

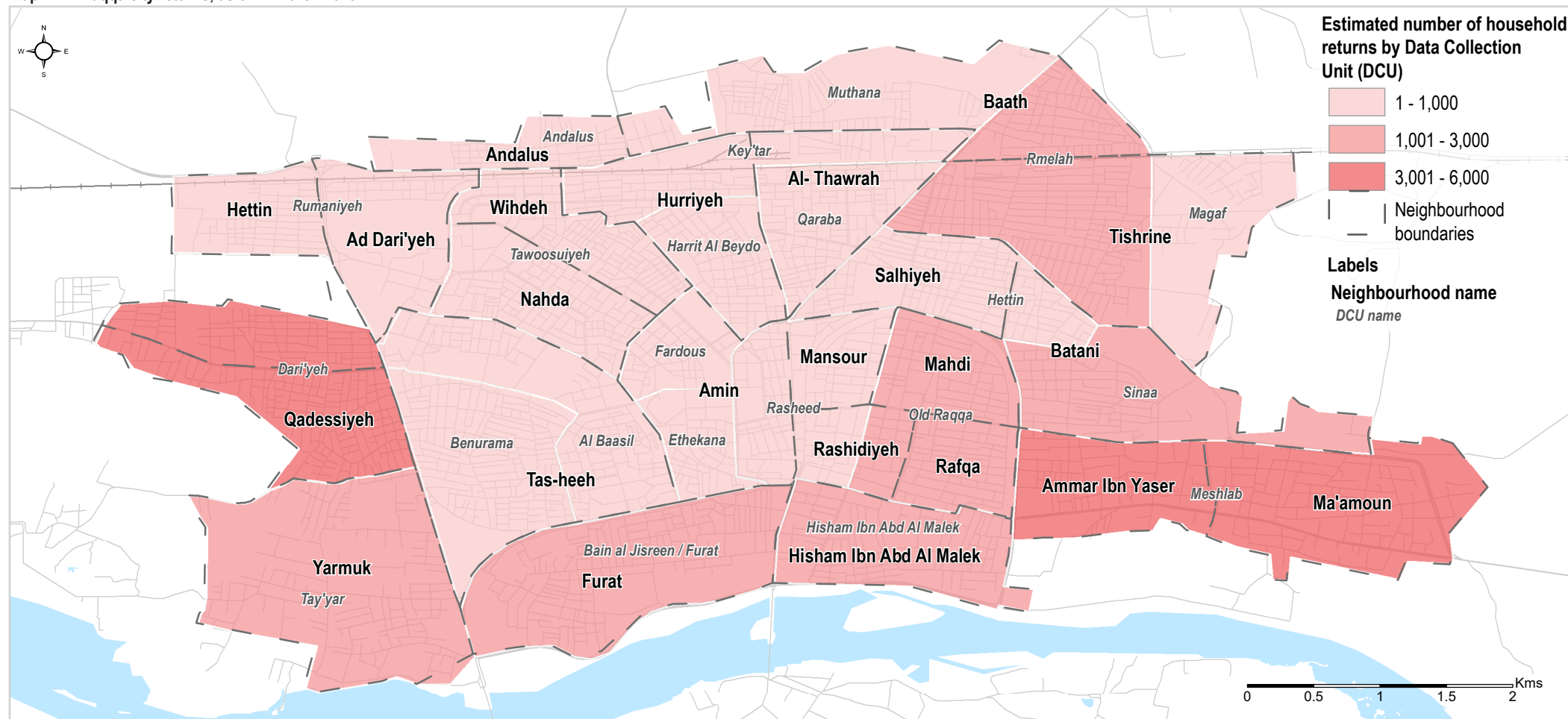
Population, Returns and Access

- **Ar-Raqqa city residents have been spontaneously returning to the city since November 2017**, initially concentrated in Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab), Tishrine (Rmelah) and areas along the Euphrates river. Households have now returned to areas across the city.
- **The number of households is greatest where damage is relatively less severe.** Neighbourhoods in the centre and north have extensive damage and significant UXO contamination, and consequently remain less populated than areas adjacent to the Euphrates river and on the city's periphery.
- **Population numbers are highest in neighbourhoods with a greater number of functioning services.** This likely reflects two trends: households prefer to return to areas where goods and services

are more easily accessible, while governmental and private actors (such as bakery owners) prefer to provide such services in more populated areas.

- **UXO contamination is a reported barrier to movement in both sparsely-populated neighbourhoods and in areas with more households**, such as Furat. Damaged roads are barriers to movement in nearly all neighbourhoods.
- As a result, **movement within some neighbourhoods remains challenging.** Movement by foot is difficult in central neighbourhoods, which have extensive damage and significant UXO contamination. Access to these neighbourhoods with large vehicles is also extremely difficult, limiting households' access to critical goods and services, such as trucked water.

Map 2: Ar-Raqqa city returns, as of 27 March 2018



Shelter

- **Though shelter and infrastructure damage affects all areas of the city, the most severe damage is concentrated within central neighbourhoods.** Most shelters in Hurriyeh (Harrit Al Beydo), Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh), and Amin / Mansour / Rashidiyeh (Rasheed), and Tas-heeh (Al Baasil) are reportedly destroyed and unable to be repaired. Damage is also severe in Amin (Fardous), where most shelters require significant reconstruction rather than simple repairs.
- **There is reportedly less extensive damage to shelters in neighbourhoods on the periphery of the city:** Andalus, Hisham Ibn Abd al Malek, Tishrine (Magaf and Rmelah), Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab), Baath (Muthana), Hettin / Ad Dari'yeh (Rumaniyeh), and Yarmuk (Tayyar).
- Households in many neighbourhoods have begun to undertake repairs for their homes in cases in which the shelters are not completely destroyed. However, **the cost of the required professional assistance and necessary materials** is reportedly the main barrier that prevents households from restoring their homes. Shelters that have been destroyed or severely damaged have largely not been reconstructed.

Protection

- Voluntarily-returned households face significant protection-related challenges within Ar-Raqqa city. **UXO contamination remains heavy in many areas of the city, and there have consequently been many deaths and injuries as residents return to their homes or attempt to clear UXO independently.** Recontamination of previously-cleared areas is also a risk for households.

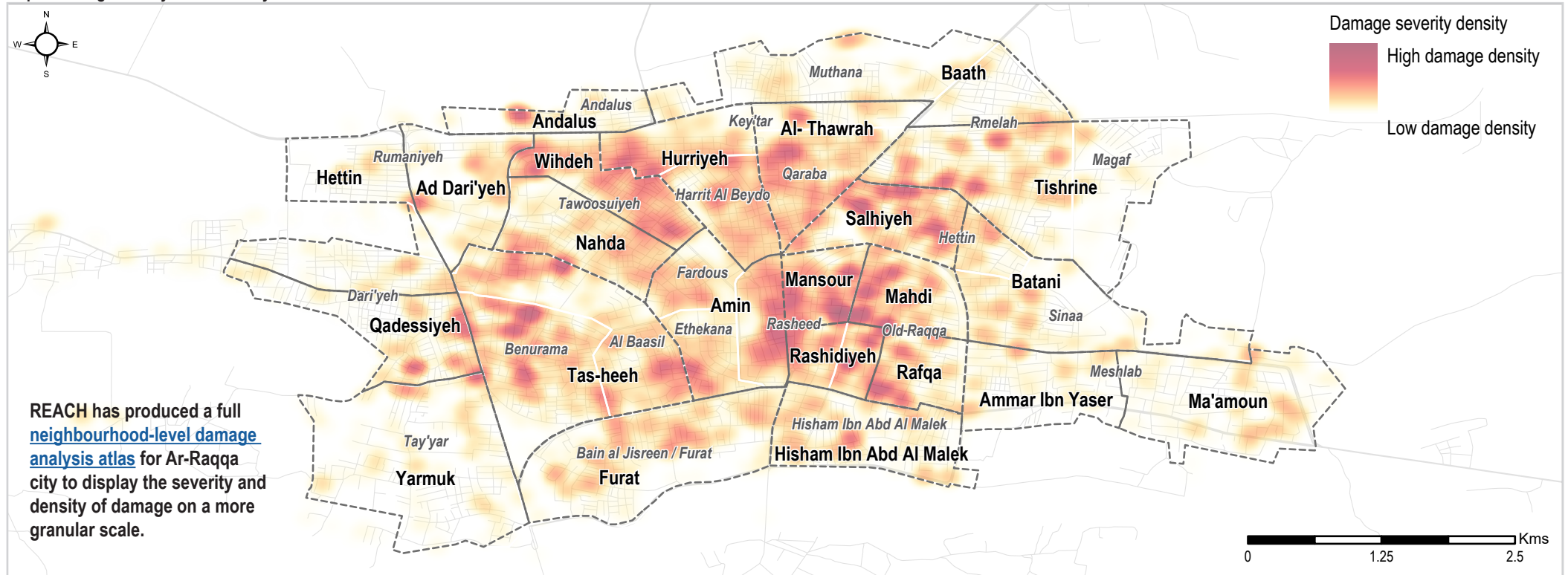
Most commonly reported safety / security issues (by DCU):

Theft	14	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #e57373;"></div>
Threat of mines / unexploded ordnance	7	<div style="width: 50%; height: 10px; background-color: #e57373;"></div>
Threat from improvised explosive devices	1	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: #e57373;"></div>
Disputes between residents / threat from armed groups	1	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: #e57373;"></div>

Most commonly reported child protection issues (by DCU):

Child labour	14	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #e57373;"></div>
Early marriage (below 16 years of age)	6	<div style="width: 43%; height: 10px; background-color: #e57373;"></div>
Child-headed households	3	<div style="width: 21%; height: 10px; background-color: #e57373;"></div>

Map 3: Damage density within the city

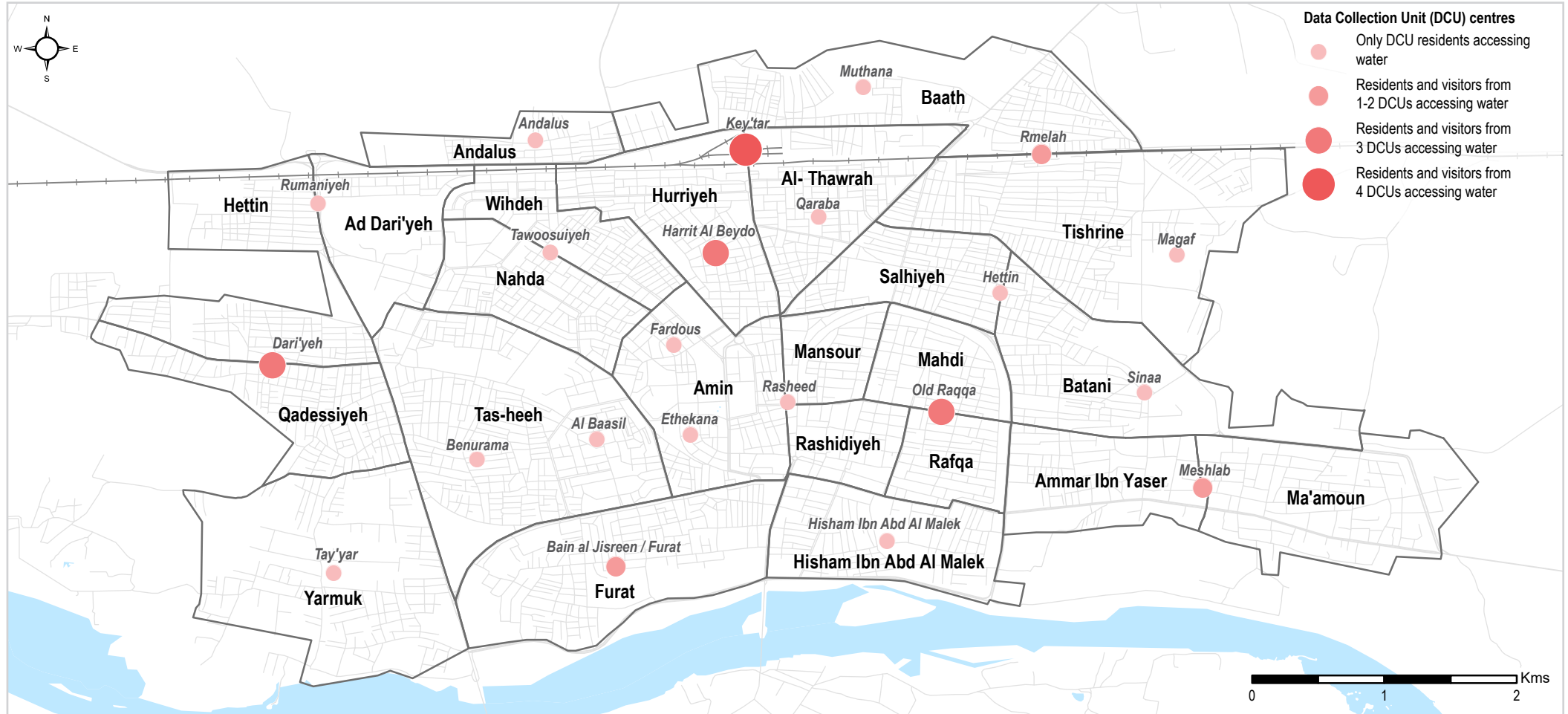


- **Improved access to and quality of water are key needs across the city.** Water trucking, primarily provided by groupings of civilians and private vendors, remains the primary source of water. However, as repairs commence the main water network is reportedly beginning to function sporadically. The lack of a consistent fuel supply for the main pumping station's generator prevents the main network from being restored. UXO and rubble also inhibit the testing of pipe networks.
- **KIs reported that trucked water is generally untreated and is of poor quality.** Individuals in multiple neighbourhoods have reportedly fallen ill after consuming trucked water.
- **Water trucks are unable to access areas where roads remained blocked or damaged,** introducing additional burdens on households. In particular, large vehicles are reportedly unable to move within

Amin / Mansour / Rashidiyeh (Fardous and Rasheed), Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh), Hurriyeh (Harrit Al Beydo), and Al-Thawrah (Qaraba) areas.

- **A lack of sanitation services has resulted in deteriorating hygiene conditions across the city.** Garbage is not officially collected in most neighbourhoods and is typically left in the streets; there are also reported cases of uncollected corpses remaining in damaged and destroyed buildings. As a result, **rodents and pests are prevalent, and residents are vulnerable to skin diseases.** The risk of these diseases becoming more common is acute given that households are coping with insufficient water primarily by modifying hygiene practices (bathing less, for example).

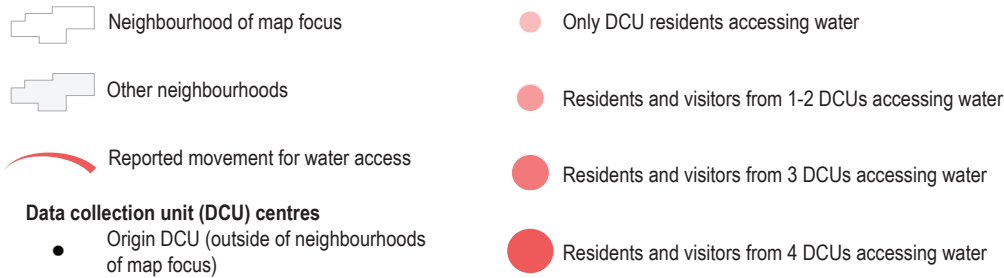
Map 4: Locations of water access



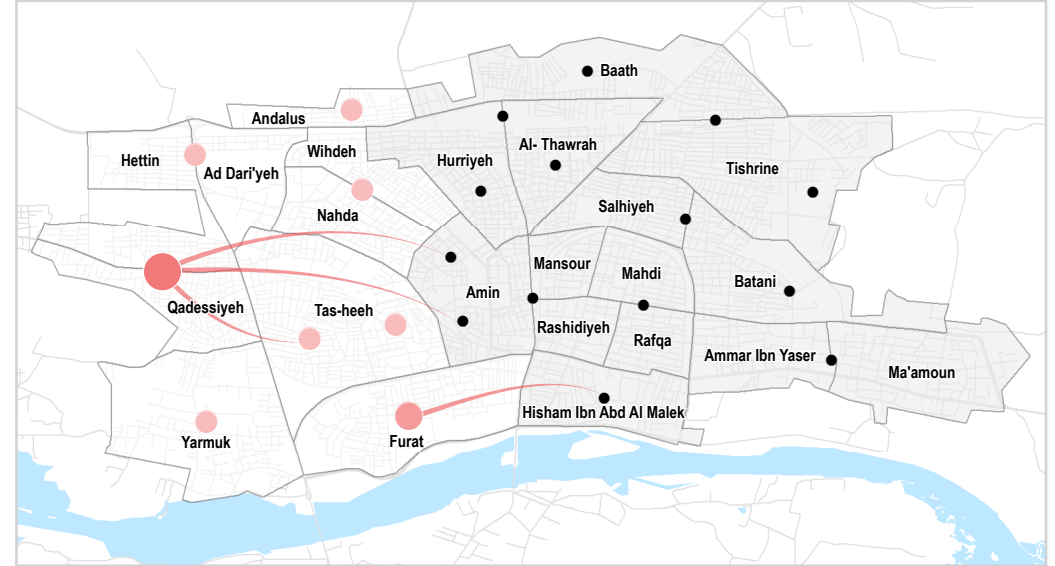
Reported movements to central neighbourhoods: An INGO provides a limited amount of treated water in Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa). Water trucks can reportedly access the northern segment of Hurriyeh and Al-Thawrah (Key'tar), drawing residents from surrounding neighbourhoods.

Reported movements to western neighbourhoods: Residents from Tas-heeh (Benurama) and Amin (Ethezana and Fardous) seek water in Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), where water trucks reportedly can more easily reach civilians than is possible in the areas of origin.

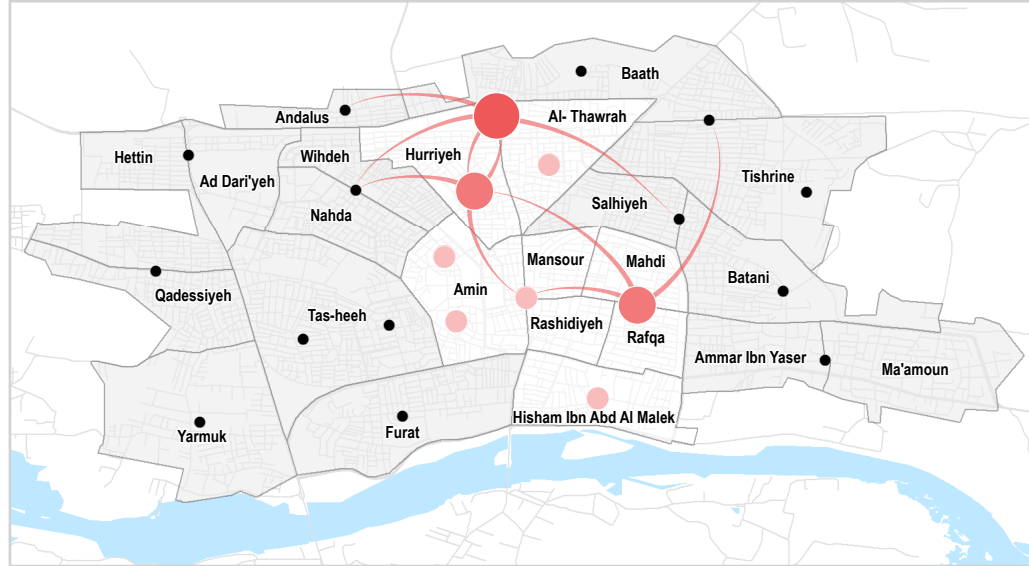
Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods: Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab) and Tishrine (Rmelah) are reportedly sources of water for households from neighbouring areas.



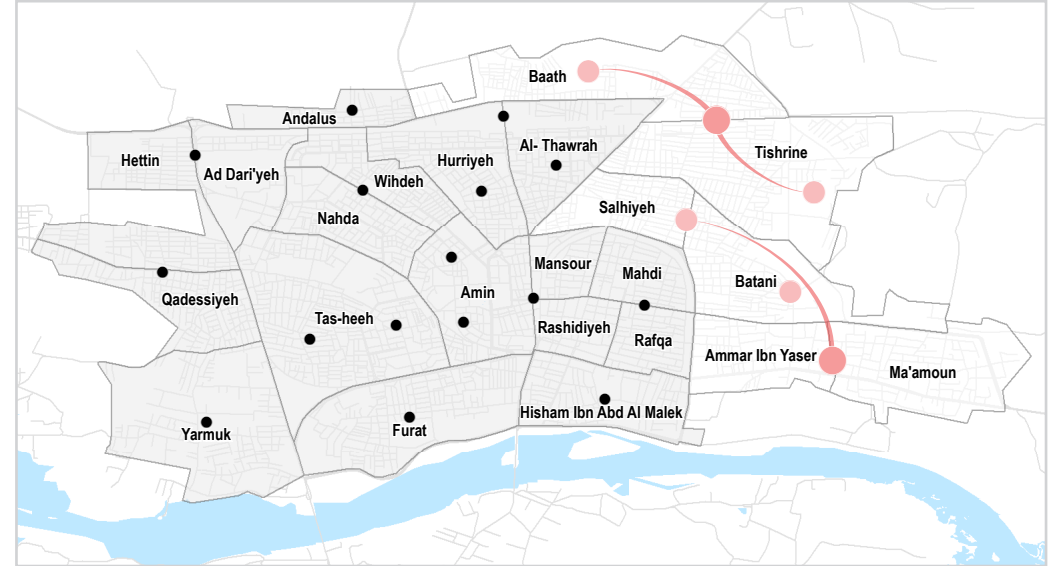
Map 5: Reported movements to western neighbourhoods for water



Map 6: Reported movements to central neighbourhoods for water



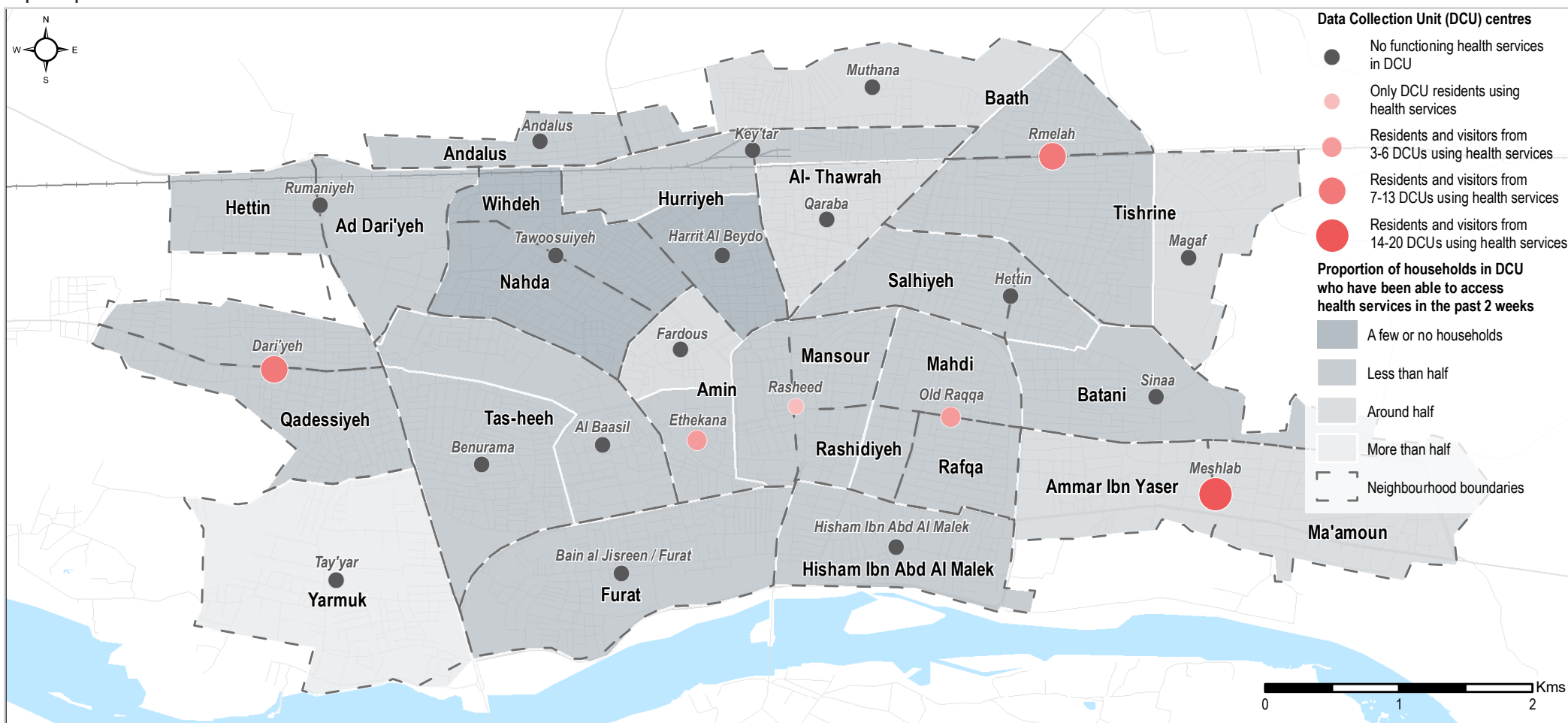
Map 7: Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods for water



Health

- **Access to affordable, quality healthcare is a major gap and priority need across the city.** Although primary healthcare services are available in certain areas, availability of secondary and specialised healthcare is extremely limited. The reported main needs of households are emergency care for injuries, treatment for chronic diseases, skilled care during childbirth and surgery.
- The main barriers that households face in accessing healthcare are reportedly a **lack of facilities, insufficient medical items and medicine, and a lack of medical personnel.** High drug prices and health consultation fees are also burdensome for some families. These barriers are particularly harmful in light of some residents' exposure to the threat of unexploded ordnance and to disease from rodents and untreated water.
- **A few neighbourhoods offer health services that draw households from elsewhere in the city, commonly resulting in overcrowding.** An INGO-run health point providing free services in **Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab)** is a **key hub for healthcare** and is reportedly overstretched as a result. Clinics in Yarmuk (Tay'yar), Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), Tishrine (Rmelah), Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa), and Hisham Ibn Abd al Malek neighbourhoods also reportedly serve households from other areas, as does the still-damaged Mashadani hospital.
- In light of ongoing limitations in healthcare within the city, **households are reportedly leaving the city to access health services** in locations such as Tabqa and Tal Abyad.

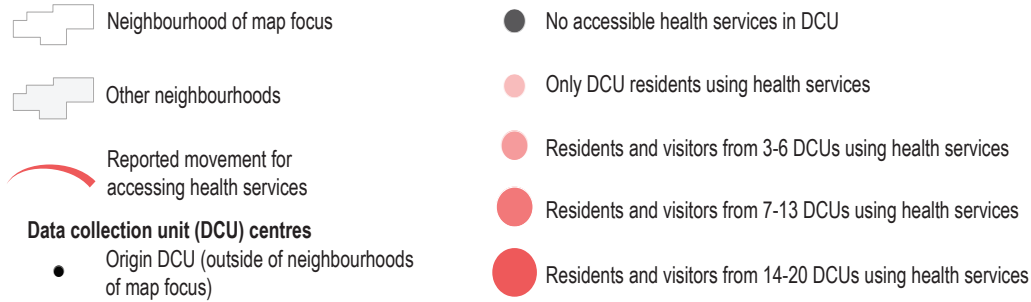
Map 8: Reported locations of healthcare access



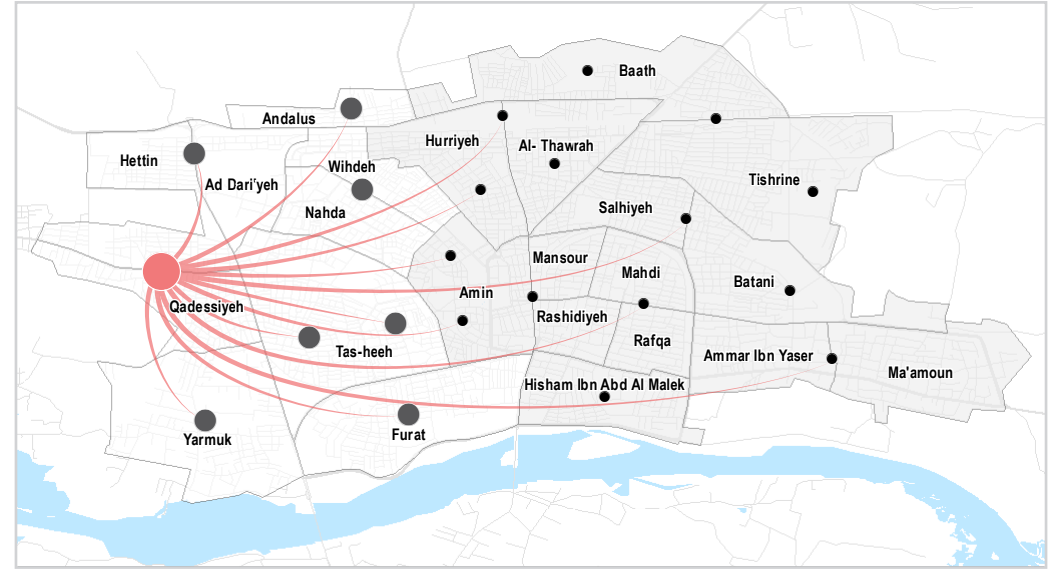
Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods: Health facilities in Tishrine (Rmelah) and Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab) neighbourhoods, including numerous clinics and an INGO-run health point, serve households from nearly all neighbourhoods.

Reported movements to western neighbourhoods: Health clinics in Qadessiyeh attract households from neighbourhoods across the city, even those closer to facilities in eastern Ar-Raqqa city. This suggests residents may be seeking specialized services within this area.

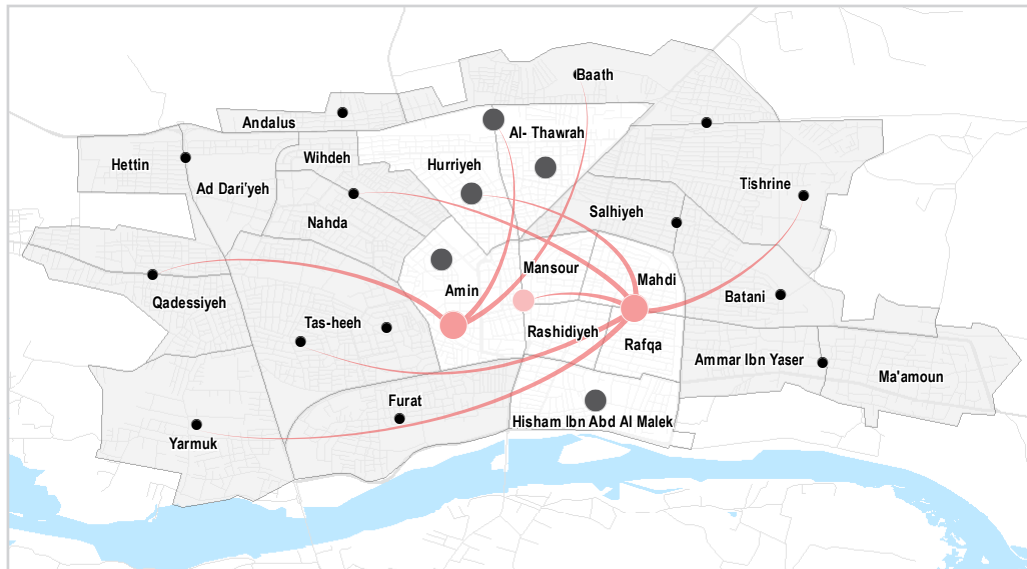
Reported movements to central neighbourhoods: A health clinic in Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa) neighbourhoods and the Mashadani hospital in Amin (Ethezana) serve households from nearby areas.



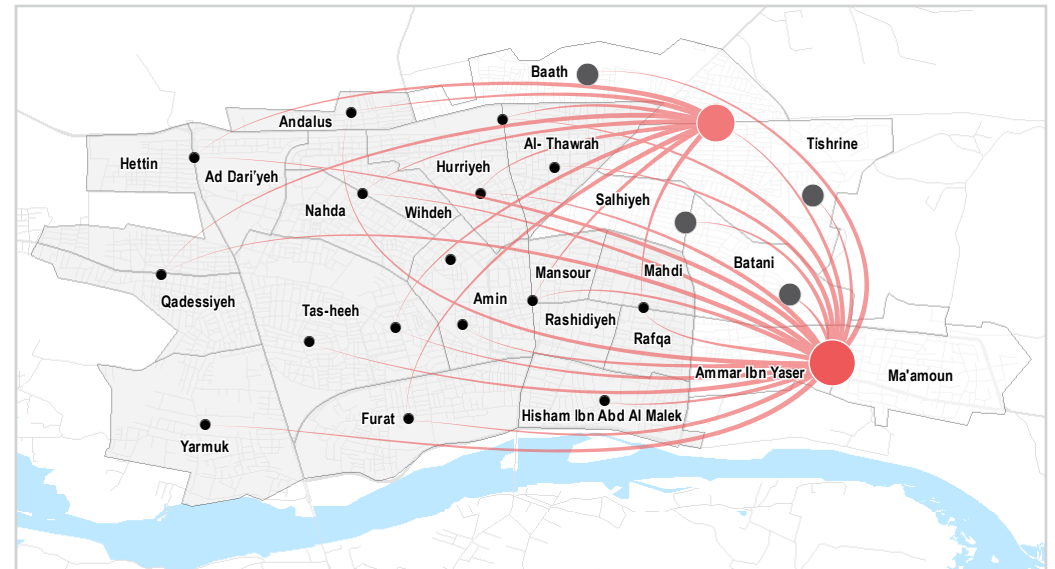
Map 9: Reported movements to western neighbourhoods for healthcare



Map 10: Reported movements to central neighbourhoods for healthcare



Map 11: Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods for healthcare



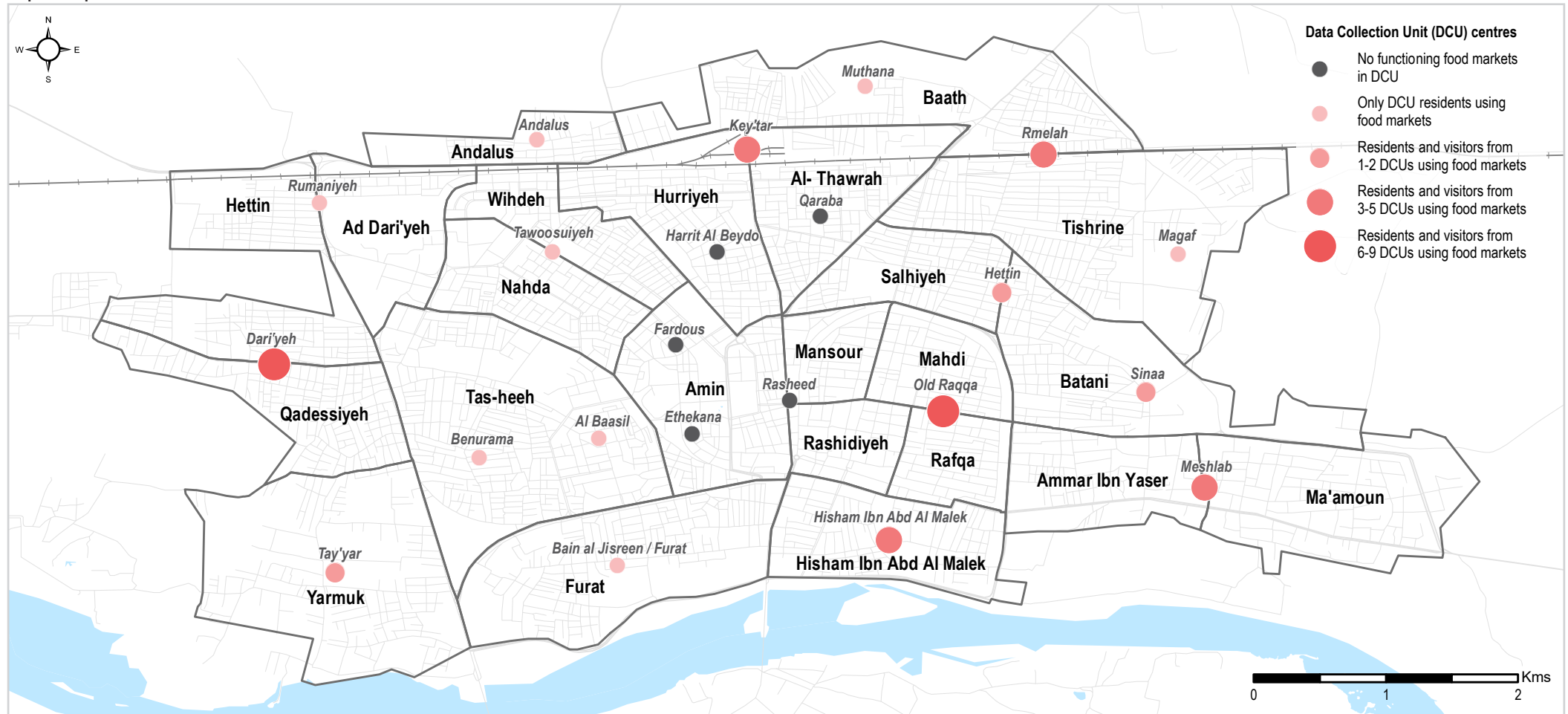
Food and Markets

- **Food markets in most areas of the city are reportedly operational**, though major infrastructure damage has inhibited the re-opening of markets in Hurriyeh (Harrit Al Beydo), Amin (Fardous/ Ethezana), and Al-Thawrah (Qaraba).
- **Most core food items are generally or sometimes available.**³ However, food sellers are **operating at unpredictable intervals** in the Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh) and Amin neighbourhoods (Rasheed), where a lack of sufficient customers has reportedly been a barrier to markets re-opening and structural damage is extensive. Additionally, most **core food items sold in Qadessiyeh, Tas-heeh, Furat and Tishrine (Rmelah) are reportedly unaffordable** for the majority of households.
- **Where possible, residents purchase from markets within their neighbourhoods.** However, when

items are not available, residents travel to other areas, most commonly Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), Mahdi/ Rafqa (Old Raqqa), Hisham Ibn Abd al Malek, and Tishrine (Rmelah) neighbourhoods.

- **Access to markets remains difficult in areas near the center of the city that have significant damage.** Road blockages inhibit access for households in Amin (Fardous / Ethezana), Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh), Al-Thawrah (Qaraba), and Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa) neighbourhoods. These access challenges are especially daunting for households in neighbourhoods without functional food markets.
- **KIs reported that food assistance has been limited, with distributions usually covering a low proportion of neighbourhood residents.** Residents of all areas reportedly prefer cash-based food assistance rather than vouchers.

Map 12: Reported locations of core food items access



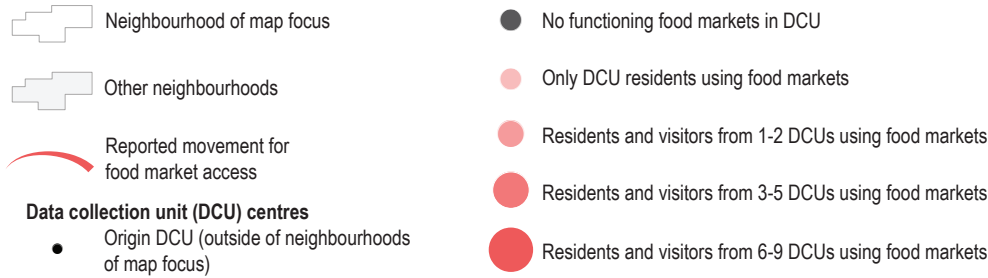
3. Assessed core food items: bread, flour, rice, lentils, sugar, cooking oil, chicken, meat, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions.

Food and Markets

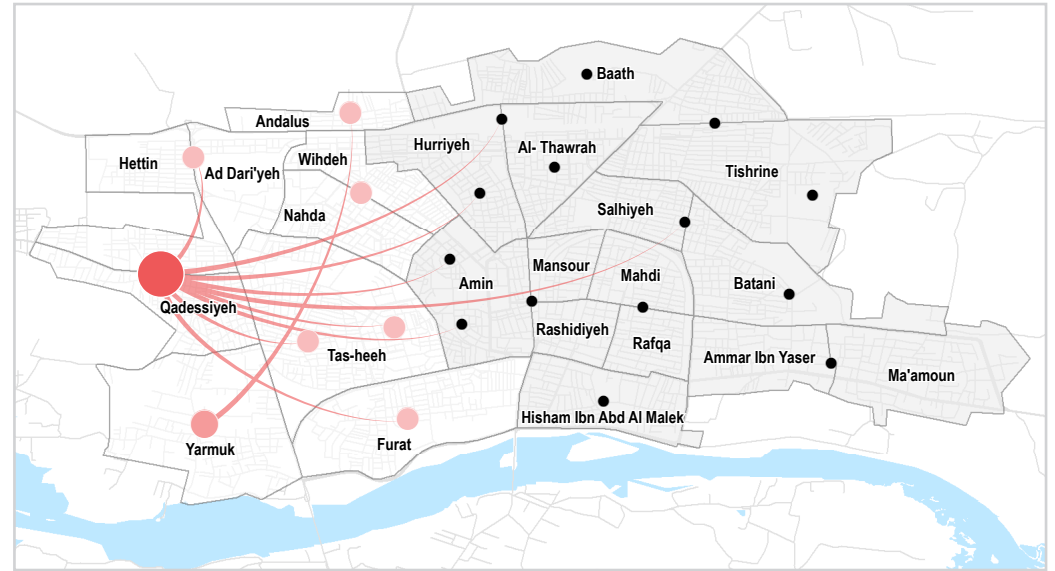
Reported movements to central neighbourhoods: Households from numerous locations travel to Mahdi and Rafqa (Old Raqqa) neighbourhoods to access food, where most core food items are available and prices are reportedly affordable for most households. Further north, households from areas with non-functional markets seek food in the northern segment of Al-Thawrah and Hurriyeh neighbourhoods (Key'tar).

Reported movements to western neighbourhoods: Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh) is a critical hub for food in this area of the city, including for households in areas with extensive damage and without functioning markets.

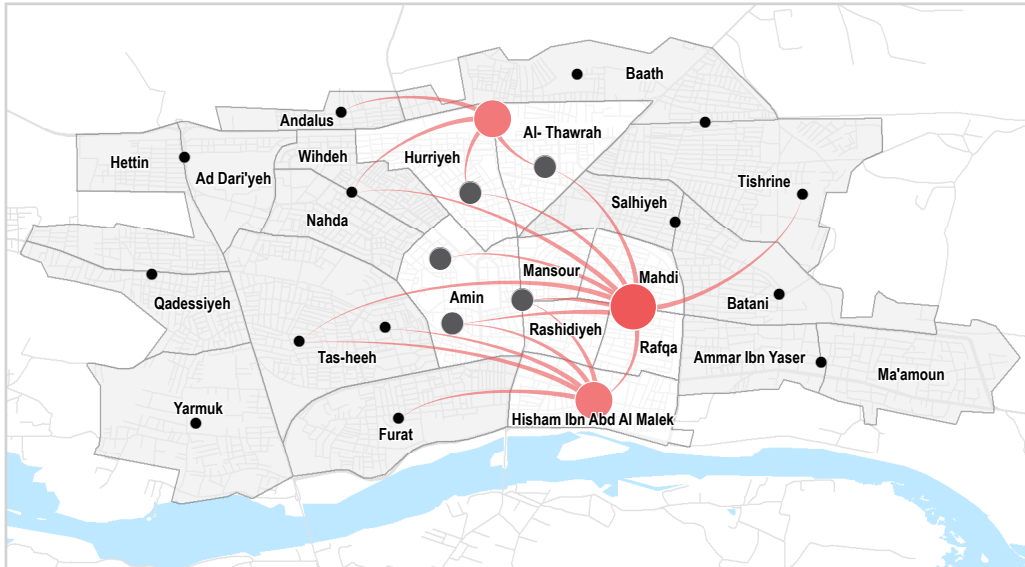
Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods: Tishrine (Rmelah) and Amman Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab) are key destinations for food.



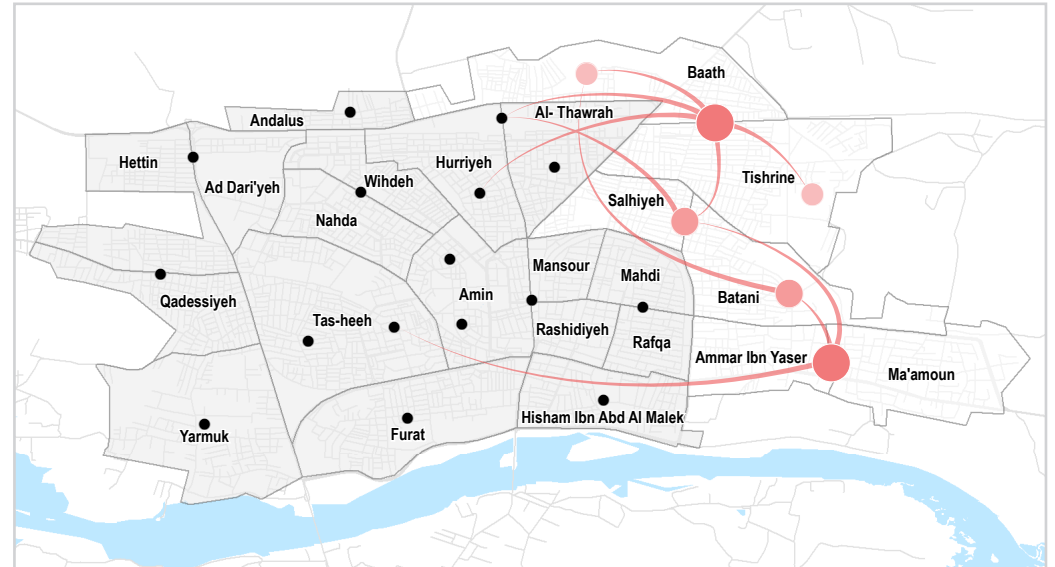
Map 13: Reported movements to western neighbourhoods for core food items



Map 14: Reported movements to central neighbourhoods for core food items



Map 15: Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods for core food items



Food and Markets

Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa) and Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh) are the primary hubs for all types of core food items. These neighbourhoods typically offer all types of food items.

The northern areas of Al-Thawrah and Hurriyeh neighbourhoods (Key'tar) are a **key source of meat and fish for nearby neighbourhoods**, as is Tishrine (Rmelah), where a large sheep market is located. The large market in Hisham Ibn Abd al Malek is a key source of fruits and vegetables for vendors across the city.

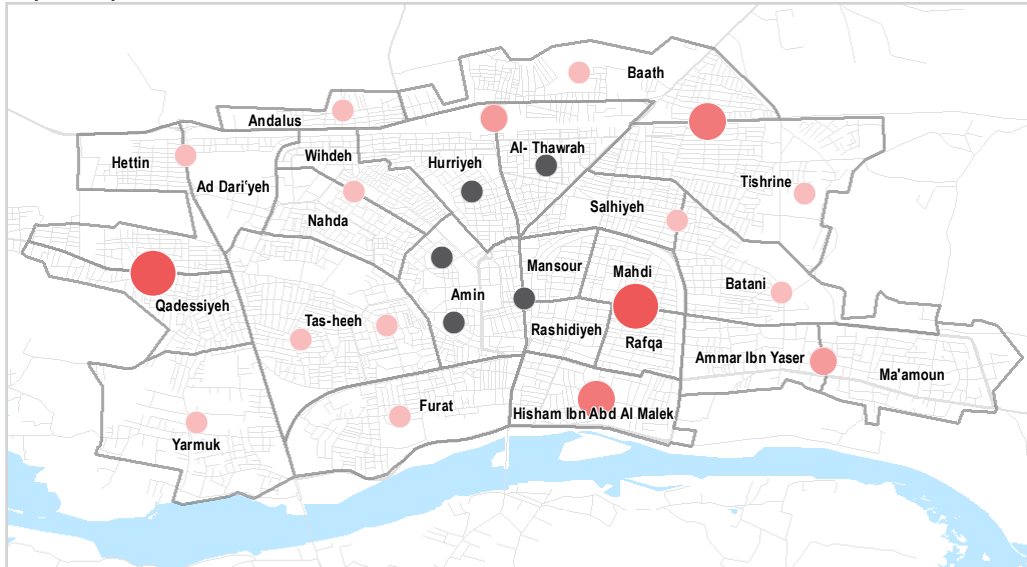
Table 1: Median price of core food items, Ar-Raqqa sub-district and Ar-Raqqa governorate⁴

Food item	Ar-Raqqa sub-district (SYP) ⁷	Ar-Raqqa governorate (SYP) ⁵
Bread (1 pack/8 pieces)	85	90
Flour (1 kg)	200	180
Rice (1 kg)	495	470
Lentils (1 kg)	330	340
Sugar (1 kg)	300	300
Cooking oil (1 litre)	510	510
Chicken (1 kg)	650	640
Tomatoes (1 kg)	250	245
Onions (1 kg)	110	105
Cucumbers (1 kg)	295	290

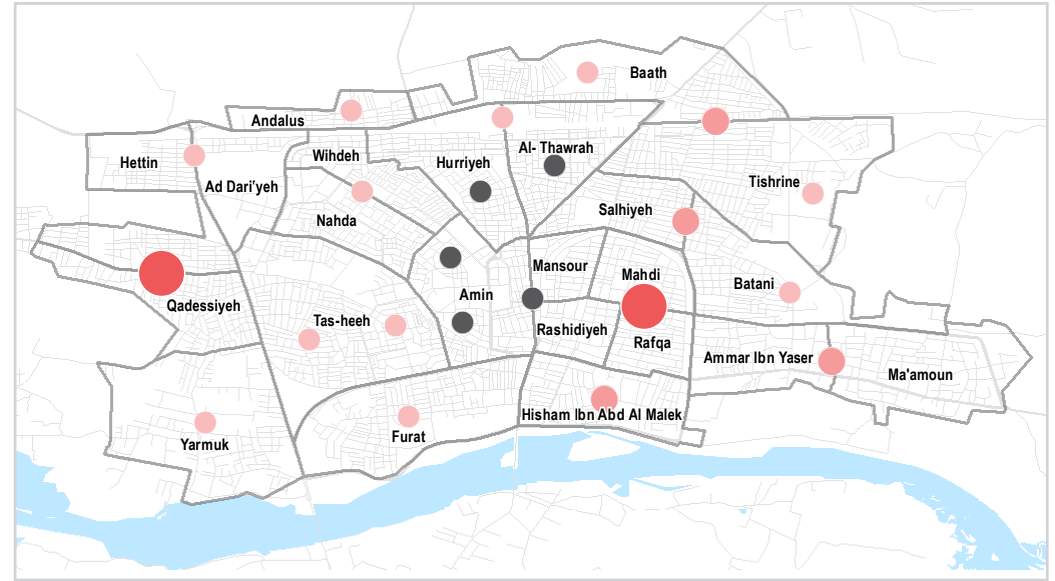
Data collection unit (DCU) centres

- Origin DCU (outside of neighbourhoods of map focus)
- No functioning markets in DCU
- Only DCU residents accessing food group
- Residents and visitors from 1-2 DCUs accessing food group
- Residents and visitors from 3-5 DCUs accessing food group
- Residents and visitors from 6-9 DCUs accessing food group

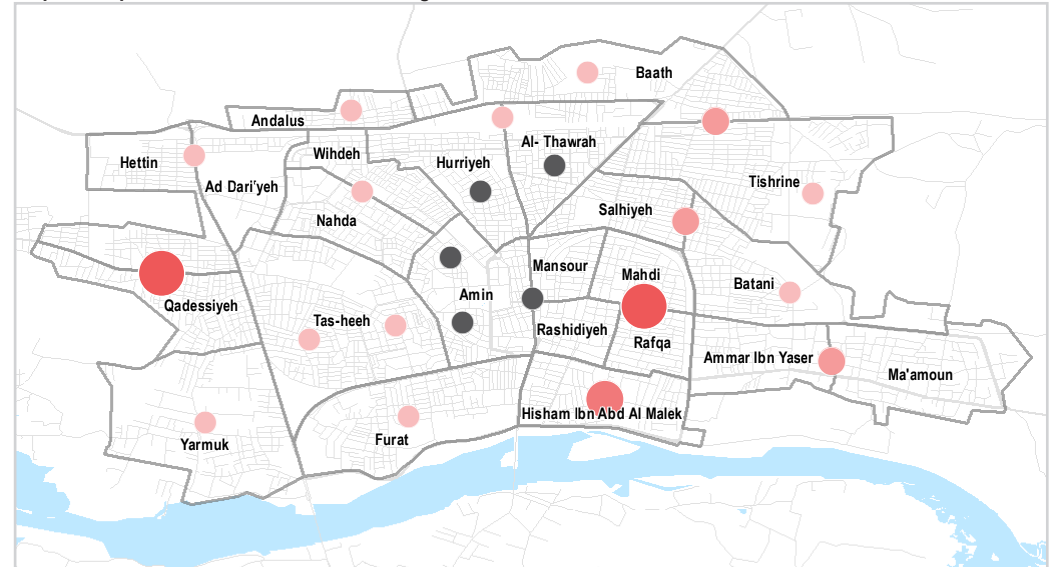
Map 17: Reported locations of meat and fish access



Map 16: Reported locations of staples and rice access



Map 18: Reported locations of fruits and vegetables access



4. REACH, Syria Market Monitoring Exercise, February 2018.

5. UN Operational Rates of Exchange as of 1 April 2018: 1 USD = 434 Syrian Pounds (SYP).

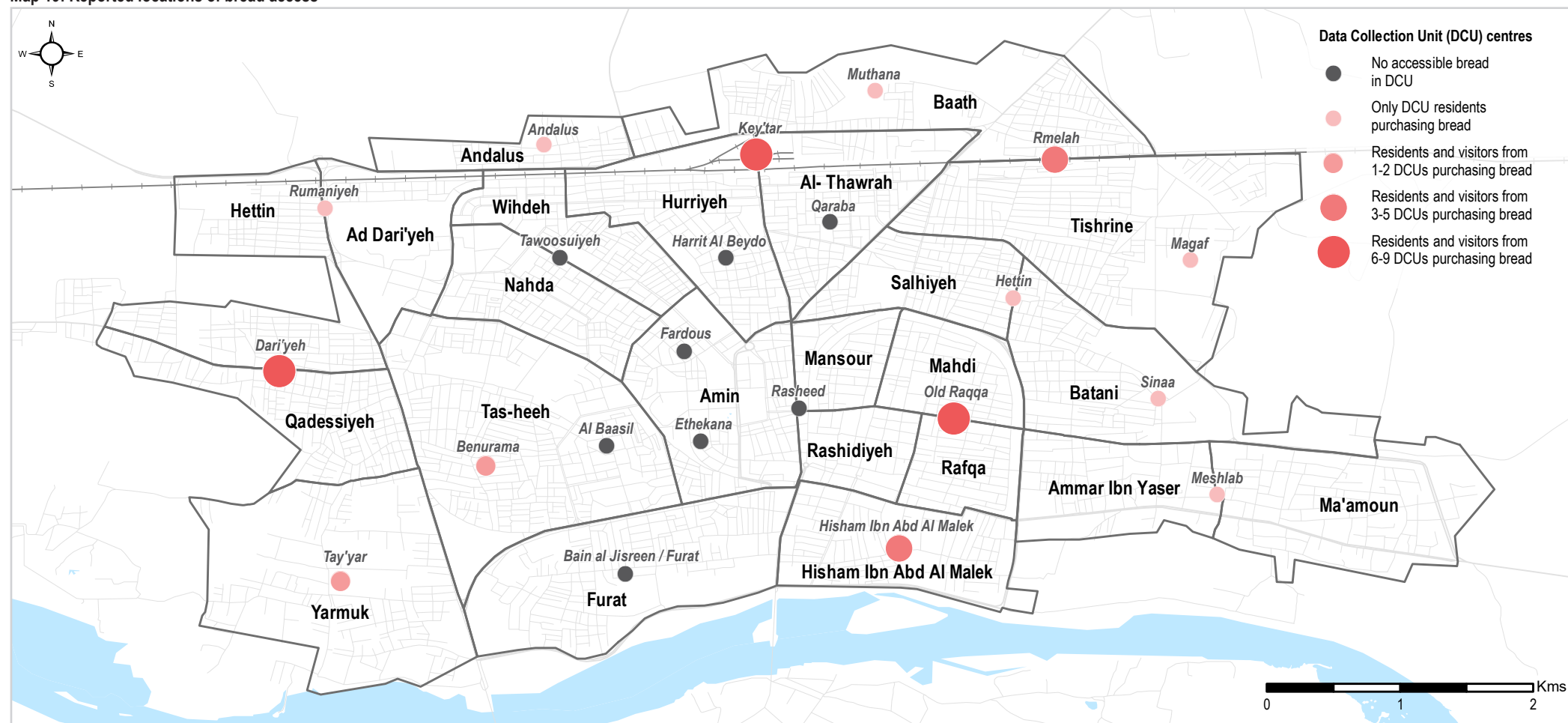
Nutrition

- KIs across all neighbourhoods indicated neither adults nor children are generally showing signs of malnutrition.
- Children aged 2 and under are commonly fed with bottled milk rather than breastfed, as many mothers reportedly cannot produce milk either due to insufficient food and nutrition, and issues such as depression, psychological trauma and fatigue. In some areas, it was reported that regular milk and yoghurt were used to feed children. **There is a complete lack of nutrition support across the city.**
- **Reportedly few households are relying on medical personnel for support in feeding infants.** Physicians are a source of support for households of Amin / Mansour / Rashidiyeh (Rasheed), Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh), Tishrine (Rmelah), and Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh).

Bakeries

- Bakeries are primarily functional in the city's western and eastern areas, while bakeries in central neighbourhoods (many of which are extensively damaged) remain out of service.
- Bread is available in bakeries or shops across the city, but most consistently in Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), Ammar Ibn Yaser/Ma'amoun (Meshlab), Yarmuk (Tayyar), Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Ar-Raqqa) and Tishrine (Rmelah). Residents of these neighbourhoods are reportedly primarily purchasing bread locally rather than traveling to other neighbourhoods.
- **In contrast, bread is reportedly not available in the central area of the city, including Hurriyeh (Harrit Al Beydo), Amin (Fardous / Ethezana), Al-Thawrah (Qaraba), Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh), Furat, Mansour / Rashidiyeh (Rasheed), and Tas-heeh (Al Baasil).**

Map 19: Reported locations of bread access

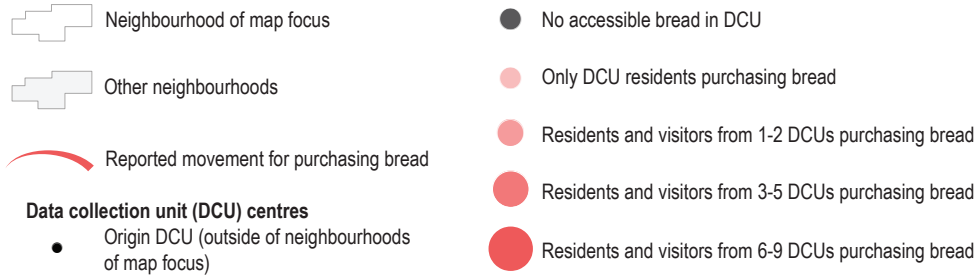


Bakeries

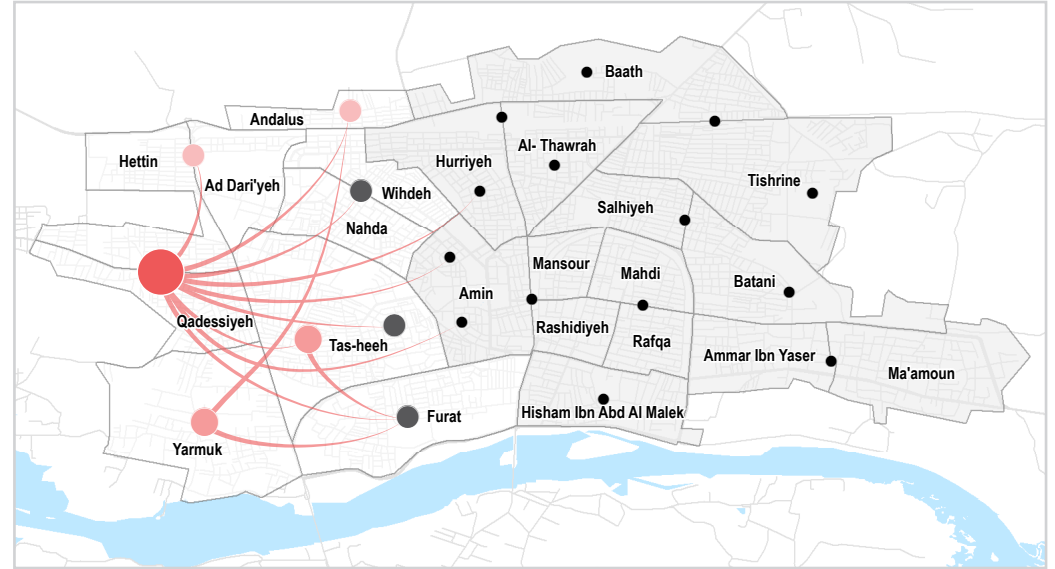
Reported movements to western neighbourhoods: Households from all neighbourhoods that lack bread are reportedly traveling to Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh) it. KIs indicated bread is also accessed in Yarmuk (Tayyar) and Tas-heeh (Benurama).

Reported movements to central neighbourhoods: In Hisham Ibn Abd al Malek and Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa), local authorities are providing some bakeries with flour. Bread is reportedly affordable in the northern segment of Hurriyeh and Al-Thawrah neighbourhoods (Key'tar).

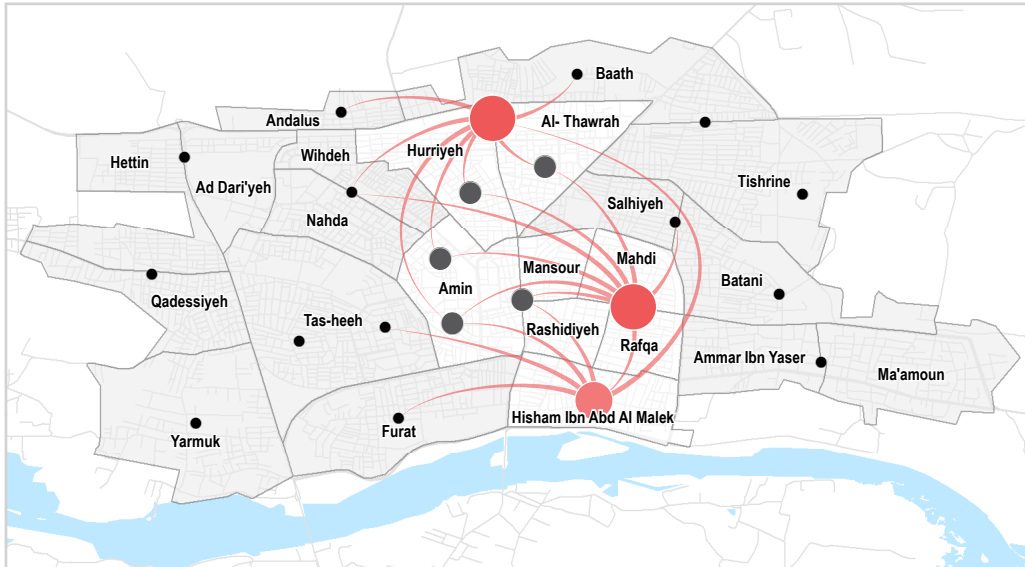
Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods: Tishrine (Rmelah) is a destination for households in nearby neighbourhoods, including from those that have functional bakeries.



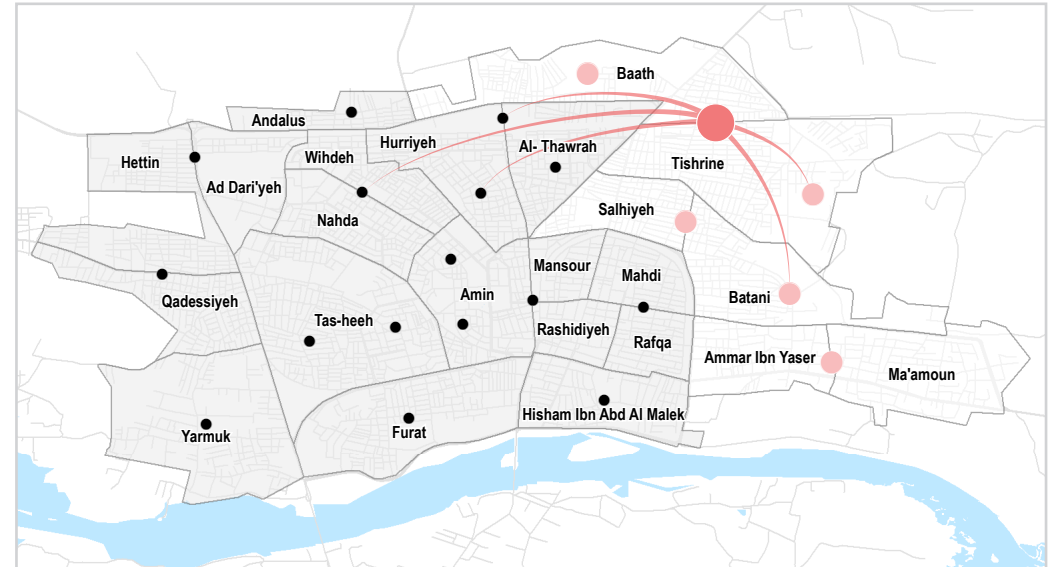
Map 20: Reported movements to western neighbourhoods for bread



Map 21: Reported movements to central neighbourhoods for bread



Map 22: Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods for bread



⚡ Electricity

- Households are primarily relying on communal and private generators for power in the absence of access to the main electrical network in all neighbourhoods of the city, in addition to car batteries. Communal generators are reportedly present in nearly all neighbourhoods, though households' level of access depends on their proximity to the generators and their ability to pay usage fees.
- KIs indicate electricity is most consistently available in Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), Salhiyeh (Hettin), Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa), Batani (Sinaa), and Yarmuk (Tayyar) neighbourhoods, where there are reportedly more than eight hours of electricity available per day. Most other neighbourhoods reportedly have between 6 and 8 hours of electricity available per day. No neighbourhoods reportedly received assistance in improving electricity access in the weeks prior to data collection.
- Electricity access is particularly limited in Amin / Mansour / Rashidiyeh (Rasheed), where unexploded ordnance remains prevalent and relatively few households have returned. No communal generators are reportedly present in this area; households are instead relying only on private generators and batteries. As a result, only between 4 and 6 hours of electricity are available per day in this area, according to KIs.
- Insufficient power is a barrier to restoring other types of services in the city, including schools and hawala services.

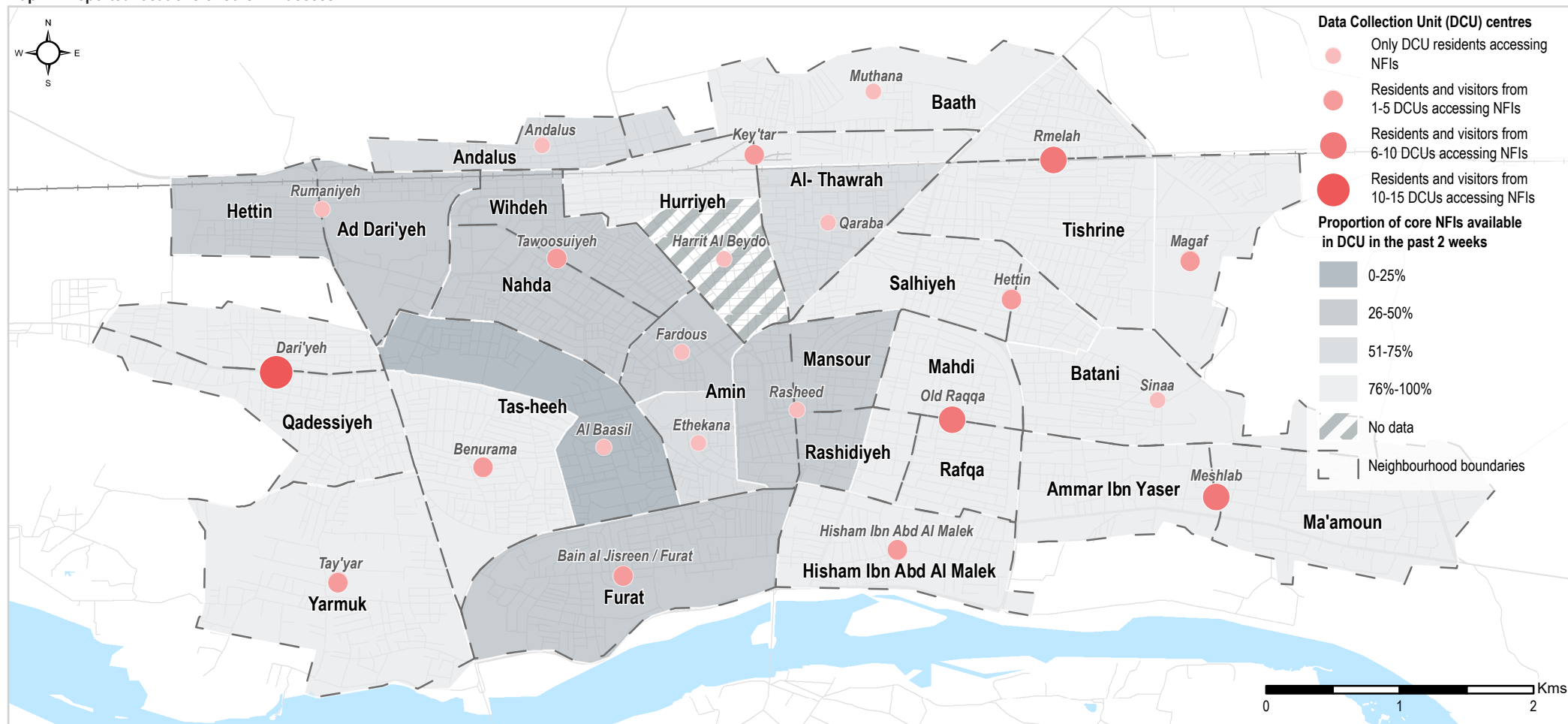
Map 23: Reported availability of electricity



Non-food Items (NFIs)

- **At least half of assessed core NFIs are reportedly available in markets in many neighbourhoods**, with cleaning supplies such as soap and washing powder as the most widely available.⁶ However, KIs reported that households' priority NFI needs are **cooking fuel, baby diapers, and bedding items**.
- **Fewer core NFIs are available in areas with extensive damage and more challenging access.** These items are particularly limited in the central areas of Tas-heeh (Al Baasil), Amin / Mansour / Rashidiyeh (Rasheed, Fardous and Ethezana), and Hettin / Ad Dari'yeh (Rumaniyeh). Shoes were reported to be a priority need in neighbourhoods of this area of the city (Al-Thawrah (Qaraba) most notably), while water containers are needed in Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh).
- **Residents are primarily acquiring core NFIs by purchasing them in markets**, rather than through distributions. **KIs reported there have been sporadic distributions of cleaning supplies, clothing, and water containers** in the weeks prior to data collection in neighbourhoods with relatively higher populations of voluntary returns, such as Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab), Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), and Tishrine (Rmelah). Households in Tishrine (Rmelah), Wihdeh / Nahda (Tawoosuiyeh), Hurriyeh (Harrit Al Beydo), and Hettin / Ad Dari'yeh (Rumaniyeh) also reportedly rely on NFI contributions from family and friends.
- **Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab), Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh) and Tishrine (Rmelah) are key destinations for households seeking NFIs.** Nonetheless, as these items are available throughout the city, there is less travel to other neighbourhoods for NFIs than for other goods and services.

Map 24: Reported locations of core NFI access



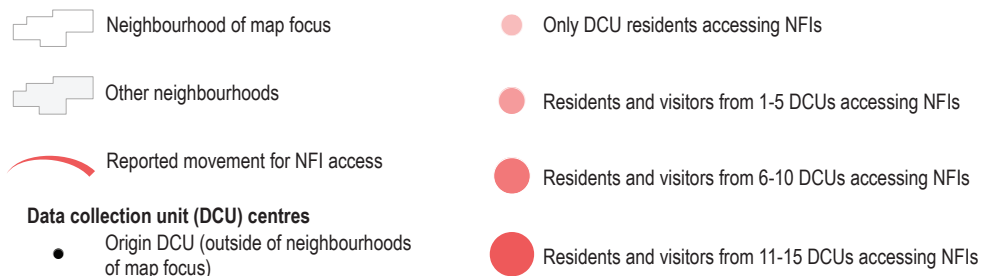
6. Assessed core NFIs: Bedding items, mattresses/sleeping mats, cooking utensils, cooking fuel, water containers, torches, solar lamps, solar panels, clothing, shoes, batteries, winter heaters, heating fuel, winter clothes, winter shoes, winter blankets, disposable diapers, sanitary pads, soap, washing powder, cleaning liquid (for the house), detergent for dishes, baby diapers, and adult diapers.

Non-food Items (NFIs)

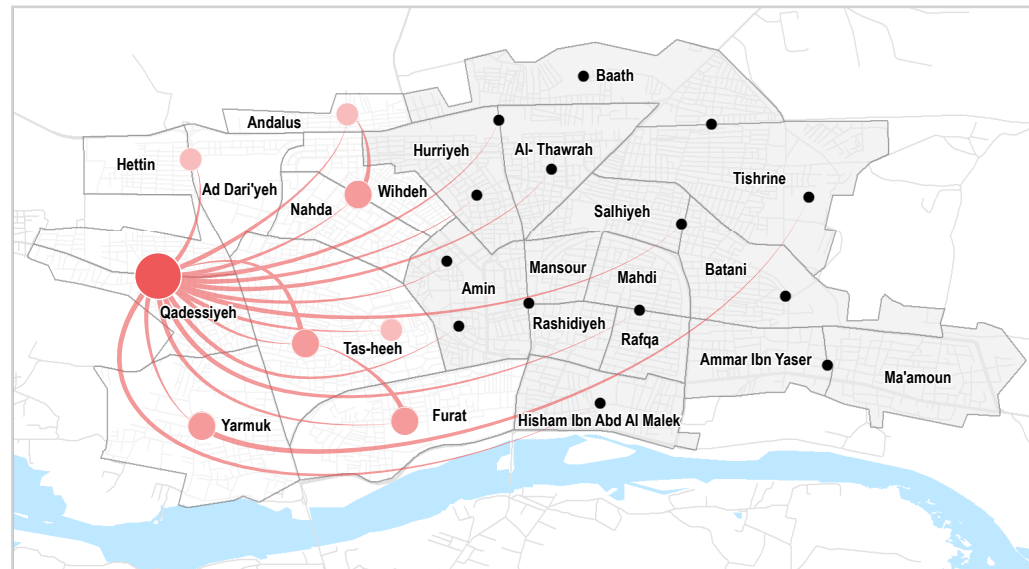
Reported movements to western neighbourhoods: Residents from nearly all neighbourhoods access NFIs in Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), where wholesale and retail vendors are reportedly operating.

Reported movements to central neighbourhoods: Although some NFIs are available in all neighbourhoods in this part of the city, residents still travel to the northern segment of Al-Thawrah and Hurriyeh neighbourhoods (Key'tar), Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa), and Hisham Ibn Abd al Malek to access these items.

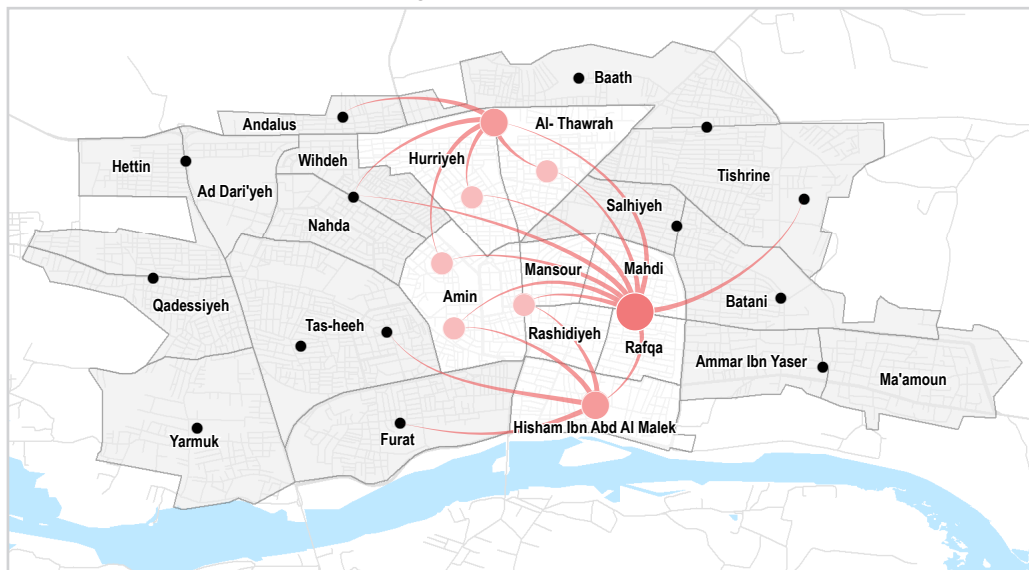
Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods: While Ammar Ibn Yaser/Ma'amoun (Meshlab) and Tishrine (Rmelah) are key locations for NFI access, Salhiyeh (Hettin) and the Magaf area are also destinations for other neighbourhoods.



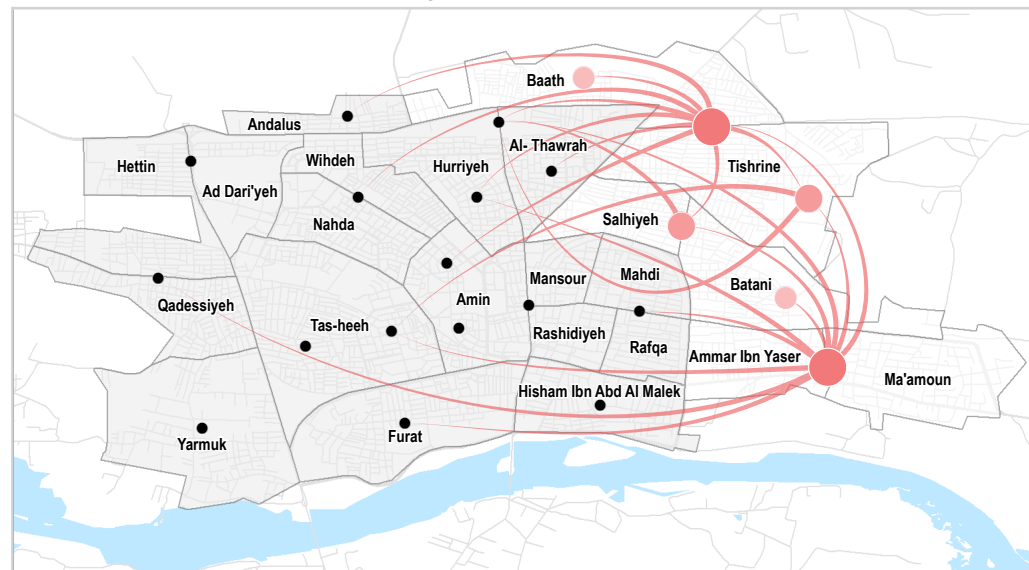
Map 25: Reported movements to western neighbourhoods for NFIs



Map 26: Reported movements to central neighbourhoods for NFIs



Map 27: Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods for NFIs



Cash

- Hawala systems are reportedly functional in three areas: Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh, Mahdi/Rafqa (Old Raqqa), and Amman Ibn Yaser/Ma'amoun (Meshlab).⁷
- The main barriers to hawala systems functioning are reportedly physical damage to the buildings in which hawala agents operate and network challenges due to communication and connection issues.
- Mahdi / Rafqa neighbourhoods are a key hub for hawala services for residents living across the city. Numerous hawala agents are operating along Saif al-Dawla street along the border between these neighbourhoods and Rashidiyah, close to storefronts.
- Theft is reportedly prevalent in all three areas where hawala agents are operational, threatening households' ability to safely utilize these services.
- Some households are reportedly not accessing hawala services because they have no access to additional funds. Residents of areas such as Al-Thawrah neighbourhood (Qaraba) and Ethekana (within Amin neighbourhood) are consequently not travelling to other locations to access cash, despite the absence of hawala agents in these neighbourhoods.
- Residents generally do not access hawala services outside of the city. This was only reported in Batani (Sinaa).

Map 28: Reported locations of Hawala services access



7. Hawala is a traditional system of transferring money whereby money is paid to an agent who then instructs an associate in the relevant country or area to pay the final recipient.

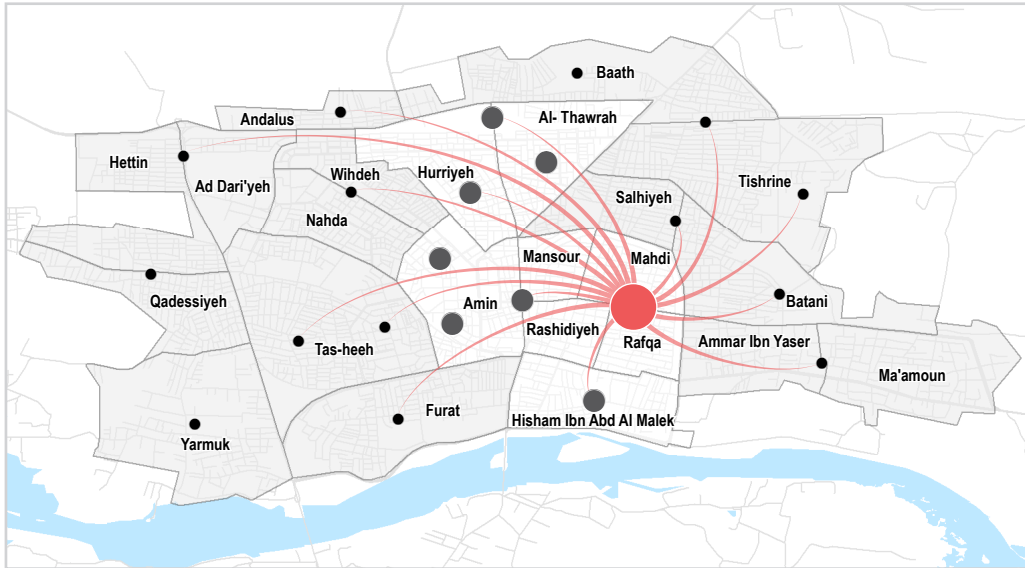
Reported movements to central neighbourhoods: The numerous hawala agents reportedly operating in Mahdi / Rafqa neighbourhoods (Old Raqqa) serve customers from more neighbourhoods than do agents in other locations.

Reported movements to western neighbourhoods: Households from across the city are accessing Hawala services in Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh), including those from neighbourhoods at a considerable distance from the area. Residents may be drawn to these agents because of their close proximity to other services in Qadessiyeh, such as health clinics and markets.

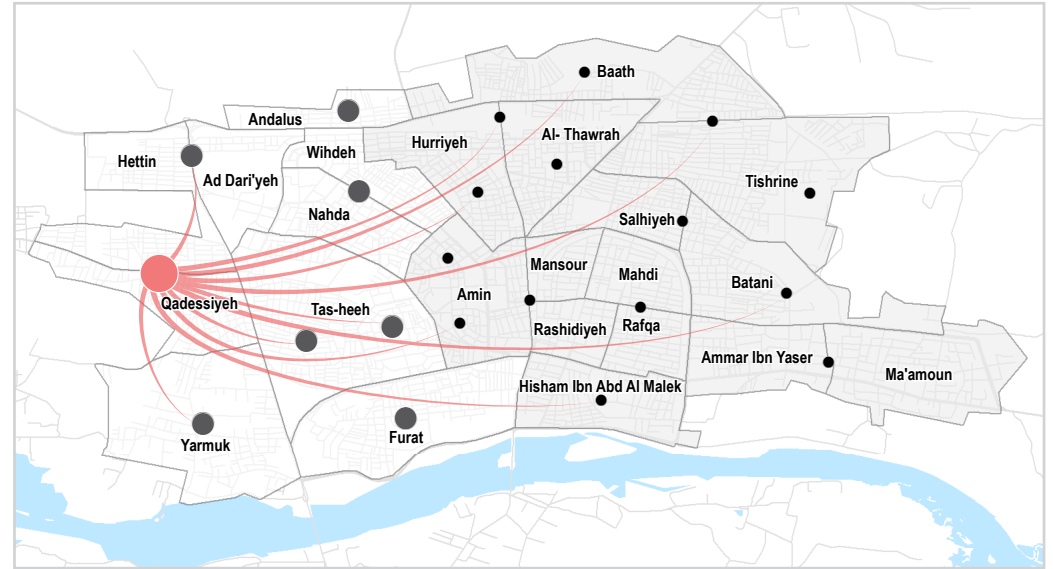
Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods: A limited number of hawala agents operate in the Meshlab area.



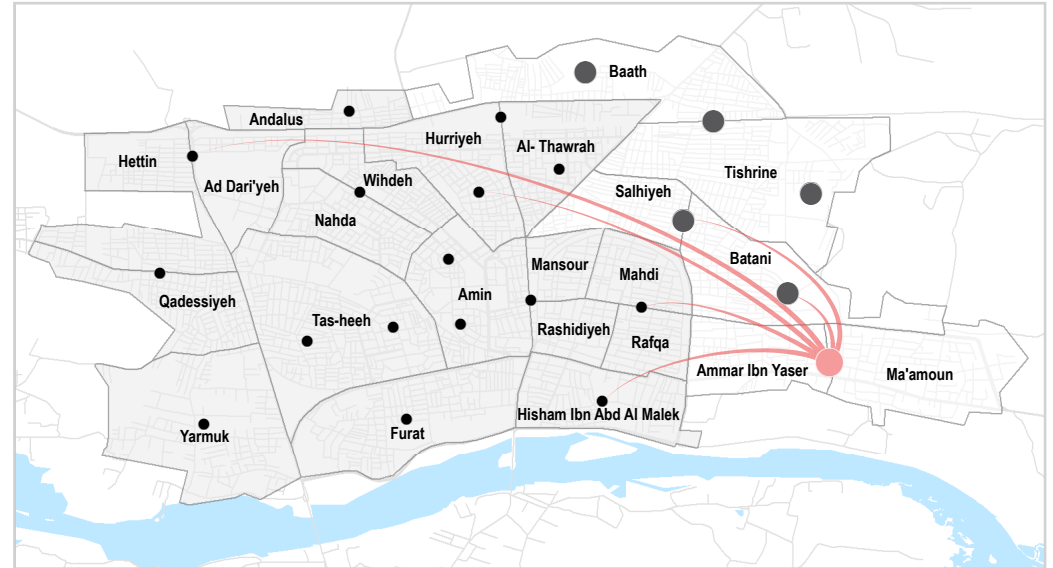
Map 30: Reported movements to central neighbourhoods for hawala services



Map 29: Reported movements to western neighbourhoods for hawala services



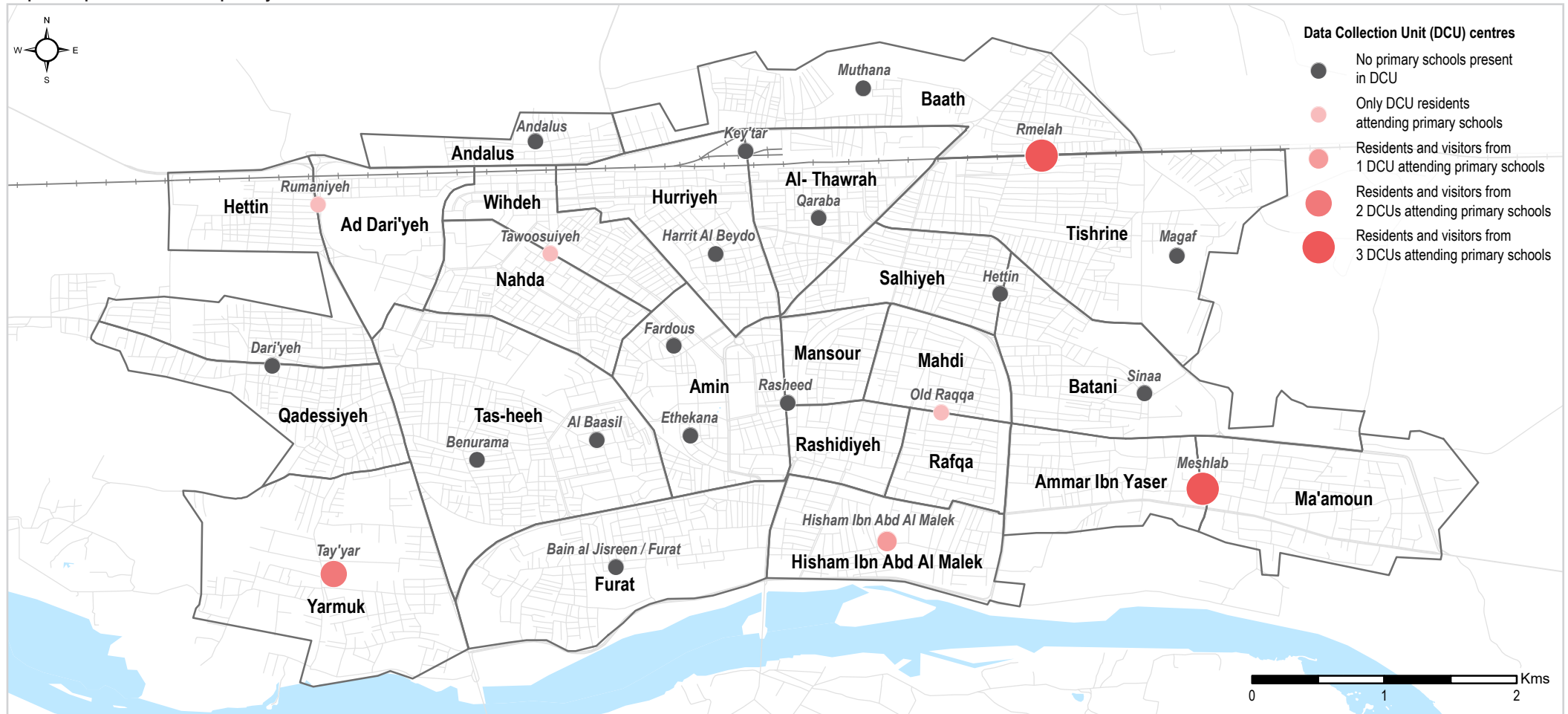
Map 31: Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods for hawala services



Education

- Although schools continue to re-open, education services remain limited in a number of areas of the city, as many facilities are still severely damaged or destroyed. Very few children aged 5 to 12 are reportedly accessing education services in most neighbourhoods within the western half of the city.
- Few children aged 13 to 15 have access to education anywhere in the city. Even those neighbourhoods that otherwise have many other types of services available, such as Tayyar (Yarmuk) and Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa), few or no children of secondary school age are attending school. The lack of educational opportunities available to children further increases their vulnerability to engage in child labour.
- However, facilities that are in service are reportedly unable to provide comprehensive or high quality education. The lack of trained teachers available to teach in schools is a reported barrier to education access, particularly in Tishrine (Rmelah). Functioning schools in some areas, such as Mahdi / Rafqa (Old Raqqa), are reportedly overcrowded. The non-functional status of the main water and electricity networks in the city also prevents schools from being able to more effectively serve children.
- Children are typically not attending schools outside of their neighbourhoods. Parents reportedly remain concerned about the hazards children face in accessing education both within and outside of their areas of origin, including rubble and unexploded ordnance as well as the prevalence of uncollected corpses in some areas.

Map 32: Reported locations of primary education access

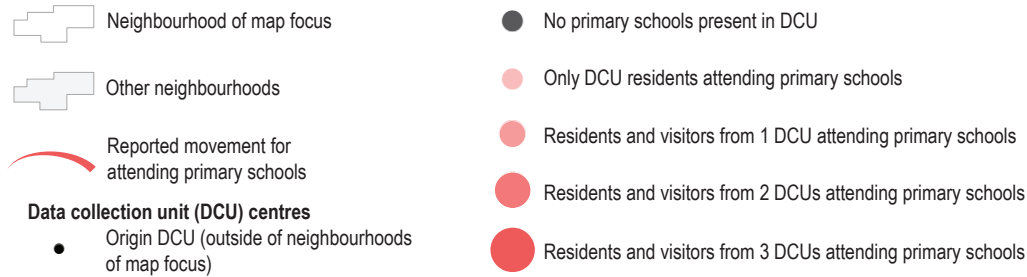


Education

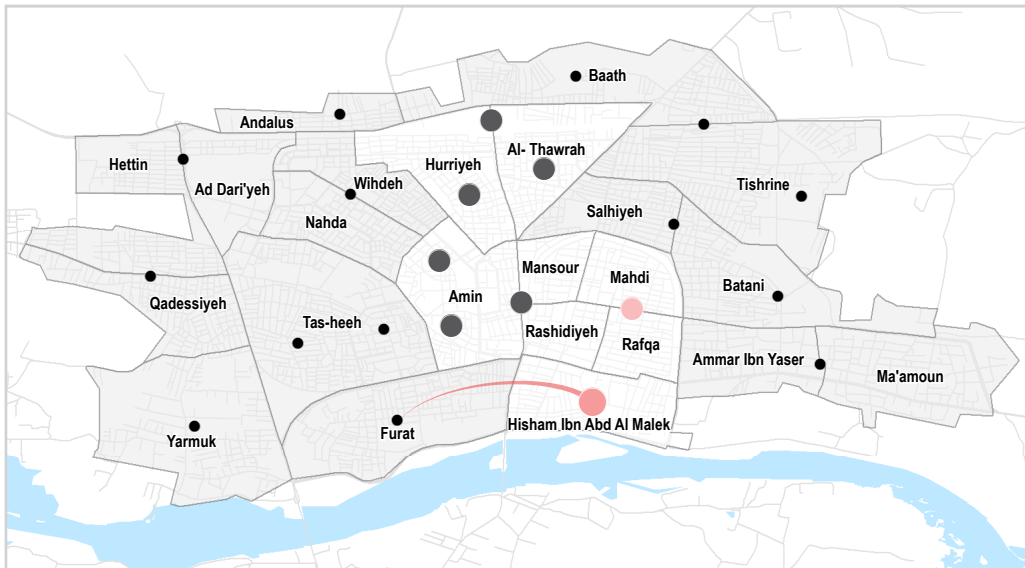
Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods: Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab) and Tishrine (Rmelah) are key destinations for children pursuing education. Each neighbourhood has four functioning primary schools, and informal secondary courses are reportedly available in Ammar Ibn Yaser / Ma'amoun (Meshlab).

Reported movements to central neighbourhoods: Movement between neighbourhoods to access education is particularly uncommon in this area of the city, as services are limited and the threat of UXO and prominence of blocked roads restrict travel.

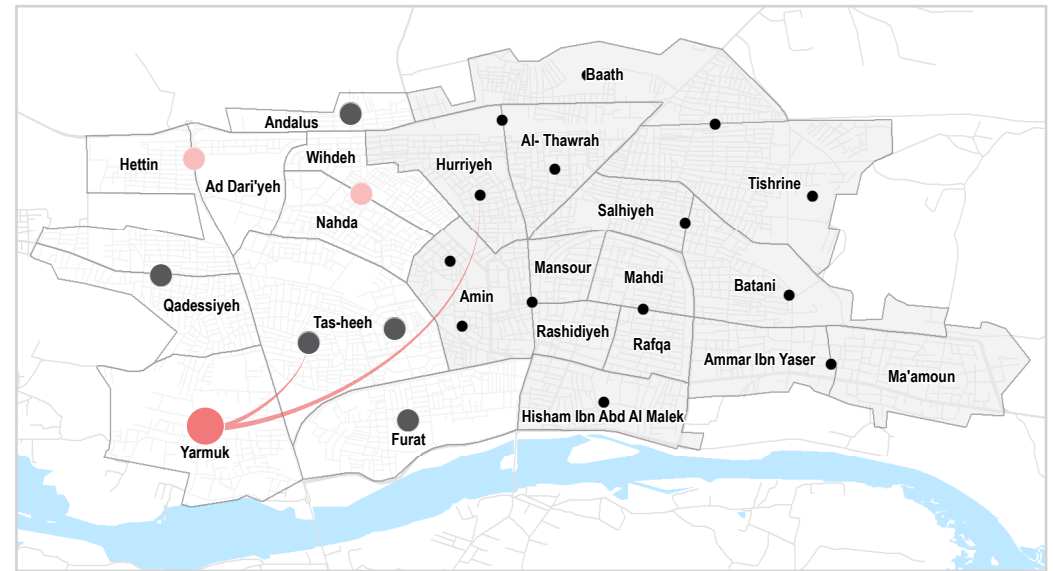
Reported movements to western neighbourhoods: The three operational schools within Yarmuk (Tayyar) reportedly serve residents from Hurriyeh (Harrit Al Beydo) and Tas-heeh (Benurama).



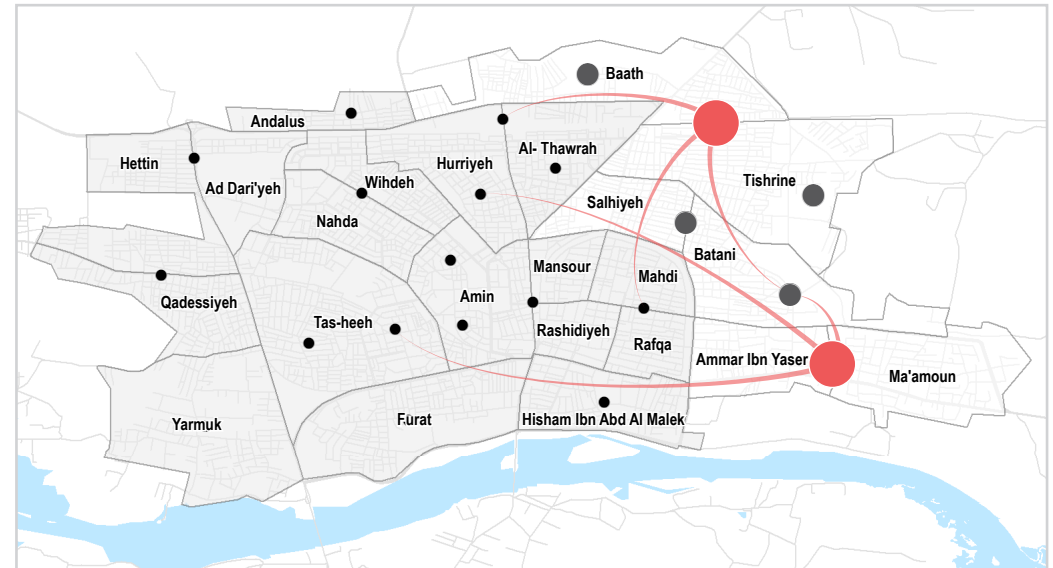
Map 34: Reported movements to central neighbourhoods for education



Map 33: Reported movements to western neighbourhoods for education



Map 35: Reported movements to eastern neighbourhoods for education



Neighbourhood Profile

Qadessiyeh (Dari'yeh Area), Ar-Raqqa City

Estimated population: 3,000 - 5,000 households

Population breakdown: 0-5y 23%; 6-17y 27%; 18-59y 40%; 60y+ 10%

Overview: The entire neighbourhood is populated, with homes commonly housing more than one family. Although the area is well-served in terms of markets and there is some healthcare, other basic services including education are extremely limited.

Reported priority needs: Health, water, education, food, electricity.

Electricity

• The main network is not functioning due to damage and communal generators do not provide sufficient electricity for all households. Electrical supplies have reportedly been stolen or burned, resulting in high prices.

Bakeries

• Although bakeries reportedly have sufficient quantities of bread, some residents go to other neighbourhoods as bread is perceived to be of a low quality due to a lack of flour.

• Bread is also expensive compared to elsewhere in the city, costing 125 SYP per kilo.

Health

• There is one health centre and three private specialist clinics (gynecologist, pediatrician, blood diseases).

• These reportedly cover urgent needs, though there is a shortage of specialized medicine, and medicine and consultations are often prohibitively expensive. Poorer residents of the neighbourhood are unable to access any services at all.

WASH

• Destroyed water tower in need of repair.
 • The primary source of water is through trucking.
 • There are no sanitation services, and the area is prone to flooding, increasing the risk of spreading disease and pests.

Education

• This school is not functioning due to damage and UXO contamination. It is reportedly difficult for children to access education elsewhere in the city, due to high cost and difficulties with transportation.

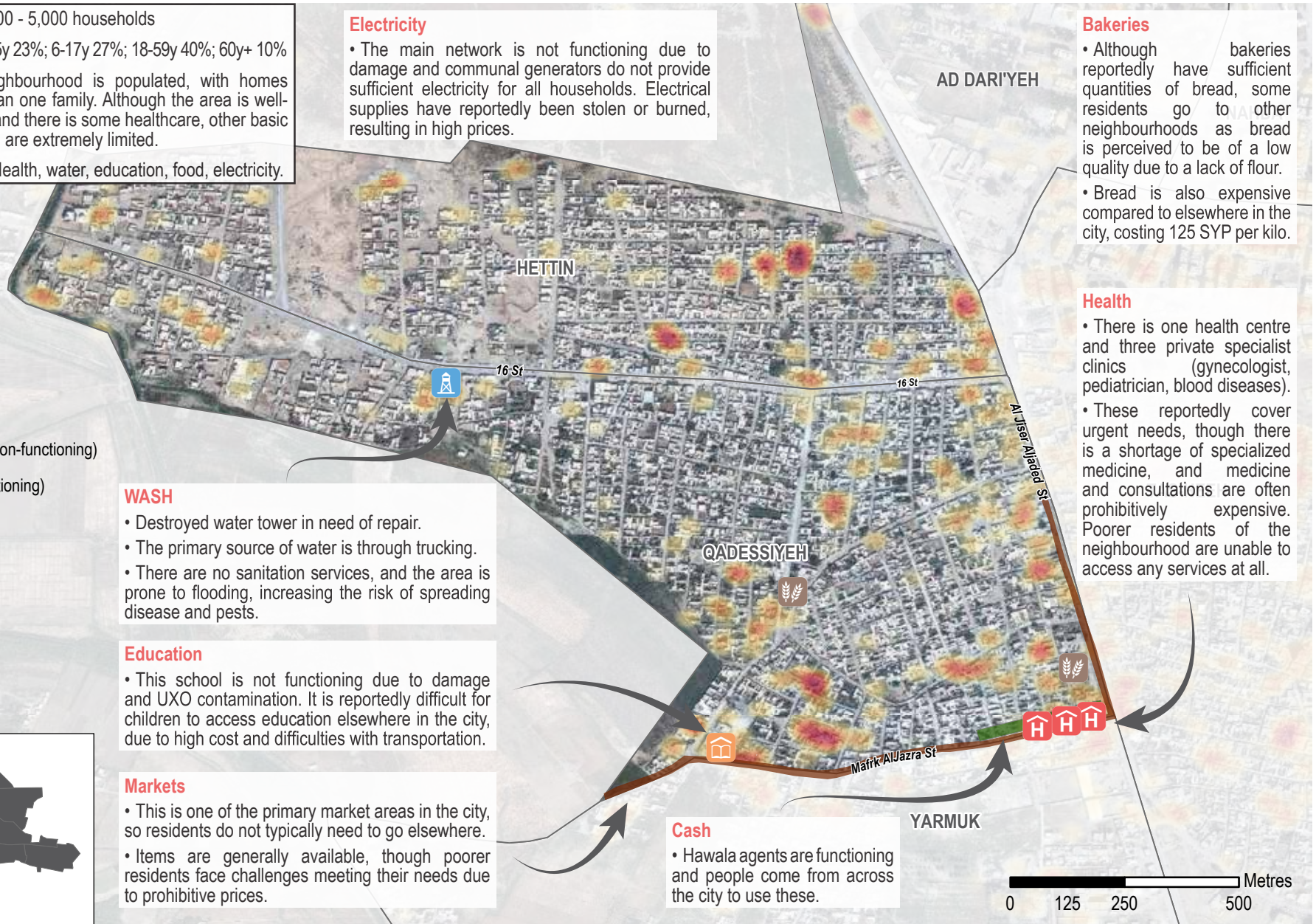
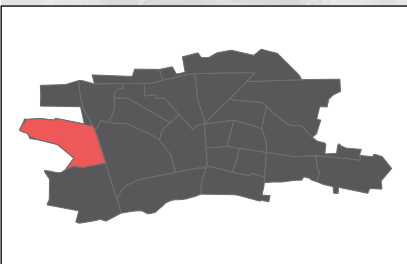
Markets

• This is one of the primary market areas in the city, so residents do not typically need to go elsewhere.
 • Items are generally available, though poorer residents face challenges meeting their needs due to prohibitive prices.

Cash

• Hawala agents are functioning and people come from across the city to use these.

-  Bakery
-  Education facilities (non-functioning)
-  Health facilities (functioning)
-  Water tower
-  Hawala area
-  Markets
-  High damage density
-  Low damage density



Neighbourhood Profile

Yarmuk (Tayyar Area), Ar-Raqqa City

Estimated population: 1,000 - 1,500 households

Population breakdown: 0-5y 30%; 6-17y 35%; 18-59y 25%; 60y+ 10%

Overview: Yarmuk is a primarily residential area close to the river. Currently residents are occupying all available space, including heavily damaged buildings. With the exception of education and markets, there are few functioning services.

Reported priority needs: Health and water, followed by electricity and education.

WASH

- Destroyed water tower in need of repair.
- Access to water was identified as a priority need within the neighbourhood.
- Water is obtained through trucking. This is reportedly expensive, at 200 SYP per 200L tank, as well as untreated. Poorer residents have more limited access to water.

Health

- Al-Ahli hospital is heavily damaged and cannot function due to a lack of equipment and staff.
- There are no other functioning facilities; those who can afford it go to Mishlab or outside of the city.

Education

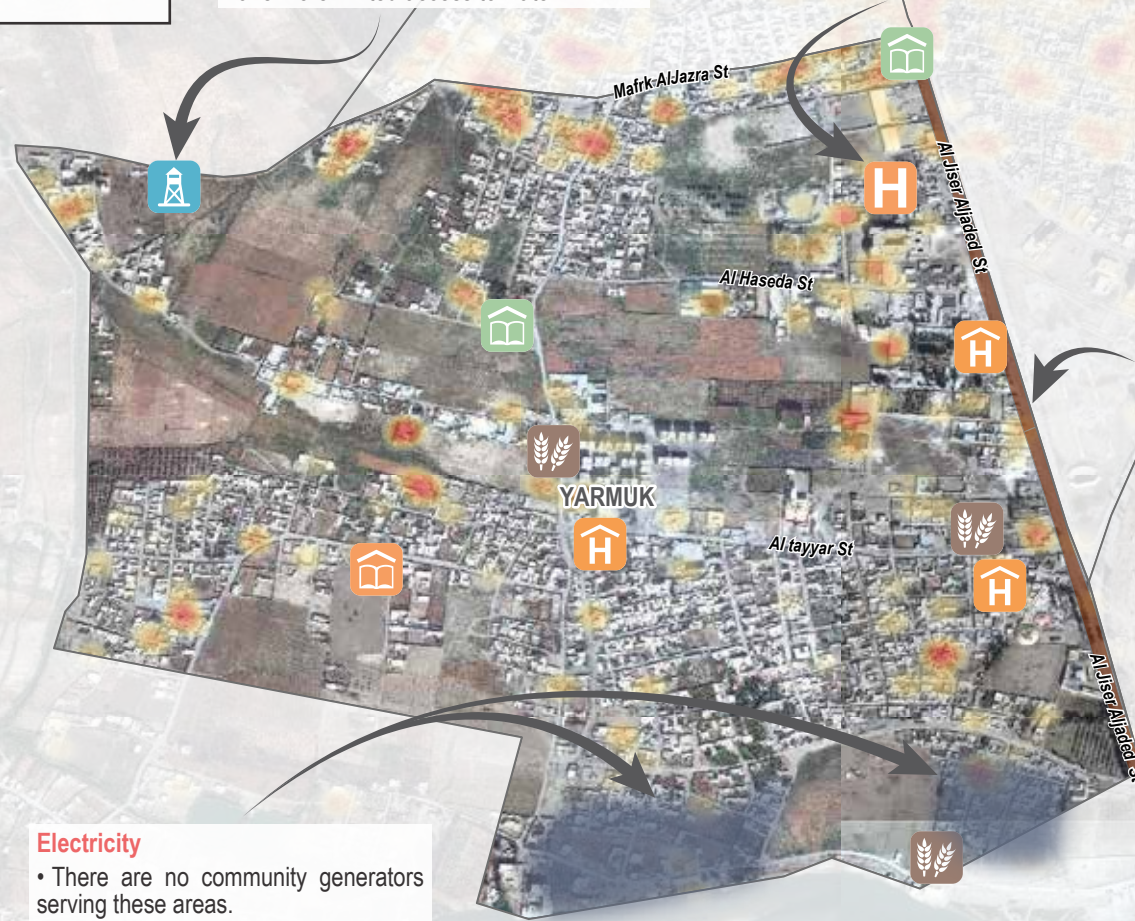
- There are two functioning primary schools in the area (aged 6-12 years). Some private secondary education courses are available in homes/rented buildings, though these are expensive.
- The primary schools are reportedly unable to support the number of children in the area, and children don't attend facilities elsewhere due to a lack of transportation.
- Schools are reportedly overcrowded and lack basic equipment such as books and desks.

Markets

- Food shops, basic NFI shops and pharmacies are available, though some residents prefer to buy goods outside of the neighbourhood in cheaper areas. Poorer residents face challenges accessing appropriate transportation.
- Basic items such as mattresses, bedding items and clothing are reportedly needed by residents.

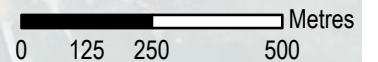
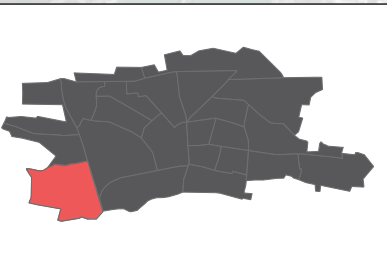
Bakeries

- Three bakeries are functioning.
- Although bread is reportedly generally available, KIs reported that the quality of bread is poor. It is also comparatively expensive, at 100 SYP per kilo.



Electricity

- There are no community generators serving these areas.
- The main network is not functioning anywhere.



Neighbourhood Profile

Furat (Bain al Jisreen Area), Ar-Raqqa City

Estimated population: 800 - 1,400 households

Population breakdown: 0-5y 20%; 6-17y 35%; 18-59y 35%; 60y+ 10%

Overview: All liveable areas of the neighbourhood are reportedly occupied, though some areas are difficult to access due to rubble and fear of UXO contamination. There are few to no services in the neighbourhood, and residents go elsewhere in the city to meet their basic needs.

Reported priority needs: Health, water, education, food.

Health

- Al-Furat hospital is not functioning due to damage as well as a lack of staff and equipment.
- Residents go elsewhere to access services, though they are only able to do so if they can afford it.

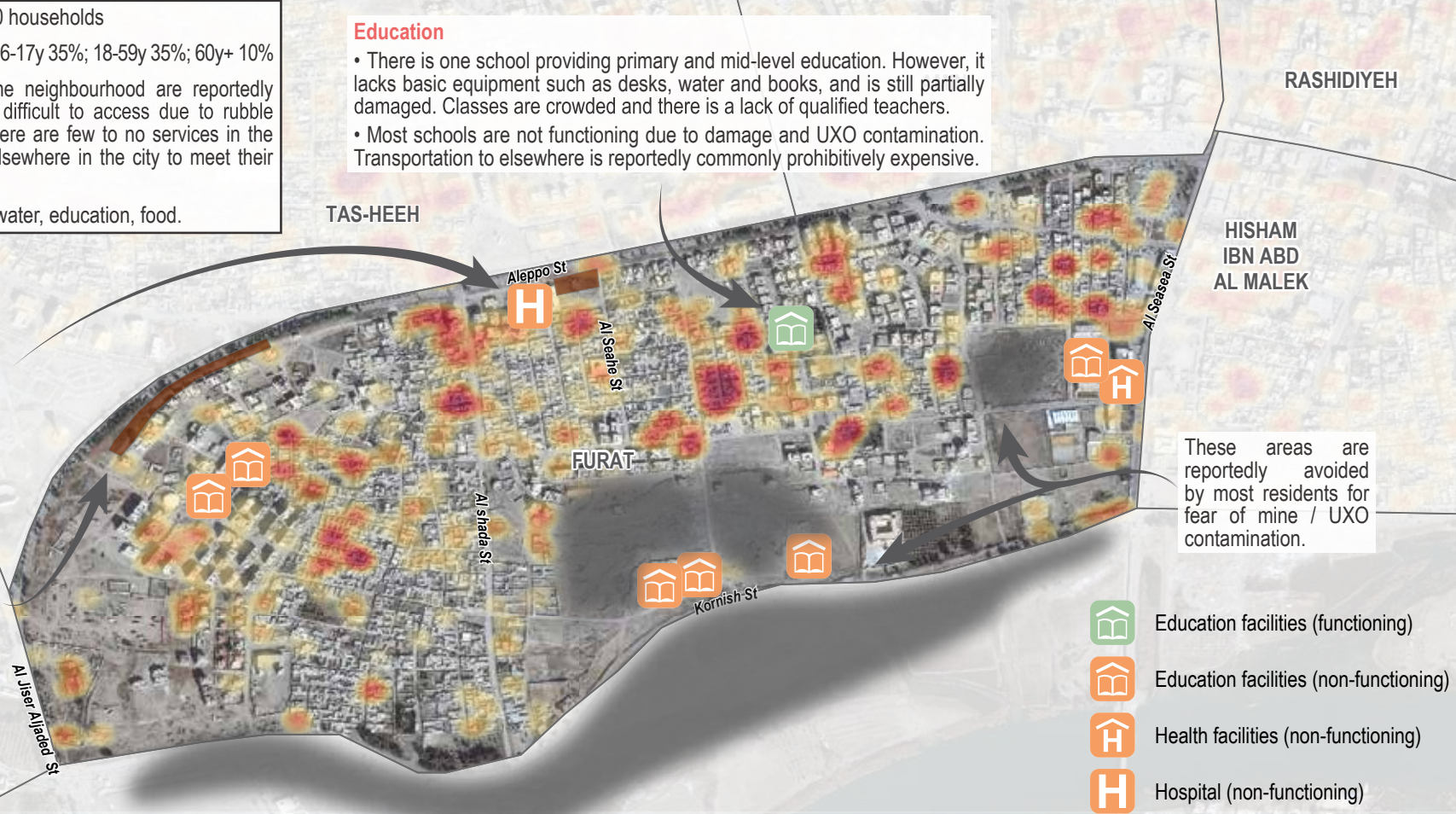
Markets

- Markets in the neighbourhood are limited to small stores; residents commonly go elsewhere to buy food and NFIs.

Education

- There is one school providing primary and mid-level education. However, it lacks basic equipment such as desks, water and books, and is still partially damaged. Classes are crowded and there is a lack of qualified teachers.
- Most schools are not functioning due to damage and UXO contamination. Transportation to elsewhere is reportedly commonly prohibitively expensive.

These areas are reportedly avoided by most residents for fear of mine / UXO contamination.



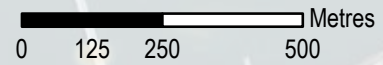
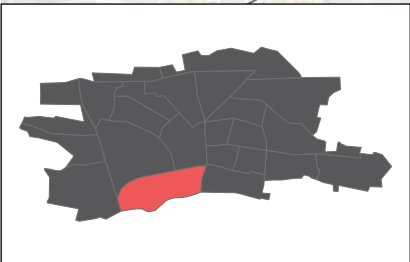
- Education facilities (functioning)
- Education facilities (non-functioning)
- Health facilities (non-functioning)
- Hospital (non-functioning)
- Markets
- Reported area of high UXO risk
- High damage density
- Low damage density

WASH

- The main source of water is trucking, but high prices are reportedly a serious issue. Water is untreated and there are reports of residents becoming sick after drinking it.
- There are no sanitation services in the neighbourhood. Garbage is commonly left in the street or burned.

Bakeries

- As was the case before the crisis, there are no functioning bakeries in the neighbourhood, so residents travel to elsewhere.



Neighbourhood Profile

Hisham Ibn Abd al Malek, Ar-Raqqa City

Estimated population: 1,300 - 2,300 households

Population breakdown: 0-5y 25%; 6-17y 28%; 18-59y 37%; 60y+ 10%

Overview: The majority of Hisham is populated, and it is common for homes to host multiple families. There are few services so residents often need to travel elsewhere, which is reportedly difficult for many due to lack of affordable transportation.

Reported priority needs: Water, electricity, followed by health, food.

Education

- Three schools are functioning (for children 6-15). These were previously difficult to access due to rubble and berms, though this is reportedly no longer a major issue.
- Schools reportedly lack qualified teachers.

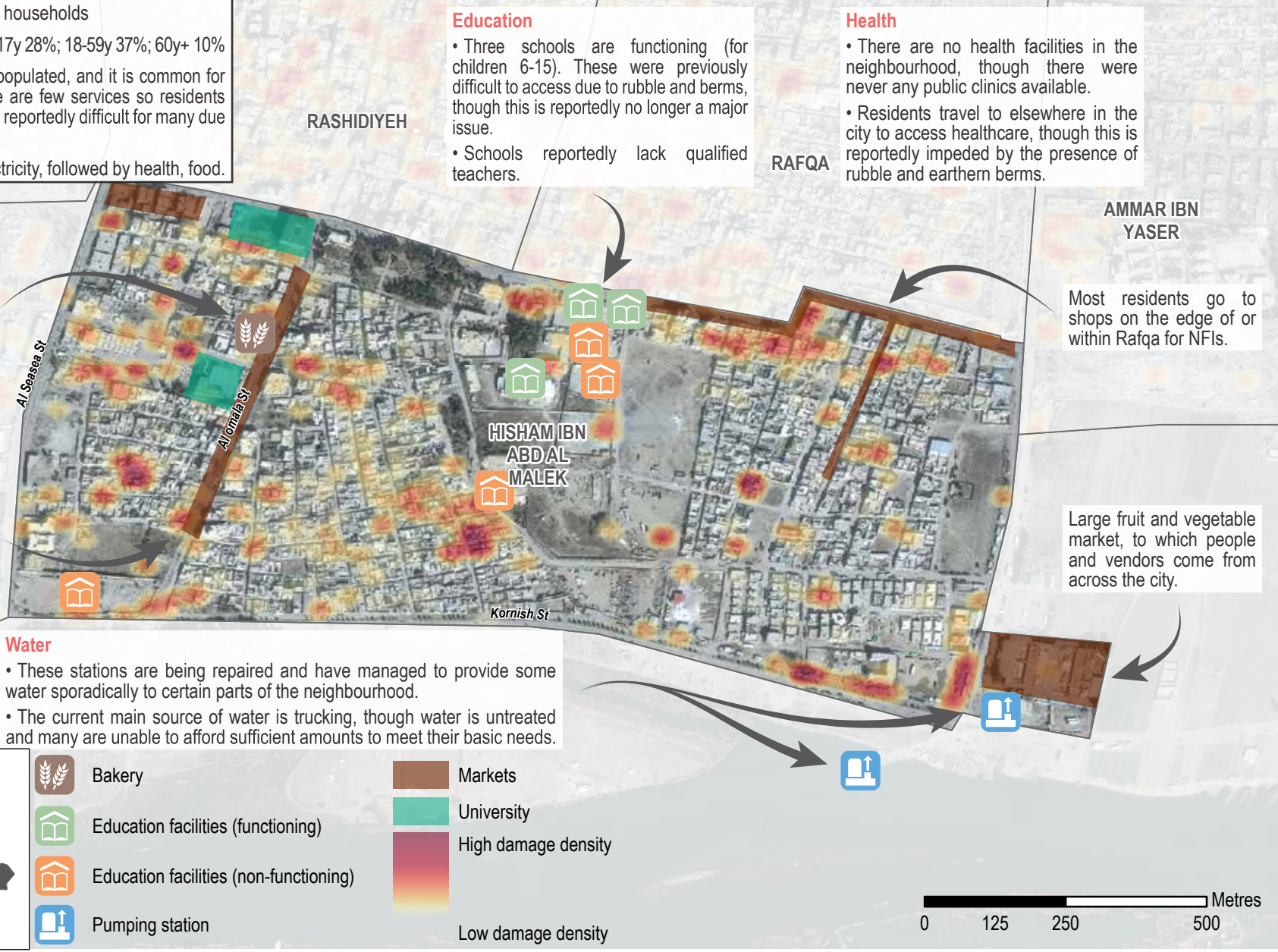
Health

- There are no health facilities in the neighbourhood, though there were never any public clinics available.
- Residents travel to elsewhere in the city to access healthcare, though this is reportedly impeded by the presence of rubble and earthen berms.

Bakeries

- One bakery is supported with flour from local authorities, selling bread at 100 SYP per kg.
- However, there is commonly a shortage of bread as vendors often buy the bread and resell it at a higher price. Residents commonly go elsewhere to access bread.

Shops selling basic food items, though NFIs are generally not available.

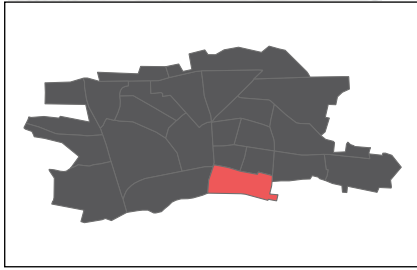


Most residents go to shops on the edge of or within Rafqa for NFIs.

Large fruit and vegetable market, to which people and vendors come from across the city.

Water

- These stations are being repaired and have managed to provide some water sporadically to certain parts of the neighbourhood.
- The current main source of water is trucking, though water is untreated and many are unable to afford sufficient amounts to meet their basic needs.



	Bakery		Markets
	Education facilities (functioning)		University
	Education facilities (non-functioning)		High damage density
	Pumping station		Low damage density



Neighbourhood Profile

Ammar Ibn Yaser and Ma'amoun (Mishlab Area), Ar-Raqqa City

Estimated population: 2,500 - 4,000 households

Population breakdown: 0-5y 28%; 6-17y 32%; 18-59y 30%; 60y+ 10%

Overview: The area was one of the first to be repopulated in Ar-Raqqa city and still hosts civilians from elsewhere in the city who are staying temporarily. Basic services have resumed, though gaps remain, particularly as people come from elsewhere in the city to access health and education.

Reported priority needs: Health and electricity, then water and education.

Bakeries

- Of the five bakeries, three are supported with flour from local authorities. Some KIs reported issues with the quality of flour used.
- Although bread is generally available, flour shortages occasionally limit the amount available.
- Bread is typically 70-80 SYP per kilo.

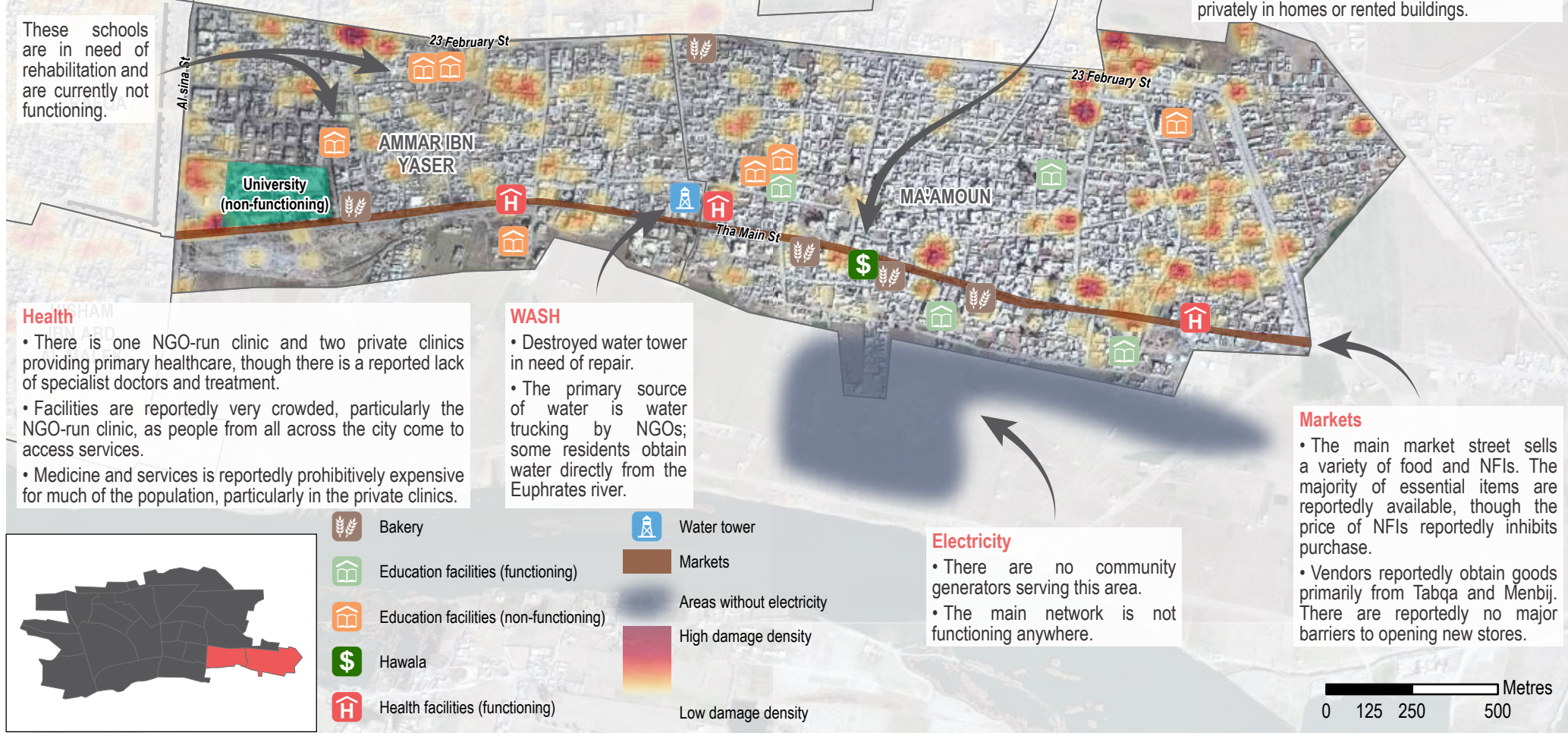
Cash

- There is one hawala agent operating.
- Improvements to electricity and internet would reportedly improve the hawala systems.

Education

- There are 4 functioning primary schools, with one school providing some classes to ninth grade.
- Schools are very crowded, reportedly up to 50 students per class, as they are accessed by residents across the city.
- There is no running water in the schools, as well as a general lack of equipment.
- Some secondary education is being provided privately in homes or rented buildings.

These schools are in need of rehabilitation and are currently not functioning.



Health

- There is one NGO-run clinic and two private clinics providing primary healthcare, though there is a reported lack of specialist doctors and treatment.
- Facilities are reportedly very crowded, particularly the NGO-run clinic, as people from all across the city come to access services.
- Medicine and services is reportedly prohibitively expensive for much of the population, particularly in the private clinics.

WASH

- Destroyed water tower in need of repair.
- The primary source of water is water trucking by NGOs; some residents obtain water directly from the Euphrates river.

Electricity

- There are no community generators serving this area.
- The main network is not functioning anywhere.

Markets

- The main market street sells a variety of food and NFIs. The majority of essential items are reportedly available, though the price of NFIs reportedly inhibits purchase.
- Vendors reportedly obtain goods primarily from Tabqa and Menbij. There are reportedly no major barriers to opening new stores.

Neighbourhood Profile

Tishrine (Rmeleh/Magaf Area), Ar-Raqqa City

Estimated population: 3,000 - 3,500 households

Population breakdown: 0-5y 25%; 6-17y 30%; 18-59y 35%; 60y+ 10%

Overview: Tishrine was one of the neighbourhoods in which people first started returning, and the majority is now populated. Although some basic services have resumed, these are limited particularly in the east of the area.

Reported priority needs: Water, health, education.

Markets

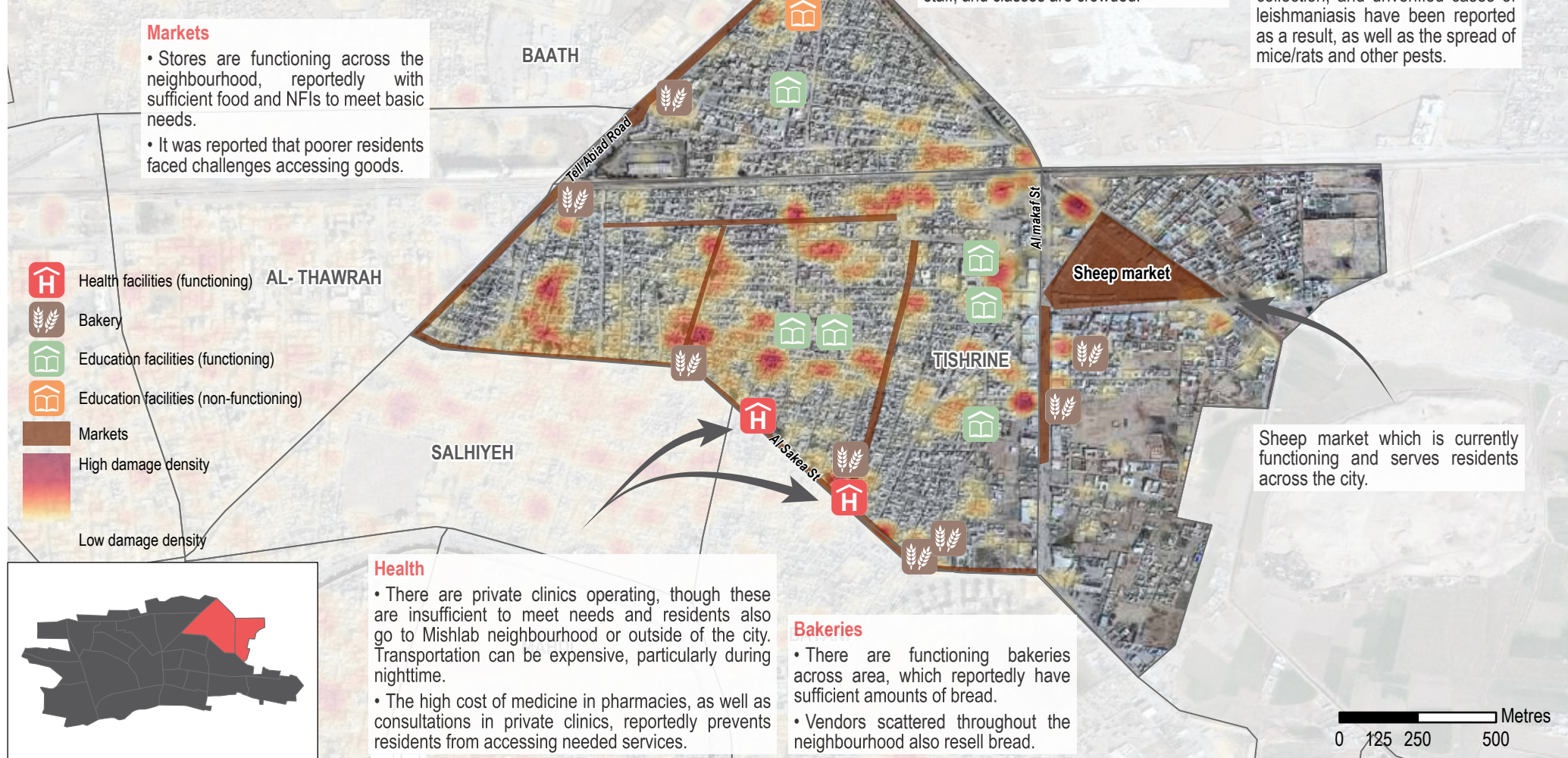
- Stores are functioning across the neighbourhood, reportedly with sufficient food and NFIs to meet basic needs.
- It was reported that poorer residents faced challenges accessing goods.








Education

- Primary schools have recently started functioning in the neighbourhood. However, these can be difficult to reach due to rubble in the street and a lack of transportation.
- Schools reportedly lack water, qualified staff, and classes are crowded.

WASH

- The primary source of water is through trucking, though water is untreated and quality is reportedly very poor.
- There is no regular municipal collection, and unverified cases of leishmaniasis have been reported as a result, as well as the spread of mice/rats and other pests.



-  Health facilities (functioning) AL- THAWRAH
-  Bakery
-  Education facilities (functioning)
-  Education facilities (non-functioning)
-  Markets
-  High damage density
-  Low damage density

Sheep market which is currently functioning and serves residents across the city.

Health

- There are private clinics operating, though these are insufficient to meet needs and residents also go to Mishlab neighbourhood or outside of the city. Transportation can be expensive, particularly during nighttime.
- The high cost of medicine in pharmacies, as well as consultations in private clinics, reportedly prevents residents from accessing needed services.

Bakeries

- There are functioning bakeries across area, which reportedly have sufficient amounts of bread.
- Vendors scattered throughout the neighbourhood also resell bread.

0 125 250 500 Metres