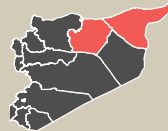




IDP Site Profiles

Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates, Syria August 2017



Background

On 6 June 2017, following four phases of conflict to isolate Ar-Raqqa city, the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) announced the start of operations to capture the city from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Ongoing conflict has caused complex displacement patterns of an estimated 224,248 people, with smaller flows into Al-Hasakeh governorate, since April¹ and a high concentration of people in need within Ar-Raqqa governorate. Conflict in neighbouring Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor governorates has also caused movement into Ar-Raqqa governorate. The context is highly dynamic, with limited humanitarian access to parts of the governorate. Actors face substantial information gaps regarding priority needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in camps and informal settlements and their access to essential services. To address these gaps, REACH and Syria Relief Network (SRN) have conducted this second round of site profiles aiming to provide an overview of IDP camps and informal settlements in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates (previous profiling available [here](#)).

Methodology

Data collection took place between 1 and 7 August 2017 through a combination of direct and remote Key Informant (KI) interviews with community leaders, camp management, site residents and NGO representatives. A total of 27 sites were assessed through a total of 26 KI interviews. Further assessments will be conducted on a regular basis to enable ongoing monitoring of the situation.

Limitations

The large number of IDPs living within host communities across Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh were not assessed. Assessed IDP sites were selected on the basis of accessibility and do not constitute a comprehensive list, though efforts were made to cover known and accessible sites. The situation is highly dynamic and information should be considered relevant at the time of data collection. Findings are not statistically representative and should be considered indicative only, nor are findings from specific sites generalizable across other locations. Priority and reported sectoral needs are as reported by KIs.

Overview

Assessed IDP sites ² :	27
Population in assessed sites:	72,749
Planned/managed camps:	3
Informal sites:	24

The assessed IDP sites are divided into six main geographical clusters: Al-Hasakeh, Ein Issa, Tabqa/Jurneyyeh, Raqqa Countryside, Karama, and South Euphrates.

Mabrouka and Al-Hol (not assessed in this report) in Al-Hasakeh governorate have been used as transit locations for months. For these sites, accessibility has enabled some provision of facilities and services, though gaps remain. More recently, Areesha (Bahra / Shadadeh) in southern Al-Hasakeh governorate has received large numbers of IDPs from Deir-ez-Zor. Plans have commenced for response with a variety of services, though service provision is currently limited and concerns remain regarding the freedom of movement of residents.

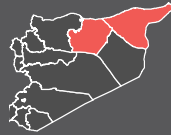
- In northern Ar-Raqqa governorate, Ein Issa (Aqtan) camp has been used as a transit site. Additionally, there are a number of collective centres, primarily schools, hosting IDPs. The many IDPs living with host communities in these areas were not assessed.
- In the West of Ar-Raqqa governorate, IDPs are living in collective centres in Jurneyyeh and Tabqa. There is also a large informal tented settlement near the river, Twahine, which is difficult to access and has limited services.
- In the east of Ar-Raqqa governorate, Karama settlement comprises a group of informal tented settlements around Karama and neighbouring villages, which are extremely difficult to access due to proximity to conflict lines.
- There is a cluster of sites close to Ar-Raqqa city, which primarily consists of people from Ar-Raqqa city and nearby villages living in makeshift shelters and tents, either in buildings in villages or in open spaces outside village centres. There are also large numbers of people staying with host communities.
- To the south-east of the Euphrates river, Sabka and Maadan have experienced recent conflict which has led to people leaving their homes and settling in makeshift shelters by the river. Some are attempting to cross over to the other side.

1. CCCM estimate as of 31 July 2017.

2. The term 'sites' refers to all assessed camps and informal settlements.

Locations of Assessed IDP Sites





Displacement Clusters Overview

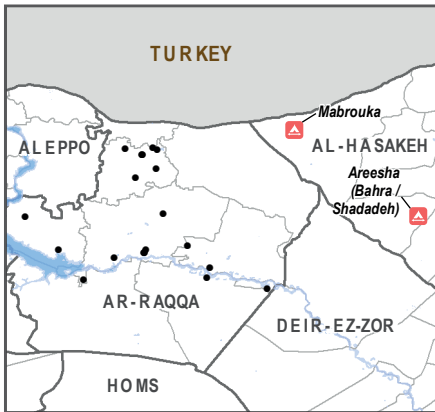
Across the IDP sites in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates, conditions are better in sites that lie geographically closer to areas with higher levels of humanitarian access, or where host communities have been able to provide shelter within collective centres.

- **Except for the three managed camps and the collective centres in which IDPs were sheltering in buildings, shelter conditions are reportedly inadequate.** In certain locations, IDPs have built makeshift shelters that are insecure and expose residents to scorpions and snakes.
- **Access to clean drinking water is a serious concern across the displacement clusters.** At many sites, but particularly in the Karama and Raqqa countryside clusters, IDPs are resorting to drinking untreated water directly from the Euphrates river and irrigation canals. The majority of sites

are also in need of emergency latrines to minimize open defecation.

- **The availability of health facilities and medicine is also extremely low.** The Karama, Raqqa Countryside, Tabqa / Jurneyyeh, and South Euphrates clusters were in particular need of mobile clinics and medicine for vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women and war-wounded.
- **Although food is frequently available to purchase from basic markets within or nearby to sites, many IDPs still struggle to access enough food for their needs.** Assistance is greatly needed in Karama and Raqqa countryside clusters to provide for those who cannot afford to purchase food.

Al-Hasakeh

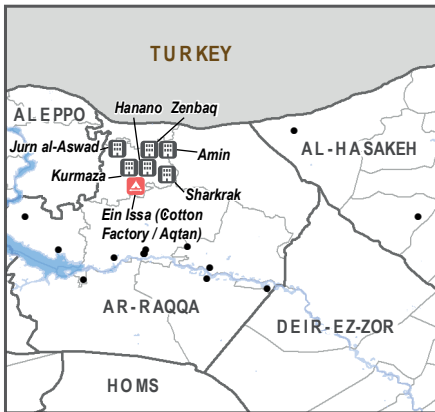


Assessed sites: 2 Population of assessed sites: 7,215

In Al-Hasakeh governorate, Mabrouka has served as a transit site for at least six months. Al-Hol, which is primarily a refugee camp, also has been receiving IDPs since escalation of conflict earlier this year.³ The site at Areesha, however, is new and has grown concerningly quickly, with thousands of IDPs arriving from Deir-ez-Zor since June 2017.

- **Overcrowding is a concern at Areesha with only one tent for every 13 IDPs.** There is a sufficient number of tents at Mabrouka camp, though the tents reportedly lack ventilation and insulation.
- **Daily water trucking provides for water needs at Mabrouka and Areesha.** Mabrouka has latrines and showers while Areesha has neither, though emergency latrines were reportedly under construction.
- **Health services are available at both sites multiple days per week. Both sites receive daily distributions of food aid.**

Ein Issa

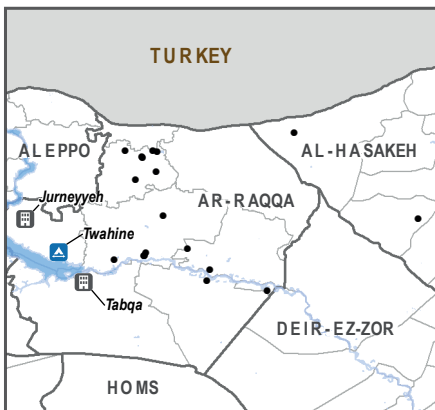


Assessed sites: 8 Population of assessed sites: 8,800

In Ein Issa sub-district, Ein Issa (Aqtan) is a transit site that has been receiving people since 2016. IDPs are also living in host communities and collective centres across the sub-district, as well as in neighbouring Suluk, Tell Abiad, and northern Ar-Raqqa sub-districts.⁴ These locations are relatively accessible for humanitarian actors.

- **It has been reported that IDPs in collective centres will likely be evicted by September due to the start of the school year.** In Ein Issa (Aqtan) transit site the quantity of tents is reportedly insufficient.
- **All of the assessed sites have latrines.** Most of the collective centres have reliable access to water. In Ein Issa (Aqtan) there have been reported cases of skin reactions to the water. In Kurmaza, the available water reportedly causes sickness and no one has enough for their needs.
- **Some health facilities are reportedly available either on-site or nearby to all of the assessed sites.**

Tabqa / Jurneyyeh



Assessed sites: 4 Population of assessed sites: 6,000

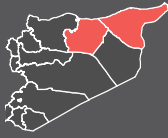
Previously a major transit route for IDPs seeking to depart Ar-Raqqa to Aleppo governorate, the cluster now also hosts a significant number of IDPs displaced from the greater Al-Thawrah area, Ar-Raqqa city, and Deir-ez-Zor.

- **In Twahine site, shelters are makeshift and in poor condition, though shelter kits and a limited number of tents were recently distributed at the site.**
- **The water reportedly causes sickness at both Jurneyyeh and Twahine.** The lack of latrines and showers at Twahine and practice of open defecation are serious concerns.
- **Health services are extremely limited across the cluster.** Only Jurneyyeh had a nearby health facility and medical supplies for vulnerable groups were not available at any of the assessed sites.
- **Despite some distributions by local authorities and NGOs, almost no one has enough food at Twahine.** At Tabqa and Jurneyyeh sites, around half of the population reportedly has sufficient food.

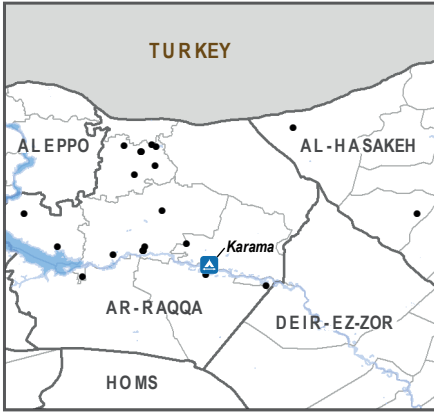
3. Al-Hol was not assessed in this round of camp profiles. It is estimated to host 2,000 IDPs.

4. IDP populations living in host communities in these areas were not assessed; it was also not possible to assess all collective centres in the area.





Karama

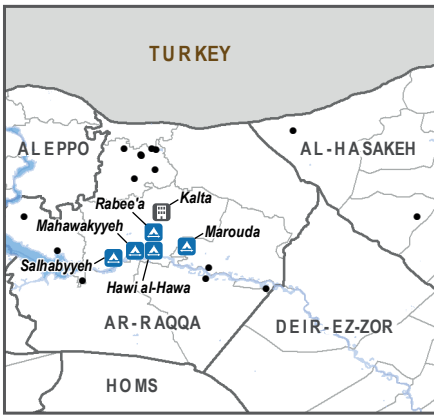


Assessed sites: 5 Population of assessed sites: 33,000

Karama comprises a group of informal tented settlements around Karama, Hamrat, Baydar, Modar, and Leksun villages and has seen displacement flows in the tens of thousands since March, with the population reportedly peaking around 70-80,000 in May/June. Although thousands of IDPs had reportedly departed by early July, in the last week additional IDPs have arrived from Maadan and Sabka.

- **Shelters are insufficient in quantity and size and the vast majority of the tents on-site were erected by residents themselves.**
- **The lack of latrines and showers remains a serious challenge.** Distributed hygiene kits are reportedly insufficient to adequately address needs.
- **Health services are limited. Bread is distributed by local authorities daily though the cluster receives no other food assistance.**

Raqqa Countryside

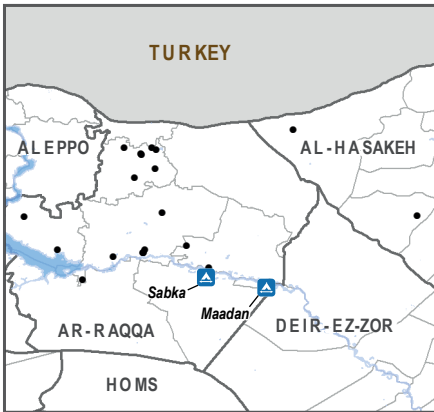


Assessed sites: 6 Population of assessed sites: 13,255

Since the escalation of conflict in and around Ar-Raqqa city, thousands have displaced from the city itself and nearby villages to sites in the Ar-Raqqa countryside.

- **IDPs are sheltering in personal tents and makeshift shelters erected within and around villages, as well as in collective centres such as schools.**
- **None of the assessed sites have access to clean drinking water.** IDPs are reportedly getting sick from drinking water from the Euphrates river and irrigation canals. Except for the locations in which IDPs are sheltering in collective centres, no site has latrines or showers.
- **Health services are extremely limited throughout the area.** KIs most frequently reported first aid and treatment for chronic disease as primary health needs.
- **No assessed site received food distributions in the last two weeks.** Less than half of the cluster population reportedly has enough food.

South Euphrates

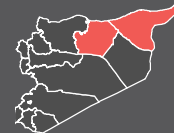


Assessed sites: 2 Population of assessed sites: 4500

IDPs south-east of the Euphrates river are currently in direct proximity to active conflict. As a result, while previously the area hosted tens of thousands of persons, a significant outflow in recent weeks has reduced the overall population.

- **Shelters at the assessed sites are reportedly insufficient in quantity and size.** KIs report that as many as 1,950 persons could be without shelter across the cluster. Those with shelter are reportedly staying in personal tents and crowded Bedouin-style mass tents.
- **None of the assessed sites have latrines or showers or have received hygiene kits.** In Maadan, residents rely exclusively on water from the Euphrates river.
- **The health and food situation in the cluster is dire.** There are no active health facilities of any kind in the area, markets are not functioning, and reportedly no one has enough food for their needs.





Areesha - Bahra / Shadadeh (Al-Hasakeh cluster)



Camp Overview

Type of site: Managed transit camp
Estimated population: 5,000 - 6,000
 50% male and 50% female
 20% children (under 18)
 4% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: June 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 1,050
Average length of stay: 6 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 90%
Departures last two weeks: 450
Departure destination: Al-Hasakeh governorate, Damascus

Demographics

- Household types:** Immediate family⁵, Female-headed, Elderly person households
- Main areas of origin:** Deir-ez-Zor governorate (Deir-ez-Zor city, Abu Kamal, Al-Mayadin sub-districts)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter:** 424 tents provided by UNHCR and an NGO occupied by an average of 13 persons per shelter; three rub halls
- Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient size and quantity, insecure, lack privacy and lighting
- Reported shelter needs:** Tents
- Reported NFI needs:** Cooking utensils, cooking fuel, clothing, washing powder, dish detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** Water trucking conducted by UNICEF
- Reported water access:** Everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported water quality:** Water tastes bad and smells bad
- Latrines:** No latrines - emergency latrines reportedly under construction; residents practice open defecation
- Bathing facilities:** No showers, residents are bathing in their tents
- Hygiene kits:** Insufficient number distributed to some residents by an NGO
- Reported hygiene items needed:** Bath soap, wash soap, trash removal

Healthcare

- On-site facilities:** Mobile clinic open three hours / day; emergency care point run by NGO
- Off-site facilities⁶:** None
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups⁷:** None
- Reported health needs:** First aid, diarrhoea treatment, skilled care during childbirth

Food Security

- Access to food:** Food is available for purchase from very basic markets on-site and other markets off-site in Shadadeh
- Reported food distributions⁸:** Bread, in-kind aid and ready to eat (RTE) meals are distributed on an ad-hoc basis by a variety of actors
- Reported food sufficiency:** More than half of the population has enough food
- Reported food needs:** Rice, vegetable oil, sugar

Protection

- Freedom of movement:** Residents are not able to leave the camp until being permitted to do so by authorities
- Reported protection risks:** Violent disputes involving site residents

Reported Priority Needs

- Medical care, sanitation, summerization

Mabrouka (Al-Hasakeh cluster)



Camp Overview

Type of site: Managed transit camp
Estimated population: 1,215
 70% male and 30% female
 50% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: March 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 735
Average length of stay: 2 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 45%
Departures last two weeks: 870
Departure destinations: Areas of origin, other areas in Al-Hasakeh, Damascus

Demographics

- Household types:** Immediate family, Female-headed households, Single men
- Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Sabka, Maadan), Deir-ez-Zor governorate (Al-Mayadin sub-district)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter:** 430 tents provided by UNHCR approximately 250 of which are erected and occupied by an average of seven persons per shelter
- Reported shelter issues:** Not sturdy, limited ventilation, lack of insulation
- Reported shelter needs:** None
- Reported NFI needs:** Water containers, lighting, washing powder, cleaning liquid, dish detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** Daily water trucking by UNICEF and local authorities
- Reported water access:** Everyone / nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported water quality:** No reported water quality issues
- Latrines:** 100 communal latrines on-site; some residents practicing open defecation
- Bathing facilities:** 50 showers are available on-site
- Hygiene kits:** Insufficient number distributed to some residents by an NGO
- Reported hygiene items needed:** bath soap, wash soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- On-site facilities:** Mobile clinic two days per week; on-site clinic four days per week
- Off-site facilities:** Additional health facilities available and accessible outside of camp
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly available for pregnant women
- Reported health needs:** First aid, vaccination, skilled care during childbirth

Food Security

- Access to food:** Food is available to purchase from basic markets on-site
- Reported food distributions:** In-kind food aid distributed monthly; Bread (NGO) and breakfast and a hot meal (camp management) are distributed daily
- Reported sufficiency:** Nearly everyone has enough food for their needs
- Reported food needs:** Rice, sugar, canned chicken

Protection

- Freedom of movement:** Residents are unable to leave until cleared by authorities
- Reported protection risks:** None

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, water, summerization

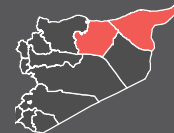
5. Refers to a household including a wife, husband, children and other immediate family.

6. For health facilities within 2 kilometers of the camp. Applies throughout factsheets unless specified otherwise.

7. Categories were pregnant/breastfeeding women, people with chronic disease, people with disabilities and injured / war-wounded, and applies throughout the factsheets.

8. Refers to within the last two weeks and applies throughout the factsheets unless specified otherwise.





Ein Issa - Cotton Factory / Aqtan (Ein Issa cluster)



Camp Overview

Type of site: Managed transit camp

Estimated population: 8,150
 45% male and 55% female
 50% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

First arrivals: November 2016

Arrivals last two weeks: 700

Average length of stay: 5 weeks

Residents staying longer than 1 week: 90%

Departures last two weeks: 700

Departure destination: Idleb governorate

Demographics

- Household types:** Immediate family, Female-headed households, Elderly person households
- Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city, mixed locations), Deir-ez-Zor governorate (Al-Mayadin sub-district)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter:** 1,114 UNHCR tents
- Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient quantity, lack of ventilation and insulation
- Reported shelter needs:** Additional tents, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting
- Reported NFI needs:** Bedding items, mattresses, cooking utensils, lighting, diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** Daily water trucking conducted by NGOs
- Reported water access:** Everyone / nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported water quality:** Some reported cases of allergic reaction to the water
- Latrines:** 100 gender-separated emergency latrines, 20 permanent latrines reportedly on-site; 100 concrete latrines under construction
- Bathing facilities:** 148 gender-separated showers reportedly on-site
- Hygiene kits:** Distributed on monthly basis by UNICEF
- Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, bath soap, wash soap

Healthcare

- On-site facilities:** Mobile clinic, emergency care points run by an NGO six days / week; a 24/7 ambulance run by an NGO is also available
- Off-site facilities:** Additional health facilities available and accessible outside of camp
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly available for those with disabilities and injuries from conflict
- Reported health needs:** First aid, surgery, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- Access to food:** Food is available to purchase from basic markets both on and off-site
- Reported food distributions:** Food baskets distributed monthly; in-kind food aid distributed by NGOs on ad-hoc basis; bread distributed by camp management daily
- Reported sufficiency:** Almost no one has sufficient amounts of food
- Reported food needs:** Rice, sugar, bulgur

Protection

- Freedom of movement:** Residents are able to leave the camp temporarily
- Reported protection risks:** Exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Education, food, medical care

Ein Issa Collective Centres (Ein Issa cluster)



Sites Overview

Type of site: Informal site (seven buildings)

Estimated population: 630
 43% male and 57% female
 55% children (under 18)
 12% elderly (60+)

First arrivals: May-July 2017

Arrivals last two weeks: NA

Average length of stay: 4-8 weeks

Residents staying longer than 1 week: NA

Departures last two weeks: NA

Departure destinations: NA

Demographics

- Household types:** Immediate family, Female-headed households
- Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter:** IDPs are sheltering in schools across Ein Issa sub-district occupied by an average of eight persons per room
- Reported shelter issues:** Insecure, lack of privacy, lack of electricity
- Reported shelter needs:** Timber, rope, new doors
- Reported NFI needs:** Bedding items, mattresses, cooking fuel, cooking utensils, water containers, washing powder, lighting, clothing, shoes, blankets

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** Main network, neighbourhood borehole, water trucking provided by an NGO and paid for by residents
- Reported water access:** Everyone has enough water
- Reported water quality:** No issues reported
- Latrines:** Gender-separated communal latrines available on-site
- Bathing facilities:** Gender-separated showers available on-site
- Hygiene kits:** Reportedly distributed to all residents by an NGO
- Reported hygiene items needed:** Bath soap, wash soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- On-site facilities:** None
- Off-site facilities:** Variety of private clinics and primary care facilities available
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** NA
- Reported health needs:** First aid, vaccination, antibiotics, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- Access to food:** Food available to purchase from basic markets off-site
- Reported food distributions:** None
- Reported sufficiency:** Nearly everyone has enough food for their needs
- Reported food needs:** Flour, vegetable oil, sugar, canned chicken

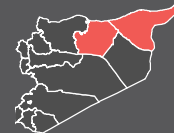
Protection

- Freedom of movement:** No reported barriers to movement
- Reported protection risks:** None

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, water, shelter support, summerization





Kurmaza (Ein Issa cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (two buildings)

Estimated population: 180
 45% male and 55% female
 35% children (under 18)
 7% elderly (60+)

First arrivals: May 2017

Arrivals last two weeks: 0

Average length of stay: 12 weeks

Residents staying longer than 1 week: 100%

Departures last two weeks: 20

Departure destinations: Ar-Raqqa governorate

Demographics

- Household types: Immediate family
- Main areas of origin: Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter: Six rooms in a post office; 16 rooms in a school
- Reported shelter issues: Insecure, lack of lighting and privacy
- Reported shelter needs: Tents, tarpaulins, rope
- Reported NFI needs: Bedding items, mattresses, cooking fuel, cooking utensils, water containers, washing powder, lighting, clothing

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: Neighbourhood borehole
- Reported water access: Almost no one has enough water because of difficulty transporting water from borehole to site
- Reported water quality: Water tastes bad and causes sickness
- Latrines: Three communal latrines available on-site
- Bathing facilities: No showers; residents bathe in their rooms
- Hygiene kits: Reportedly distributed by an NGO
- Reported hygiene items needed: Water treatment materials, bath soap, wash soap

Healthcare

- On-site facilities: None
- Off-site facilities: A clinic run by an NGO is reportedly nearby
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Reportedly available for those injured by conflict
- Reported health needs: First aid, antibiotics, diarrhoea treatment, treatment for chronic disease, assistive devices

Food Security

- Access to food: Food available to purchase from markets off-site
- Reported food distributions: None
- Reported sufficiency: Less than half of the population has enough food for their needs
- Reported food needs: Flour, rice, vegetable oil, sugar

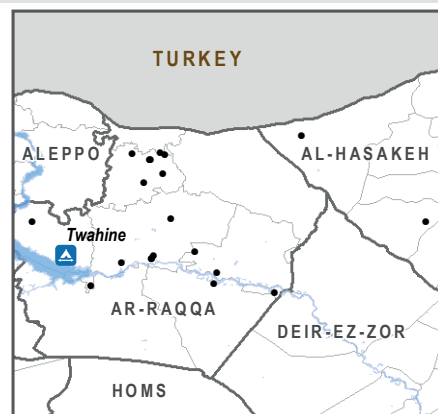
Protection

- Freedom of movement: No reported barriers to movement
- Reported protection risks: Exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, water, shelter support

Twahine (Tabqa / Jurneyyeh cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)

Estimated population: 3,000
 40% male and 60% female
 60% children (under 18)
 15% elderly (60+)

First arrivals: May 2017

Arrivals last two weeks: NA

Average length of stay: 4 weeks

Residents staying longer than 1 week: 50%

Departures last two weeks: NA

Departure destination: Other areas in Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates

Demographics

- Household types: Immediate family, Elderly person households
- Main areas of origin: Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city), Deir-ez-Zor governorate (Al-Mayadin subdistrict)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter: 350 makeshift shelters built from canvas and wood occupied by an average of 8 persons per shelter with others sleeping in the open air; shelter kits were reportedly distributed to residents within the last two weeks
- Reported shelter issues: Insufficient in quantity and size, not sturdy and lacking privacy
- Reported shelter needs: Tents, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting
- Reported NFI needs: Bedding items, mattresses, cooking utensils, water containers, lighting

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: Residents collecting water from the Euphrates river, water trucking by local authorities
- Reported water access: Nearly everyone has access to sufficient water, though residents reportedly face difficulties transporting water from the river
- Reported water quality: Water is not clean
- Latrines: No functioning latrines available, residents practice open defecation
- Bathing facilities: No showers, residents bath in tents or in the lake
- Hygiene kits: Distributed to all residents by an NGO
- Reported hygiene items needed: Water treatment materials, bath soap, wash soap

Healthcare

- On-site facilities: None
- Off-site facilities: None
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Reportedly none unavailable
- Reported health needs: First aid, antibiotics, surgery

Food Security

- Access to food: Food is available to purchase from one basic market on-site
- Reported food distributions: Bread distributed by local authorities; in-kind food aid distributed by NGOs on an ad-hoc basis
- Reported sufficiency: Almost no one has enough food for their needs
- Reported food needs: Flour, rice, vegetable oil

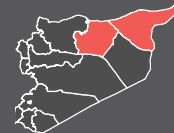
Protection

- Freedom of movement: Residents are not able to leave the camp to temporarily access markets, schools or healthcare
- Reported protection risks: Exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, shelter





Tabqa (Tabqa / Jurneyyeh cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (buildings)
Estimated population: 2,000
 35% male and 65% female
 60% children (under 18)
 8% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: June 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 1000
Average length of stay: 8 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 90%
Departures last two weeks: 500
Departure destination: Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates

Demographics

- **Household types:** Immediate family, Elderly person households, Unmarried women
- **Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Maadan subdistrict)

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type of shelter:** Collective centres (partially-damaged schools) consisting of 90 rooms occupied by an average of 18 persons per room
- **Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient number of rooms; buildings are heavily damaged and insecure; lack of privacy and lighting
- **Reported shelter needs:** None
- **Reported NFI needs:** Bedding items, mattresses, cooking utensils, water containers, lighting

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** Main network
- **Reported water access:** About half of the population has enough water
- **Reported water quality:** No issues reported
- **Latrines:** Gender-separated communal latrines available on-site
- **Bathing facilities:** No showers, residents bathing in their rooms
- **Hygiene kits:** No kits distributed
- **Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, bath soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- **On-site facilities:** None
- **Off-site facilities:** NA
- **Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none unavailable
- **Reported health needs:** Vaccination, psychiatric care, skilled care during childbirth

Food Security

- **Access to food:** Local markets available off-site
- **Reported food distributions:** Bread and vouchers were distributed by an NGO
- **Reported sufficiency:** About half of the population has enough food
- **Reported food needs:** Flour, bread

Protection

- **Freedom of movement:** Residents do not face any barriers to movement
- **Reported protection risks:** Threat from snipers; non-violent hostility towards resident by the host community

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, shelter support

Jurneyyeh (Tabqa / Jurneyyeh cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (two buildings)
Estimated population: 1,000
 35% male and 65% female
 50% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: April 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: NA
Average length of stay: 4 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 50%
Departures last two weeks: 0
Departure destinations: IDPs are leaving sites and joining host community

Demographics

- **Household types:** Immediate family, Married women
- **Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa sub-district), Aleppo governorate (Dayr Hafir sub-district)

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type of shelter:** Collective centres (schools) occupied by seven persons per room
- **Reported shelter issues:** None; However, residents are reportedly required to leave schools and are entering host community in anticipation of the start of the school year in September
- **Reported shelter needs:** None
- **Reported NFI needs:** Bedding, mattresses, dish detergent

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** Neighbourhood borehole
- **Reported water access:** Less than half of the population has enough water
- **Reported water quality:** Water causes sickness after drinking
- **Latrines:** Gender-separated communal latrines are available on-site; some residents practice open defecation
- **Bathing facilities:** No showers, residents bathe in their rooms
- **Hygiene kits:** No kits distributed
- **Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, bath soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- **On-site facilities:** None
- **Off-site facilities:** Private clinic
- **Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none available
- **Reported health needs:** First aid, diarrhoea treatment, skilled care during childbirth

Food Security

- **Access to food:** Food is available to purchase from local markets off-site
- **Reported food distributions:** Bread distributed daily by local authorities
- **Reported sufficiency:** About half of the population has enough food
- **Reported food needs:** Rice, vegetable oil, sugar

Protection

- **Freedom of movement:** Residents are able to leave the camp to temporarily access markets, schools or healthcare. No reported barriers to movement
- **Reported protection risks:** Exposure to scorpions and snakes

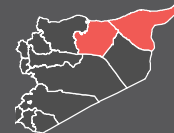
Reported Priority Needs

- Medical care, water





Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh: IDP Site Profiles



Karama⁹ (Karama cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)
Estimated population¹⁰: 27,000 - 33,000
 45% male and 55% female
 45% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: March 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 4,000 - 8,000
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 85%
Average length of stay: 16 weeks
Departures last two weeks: 600
Departure destination: NA

Demographics

- **Household types:** Immediate family
- **Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Karama, Sabka, and Maadan sub-districts)

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type of shelter:** 700 UNHCR tents and 2,500 makeshift tents occupied by an average of eight persons per shelter
- **Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient quantity and size
- **Reported shelter needs:** Tents, timber, rope
- **Reported NFI needs:** Bedding items, cooking fuel, lighting, washing powder, sanitary pads

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** Untreated surface water collected from river and supplemented by water trucking by local authorities and humanitarian actors
- **Reported water access:** More than half of the population has enough water
- **Reported water quality:** Water causes sickness including high fever and diarrhoea
- **Latrines:** No functioning communal latrines, residents dig private pits
- **Bathing facilities:** No showers, residents are bathing in their tents
- **Hygiene kits:** In past two weeks, 600 kits distributed each covering a six person household
- **Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, bath soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- **On-site facilities:** Informal emergency care points
- **Off-site facilities:** None
- **Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none unavailable
- **Reported health needs:** Diarrhoea treatment, surgery, skilled care during childbirth

Food Security

- **Access to food:** Markets with basic food supplies (without fresh produce) available on-site
- **Reported food distributions⁶:** Bread distributed by local authorities daily; no other distributions reported in last two weeks
- **Reported sufficiency:** Nearly everyone has enough food for their needs
- **Reported food needs:** Flour, rice, vegetable oil

Protection

- **Freedom of movement:** New arrivals are allowed to temporarily leave site but only if identification is left with camp management
- **Reported protection risks:** Violent disputes involving site residents, exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, water, medical care

Kalta¹¹ (Raqqa Countryside cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents, building)
Estimated population: 6,000
 45% male and 55% female
 70% children (under 18)
 7% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: June 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 1000
Average length of stay: 8 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 95%
Departures last two weeks: 600
Departure destination: Other areas in Ar-Raqqah governorate

Demographics

- **Household types:** Immediate family
- **Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city)

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type of shelter:** Residents sheltering in 100 personal tents (eight persons each), in a school (12 persons per room), and across the host community
- **Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient quantity and size, lack of privacy and lighting
- **Reported shelter needs:** None
- **Reported NFI needs:** Bedding items, cooking utensils, cooking fuel, lighting, diapers

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** Residents collect water from river
- **Reported water access:** Everyone / nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported water quality:** Water causes sickness
- **Latrines:** Latrines available on-site, some residents practicing open defecation
- **Bathing facilities:** NA
- **Hygiene kits:** Some kits distributed by an NGO
- **Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, bath soap, wash soap

Healthcare

- **On-site facilities:** Private clinic reportedly available
- **Off-site facilities:** None
- **Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** None
- **Reported health needs:** First aid, surgery, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- **Access to food:** Food is available to purchase from basic markets nearby
- **Reported food distributions:** None
- **Reported sufficiency:** Less than half of the population has enough food
- **Reported food needs:** Flour, vegetable oil, sugar

Protection

- **Freedom of movement:** No reported barriers to movement
- **Reported protection risks:** Exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

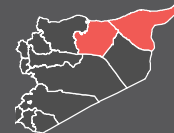
- Education, food, medical care

9. This profile assesses five informal sites (tents) across the villages of Karama, Hamrat, Baydar, Modar, and Leksun.

10. At the time of data collection a large influx of persons from Maadan and Sabka was in progress. Length of stay was unknown.

11. This factsheet includes information on IDPs sheltering with host community.





Mahawakyeh (Raqqa Countryside cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)
Estimated population: 4,700
 40% male and 60% female
 55% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: June 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 200
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 100%
Average length of stay: 8 weeks
Departures last two weeks: NA
Departure destination: NA

Demographics

- Household types:** Immediate family, Female-headed households, Elderly person households
- Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter:** Approximately 1,000 personal tents occupied by an average of five persons per shelter
- Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient in size and quantity, insecure, lacking privacy and lighting
- Reported shelter needs:** Tents, timber, wire
- Reported NFI needs:** Mattresses, cooking fuel, water containers, lighting, clothing

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** Untreated surface water
- Reported water access:** Around half of the population has enough water
- Reported water quality:** Water tastes bad, smells bad, has a bad colour and causes sickness
- Latrines:** No latrines available on-site, residents practice open defecation
- Bathing facilities:** No showers on-site, residents bathing in tents
- Hygiene kits:** No kits distributed
- Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, wash soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- On-site facilities:** None
- Off-site facilities:** None
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none unavailable
- Reported health needs:** First aid, diarrhoea treatment, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- Access to food:** Markets available off-site
- Reported food distributions:** None
- Reported sufficiency:** Less than half of the population has enough food
- Reported food needs:** Flour, rice, sugar

Protection

- Freedom of movement:** Movement restricted by armed groups in the area
- Reported protection risks:** Threat from mines and UXO, threat from IEDs, exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, shelter support

Rabee'a (Raqqa Countryside cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)
Estimated population: 1,225
 60% male and 40% female
 45% children (under 18)
 30% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: June 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 850
Average length of stay: 8 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 50%
Departures last two weeks: 0
Departure destination: NA

Demographics

- Household types:** Immediate family, Female-headed households, Elderly person households
- Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter:** 245 personal tents occupied by an average of five persons per shelter
- Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient quantity and size, lacking privacy, insecure and heavily damaged
- Reported shelter needs:** Tents, plastic sheeting, wire
- Reported NFI needs:** Mattresses, cooking fuel, water containers, lighting, clothing

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** Main network
- Reported water access:** Around half of the population has enough water
- Reported water quality:** Water tastes bad, smells bad, has a bad colour and causes diarrhoea and lesions
- Latrines:** No latrines available on-site, residents practice open defecation
- Bathing facilities:** No showers on-site, residents bathe in their tents
- Hygiene kits:** No kits distributed
- Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, wash soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- On-site facilities:** None
- Accessible off-site facilities:** None
- Medicine for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none available
- Reported health needs:** First aid, diarrhoea treatment, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- Access to food:** Food available to purchase from local markets off-site
- Reported food distributions:** None
- Reported sufficiency:** Less than half of the population has enough food
- Reported food needs:** Flour, rice, sugar

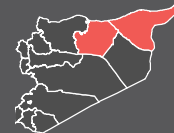
Protection

- Freedom of movement:** Residents are not able to temporarily leave the site
- Reported protection risks:** Threat from mines and UXO, threat from IEDs, exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, shelter support





Marouda (Raqqa Countryside cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)
Estimated population: 700
 45% male and 55% female
 50% children (under 18)
 7% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: May 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 0
Average length of stay: 12 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 100%
Departures last two weeks: NA
Departure destinations: NA

Demographics

- Household types: Immediate family
- Main areas of origin: Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter: 80 personal tents occupied by an average of eight persons per shelter
- Reported shelter issues: Insufficient size, lack privacy, insecure
- Reported shelter needs: Tarpaulins, timber, rope
- Reported NFI needs: Cooking fuel, water containers, lighting, soap, dish detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: Untreated water from irrigation canals
- Reported water access: Everyone / nearly everyone has enough water
- Reported water quality: Water reportedly tastes and smells bad, is a bad colour, and causes sickness
- Latrines: No communal latrines available, residents dig private pits
- Bathing facilities: No showers; residents bathe in their tents
- Hygiene kits: No kits distributed
- Reported hygiene items needed: Water treatment materials, bath soap, wash soap

Healthcare

- On-site facilities: None
- Off-site facilities: None
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Reportedly none available
- Reported health needs: First aid, skilled care during childbirth, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- Access to food: Local markets available off-site
- Reported food distributions: None
- Reported sufficiency: About half of the population has enough food
- Reported food needs: Flour, vegetable oil, bulgur

Protection

- Freedom of movement: Residents reportedly face no barriers to movement
- Reported protection risks: Exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, water

Salhabyyeh (Raqqa Countryside cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (building)
Estimated population: 380
 35% male and 65% female
 60% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: July 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 120
Average length of stay: 6 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 80%
Departures last two weeks: 0
Departure destinations: NA

Demographics

- Household types: Immediate family, Unmarried women, Elderly person households
- Main areas of origin: Ar-Raqqa governorate (Maadan sub-district)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type of shelter: Collective centre (school) with 50 rooms occupied by an average of seven persons per room
- Reported shelter issues: None
- Reported shelter needs: None
- Reported NFI needs: Bedding, mattresses, cooking utensils, water containers, sanitary pads

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: Untreated water from the Euphrates river
- Reported water access: About half of the population has enough water
- Reported water quality: No reported issues
- Latrines: Gender-separated communal latrines available on site
- Bathing facilities: No showers; residents bathe in their rooms
- Hygiene kits: No kits distributed
- Reported hygiene items needed: Water treatment materials, wash soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- On-site facilities: None
- Off-site facilities: A private clinic is reportedly accessible in Salhabyyeh village
- Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Reportedly none available
- Reported health needs: Antibiotics, treatment for chronic diseases

Food Security

- Access to food: Basic market available off-site
- Reported food distributions: None
- Reported sufficiency: Almost no one has enough food
- Reported food needs: Flour, vegetable oil, bread

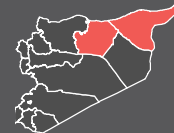
Protection

- Freedom of movement: Residents reportedly face no barriers to movement
- Reported protection risks: Exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, water





Hawi al-Hawa (Raqqa Countryside cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)
Estimated population: 250
 40% male and 60% female
 60% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: July 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 250
Average length of stay: 3 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 100%
Departures last two weeks: NA
Departure destinations: NA

Demographics

- **Household types:** Immediate family, female-headed households, Elderly person households
- **Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Ar-Raqqa city)

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type of shelter:** 50 personal tents occupied by an average of five persons per shelter
- **Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient quantity and size, insecure, lack of privacy and lighting
- **Reported shelter needs:** Tents, plastic sheeting, wire
- **Reported NFI needs:** Mattresses, cooking fuel, water containers, lighting, clothing

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** Untreated surface water
- **Reported water access:** About half of the population has enough water
- **Reported water quality:** Water tastes bad, smells bad, is a bad colour and causes sickness
- **Latrines:** No latrines available on-site, residents practice open defecation
- **Bathing facilities:** No showers available on-site; residents bathe in their tents
- **Hygiene kits:** No kits distributed
- **Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, wash soap, sanitary napkins

Healthcare

- **On-site facilities:** None
- **Off-site facilities:** None
- **Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none available
- **Reported health needs:** First aid, diarrhoea treatment, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- **Access to food:** Food available to purchase from markets off-site
- **Reported food distributions:** None
- **Reported sufficiency:** About half of the population has enough food
- **Reported food needs:** Flour, rice, sugar

Protection

- **Freedom of movement:** Residents are not able to freely leave the site
- **Reported protection risks:** Threat from mines and UXO, threat from IEDs, exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, shelter support

Maadan (South Euphrates cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)
Estimated population: 2,900
 40% male and 60% female
 35% children (under 18)
 15% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: March 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 6,000
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 60%
Average length of stay: 4 weeks
Departures last two weeks: 3500
Departure destination: Other areas in Ar-Raqqa governorate

Demographics

- **Household types:** Immediate family, Female-headed households, Elderly person households
- **Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Maadan sub-district)

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type of shelter:** 150 tents occupied by an average of 12 persons per shelter; remaining population (approximately 1600 persons) have no shelter of any kind
- **Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient quantity, structurally unsound, lacking privacy and lighting
- **Reported shelter needs:** Tents, plastic sheeting, timber
- **Reported NFI needs:** Bedding items, mattresses, cooking fuel, water containers, lighting

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** Untreated water from the Euphrates river
- **Reported water access:** Less than half of the population has enough water
- **Reported water quality:** Water causes sickness
- **Latrines:** No functioning latrines, residents practice open defecation
- **Bathing facilities:** No showers, residents are bathing in their shelters
- **Hygiene kits:** No kits distributed
- **Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, bath soap, wash soap

Healthcare

- **On-site facilities:** None
- **Off-site facilities:** None
- **Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none unavailable
- **Reported health needs:** Diarrhoea treatment, antibiotics, treatment for chronic disease

Food Security

- **Access to food:** No functioning markets on or off-site
- **Reported food distributions:** None
- **Reported sufficiency:** Almost no one has enough food
- **Reported food needs:** Flour, vegetable oil, sugar

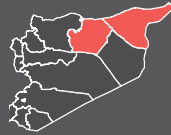
Protection

- **Freedom of movement:** Residents face difficulties leaving the site due to intense clashes in the area and restrictions imposed by armed groups
- **Reported protection risks:** Threat from armed groups, mines and UXO, snipers, air strikes, and IEDs; sexual violence; exposure to scorpions and snakes

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, water





Sabka (South Euphrates cluster)



Site Overview

Type of site: Informal site (tents)
Estimated population: 1,600
 40% male and 60% female
 35% children (under 18)
 15% elderly (60+)
First arrivals: July 2017
Arrivals last two weeks: 5,200
Average length of stay: 2 weeks
Residents staying longer than 1 week: 70%
Departures last two weeks: 4,800
Departure destination: Other areas in Ar-Raqqa governorate

Demographics

- **Household types:** Immediate family, Unmarried women, Elderly person households
- **Main areas of origin:** Ar-Raqqa governorate (Sabka sub-district)

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type of shelter:** 100 personal tents occupied by an average of nine persons per shelter; 120 Bedouin-style mass tents occupied by an average of 12 persons per shelter; 350 persons are reportedly without shelter of any kind
- **Reported shelter issues:** Insufficient quantity, insecure, lack of lighting
- **Reported shelter needs:** Tents, plastic sheeting, timber
- **Reported NFI needs:** Bedding items, cooking fuel, water containers, lighting, batteries

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** Neighbourhood borehole
- **Reported water access:** About half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported water quality:** No reported issues
- **Latrines:** No functioning latrines, residents practice open defecation
- **Bathing facilities:** No showers, residents bathe in their shelters
- **Hygiene kits:** No kits distributed
- **Reported hygiene items needed:** Water treatment materials, bath soap, wash soap

Healthcare

- **On-site facilities:** None
- **Off-site facilities:** None
- **Medical supplies for vulnerable groups:** Reportedly none unavailable
- **Reported health needs:** First aid, antibiotics, skilled care during childbirth

Food Security

- **Access to food:** No accessible markets on or off-site
- **Reported food distributions:** None
- **Reported sufficiency:** Almost no one has enough food
- **Reported food needs:** Flour, vegetable oil, sugar

Protection

- **Freedom of movement:** Residents face difficulties leaving the site due to intense clashes in the area and restrictions imposed by armed groups
- **Reported protection risks:** Threat from armed groups, mines and UXO, snipers, air strikes, and IEDs

Reported Priority Needs

- Food, medical care, water

