distribution of family members by gender, age, level of education, etc;
- Analysis of the workforce regarding the employment status of family members within the labour force, and the characteristics of the workforce in terms of wages, types of jobs, sectoral and professional composition, and others;
- Evaluation of the family's living situation before the disaster in terms of income sources and methods of compensating for income shortages to cope with the cost of living if income was insufficient.
- Evaluation of the family's situation and damage caused as a result of the earthquake, through an analysis of the most important sources of income, the family's spending patterns, and adaptation strategies;
- Analysis of emergency adaptation challenges and the family's ability to recover after the disaster, the diversity of damage suffered by the family, the most impactful interventions and support, in addition to the working conditions of women and vulnerable groups, the most acceptable areas of work for unskilled labour, and the reasons leading to child labour.

► 4.5. Data collection tool approval

After designing the research form and through several consultations with the technical team at the International Labour Organization, the content of the questionnaire and the types of questions included were reviewed in terms of their limitations, the available options for each question, their clarity, and their ability to cover the objectives of the rapid assessment.

This was done to determine their suitability for the research topic. This was followed by a preliminary test of the questionnaire on a random sample of 10 affected families from the study community to identify and address any weaknesses in the questionnaire, leading to the approval of the final version of the questionnaire.

► 4.6. Electronic questionnaire

To facilitate and accelerate the data collection process and reduce errors during the process, and due to the difficulty of using the traditional paper-based method in collecting data, and to achieve a higher degree of reliability, the data collection tool used in the previous step was converted to an electronic questionnaire using the Kobo toolbox system.

► 4.7. Field work team

A team was formed consisting of 15 data collectors. The team was trained on the data collection tool, the contents of the questions, appropriate response methods from respondents to the question options included in the questionnaire, as well as ways to deal with the electronic data collection system.

► 4.8. Data collection

The total number of households in the sample for this assessment is 402, representing 2,010 individuals. The data collection team conducted personal interviews with the respondents and recorded their responses to the questions included in the electronic questionnaire. The data collection process lasted 15 days, including follow-up activities to collect data, overcome logistical difficulties, and re-collect data that was insufficient or inappropriate.

► 4.9. Data preparation and analysis

The collected data was cleaned by excluding questionnaires that contained illogical or contradictory answers or other gaps in respondents' questionnaire responses. In addition, questionnaires that contained abnormal data and values were excluded to prevent any negative impact on the analysis. The number of excluded questionnaires was about 58, leaving a total of 402 valid questionnaires for statistical analysis, representing about 87.4 per cent of the total number of collected questionnaires.

► 4.10. Data collection challenges

The main goal was to provide data that reflects an independent and unbiased overview of the needs and livelihoods of community members in earthquake-hit areas, to find the most critical and relevant input for building interventions that can be included in the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP).

The results of this evaluation represent the outcome of independent analysis based on the information and data available, given some challenges. Some of the indicators included in this report were based on appropriate methods for cleaning and completing data that was available but incomplete at times.

In addition to the data collected on the impact of the earthquake on the affected population, which was not sufficient to build some indicators of the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme, a rapid assessment was conducted on a sample of earthquake-affected individuals. The aim of this assessment was to complete the remaining indicators related to labour and the impact of the earthquake on the workforce, livelihoods, and labour market.



5

► 5. Analysis of evaluation indicators

► 5.1. Description of the evaluation sample

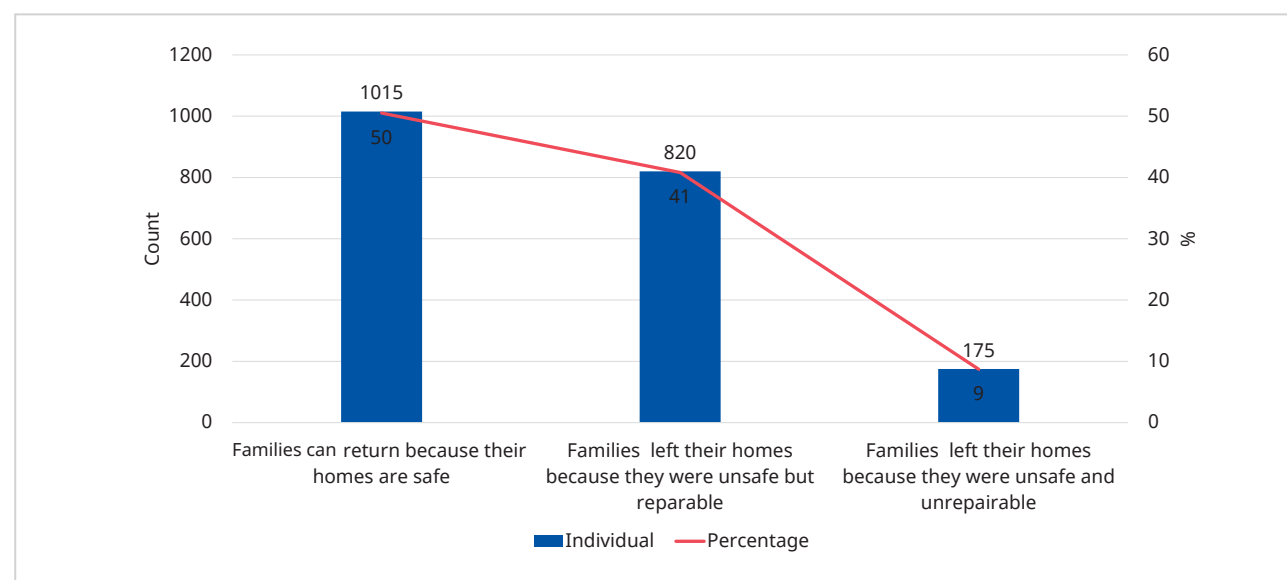
The sample size for the first, second, and third layers was approximately 35, 164, and 203 households, respectively, representing about 8.7 per cent, 40.8 per cent, and 50.5 per cent of the total sample size of 402 households, as indicated in table below.

► **Table(2) Distribution of the study layers' sample among the affected areas in Aleppo Governorate.**

Area /layer	First layer	Second layer	Third layer	Total
West-Ansari	0	0	61	61
Alsoryan	7	26	50	83
Sulaymaniyah	0	46	49	95
Kadhi_Askar	15	62	0	77
City center	13	30	43	86
Total	35	164	203	402
Layer percentage	8.7	40.8	50.5	100

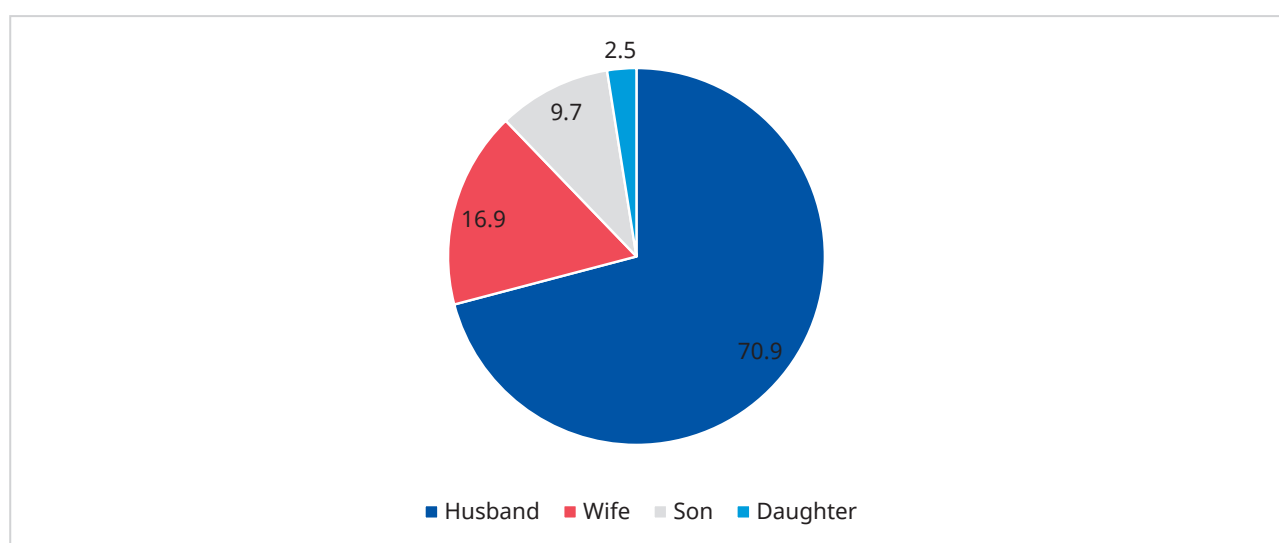
The number of individuals included in the sample was approximately 175, 820, and 1,015, representing about 9 per cent, 41 per cent, and 50 per cent of the total number of individuals estimated at 2,010, for the first, second, and third layers, respectively, with an average of about 5 individuals per household. This average is equivalent to the national average household size. Figure 33 shows the distribution of sample individuals in percentage and number.

► **Figure (33): Distribution of sampled individuals according to the layers**



The field study results show that the majority of the main breadwinners of households are the husbands, representing 70.9 per cent of the surveyed sample. Households where the mother or wife is the main breadwinner represented 16.9 per cent of households. Data collected shows that 9.7 per cent of households are supported by one of their sons, and 2.5 per cent of households are supported by one of their daughters. These results mirror the reality of the socio-economic characteristic of families in the region, where men tend to take on a more dominant role in terms of providing income or expenses.

► **Figure (34): Distribution of the sampled households according to the main breadwinner (%)**

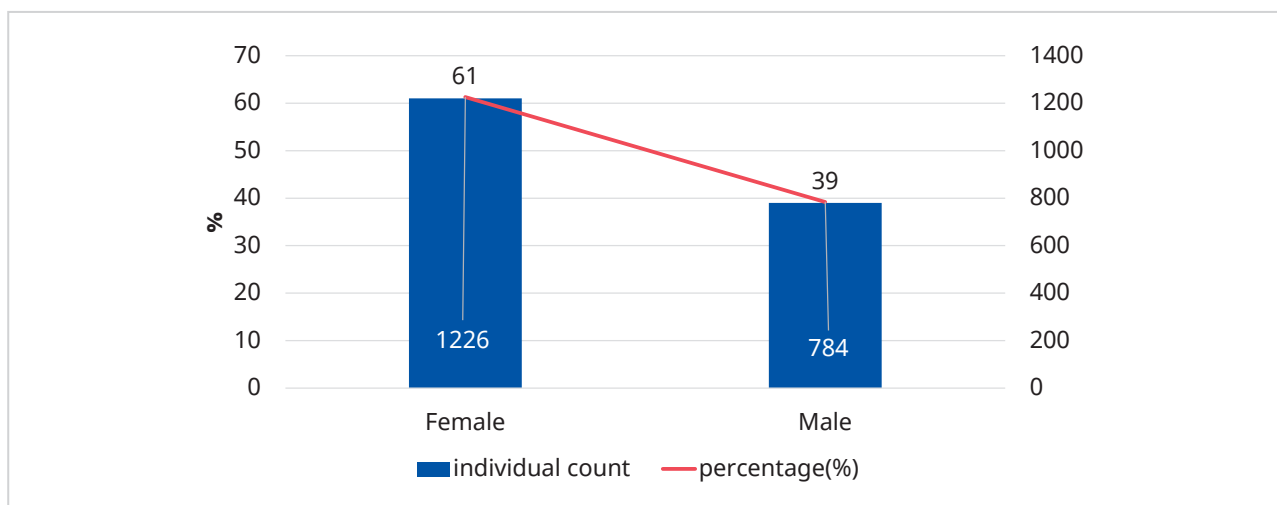


► 5.2. Workforce analysis

5.2.1. Family composition

Individuals represented in the study sample include 784 men (accounting to 39 per cent of those sampled) and 1,226 women (accounting to 61 per cent of those sampled). This can be attributed to the fact that most of those who were interviewed reside in shelters where there are more women than men. In addition, many shelters tend to accommodate families without the presence of adult males. It can be said that the gender ratio at the national and Aleppo levels is also about 50 per cent, with a slight bias towards females in the post-Syrian crisis period.

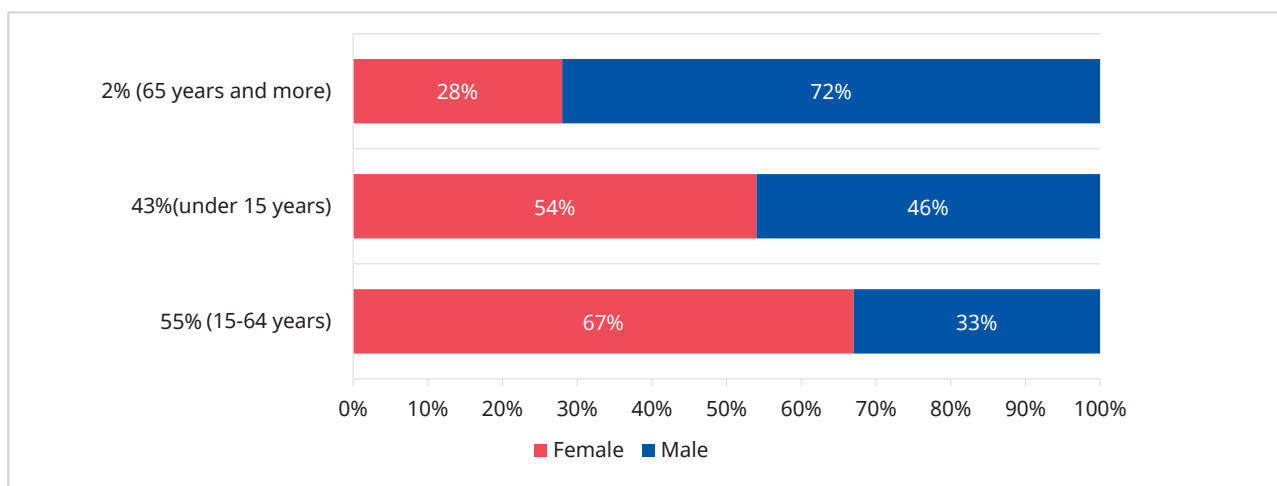
► **Figure (35): Distribution of individuals according to the gender**



5.2.2. Age composition of families in the study sample

Around 43 per cent of the total number of family members included in the sample are under the age of 15; with 55 per cent between the ages of 15-64; and 2 per cent over the age of 65.

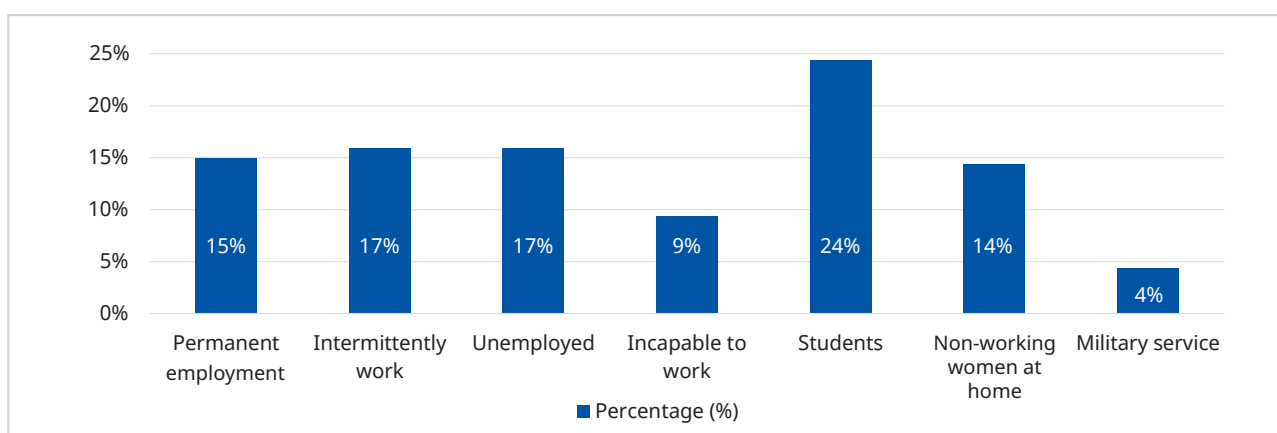
► **Figure (36): Distribution of individuals according to their gender**



5.2.3. Employment status of the working age populations (individuals aged 15-64 years old)

Around 32 per cent of those in the working age category of the sample (individuals between the ages of 15-64) were employed, compared to 17 per cent who were unemployed representing 49 per cent of the total age group of individuals aged 15-64 years old within the labour force. Meanwhile, 51 per cent were outside the workforce - with 9 per cent unable to work, 24 per cent students, 14 per cent non-working women at home and 4 per cent serving in the military. Employed individuals included 15 per cent who were employed permanently and 17 per cent employed intermittently.

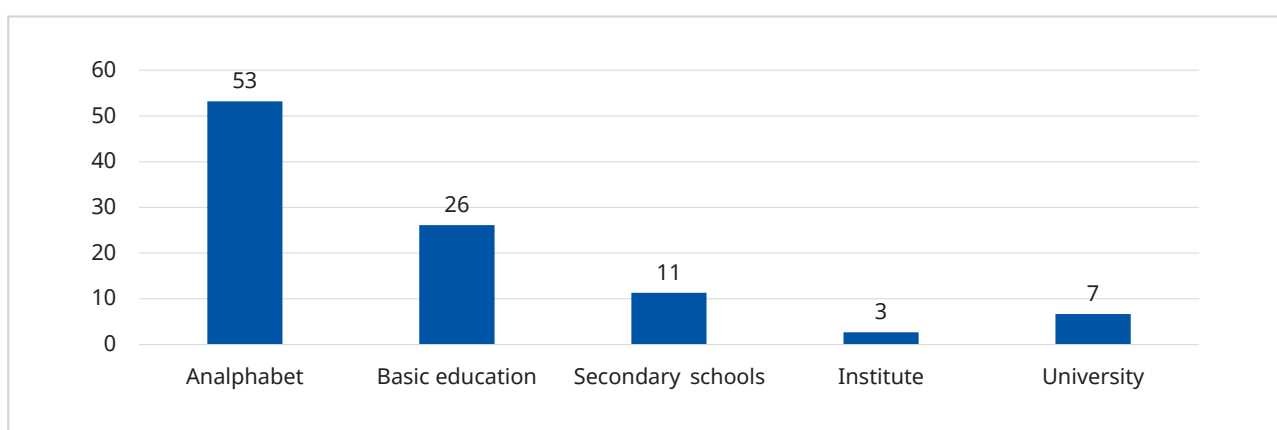
► **Figure (37): Distribution of sampled labour force according to work status**



5.2.4. Education level of the working age population (individuals 15-64)

Nearly half of the individuals in the study sample are unable to read and write, representing 53 per cent of the sample. University graduates represented about 7 per cent. The percentage of those holding a primary education certificate was about 26 per cent, while the percentage of those holding a secondary certificate was about 11 per cent, and graduates of intermediate institutes were about 3 per cent. This reflects the low level of education, which requires directing development programmes to alleviate illiteracy.

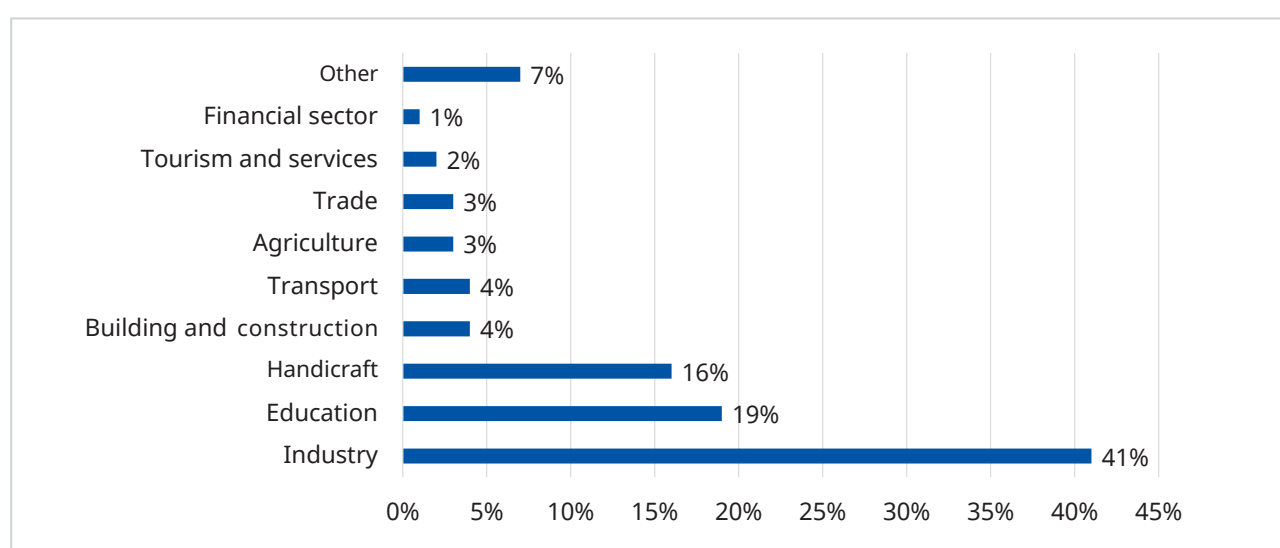
► **Figure (38): Distribution of sampled working age population according to education level**



5.2.5. Distribution of the workforce across sectors

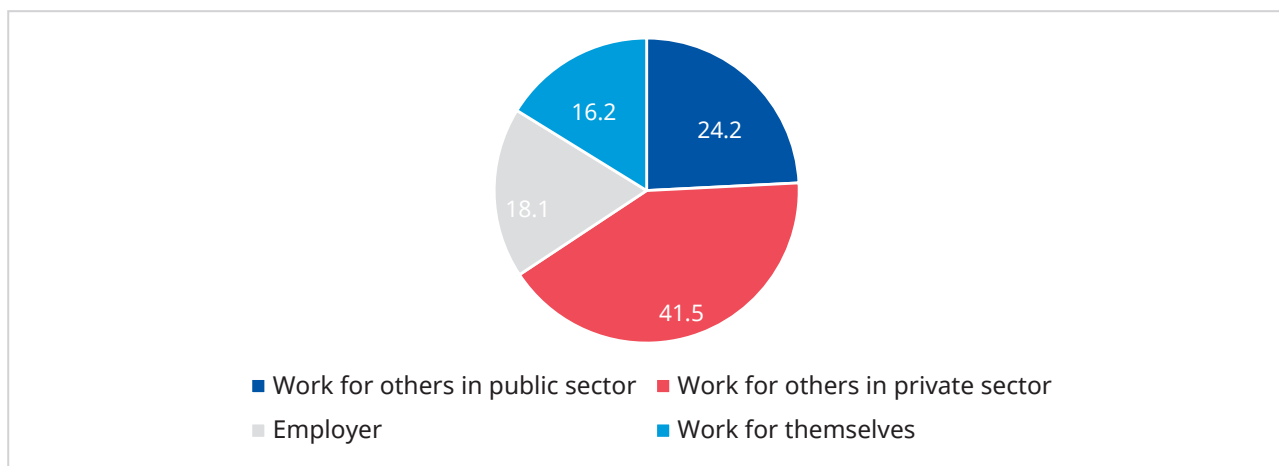
Of the individuals in the sample who were employed, 41 per cent were employed in the industry sector (representing the largest percentage of all sectors), followed by the education and crafts sectors at 19 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. The percentage of workers in the transportation and construction sectors was approximately 4 per cent each, while the agriculture and trade sectors accounted for about 3 per cent each. Those employed in the financial sector did not exceed 1 per cent. Meanwhile, informal work, and those engaged in daily wage labour (working in workshops, shops, night watchmen, and to a lesser extent in tailoring), accounted for 7 per cent.

► **Figure (39): Distribution of the employed according to economic sectors (%)**



Most of the employed individuals in the sample work in the private sector for others, with an estimated percentage of about 41 per cent, followed by 24 per cent who work in the public sector. This is followed by those who are employers at 18 per cent, while 16 per cent are self-employed. Accordingly, these percentage show that most workers are employed on a wage basis either in the private sector or in the public sector, reaching a rate of almost 65 per cent. Therefore, it is necessary to increase interest in the development of small, medium, and micro-enterprises, especially with the decline in salaries and wages for workers who are wage workers in the private sector.

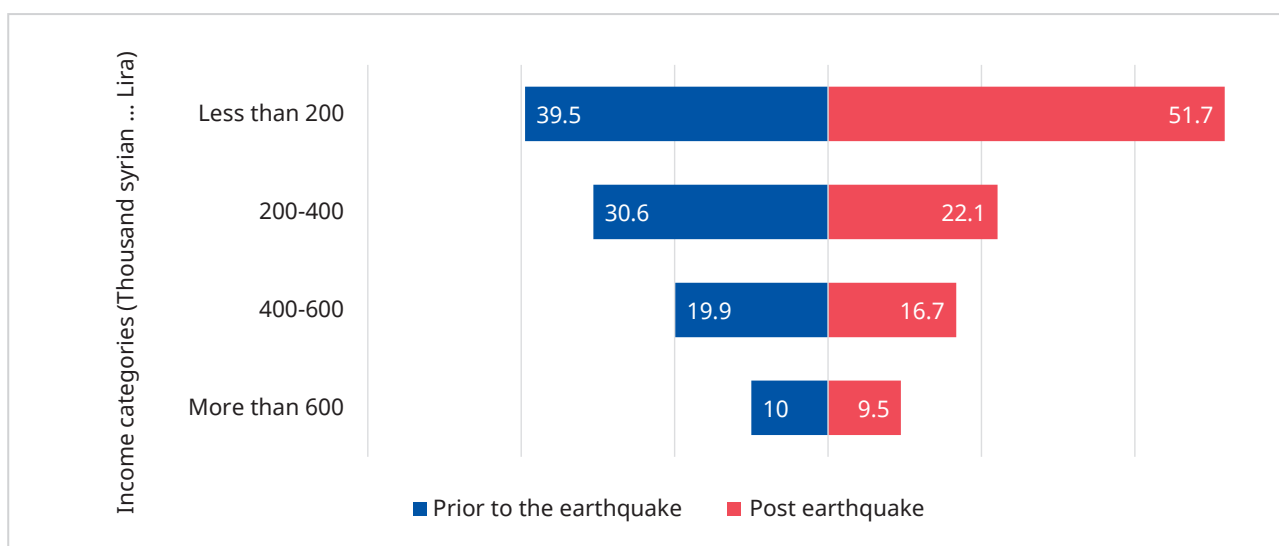
► **Figure (40): Distribution of employment according to the operational status (%)**



5.2.6. The relative distribution of sample households by monthly income categories before/after the earthquake

Data from the findings show that 39 per cent of the sample households relied on an average monthly income of less than 200,000 Syrian pounds before the earthquake. Most households (64 per cent) reported a decrease in their monthly income after the earthquake, and their percentage was higher in the lower income categories.

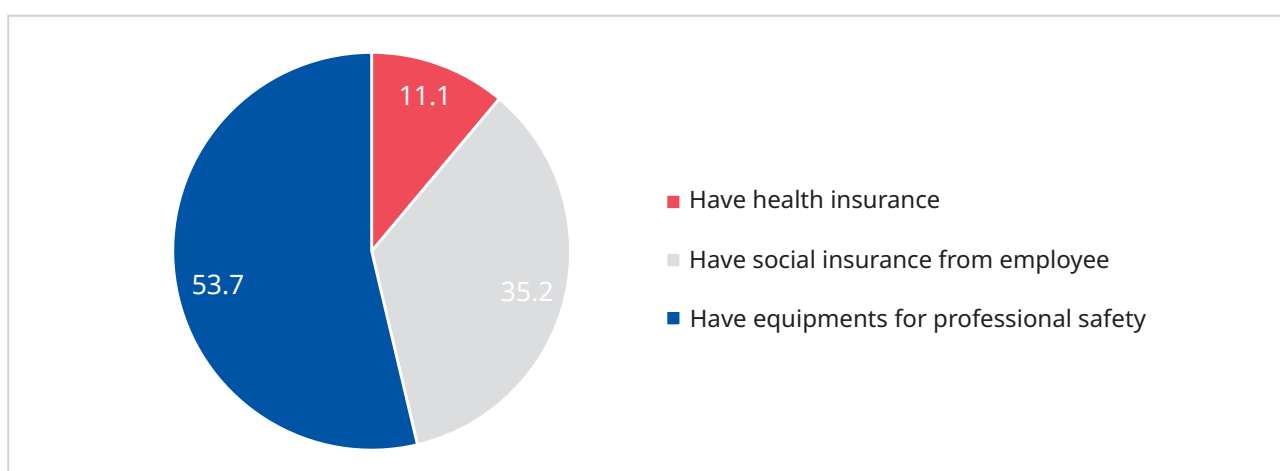
► **Figure (41): Distribution of the sampled households according to the monthly income categories before/after the earthquake (%)**



5.2.7. The impact of the earthquake on loss of work

The study results indicate that about 28.6 per cent of the employed individuals in the sample lost their job or their work was affected as a result of the earthquake. Reasons include: sustained a minor injury that prevented strenuous work (53.7 per cent), sustained a permanent disability that prevented work (11.1 per cent), sustained a temporary disability prevented work (35.2 per cent). This reflects the precarious situation of workers who do not have sufficient social protection to help them overcome the potential effects of injuries or disasters.

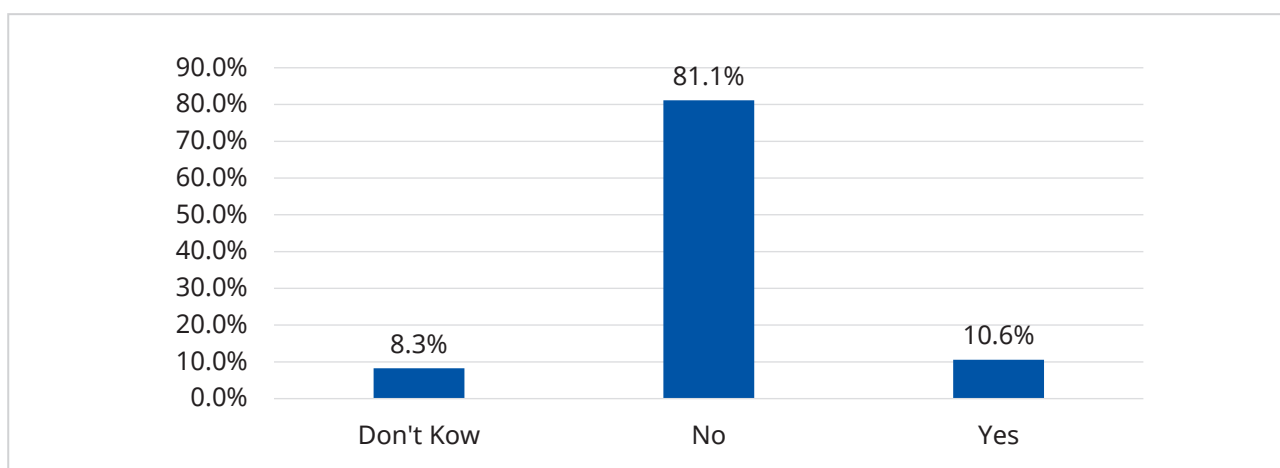
► **Figure (42):The relative weight of the reasons for the loss of work as a result of the earthquake(%)**



5.2.8. Important working conditions for workers in the sample

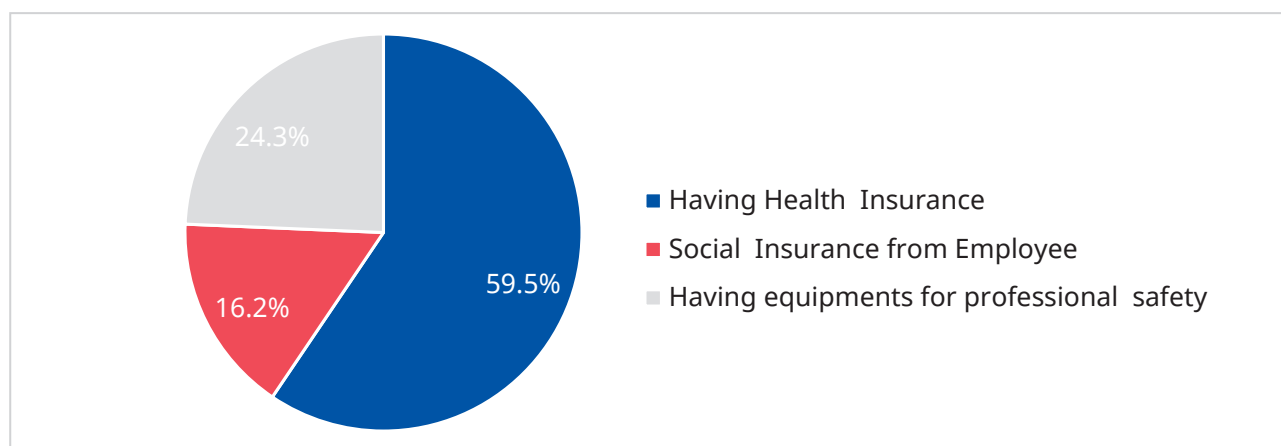
Around 302 out of the 402 households represented in the sample, had several family members who are permanent or temporary workers. However, 81 per cent of workers said they did not have any form of social insurance. Some 8.3 per cent of the respondents did not have information about the existence or absence of social insurance, and only 10.6 per cent of workers in the sample had one of the types of insurance.

► **Figure (43): Distribution of the workforce according to insurance**



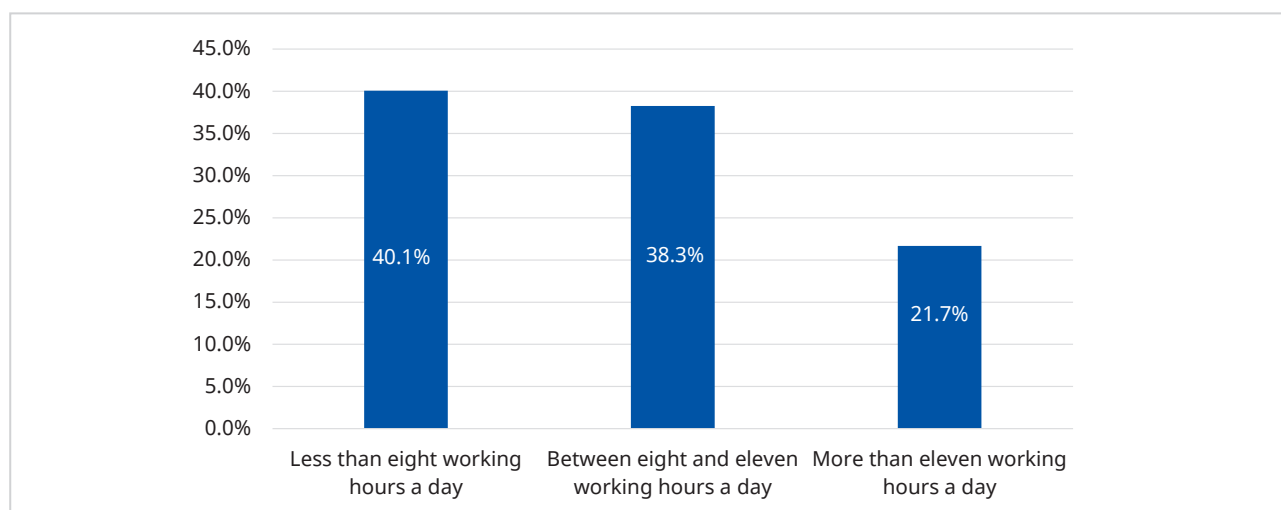
These ratios can be explained in a way that is consistent with the prevailing situation, which does not exceed a coverage rate of 24 per cent for social insurance at the national level due to employers' reluctance to include their workers in social insurance. It may be appropriate to direct intervention programmes towards encouraging employers to include their workers in various types of insurance through a range of incentive and awareness-raising packages for workers and trade unions, as well as employers and chambers. Figure (44) shows the distribution of the percentage of workers from the workforce who have one type of insurance (only 10.6 per cent of workers) according to the following types of insurance: 59.5 per cent of them have health insurance, 24 per cent have special occupational protection and safety measures that suit the professions they work in according to their employment contracts, and 16.2 per cent have social insurance.

► **Figure (44): Distribution of the workforce according to form of insurance**



As for the daily working hours, it was found that 40.1 per cent of the workers worked less than 8 hours on average daily, while about 21.7 per cent of them worked more than 11 hours per day. The percentage of those who worked between 8 to 11 daily hours reached 38 per cent, indicating a type of exploitation and some sort of decent work deficit. This is because long working hours are not usually associated with suitable compensation.

► **Figure (45): Distribution of the workforce according to the working hours(%)**



5.2.9. Household income and coping mechanisms

Prior to the earthquake, 88 per cent of households considered their income insufficient to meet the cost of living, while only 12 per cent indicated that their income was sufficient to meet their needs. After the earthquake, the percentage of households which considered their income insufficient to meet the cost of living increased to over 95 per cent, while only 5 per cent still considered their income sufficient. The relative importance of sources of income before and after the earthquake differed as shown in figure 46, where wages were the main source of income, accounting for 23 per cent before the earthquake and declining to 20 per cent after the earthquake.

The income earned from a second job was the second source of income, accounting for about 15 per cent of income before the earthquake and 11 per cent after the earthquake. Assistance from international organizations and civil society groups accounted for about 12 per cent before the earthquake and increased to 18 per cent after the earthquake. Remittances from abroad accounted for only about 1 per cent, both before and after the earthquake.

Thus, wage labour remains the primary source of household income, and the proportions of previous income sources mean that income does not correspond to prevailing living costs, especially for households after the earthquake. This creates a significant gap between income and spending, which requires more effective development programmes to address this imbalance.

► **Figure (46): The relative weight of income resources of the sampled households before and after earthquake (%)**

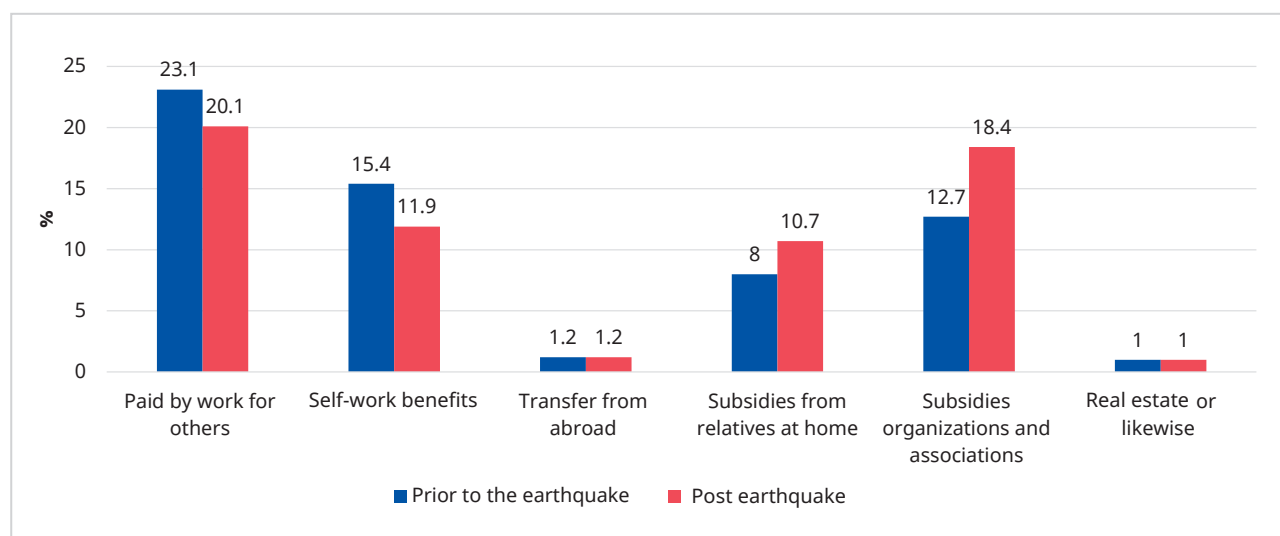
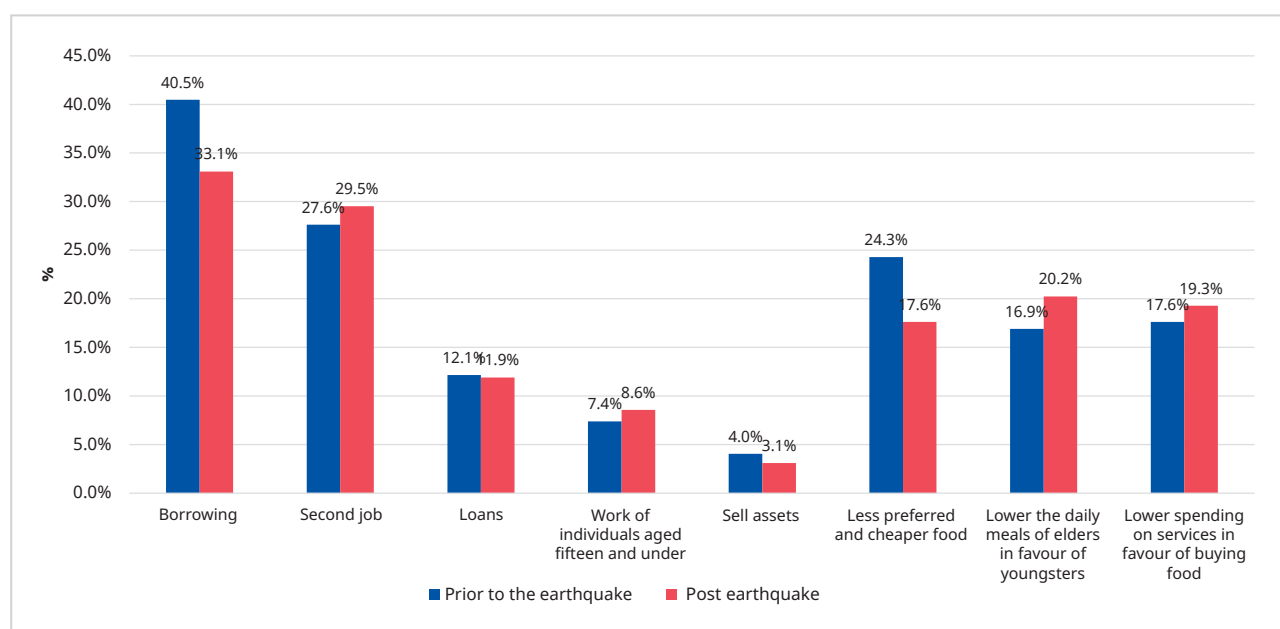


Figure 47 below shows the relative importance of the strategies adopted by households to cope with income deficits and inadequate living costs. Borrowing was the first method, accounting for approximately 40 per cent before the earthquake and 33 per cent after the earthquake. Having a second job was the second method, accounting for 27 per cent before the earthquake and 29 per cent after the earthquake. The striking feature of these percentages is the households resorting to changing their food patterns and opting for less preferred and cheaper food, accounting for 24 per cent before the earthquake and 17.6 per cent after the earthquake, as households received more food under the emergency response plan to mitigate the effects of the earthquake. This percentage indicates that households generally try to adopt self-adaptive strategies to cope with financial hardships caused by the earthquake.

► **Figure (47): The relative weight of compensating the income deficit and inadequate living costs (%)**

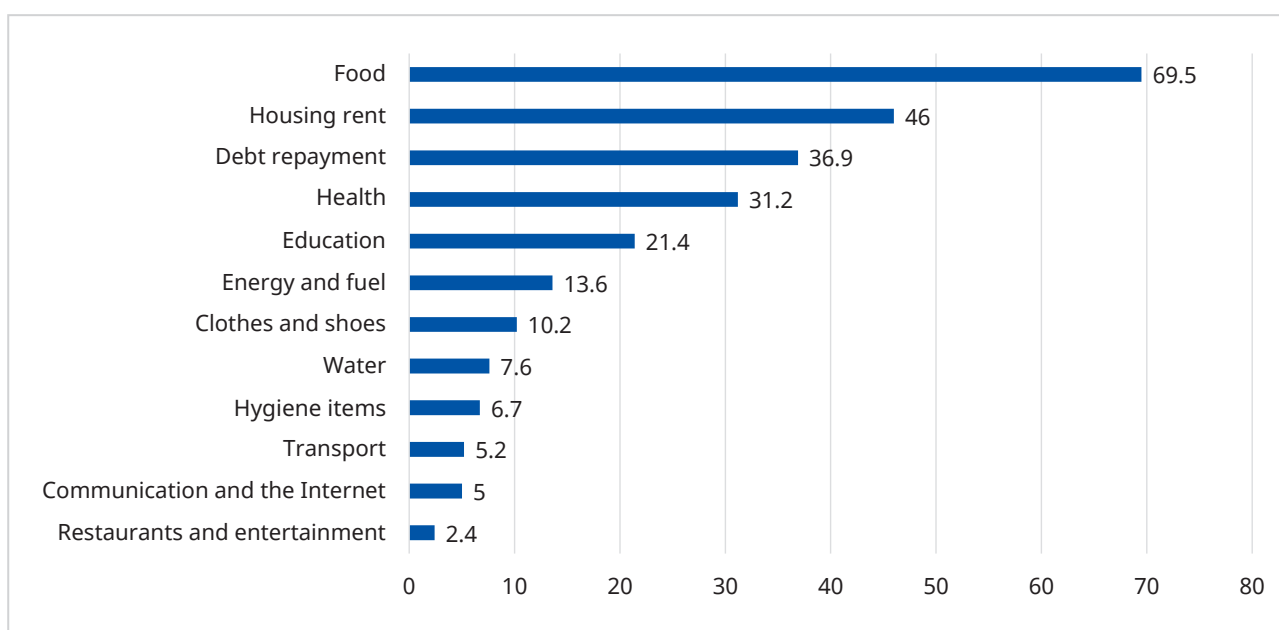


5.2.10. Relative importance of household spending after the earthquake

The most important spending categories were evaluated according to their frequency in respondents' answers to alternatives to this question. Food expenditure ranked first in importance, being mentioned in the highest percentage of responses at about 70 per cent of households. Rent expenditure came second for about 46 per cent of households, followed by debt repayment at 36 per cent, health at 31 per cent, education at 21 per cent, and providing energy sources at 13 per cent. The last category was restaurant spending, with a percentage of about 2 per cent. See Figure 48.

This is consistent with the general trend of Syrian household spending, which is mostly spent on food according to recent surveys by the Ghadan Security. This indicates general poverty in the studied area. This issue may have special importance for development programmes that should be directed toward this trend. Most spending going to food leads to a decline in spending on other living aspects, especially health, and education, leading to school dropouts, malnutrition, in addition to child labour to compensate for income shortages.

► **Figure (48): Relative weight of household expenditures post earthquake (%)**

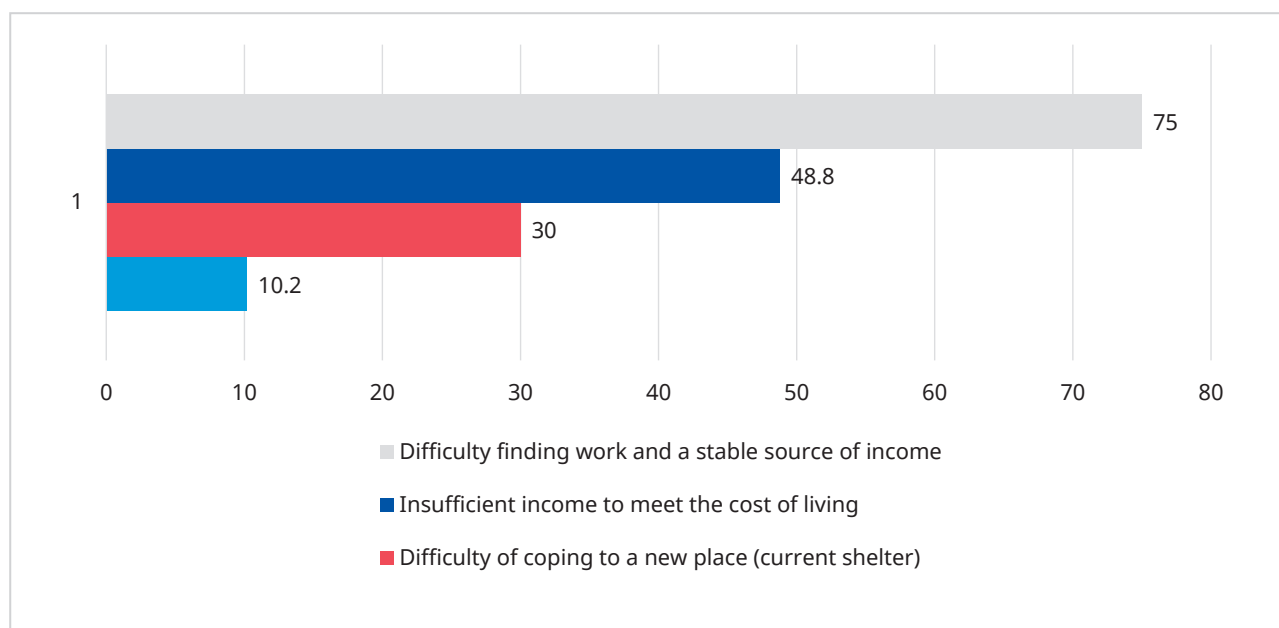


5.2.11. Emergency adaptation challenges and household recovery capacity after the earthquake

5.2.11.1. The most important challenges facing earthquake-affected households

The results of the rapid assessment indicate that the most important challenges facing households after the disaster are related to the difficulty of finding work and a stable source of income, with about 75 per cent of respondents answering so. The second challenge is the insufficient income to meet the cost of living. The need for work to address these challenges should be given top priority in any future intervention programmes that contribute to the recovery from the effects of the earthquake, as alternatives such as aid, borrowing, and others are not sustainable. Difficulty adapting to the new accommodation after the earthquake was mentioned by about 30 per cent of the options presented. This means that providing suitable housing may be one of the most important options for supporting household recovery.

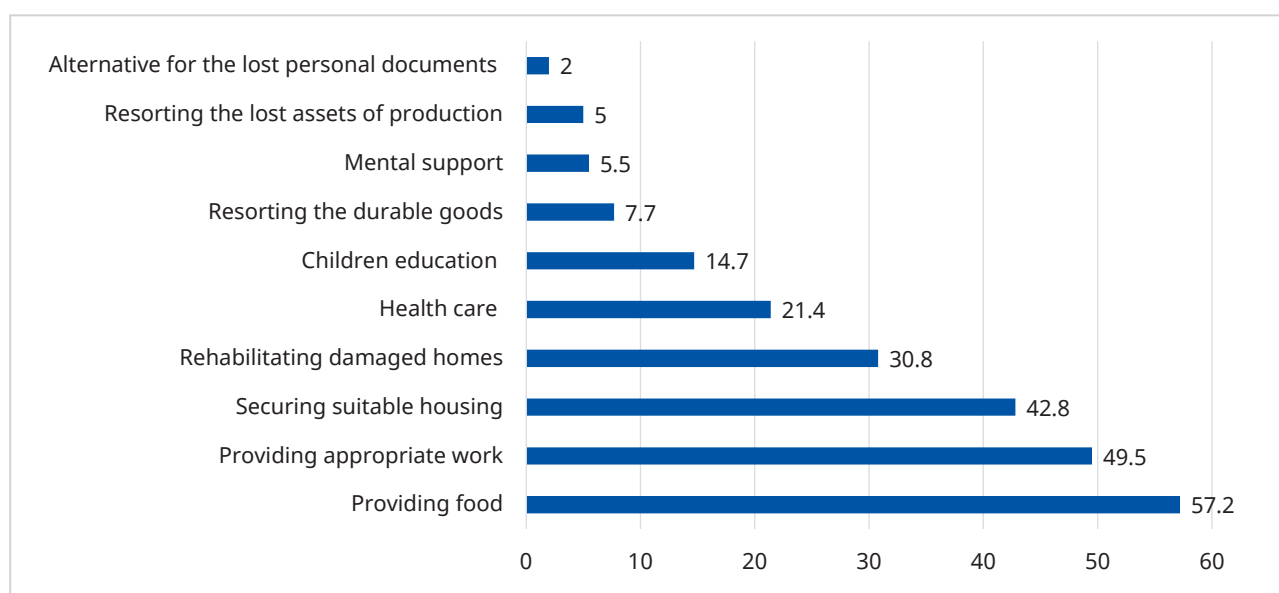
► **Figure (49): The relative weight of the most important challenges that families face after the earthquake (%)**



5.2.11.2. Priorities of household living

The results of the rapid assessment show that providing food is still the top priority at all levels, followed by providing appropriate work to bridge the income gap, and securing suitable housing comes third among the options, indicating that food is a vital issue for affected families. In addition, the issue of alternative work is due to low wages compared to spending on food, which accounts for the largest proportion of household income. Therefore, securing work while providing suitable alternative housing (or rehabilitating damaged homes that can be rehabilitated) is of particular importance in this context.

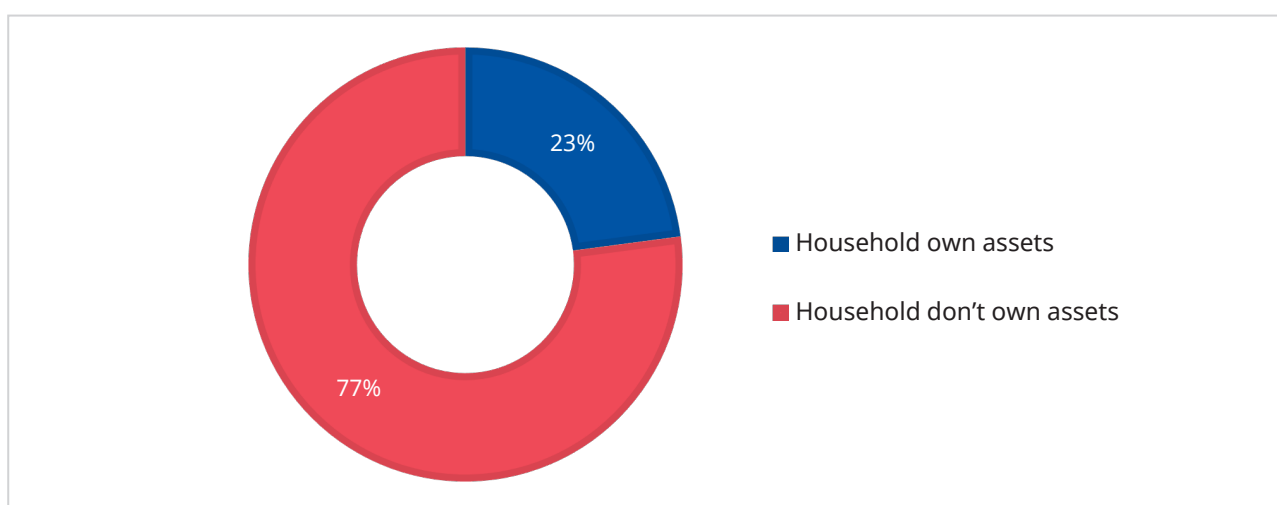
► **Figure (50): The relative weight of Priorities of Household Living (%)**



5.2.11.3. Damage to household productive assets

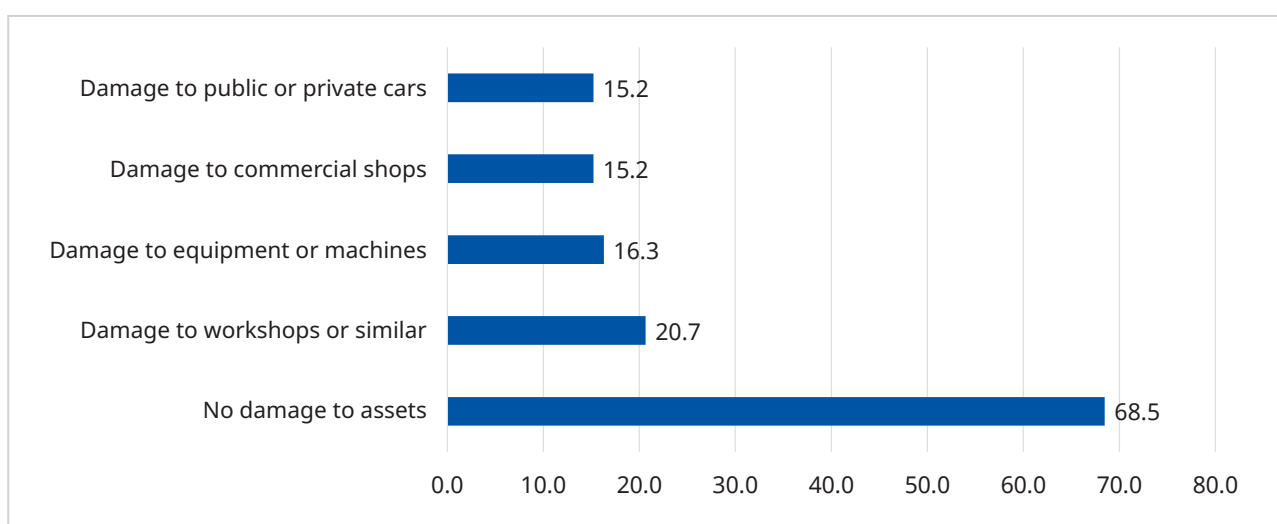
The results of the rapid assessment indicate that only 23 per cent of households own productive assets of various types, from commercial shops to small workshops, which is consistent with the fact that most income is a result of wage work for others. Therefore, the recovery of these assets in case of damage by the earthquake or other events represents an important opportunity for development intervention, and the low level of productive assets for affected families may be due to reasons related to the crisis, war, inflation levels, and the high cost of production supplies and energy.

► **Figure (51): Distribution of household according to productive assets (%)**



Regarding the level of damage suffered by the productive assets owned by affected households, the results of the rapid assessment indicate that 68 per cent of those assets were not damaged at all, and about 20 per cent suffered damage to workshops and the like, compared to 16 per cent damage to equipment or machines used to obtain income, and about 15 per cent damage to commercial shops. Similarly, damage to public or private non-tourist cars used to obtain income was also about 15 per cent.

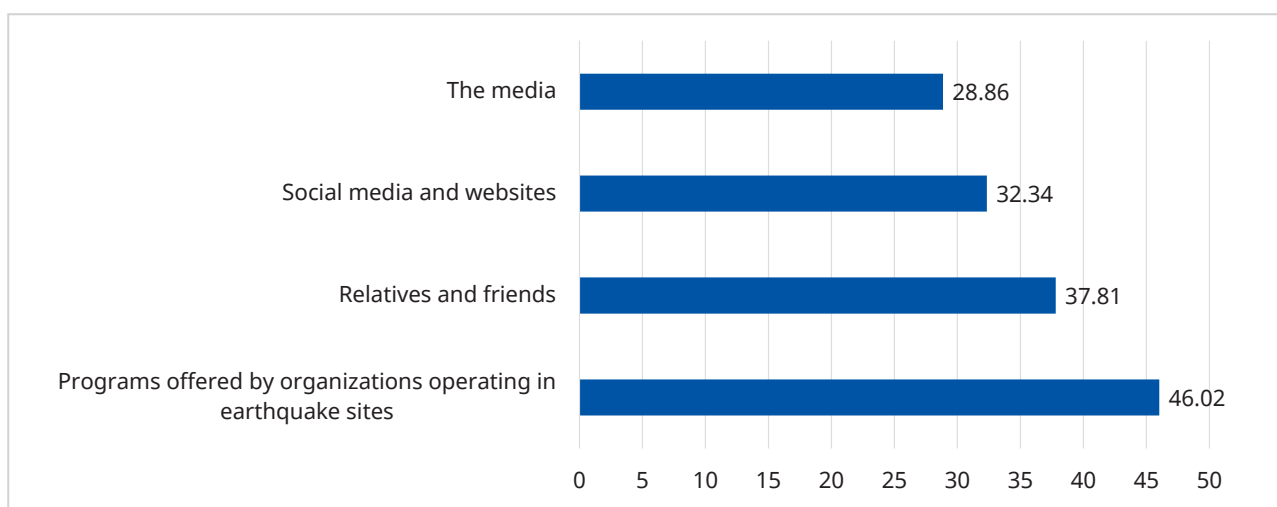
► **Figure (52): Distribution of the damage of Household owned assets (%)**



5.2.11.4. Main channels for job search for households

The results of the rapid assessment indicate that 46 per cent of those willing to work resorted to organizations operating in earthquake-affected areas to search for job opportunities, compared to about 38 per cent who searched through family and relatives. The use of online job matching platforms for job searching was not a preferred channel, as it was used by only 4 per cent of respondents, which may indicate the need to enhance the effectiveness of these platforms in reaching the target groups.

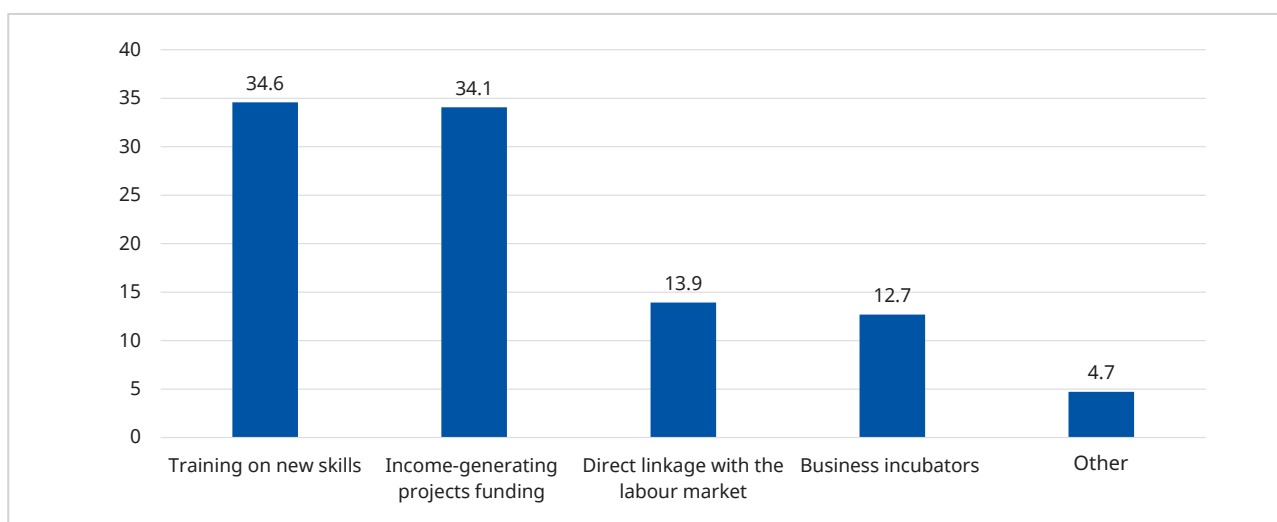
► **Figure (53): The relative weight of the sources of searching for job opportunities (%)**



5.2.11.5. The most important forms of support according to the preferences of households

When asked by the research team about their preferred forms of support across the study sample, approximately 34 per cent chose the option of training on new skills as an entry point to job opportunities, and around 34 per cent chose funding for small income-generating projects. Approximately 14 per cent chose direct linkage with the labour market, while about 13 per cent chose the option of business incubators to support their own projects.

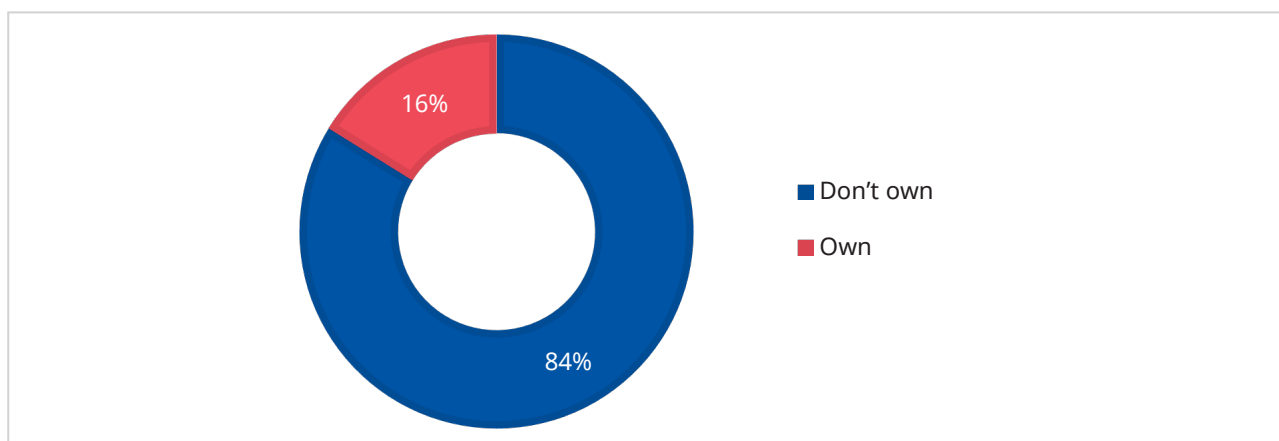
► **Figure (54): The relative weight of the support according to the preferences of households (%)**



5.2.11.6. Ownership of households of private businesses and their operational status

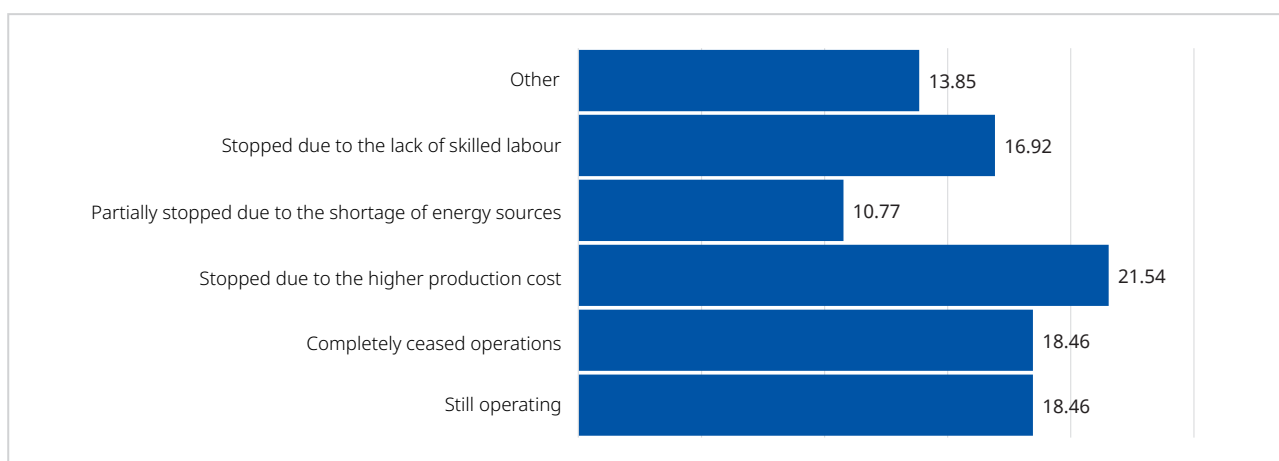
The results of the rapid assessment indicate that 16 per cent of the affected households in the sample have small or medium-sized private businesses. This is naturally in line with the employment status of those households, which mostly indicates working for wages for others as mentioned previously. Despite the low percentage, it indicates a positive trend among those households towards the necessity of adopting income-generating projects instead of relying on jobs and wages that are no longer effective with high inflation levels and overall declining living standards.

► **Figure (55): Distribution of households according to the private project ownership (%)**



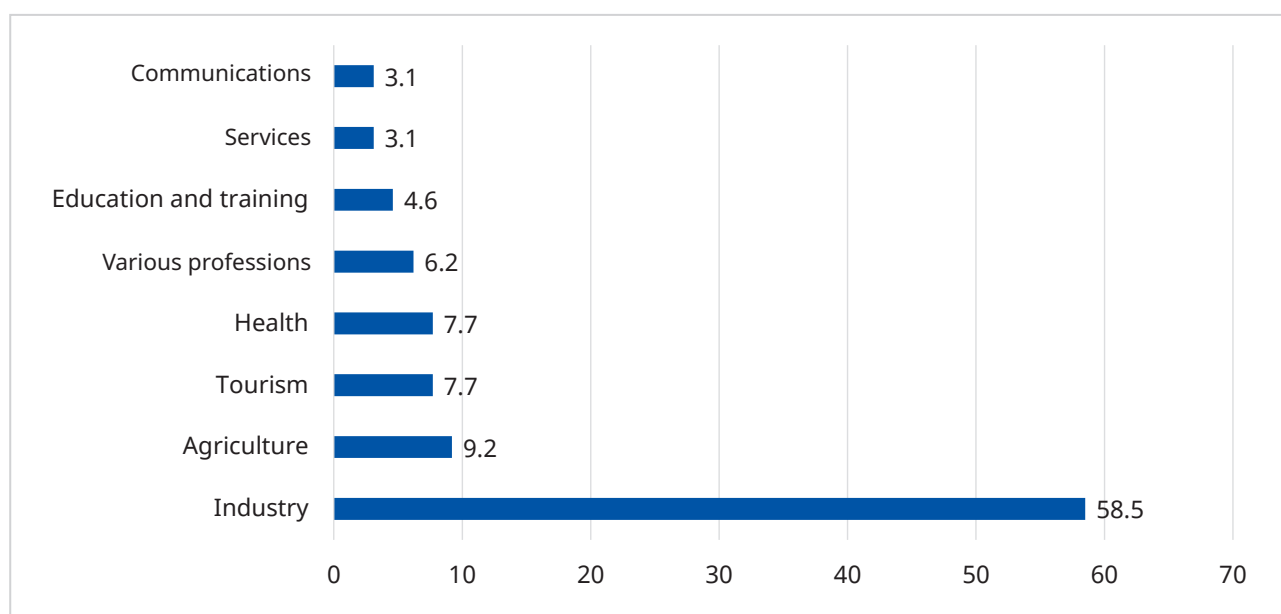
As for the current status of those businesses, the assessment indicates that only 18.4 per cent of the total number of referred businesses are still operating. In addition, about 18 per cent have completely ceased operations and 10 per cent have partially stopped operations due to the shortage of energy sources. About 17 per cent have stopped due to the lack of skilled labour, and about 21 per cent have stopped due to the high cost of production. It can be said that the reasons that led to the complete or partial stoppage of those projects are related to the pre-earthquake crisis conditions. Thus, those businesses can resume operations if the overall conditions improve or if the necessary work elements and requirements are available through appropriate intervention programmes.

► **Figure (56): The relative weight of owned private project according to the operational status (%)**



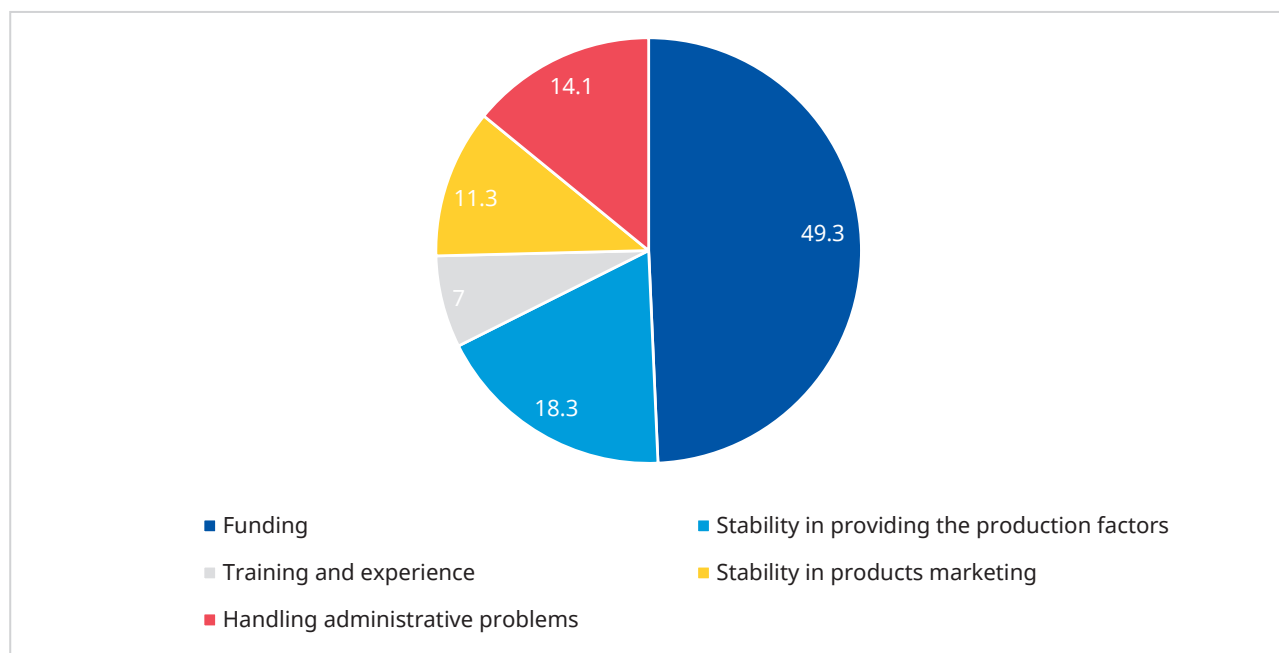
The results of the rapid assessment also indicate that 58 per cent of those businesses operate in the industry sector, which can be explained, considering that Aleppo is a primarily industrial city. About 9 per cent of the businesses operate in the agriculture sector. This is also justified as Aleppo is known for its agricultural production. Those businesses were distributed among other sectors with relatively low and close percentages, such as tourism, services, communications, transportation, education, and various crafts.

► **Figure (57): Distribution of the family owned businesses according to the sectors (%)**



Moreover, the results of the rapid assessment on the requirements for the efficient reoperation of those businesses indicate that those requirements were primarily related to financing, with approximately 49 per cent. In the second place, ensuring the stability of production supplies, followed by the need for marketing support, and finally, the need for technical support.

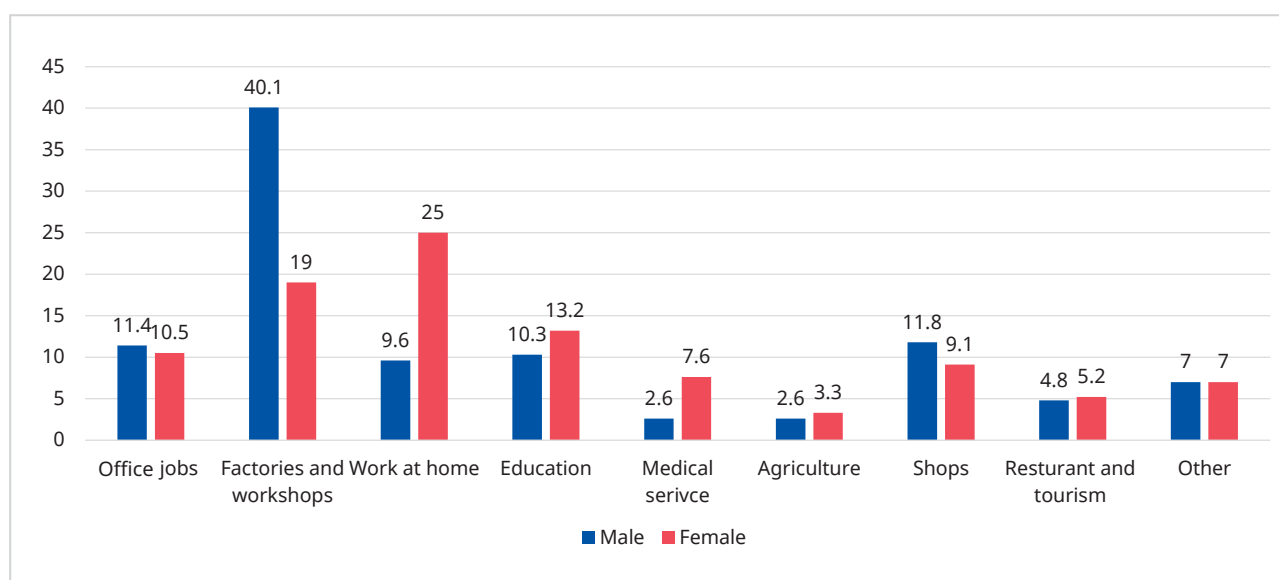
► **Figure (58): The most important requirements for the efficient operation of family-owned enterprises (%)**



5.2.11.7. Differences in work preferences between men and women

The survey results showed that there were no significant differences between men and women when it came to their preferred types of work. However, men were more likely to work in factories and workshops, while women preferred working from home. Other sectors (such as commercial stores, tourism establishments, and agriculture) had similar preference rates, except for medical care, which was more preferred by women than men. This suggests that the industrial sector is the dominant economic activity in the region.

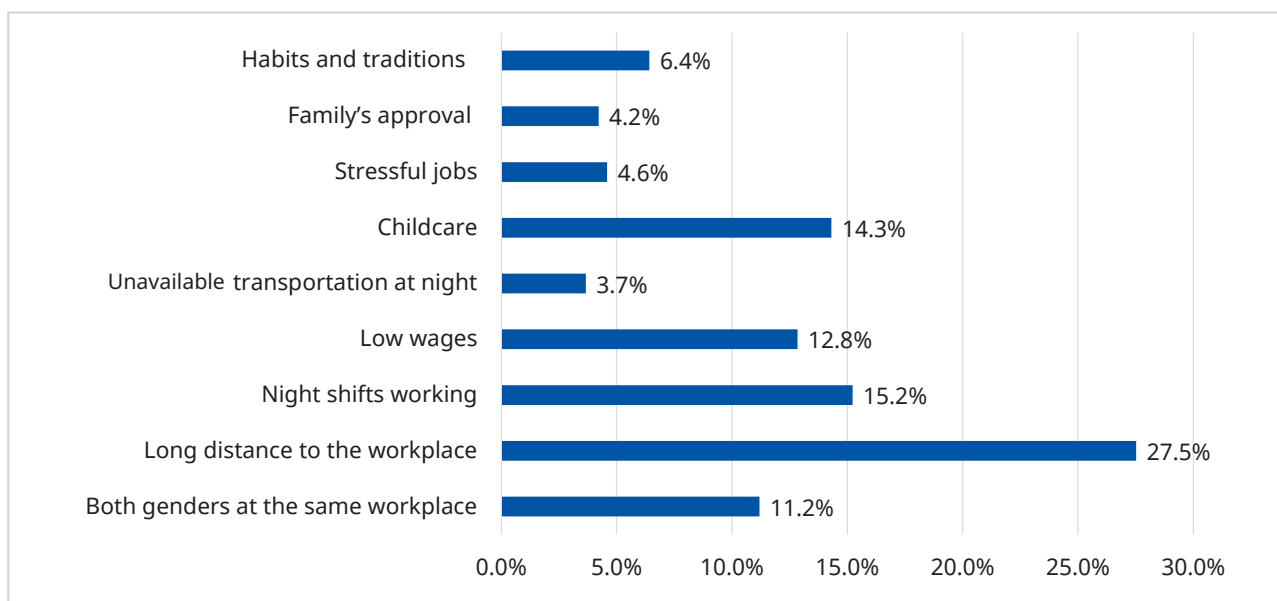
► **Figure (59): Work preference according to the gender (%)**



5.2.11.8. Challenges facing women in the workplace

The survey identified several challenges facing women in the workplace. The key challenge was the distance of the workplace from their homes, followed by working night shifts. Childcare was also a significant concern for women, as well as low wages. Other challenges had similar rates.

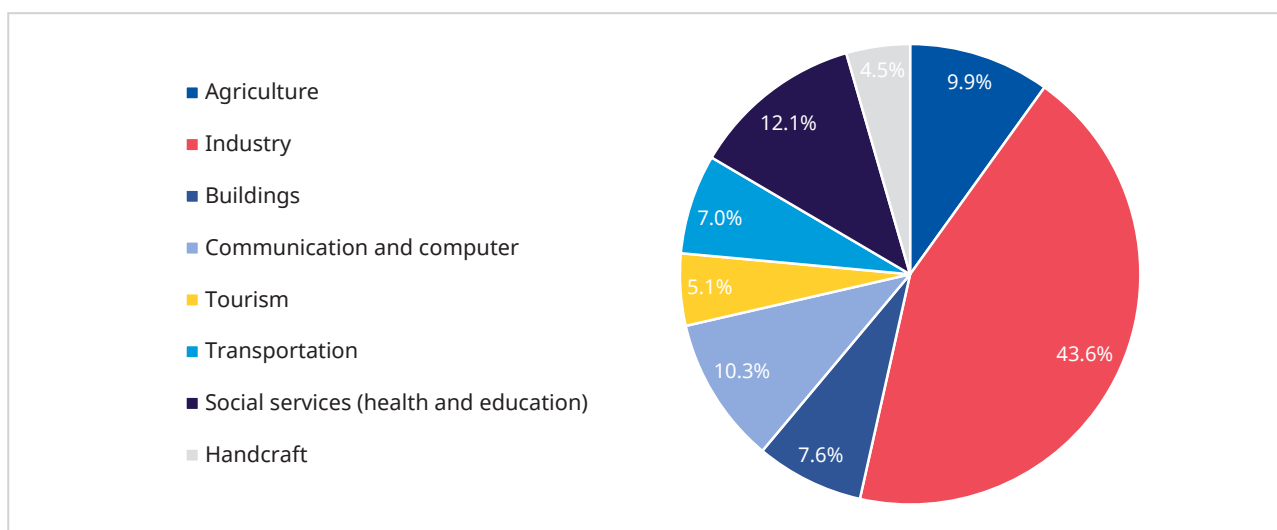
► **Figure (60): The relative weight of challenges facing women in the workplace (%)**



5.2.11.9. Sectors in which sampled individuals prefer to work in

About 43 per cent of respondents preferred working in the industrial sector, with agriculture (10 per cent), and services related to communication and computers (also 10 per cent). Social services was the next most preferred sectors, with 12 per cent of respondents indicating a preference.

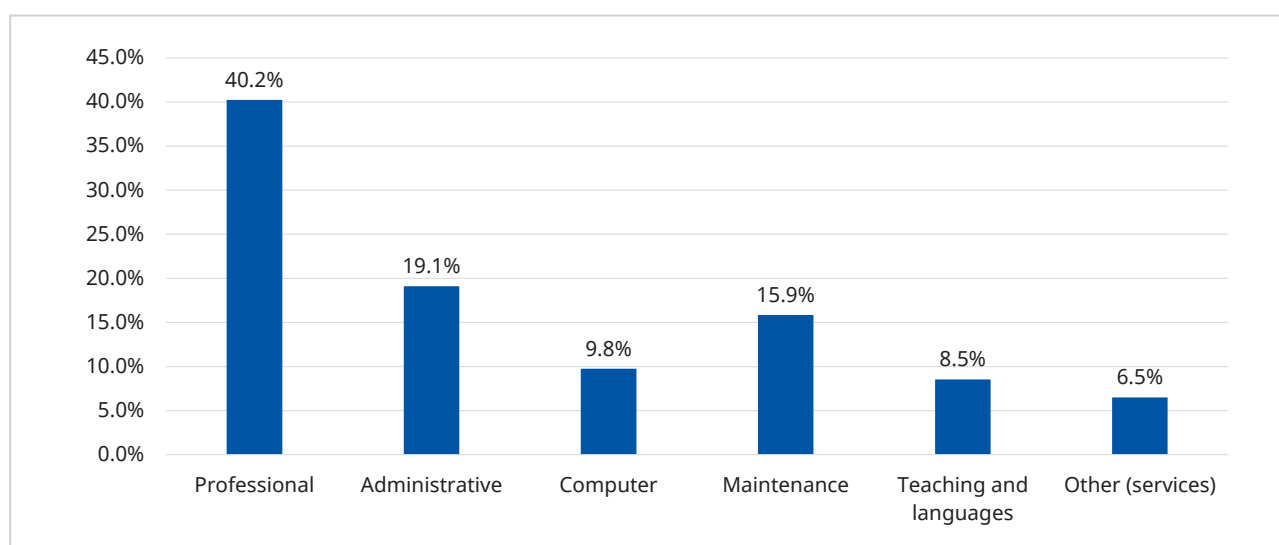
► **Figure (61): The relative weight of preferred sectors for family work (%)**



5.2.11.10. Skills of family members

Regarding the skills of adult family members, it was found that approximately 40 per cent have skills related to various professions such as construction and industrial work. In the second place are administrative and office skills, followed by various maintenance skills in the third place. Approximately 10 per cent have computer skills, and in fourth place are teaching-related skills. This indicates that most family members have vocational skills, which are related to the nature of the prevailing economic and social activity in the province.

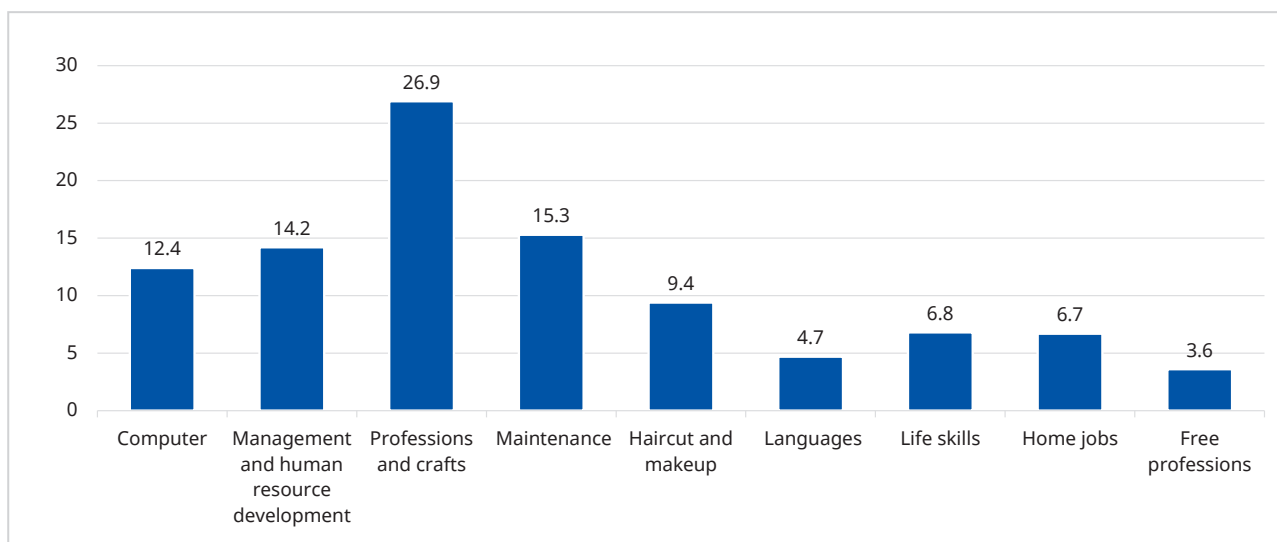
► **Figure (62): The relative weight of Family Members skills (%)**



5.2.11.11. Preferred types of training for family members

The study results indicate that 27 per cent of adult family members prefer training in professions and handicrafts, as many of the respondents were women and this type of training is found to be suitable for their social status. The second preferred training was related to maintenance work, followed by administrative and various human resources training in third place. Approximately 12 per cent preferred computer training, around 9.4 per cent preferred training in hairdressing and makeup, and the same percentage, 6.7 per cent, preferred languages, home skills, and life skills training. Therefore, training programmes that can be provided later can be directed in this context.

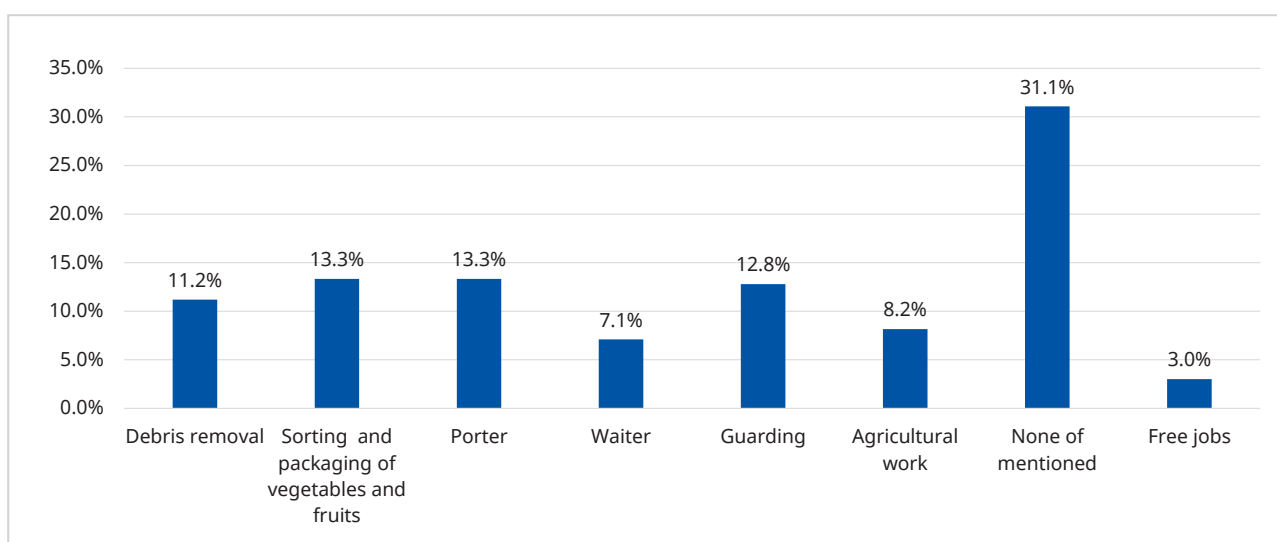
► **Figure (63): Distribution the households according to the preferred and required training (%)**



5.2.11.12. Most preferred fields of work for low-skilled workers

According to the results of the study, the relative weight of the preferred fields of work for individuals with low skills was equally linked to the various professions proposed in the relevant questions, which is work related to being a security guard, loading and unloading, sorting, packaging, debris removal, and to a lesser extent, agricultural work, other guarding professions, in addition to other professions. This means that individuals with limited skills prefer any job offered to them that can help them overcome their income limitations.

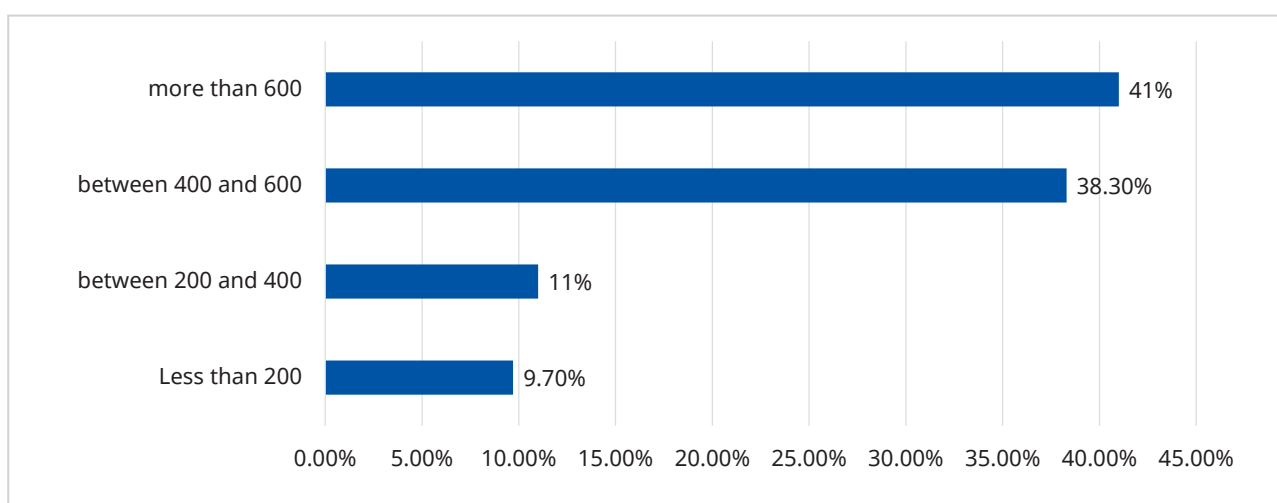
► **Figure (64): The relative weight of most preferred fields of work for low-skilled workers (%)**



5.2.11.13. Acceptable wage rates for untrained workers

Wage rates proposed by low skilled workers were as follows: 41 per cent for the income category of 600,000 Syrian pounds per month, followed by an income category between 400,000 to less than 600,000 Syrian pounds per month. Third in place was for the monthly income category of 200,000 to 400,000 Syrian pounds. The fourth was for the income category of less than 200,000 Syrian pounds per month. This indicates the minimum acceptable limits to meet the cost-of-living levels in this area.

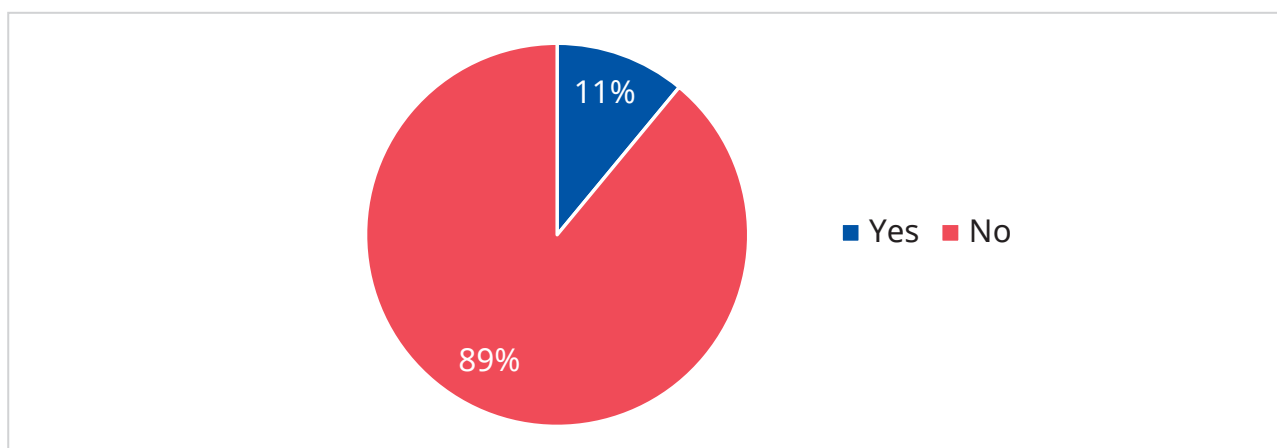
► **Figure (65): The relative weight of acceptable wage rates for untrained workers (%) (Thousand Syrian Lira)**



5.2.11.14. Child labour

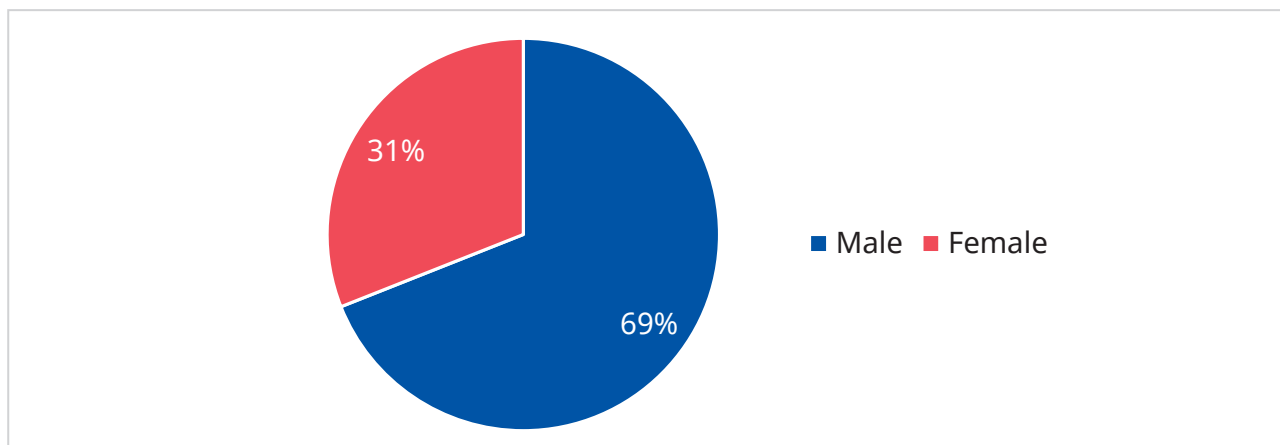
The study sample found that about 11 per cent of households had children working below the legal age, compared to 89 per cent without children engaged in child labour.

► **Figure (66): Distribution the households according to the working individual aged under 15 years (%)**



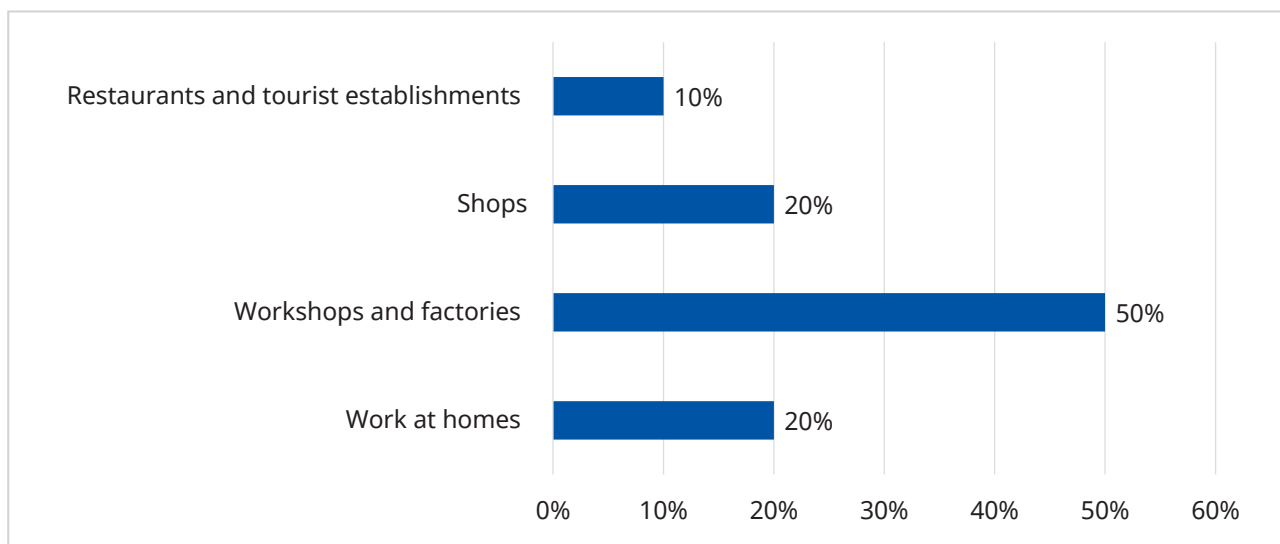
The results also found that 69 per cent of children working were males and 31 per cent were female workers, which mirrors child labour estimates in general.

► **Figure (67): Distribution of the working individual aged under 15 years according to the gender (%)**



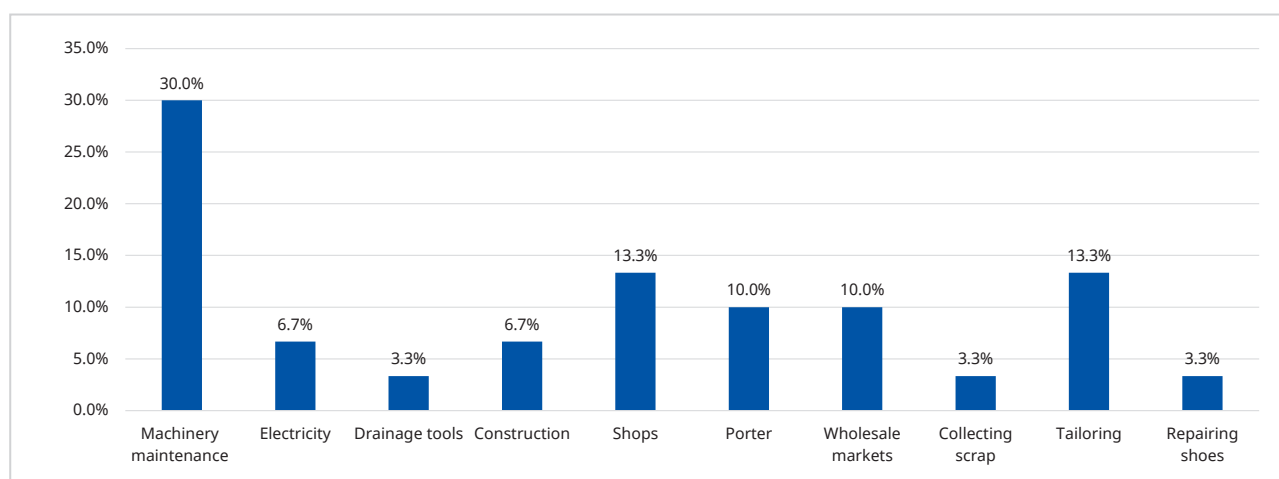
In relation to the work female child labourers engaged in; workshops and factories was found to be the highest at 50 per cent, followed by work in homes and shops at the same rate of 20 per cent. Work in restaurants and tourist establishments stood at 10 per cent.

► **Figure (68): The relative weight of the work fields for female child (%)**



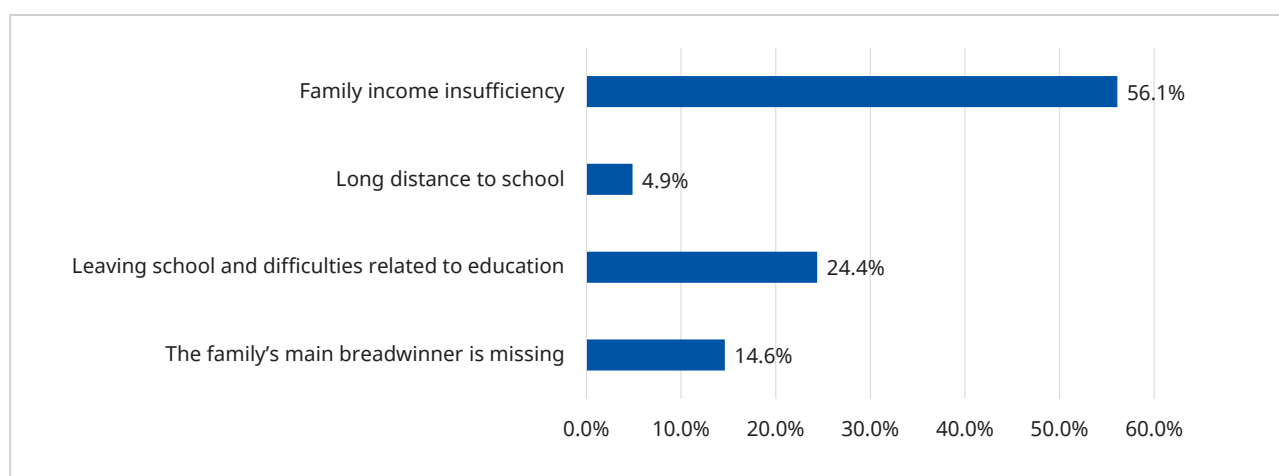
As for male child labourers, it was found that most working children were trained in machinery and car maintenance and other fields at a rate of up to 30 per cent, which is explained by the spread of car maintenance workshops in the study areas. Work in tailoring and in shops stood at the same rate of approximately 13 per cent, and labour in the markets for loading and unloading stood at approximately 10 per cent. Around 6.7 per cent were engaged in construction work, and 3.3 per cent in collecting scrap, with the same percentage in repairing and polishing shoes.

► **Figure (69): The relative weight of the work fields for male child (%)**



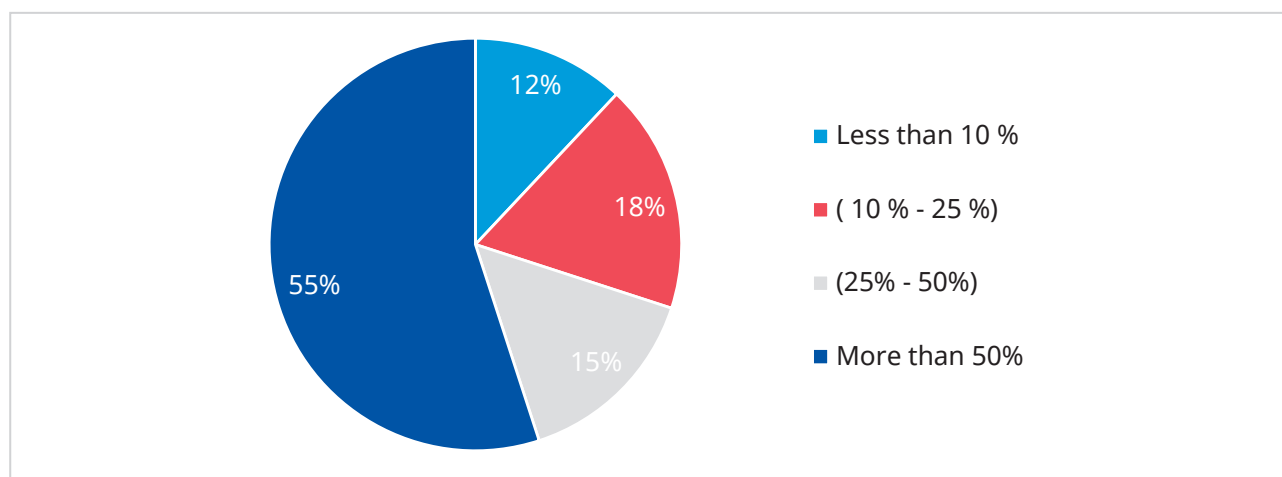
As for the reasons children engage in child labour, the study found that 56 per cent were related to the family income insufficiency. This was followed by leaving school and difficulties related to education at a rate of approximately 24 per cent, and 14 per cent due to loss of the family's main breadwinner.

► **Figure (70): The relative weight of the reasons children engaged in child labour (%)**



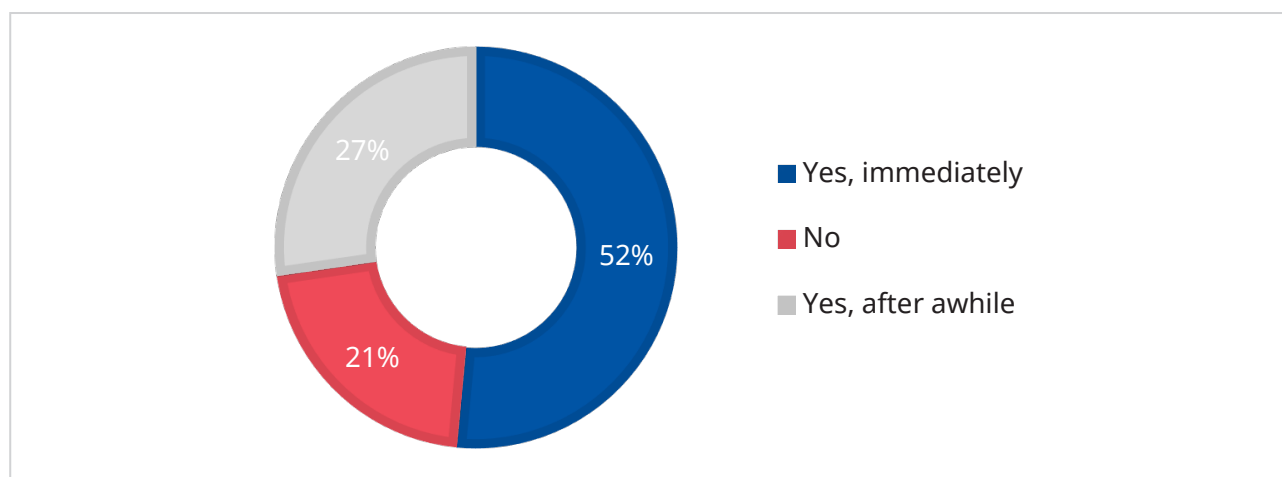
Through the results of the rapid assessment, it became apparent that the assistance of income earned from children engaged in child labour contributes about 50 per cent of the household income. Around 15 per cent contribute to the household income by 25-50 per cent, and approximately 18 per cent of the respondents believe that it contributes to about 10-25 per cent of the household income. About 12 per cent of the responses indicated that it contributes to less than 10 per cent of the household income.

► **Figure (71): The contribution of child labour income to the whole family income (%)**



Approximately 52 per cent of families expressed their readiness to stop their children from working immediately if there were sufficient income opportunities, while about 27 per cent said they needed some time. About 21 per cent expressed their rejection of stopping children from working under the age of 15, citing that it develops their personality and teaches them self-reliance.

► **Figure (72): Families' willingness to stop child labour when the income is sufficient (%)**





6

▶ 6. Recommendations and way forward

- ▶ Transitioning from emergency response to resilience-building and early recovery response is necessary, especially with regards to shelter residents, as prolonged stay in such centres could lead to unemployment and reliance on assistance only.
- ▶ Rehabilitating damaged social service centres, especially schools, health centres, and other social and economic infrastructure, helps affected families meet their urgent needs and creates jobs for adults.
- ▶ Increasing investments directed to industry-related infrastructure such as industrial areas and cities, help in obtaining job opportunities due to the presence of necessary skills among affected families.
- ▶ Reviewing regulations and systems related to the minimum wage to be compatible with the minimum standard of living situation in Syria.
- ▶ Supporting companies affected by the earthquake by providing them with loans, grants, and training programmes, among others, to help them recover and contribute to the economy's recovery and job creation.
- ▶ Developing and coordinating efforts between various potential actors and establishing a mechanism to connect job seekers with the labour market and the business sector through on-the-job training programmes and wage support with a focus on women and youth.
- ▶ Developing entrepreneurial interventions to enable youth from affected households to be self-employed or establish small businesses.
- ▶ Enhancing the capacity of humanitarian and early recovery actors in addressing child labour and developing institutions to reduce child labour, especially for children who have dropped out of school due to the earthquake.
- ▶ Re-evaluating social protection systems related to health insurance and social security, as most workers and affected households do not have any type of insurance and a special insurance system can be established for affected areas.
- ▶ Supporting the expansion of social security to all workers through subsidies programmes.
- ▶ Adopting an urgent strategy to connect people in affected communities to the job market and qualify them according to their individual and self-skills.
- ▶ Developing business incubators for the affected and suitable mechanisms for owners of small, affected businesses including those with business ideas and linking them with financing initiatives from banks and other financing institutions.
- ▶ Activating occupational safety and health interventions and programmes, by developing an urgent package of assessments in the affected areas. Tailored training and qualification programmes can be developed for this purpose.
- ▶ Developing initiatives to protect workers in disaster areas through adopting the necessary measures with employers to enhance the work environment and safety.



7

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Rapid assessment of the needs of families affected by the earthquake in Aleppo The International Labour Organization's response to reduce impact of the earthquake Employment Intensive Programme

Survey Metadata:

1. Location (GPS)
2. District (Kadhi_Askar , City center , Alsoryan, AlSulaymaniyah, West-Ansari)
3. Data collector name (or code):
4. Collection date: / / 2023
5. The position of respondent in the family:
6. Family layers:
 - A. Families who left their homes as unsafe to return and beyond repair
 - B. Families who left their homes as unsafe to return and repairable
 - C. Families who can return because their homes are safe
7. The number of family members residing together prior to the earthquake: (person)
8. Family's breadwinner: Husband , Wife , Son....., Daughter..... , other.....

The first axis: The family labour force

Prior to the earthquake:

1. The number of individuals:
 - A. Under the age of 15 years: Male, Female.....
 - B. Between the age of (15 -64) years: Male, Female.....
 - C. The age of 65 years and over: Male, Female.....
2. The number of individual between the age of (15 -64) years including the family head:
 - A. Permanent Job
 - B. Occasionally employed
 - C. Unemployed
 - D. Incapable of work
 - E. Student
 - F. Housewife
 - G. Military service

3. The number of individuals according to the education level:

- A. Illiterate
- B. Basic education
- C. Secondary
- D. Intermediate-Institutes
- E. University
- F. Higher levels

4. The number of individuals according to the economic sector:

- A. Industry
- B. Agriculture
- C. Education
- D. Trade
- E. Building and construction
- F. Transportation
- G. Tourism and services
- H. The financial sector
- I. Craftsmanship

5. The number of individuals according to the operational status

- A. Sel-employed
- B. Employers
- C. Public sector
- D. Private sector

6. The total income of all workers in the family:(thousands Syrian lira a month)

- A. Less than 100.....,
- B. 100-200
- C. 200-400
- D. More than 400

Post earthquake:

7. The number of individuals who lost their job because of:

- A. Disability prevents work permanently
- B. Disability prevents work temporarily
- C. Minor injury prevents heavy work

8. The total income of all workers in the family:(thousands Syrian lira a month)

- A. Less than 100,
- B. 100-200
- C. 200-400
- D. More than 400

9. Do the family's workers have any type of insurance (health, social, etc.)? Yes No

10.The work conditions for family's workers:

- A. Health insurance (any type)
- B. Social insurance from their employer
- C. Professional safety equipment

11. Working hours for family workers on average

The second Axis: Assessment of the households prior to the earthquake

2.1. Income Resources

- A. Monthly wage from working for others
- B. Self-Employment Profits
- C. Money transferred from abroad
- D. At home family and relative's aid
- E. Organizations and association's aid
- F. Real estate or likewise
- G. Other

2.2. Coping Strategies with the lack of income to meet the cost of living

- A. Borrowing
- B. Second job
- C. Loans
- D. Work of individuals under the age of 17 years
- E. Sale of owned assets
- F. Less preferred or cheaper food
- G. Less meals and food consumption of elders for the benefit of children
- H. Reducing spending on health, education and other in favor of providing food
- I. The income is sufficient

The third axis: Evaluate the family's status and the level of damage post earthquake

3.1. The three most important expenditures as percentages of family's income

- A. Hygiene materials
- B. Clothes and shoes
- C. Communication and the Internet
- D. Food
- E. Health
- F. Education
- G. Energy (fuel and electricity)
- H. Transport
- I. Housing rent
- J. Restaurants, trips and entertainment
- K. Water
- L. Pay off debts
- M. Other

3.2. The three most important coping Strategies with the lack of income to meet the cost of living

- A. Borrowing
- B. Second job
- C. Loan
- D. Work of individuals under the age of 17 years
- E. Sale of owned assets
- F. Less preferred or cheaper food
- G. Less meals and food consumption of adult for the benefit of children
- H. Reducing spending on health, education and others in favor of providing food
- I. The income is sufficient

3.3. The three most important income Resources

- A. Monthly wage from working for others
- B. Self-employment profits
- C. Money transferred from abroad
- D. At home family and relative's aid
- E. Organizations and association's aid
- F. Real estate or likewise
- G. Other

The fourth axis: Challenges of urgent coping and the family's ability to recover post the earthquake

4.1. The most important challenges that the family faces:

- A. Having work and a permanent income
- B. Income is insufficient to meet the cost of living
- C. Coping in the current shelter
- D. Lack of health services
- E. Other

4.2. According to the priority, choose the three most important living needs of the family

- A. Health care
- B. Children's education
- C. Food
- D. Alternative residing place
- E. Rehabilitation of the damaged house
- F. Finding a job
- G. Psychological support
- H. Alternatives to personal lost documents
- I. Restoration of the lost assets
- J. Restoration of the Durable Goods

4.3. As income resource, choose the affected production assets:

- A. None
- B. Shops
- C. Workshops
- D. Private and / or public cars
- E. Equipment or machineries
- F. Other
- G. No assets

4.4. Searching for job opportunities through the following sources:

- A. Programmes offered by organizations operating in earthquake sites
- B. Media
- C. Social media and websites
- D. Relatives and friends
- E. Other

4.5. What type of support would be most beneficial to the family in accessing job opportunities?

- A. Training in new skills
- B. Funding income-generating projects
- C. Linkage with employers in the labor market
- D. A business incubator to provide technical support, advice and information for emerging projects.
- E. Other

4.6. Does the family have a private income-generating project that needs support to continue?

- A. Yes, the project is still operating
- B. Yes, but the project stopped operating completely
- C. Yes, but it has stopped operating due to the higher production costs
- D. Yes, but it works partially due to lack of energy
- E. Yes, but it has partially stopped due to the lack of employment
- F. Other
- G. The family does not currently have a income generating project

4.7. The private project/business sector:

- A. Agriculture
- B. Industry
- C. Services (administration and so on).
- D. Communications and the Internet
- E. Tourism
- F. Education and training
- G. Health services
- H. Other

4.8. The project/business needs to continue operating through:

- A. Funding
- B. Formal approval
- C. Stable supply of production factors
- D. Stable marketing of products
- E. Training as well as expert work force
- F. Other

4.9. What are the fields of jobs preferred by men?

- A. Office
- B. Factories and workshops
- C. At home (handicrafts, food manufacturing among other)
- D. Teaching
- E. Nursing and medical care
- F. Agriculture
- G. Work in shops
- H. Restaurants and tourism
- I. Other

4.10. What are the fields of jobs preferred by women?

- A. Office
- B. Factories and workshops
- C. At home (handicrafts, food manufacturing among other)
- D. Teaching
- E. Nursing and medical care
- F. Agriculture
- G. Work in shops
- H. Restaurants and tourism
- I. Other

4.11. What are the main challenges faced by women to work?

- A. To work side by side men
- B. Long travel distance to the workplace
- C. Night work
- D. Low wages
- E. Lack of the transportation (night stay)
- F. Childcare
- G. The stress of work
- H. Family approval to carry out certain types of work
- I. Habits and traditions
- J. Other

4.12. The preferred sectors for family members to work in?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Industry
- C. Building and construction
- D. Services (shops, communications, computers)
- E. Tourism and restaurants
- F. Transport
- G. Social services (health and education)
- H. Other

4.13. What skills do family members have in general?

- A. Craft
- B. Administrative
- C. Computer
- D. Maintenance and other related works
- E. Language and teaching
- F. Other

4.14. What type of training would family members prefer?

- A. Computer
- B. Administration and human resource development
- C. Professions and handicrafts
- D. Maintenance
- E. Haircut and make-up
- F. Languages
- G. Life skills
- H. Housework
- I. other

4.15. Individuals who do not have qualifications or experience, choose the three most important fields in which you are willing to work:

- A. Removal of rubble and construction
- B. Sorting and packing of vegetables and fruits
- C. Porter
- D. Waiter
- E. Guarding
- F. Agriculture and animal husbandry
- G. Will to do any of the above
- H. Other

4.16. For non-specialized workers, what is the appropriate monthly wage?Thousand Syrian lira

4.17. Family members who looking for work, are they ready to work in labour-intensive investment programmes in Syria?

- A. Yes, immediately
- B. Yes, but need some time and more information
- C. No

4.18. Does the family have working members under the age of 15?

- A. Yes: count (Male :....., Female:....)
- B. No

4.19. If the answer to the previous question is yes, what is the preferred field of work?

1. Female:

- A. At Home work for others
- B. Workshops and factories
- C. Shops
- D. Agricultural work for others,
- E. At home manufacturing products for sale
- F. Restaurants and tourist facilities
- G. Other

2. Male:

- A. Workshops and factories
- B. Maintenance of cars and machinery
- C. Electricity
- D. Drainage
- E. Construction
- F. Restaurants and tourist facilities.
- G. Shops
- H. Porter
- I. Wholesale markets for vegetables and fruits
- J. Collecting scrap
- K. Companion in public transportation.
- L. Agricultural work for others
- M. Other

4.20. What are the reasons for child labour?

- A. The main breadwinner for the family is missing
- B. Leaving school due to the child's learning difficulties
- C. Long distance to school
- D. Insufficient sources of family income
- E. Other

4.21. What is the percentage of working children's income out of the total family income is ?....(%.....)

4.22. If the family has the minimum income necessary for living, will the work of children be stopped?

- A. Yes, immediately
- B. Yes, but I need some time.
- C. No

