

Introduction

Large numbers of Ar-Raqqa city residents have returned to their homes following the cessation of conflict in the city in late October 2017. Despite initial recovery efforts, damage remains widespread and basic services are limited. Moreover, high levels of unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination and a complex security environment continue to pose risks and challenges both for city residents and humanitarian and stabilisation actors.

REACH has conducted a series of assessments to monitor the humanitarian situation as residents voluntarily return and services resume. This most recent Area-Based Assessment (ABA) in Ar-Raqqa city provides an update to the [March 2018 ABA](#), examining multi-sectoral needs of civilians living in the city and their access to relevant services and infrastructure. The following sectors were assessed (click to access page): [Population](#), [Returns, and Access](#); [Shelter](#); [Electricity](#); [Health](#); [Education](#); [WASH](#); [Food and Markets](#); [Nutrition](#); [Bakeries](#); [Non-food Items \(NFIs\)](#); [Wholesale Suppliers](#); and [Cash](#). An [annex](#) also provides details on price ranges of core food and non-food items (NFIs) for assessed vendors in select Data Collection Units (DCUs).¹

The ABA was conducted as part of a wider global project aiming to support humanitarian response in urban areas through an area-based approach. To support planning and implementation in Ar-Raqqa city, various information management mechanisms are currently under development in partnership with humanitarian actors in Northeast Syria.

Key Findings

- **Conflict-related damage is still widespread in the central and northern areas of the city and poses substantial challenges to resident households.** Damaged roads and uncleared rubble still inhibit movement by foot in Rasheed and Muthana, while vehicles of all sizes reportedly have difficulty moving within Al-Basil, Andalus, Thakana, Fardous, Qitar, Muthana, and Rasheed. **Shelters in the central DCUs remain significantly damaged** and more than half of the resident households are reportedly living in damaged shelters in the area.
- Although health services have become more available in the city as the number of functioning facilities has increased, **large proportions of households in many DCUs are still unable to access the healthcare they require.** Emergency healthcare remains a priority need, as does skilled assistance for women during childbirth.
- **Residents across the city can reportedly purchase core food and NFIs from markets and shops within the DCU in which they live.** Non-meat food items are generally available and are sold at affordable prices. Assessed retail vendors and wholesale suppliers noted damage to the telecommunications network has a severe negative impact on their businesses. However, these sellers also anticipated they would be able to adequately respond to significant increases in demand for their products.
- **Households in all areas of the city still primarily obtain water from water trucks.** Average costs reported by these distributors differ by DCU, with prices higher in central and northern areas where poor roads and uncleared rubble impede access. Some residents in the eastern and southern DCUs are reportedly able to acquire water from the main network as its rehabilitation continues.

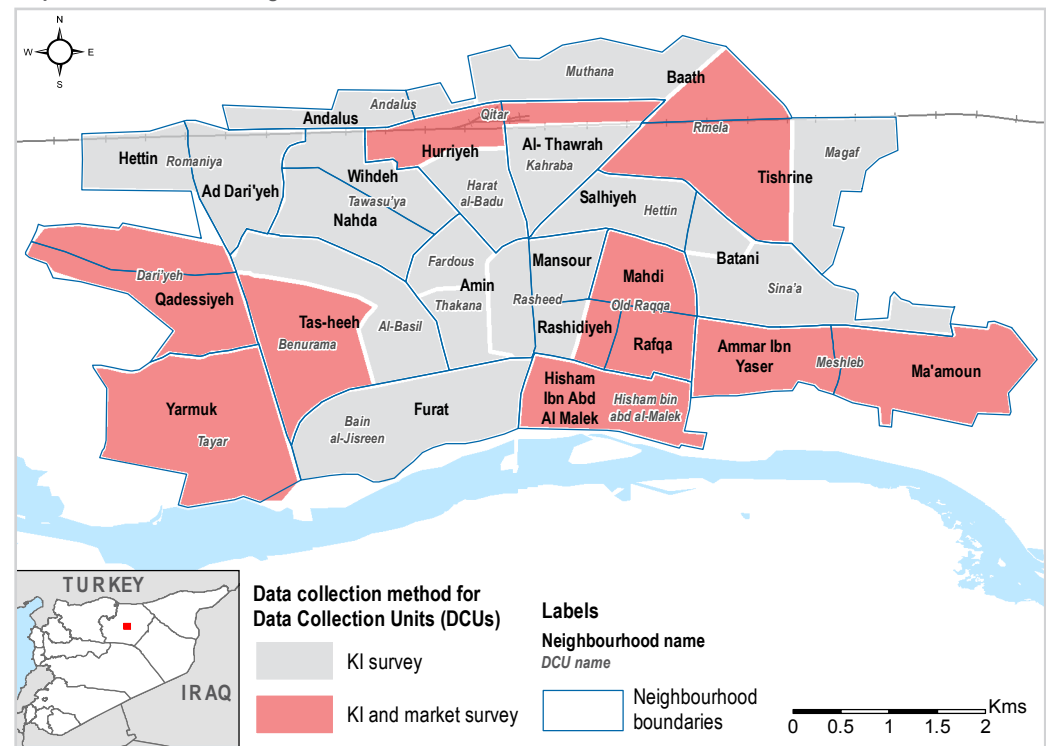
Methodology

REACH conducted data collection for this assessment between 24 May and 10 June 2018. A total of 81 key informants (KIs) were selected based on their knowledge of multi-sectoral needs of the population in each neighbourhood of the city, with a minimum of three KIs interviewed per neighbourhood. These findings were analysed alongside the findings of previous assessments in order to build a snapshot of access to services at the local level relative to the status and capacity of facilities and infrastructure.

To better understand supply-side dynamics, REACH undertook a supplementary markets assessment during this time period. 168 interviews were conducted with food and non-food retailer vendors in 8 neighbourhoods identified as commercial hubs in the [March 2018 ABA](#), along with 26 food and non-food wholesale suppliers and 41 water trucking service providers across the city. A full description of the methodology for this supplementary assessment is available in the [annex](#).

The indicators and tools used for this assessment were designed in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The findings of this assessment should be considered as indicative only.

Map 1: Assessment coverage²



1. Data Collection Units were delineated through participatory mapping with KIs, in order to define the area within which they could most easily report population, services and needs information.

2. Neighbourhood boundaries source: Syria COD, Humanitarian Data Exchange. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by REACH or the United Nations.

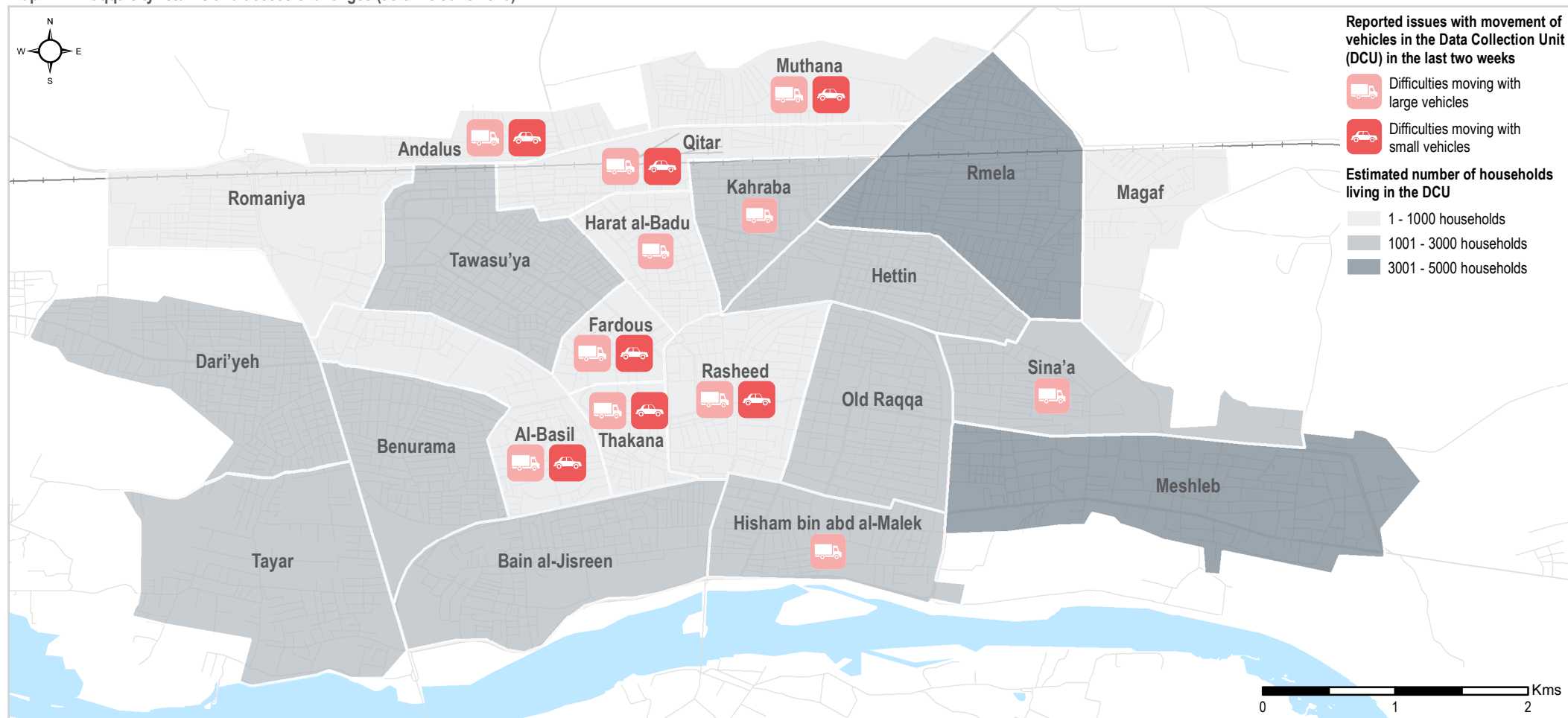
Population, Returns and Access

- **Residents continue to voluntarily return to Ar-Raqqa city.** Meshleb and Rmela remain key population centres, as each DCU reportedly hosts more than 3,000 voluntarily-returning households. Additionally, the reported number of households in Benurama, Hettin, Kehraba, and Tawasu'ya has increased since the March 2018 assessment, suggesting residents increasingly perceive these areas as habitable.
- **Areas with a greater degree of services and infrastructure restoration (and with less conflict-related damage) have been prominent destinations for voluntarily returning residents.** Health facilities, markets, educational facilities, and public bakeries are functional in populous eastern DCUs such as Meshleb, Rmela and Old Raqqa.
- **Movement within some central and northern areas of the city remains difficult amidst uncleared**

destruction and remnants of war. KIs noted movement on foot is very difficult in Rasheed and Muthana, and slightly challenging in Al-Basil. Movement with vehicles of any size reportedly remains difficult in Al-Basil, Andalus, Thakana, Fardous, Qitar, Muthana, and Rasheed, which may limit actors' ability to provide goods and services in these areas.

- **The most commonly reported barrier to movement is damaged or unpaved roads, which impede movement in nearly all DCUs.** KIs identified UXO contamination as a particularly common barrier to movement in Andalus, Muthana, and Fardous, while earthen berms reportedly restrict movement in Fardous, Thakana, and Rasheed. Uncleared rubble is also reportedly widespread in central and northern areas of the city.

Map 2: Ar-Raqqa city returns and access challenges (as of 10 June 2018)



Shelter

- **Shelters in the city's central areas remain significantly damaged.** The proportion of households residing in damaged shelters is relatively high in this area, as nearly all households in Harat al-Badu and more than half of households in Rasheed and Thakana are reportedly living in damaged shelters.
- As was noted in the March 2018 assessment, **most shelters in Harat al-Badu, Tawasu'ya and Rasheed are destroyed and unable to be repaired.** Despite this damage, shelters were not reconstructed in the two weeks prior to data collection in these and other northern and central DCUs, including Tawasu'ya and Romaniya.
- **Throughout the city, shelter reconstruction and repairs remain challenging for residents.** The cost of required materials is reportedly the main barrier that impedes shelter restoration.

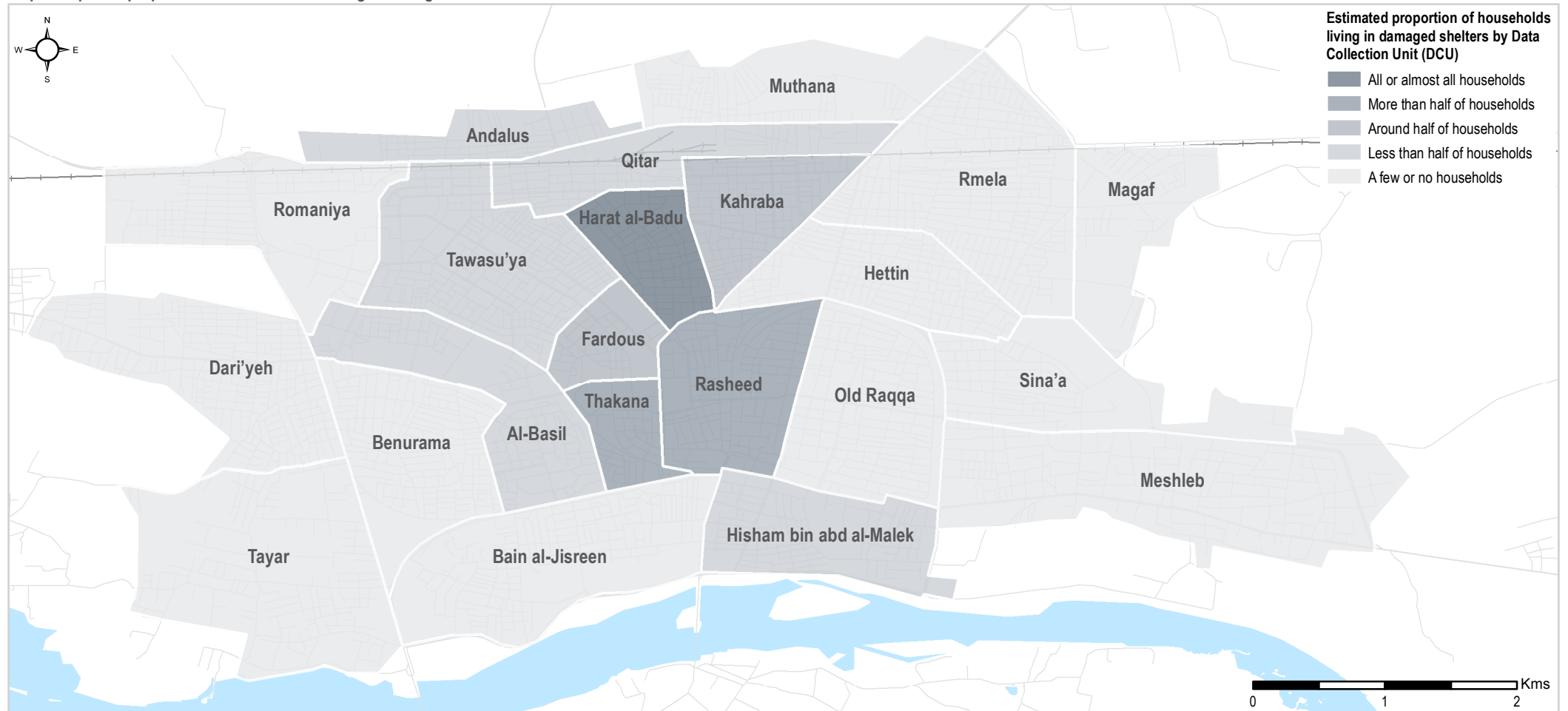
Protection

- **Protection issues reportedly persist in Ar-Raqqa as residents voluntarily return to the city.** Although clearance of UXO continues, residents are at risk of injury or death because of contamination. KIs noted that the uncleared UXOs posed a risk to residents' safety in the northern DCUs of Andalus and Muthana in the two weeks prior to data collection. Additionally, KIs indicated that child labour and child-headed households were prominent in several DCUs and are not limited to one geographic area.

Most commonly reported safety / security issues in previous two weeks (# of KIs reporting):

Theft	33
Threat from mines / UXO	7
Threat from scorpions and snakes	3

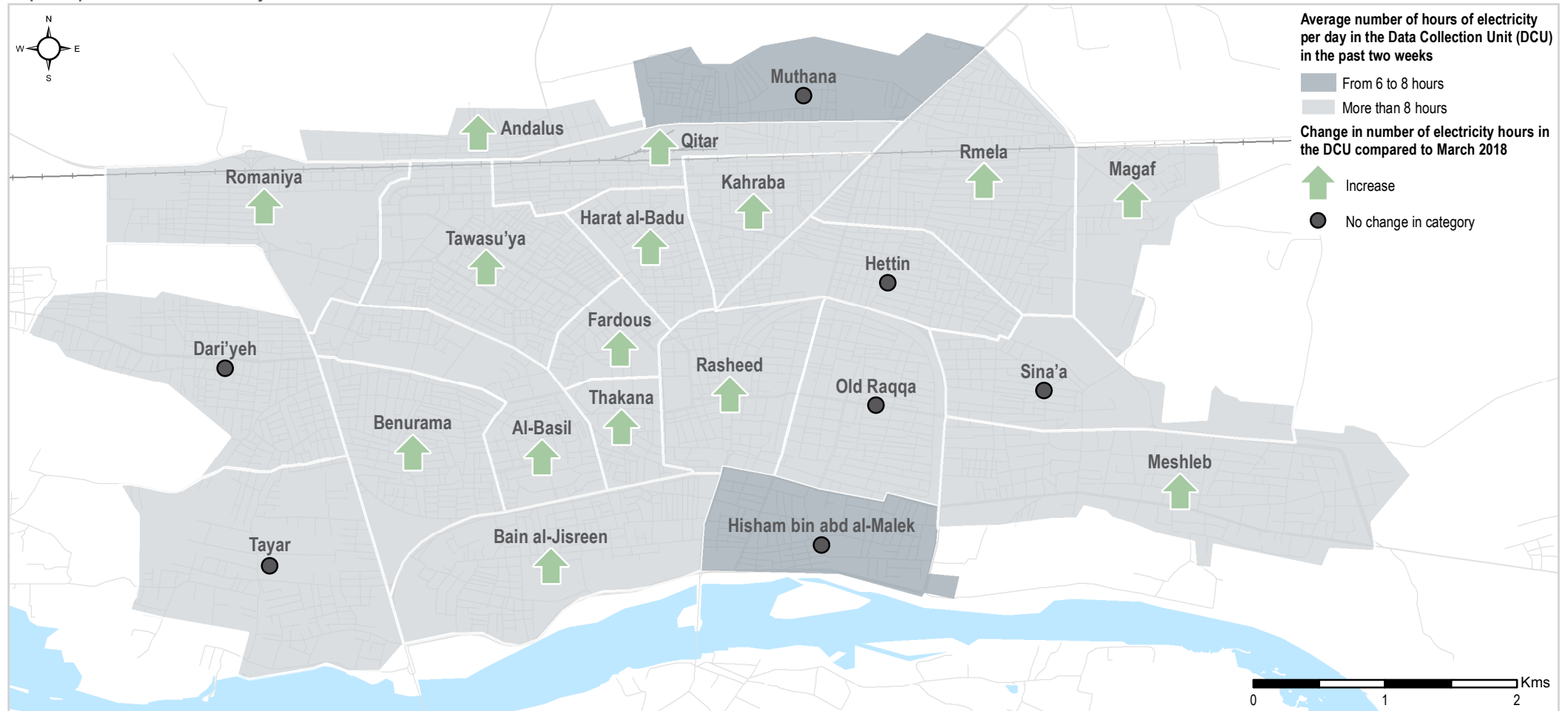
Map 3: Reported proportion of households residing in damaged shelters



⚡ Electricity

- Overall, electricity is reportedly more frequently available than was reported in the March 2018 assessment. Residents of most neighbourhoods are able to secure electricity for more than 8 hours a day; however, KIs report residents of Hisham bin abd al-Malek and Muthana still typically have less than 8 hours of day of electricity.
- As was reported in the March 2018 assessment, households across the city frequently use communal generators as a source of electricity. 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.
- Car batteries and private generators are also reportedly used by households as sources of electricity, although less commonly than communal generators. **KIs reported that households are not accessing electricity from the main network**, despite ongoing efforts by local authorities and stabilisation actors to restore the network infrastructure.
- **Insufficient electricity impedes the restoration and provision of other services in the city.** Lack of electricity is reportedly a barrier to food markets reopening in Hisham bin abd al-Malek, Kahraba, and Meshleb, and assessed retail vendors in DCUs where households from across the city buy products indicated damage to the electrical network has had a moderate impact on their businesses.

Map 4: Reported access to electricity



Health

- **Health facilities have become more available in the city since the previous March 2018 ABA.** KIs reported that at least five hospitals--four private and one public--are currently operational, all of which are located in the city's western half. An NGO-run primary care facility in Meshleb is a key healthcare centre for residents from throughout the city, while private clinics are also providing services in some DCUs in the city's eastern and southern areas.
- **However, large proportions of households in many DCUs are still unable to access needed health services.** In all but four DCUs, less than half of households that required treatment in the two weeks prior to data collection were reportedly able to receive it. Overcrowding and unaffordable costs often prevent families from accessing these services, while transportation to health facilities also remains challenging.

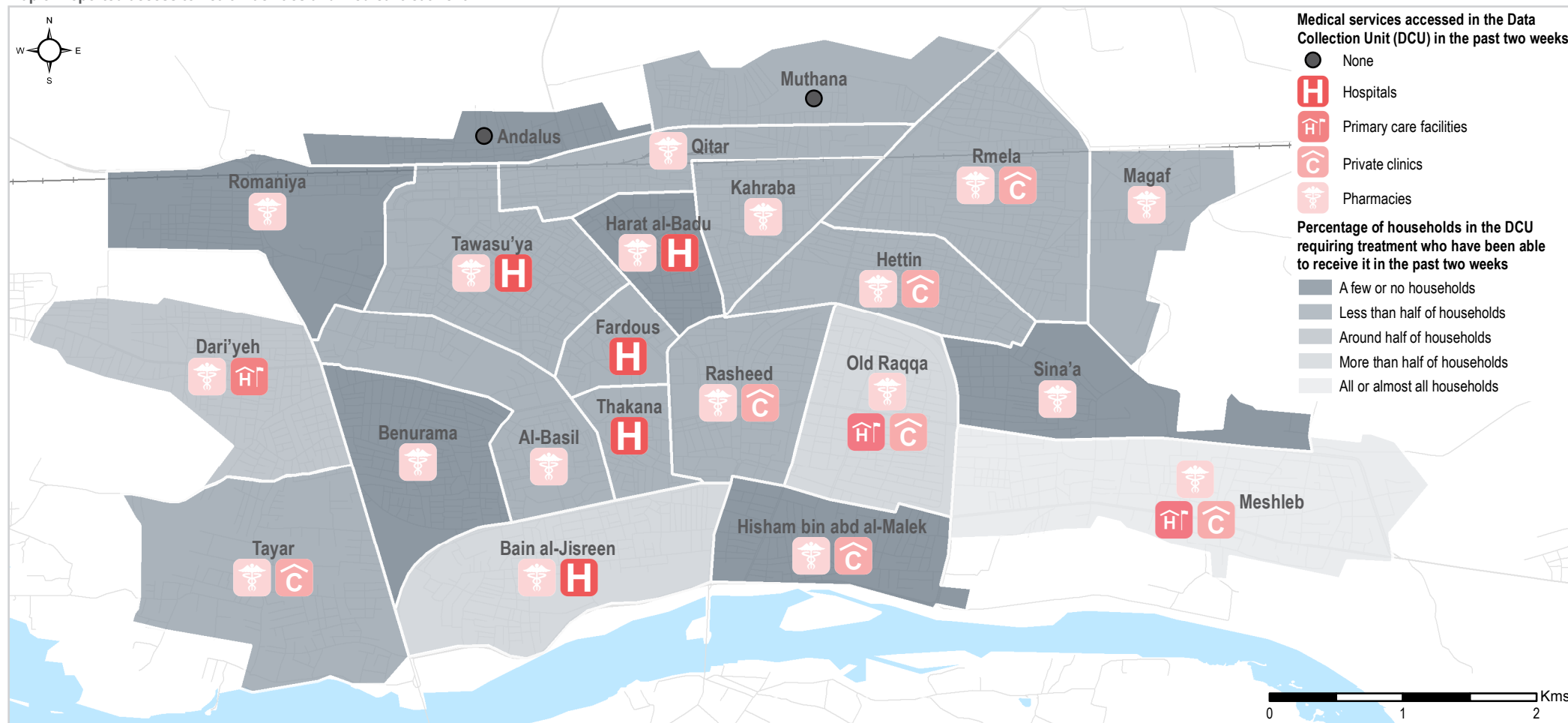
Most commonly reported healthcare needs in previous two weeks (# of KIs reporting):

Emergency care (accidents and injuries)	49
Skilled care during childbirth	44
Antibiotics	36

Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in previous two weeks (# of KIs reporting):

Lack of health facilities	46
Distance to health facilities	43
Lack of medicine or medical items	25

Map 5: Reported access to health facilities and medical treatment



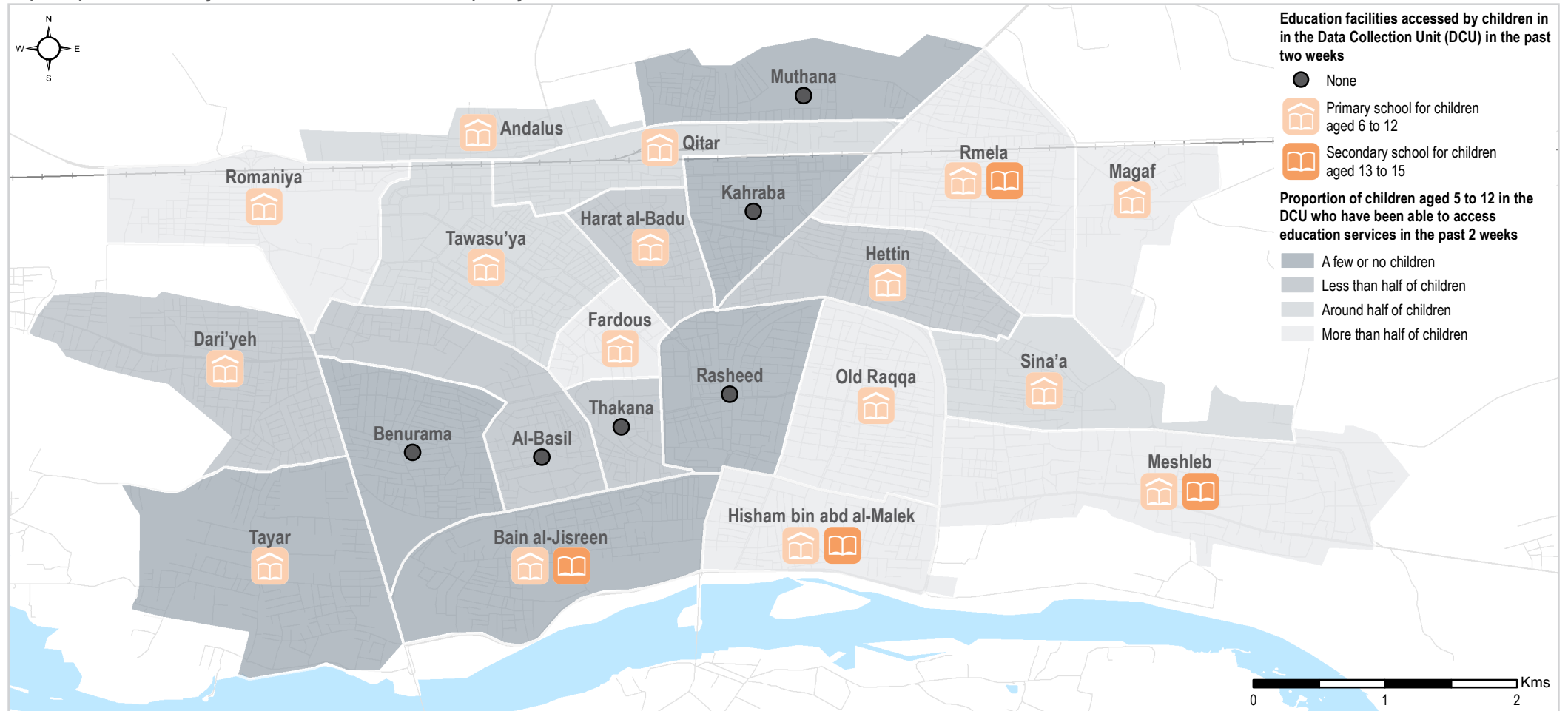
Education

- **Primary education services have reportedly become more available since the March 2018 assessment.** KIs reported that residents were accessing primary education facilities in the two weeks prior to data collection in Andalus, Dari'yeh, Fardous, Harat al-Badu, Hettin, Magaf, Qitar, and Sina'a, none of which had functioning primary schools in March 2018.
- **However, KIs reported primary education services are not sufficient for eligible children in Ar-Raqqa city.** Less than half of children aged 5 to 12 had access to primary education in the majority of DCUs in the two weeks prior to data collection, particularly in the city's central and western areas.
- **Secondary education (including intermediate level courses) remains extremely limited** and is reportedly only available in four DCUs: Bain al-Jisreen, Hisham bin abd al-Malek, Meshleb, and Rmela. Access to these services is minimal as a result, as KIs indicated secondary education was available to more to half of children aged 13 to 15 in only two neighbourhoods (Meshleb and Hisham bin abd al-Malek) and to few or no eligible children in most other neighbourhoods.

Most commonly reported barriers to accessing education in previous two weeks (# of KIs reporting):

Schools' poor condition (poor latrines, electricity)	33
Safety / security concerns	27
Distance to schools / lack of transportation	24

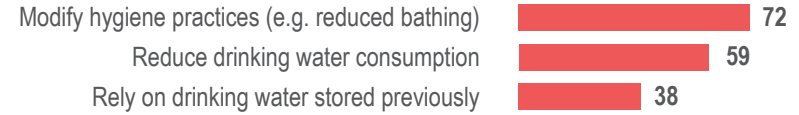
Map 6: Reported functionality of education facilities and access to primary education



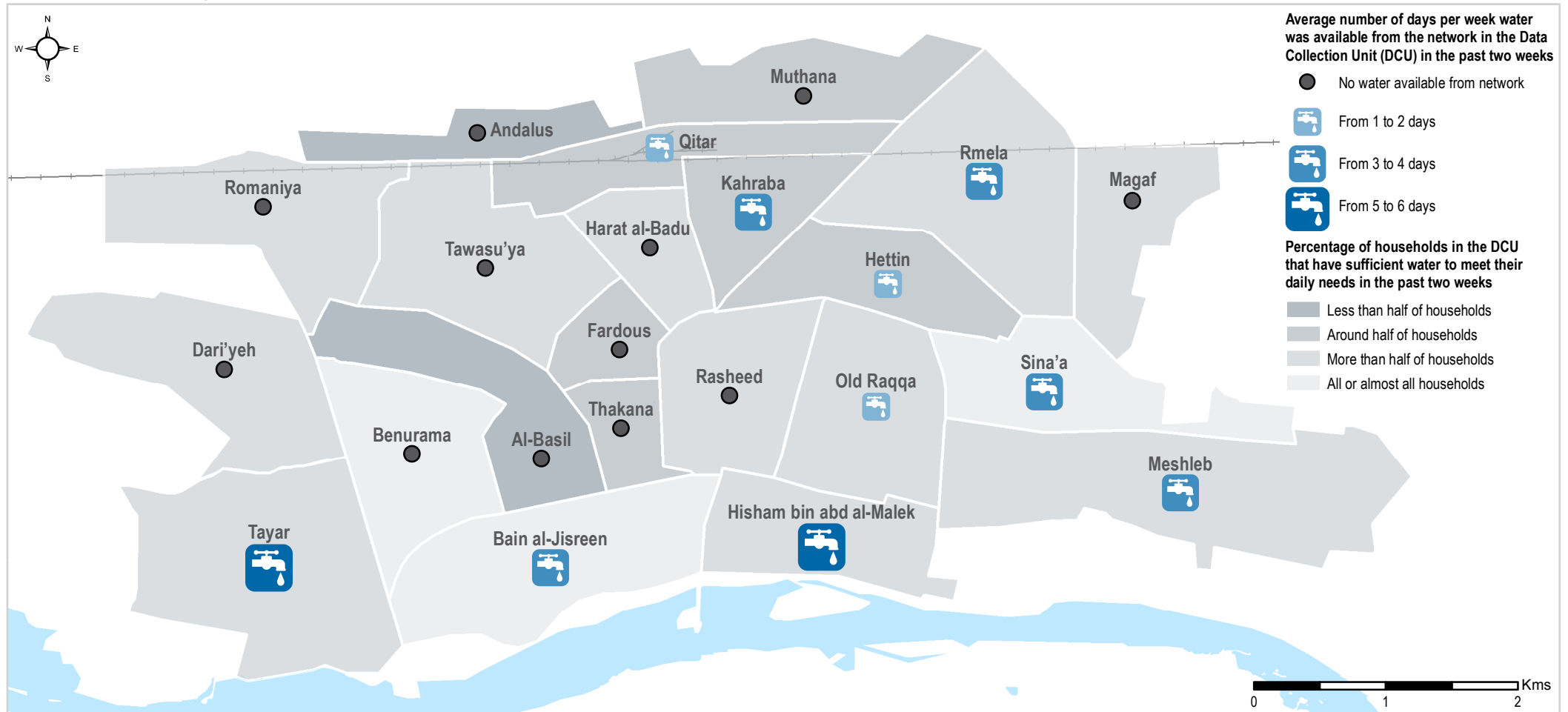
- **Households in all areas of the city purchase water from water trucks.** Water trucking is reportedly the most common source for households in nearly all DCUs in the western area of the city. Some residents in the eastern and southern areas of the city are reportedly able to access water from the main network as local authorities and stabilisation actors continue to rehabilitate the system.
- **KIs reported that residents in Andalus and Al-Basil face significant challenges accessing sufficient water,** as less than half of households had sufficient water to meet their daily needs in the two weeks prior to data collection. Households throughout the city are primarily storing their water in private water tanks, while also using jerrycans and plastic bottles.
- **In most areas of the city garbage is reportedly either burned or left in the streets and not collected.**

- KIs indicated that local authorities collected garbage in Hisham bin abd al-Malek, Meshleb, Old Raqqa, Romaniya, Rmela, and Sina'a in the two weeks prior to data collection. Nonetheless, KIs from nearly all DCUs reported garbage along streets, contributing to the **spread of rodents and pests in Al-Basil, Bain al-Jisreen, Dari'yeh, Hettin, Rmela, Thakana, and Tayar.** Sewage flows into streets was also identified as a sanitation issue in Sina'a.

Most commonly reported coping strategies for lack of water in previous two weeks (# of KIs reporting):







Map 7: Reported functionality of main water network and access to sufficient water



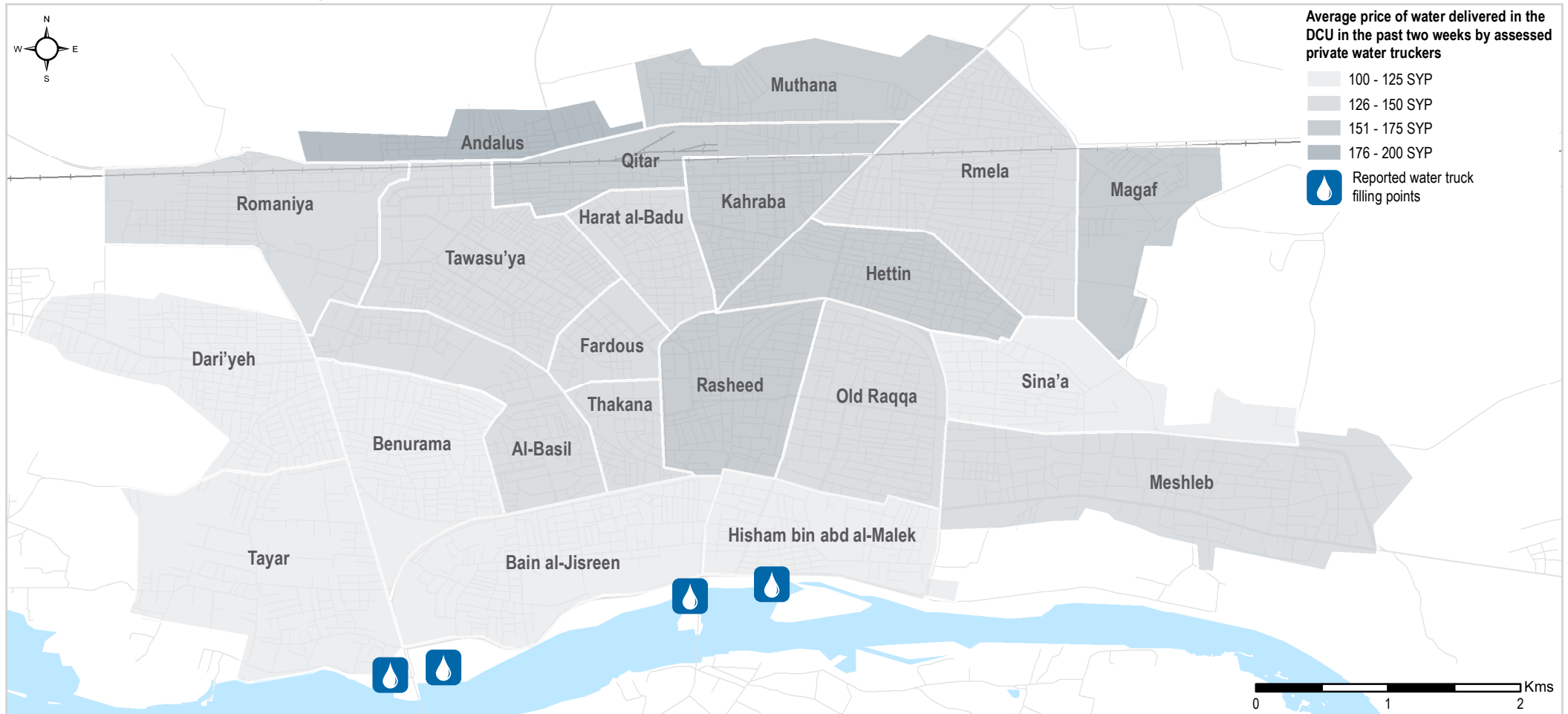
- **KIs indicated most residents are purchasing water from private water truckers**, rather than truckers affiliated with NGOs or local authorities. **Assessed private truckers are charging customers between 100-200 Syrian pounds (SYP) for a 220-litre barrel of water.** Average costs reported by these truckers differ by DCU, with prices higher in central and northern areas (where poor roads and uncleared rubble impede access) and lower in DCUs along the river, where water filling points are located (see Map 8). Nearly all assessed distributors noted an INGO chlorinates water purchased at the water filling points.
- **Private water truckers are reportedly capable of responding to modest increases in public demand for trucked water in a relatively short period.** Nearly all assessed water truckers indicated that they could adequately increase the amount of water they distribute within two weeks if demand for

trucked water increased by 50%. However, 17 of 41 of assessed private water truckers indicated they would not be able to adequately increase distribution within two weeks if demand increased by 100%.

Most commonly reported barriers to increasing trucked water within 30 days (# of distributors reporting):

Poor quality of roads / roadblocks		25 of 41
Queues at the water filling points		13 of 41
Limited working hours at filling points		11 of 41
Lack of storage capacity		11 of 41

Map 8: Assessed private water trucker pricing and water sources



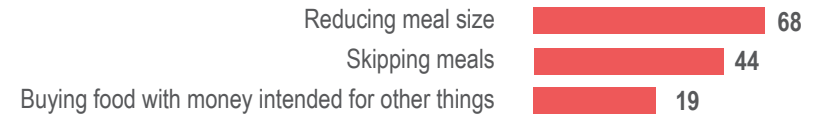
Food and Markets

- In all DCUs, KIs reported that residents accessed food through markets or shops within the DCU in the two weeks prior to data collection. Residents in six DCUs were also reportedly borrowing food from other households, including in areas where movement with small vehicles inside the DCU is challenging (specifically Al-Basil, Andalus, Fardous, and Muthana).
- KIs indicated all assessed core food items are at least sometimes available in most DCUs.³ Most food items are reportedly affordable for residents throughout the city; meat and chicken are notable exceptions, as KIs reported that these products are unaffordable for a majority of households in all DCUs.
- Residents throughout the city reportedly visited markets in Hettin in the two weeks prior to data collection in order to purchase food. Markets in the DCU have become a popular destination as

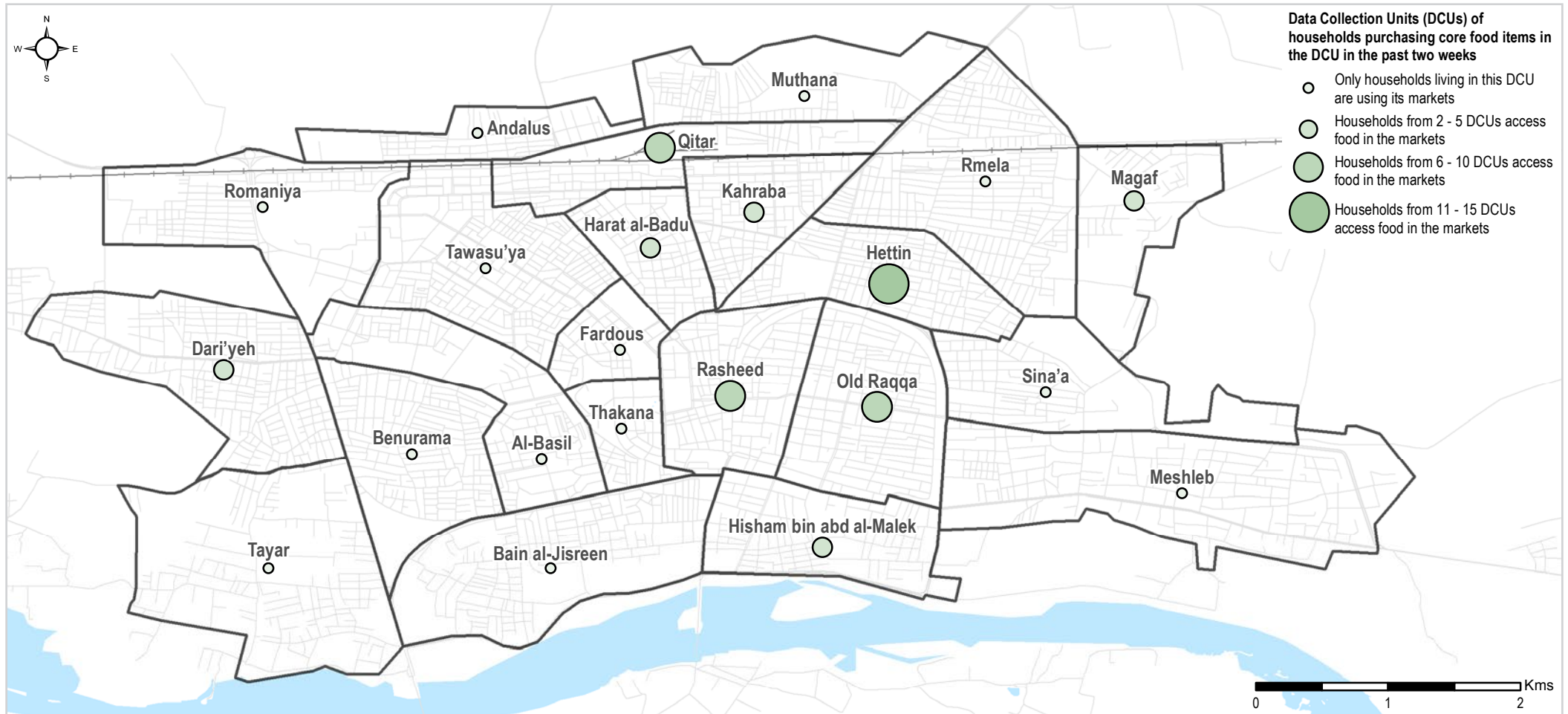
residents return to the city. Old Raqqa, Qitar and Rasheed were also key destinations.

- KIs reported a higher number of food distributions than was reported in the March 2018 assessment. KIs indicated there were food distributions in Bain al-Jisreen and Old Raqqa in the two weeks prior to data collection. The assistance provided reportedly included dry food rations and WFP food baskets. KIs from most DCUs noted households prefer cash-based food assistance rather than in-kind items.

Most commonly reported coping strategies for lack of food in previous two weeks (# of KIs reporting):



Map 9: Reported locations of core food items accessed in previous two weeks



Sale of Food Items on Credit

- Among assessed retail food vendors, allowing customers to purchase items on credit is not commonplace. 41 of the 119 assessed retail food vendors to whom the question was posed indicated they allowed customers to purchase products on credit in the two weeks prior to data collection.⁴ 37 of these 41 vendors allowed less than half of their customers to do so.

Barriers to Food Vendor Operations

- Damage to the telecommunications network is reported as the most impactful type of infrastructure damage for assessed retail food vendors' business operations. 93 of 122 assessed retail food vendors indicated that damage to the telecommunications network has had a severe impact on their business, while 71 of 122 reported a severe impact from electricity infrastructure damage and of 44 of 122 noted a severe impact from water infrastructure damage.
- Physical damage to buildings and roads is reportedly less of an impediment to assessed retail food vendors' operations than damage to telecommunications, electricity, and water infrastructure. The majority of these vendors reported there is little or no impact from each of these two types of infrastructure damage. Relatedly, although nearly half of assessed retail and wholesale food vendors are relying on their own vehicles to transport stock from their suppliers, 124 of the 144

assessed food retail and wholesale vendors noted they do not face any challenges in transporting supplies from their suppliers. Other vendors identified closed and damaged roads and distance from the supplier as key challenges.

Capacity to Increase Stock

- Both assessed retail vendors and wholesale suppliers are reportedly able to respond to increases in public demand for their core food items within a short timeframe. For each of the 14 assessed core food items, a large majority of assessed food vendors (no fewer than 84% of those selling each product) indicated they could increase their stock within 30 days to respond to a 50% increase in demand. With the exception of sugar, most assessed vendors of each core food item also indicated they could increase stock within 30 days to respond to a 100% increase in demand for the food item (no fewer than 70% of the assessed vendors selling each product indicated they could respond to such an increase).
- In the event of an increase in demand for products, retail food vendors may be unable to rely on purchasing stock on credit as a means of increasing their stock. Only 18 of 122 assessed retail food vendors indicate their suppliers typically allow them to purchase stock on credit. These vendors report having to repay debt to suppliers within an average of nine days after the purchase.

Table 1: Median cheapest price of core food items sold by assessed retail vendors (SYP)⁵

Core food item ⁶	Hisham bin abd								Median cheapest price in select DCUs	Ar-Raqqa sub-district ⁷
	Benurama (DCU)	Dari'yeh (DCU)	al-Malek (DCU)	Meshleb (DCU)	Old Raqqa (DCU)	Qitar (DCU)	Rmela (DCU)	Tayar (DCU)		
Rice (1 kg)	490	450	480	463	475	500	480	500	490	300
Flour (1 kg)	200	225*	215*	350*	250	250*	175	275*	250	200
Lentils (1 kg)	275	300	275*	253*	380	275	350	375	300	300
Cooking oil (1 litre)	467	325	450	400	450	475	450	450	450	513
Sugar (1 kg)	275	260	260	288	270	275	270	300	273	300
Meat (1 kg)	2700 [†]	2750	2900*	2700*	2500	2700	2800	2700	2700	N/A
Chicken (1 kg)	850 [†]	750	938*	793*	950	880 [†]	800	750	805	750
Tomatoes (1 kg)	150 [†]	150	163	175	160	150	150	150	150	150
Cucumbers (1 kg)	250 [†]	225	250	225	200	250	250	225	225	175
Yellow onions (1 kg)	100 [†]	80	100	100	90	75	90	100	90	95
Canned hummus (1 can)	213 [†]	250	225	200	200	250	200	225	225	N/A
Canned fava beans (1 can)	200	213	180	200	200	238	200	200	200	N/A
Canned tuna (1 can)	250	200 [†]	200	200	200	275	290	350	238	N/A
Bread (1 pack/ 8 pieces) ⁷	N/A	150	170 [†]	119	160	156 [†]	175	180 [†]	152	126

[†]Item reportedly inconsistently available in DCU in previous two weeks

[†]Fewer than three retail vendors selling item in DCU were interviewed because of limited access or insufficient vendors

Relatively low price (below first quartile of reported item prices across eight select DCUs)

Relatively high price (above third quartile of reported item prices across eight select DCUs)

4. 122 of the 168 assessed retail vendors sell food items. Only 119 of these 122 assessed retail food vendors were asked to indicate whether they allow customers to purchase items on credit.

5. The median price of assessed items refers to the median of the cheapest price which assessed retail vendors in a DCU were charging for the item at the point of data collection. UN Operational Rates of Exchange as of 1 June 2018: 1 USD = 434 Syrian Pounds (SYP).

6. The price of bread was assessed at both private and publicly-supported bakeries in the eight DCUs. No data on bread was collected in Benurama because of limited access during the data collection period.

7. REACH, Syria Market Monitoring Exercise, Dataset, May 2018.

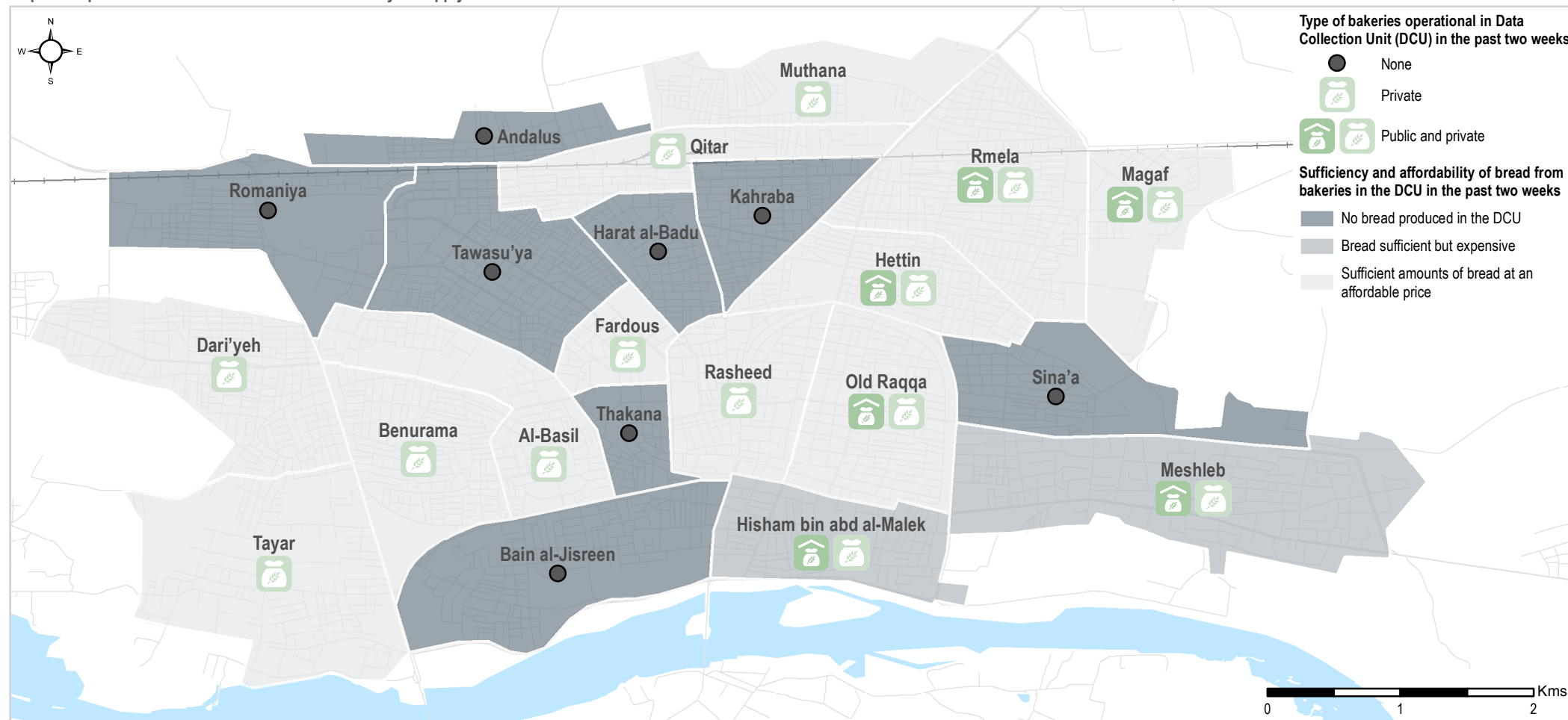
Nutrition

- **Very few or no children under the age of five were reportedly showing signs of malnutrition in the two weeks prior to data collection in nearly all DCUs.** In Benurama, Harat al-Badu and Kahraba, KIs estimated between 26-49% of children under five to be exhibiting symptoms of malnutrition in the two weeks preceding data collection.⁸
- **Distributions of infant formula are uncommon throughout the city;** one distribution of infant milk products reportedly took place in Magaf in the two weeks preceding data collection. KIs indicated mothers in most DCUs are seeking advice on feeding infant children from relatives, and to a lesser extent mothers seek advice from physicians and other medical personnel.

Bakeries

- **Private, independent bakeries are functional in most DCUs,** and bakeries receiving flour from local authorities are also operational in DCUs in the eastern half of the city, specifically in Hettin, Hisham bin abd al-Malek, Magaf, Meshleb, Old Raqqa, and Rmela. Although KIs reported that no bakeries are present in the relatively populous DCUs of Bain al-Jisreen, Kahraba, Sina'a, and Tawasu'ya, bread was reportedly available in shops and markets in those areas in the two weeks prior to data collection.
- **Additionally, no bread from any source was reportedly available in Andalus in the two weeks prior to data collection,** and KIs indicate bread was only sometimes available during this period in Harat al-Badu, where no bakery is present.
- **Bread from bakeries in Hisham bin abd al-Malek is reportedly too expensive for resident households.** KIs also noted bread sold in shops in Sina'a is unaffordable for most households.

Map 10: Reported locations of bakeries and sufficiency of supply⁹



Non-food Items (NFIs)

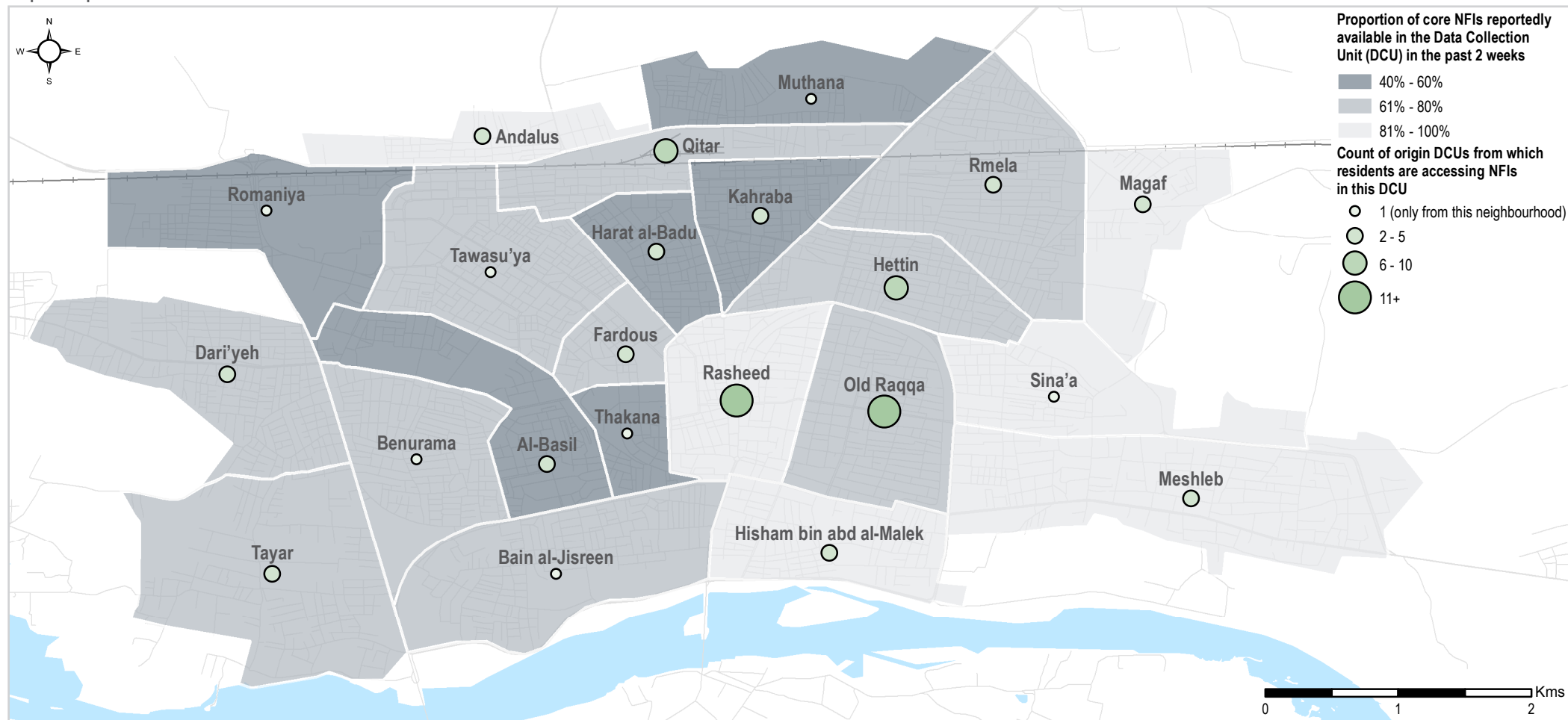
- In all but two DCUs, KIs reported residents accessed core NFI items through markets or shops within their DCU in the two weeks prior to data collection.¹⁰ Households in Thakana and Hisham bin abd al-Malek reportedly only accessed NFIs by traveling to Rasheed and Old Raqqa, respectively.
- Assessed NFIs were not consistently available in most DCUs in the two weeks prior to data collection. Cooking fuel and some personal hygiene and household cleaning products were reported to be always or almost always available in the vast majority of DCUs; clothing and bedding items were less commonly available. Availability of core NFIs was reportedly lowest in Al-Basil, Kahraba, Harat al-Badu, Muthana, Romaniya, and Thakana. While KIs were unable to provide consistent data on the occurrence of NFI distributions, residents reportedly prefer cash-based assistance over in-kind items.

- Assessed retail vendors and wholesale suppliers reported they are capable of increasing stock in the event of a modest increase in demand for assessed NFIs. The vast majority of interviewed NFI vendors (no fewer than 73%) anticipated they could adequately respond to a 50% increase in demand for each of the five assessed NFIs (bath soap, cooking fuel, laundry powder, sanitary pads and water containers) and to a 100% increase in demand for all assessed core NFIs excluding cooking fuel.

Most commonly reported household NFI needs in previous two weeks (# of KIs reporting):



Map 11: Reported locations of core NFI access

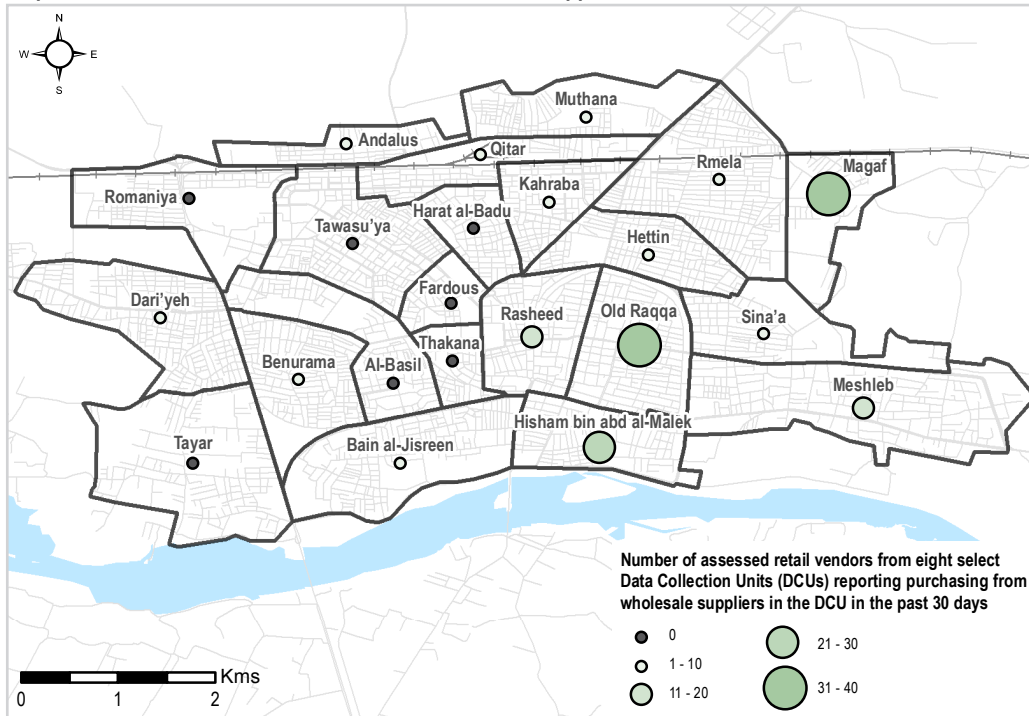


10. In all DCUs, assessed core NFIs were bedding items, mattresses/sleeping mats, cooking utensils, cooking fuel, water containers, torches, solar lamps, solar panels, clothing, shoes, batteries, winter heaters, heating fuel, winter clothes, winter shoes, winter blankets, disposable diapers, sanitary pads, soap, laundry powder, cleaning liquid (for the house), detergent for dishes, baby diapers, and adult diapers. The market assessment conducted in eight DCUs included five of core NFIs: bath soap, cooking fuel, laundry powder, sanitary pads and water containers.

Markets: Wholesale Suppliers

- Interviewed retail vendors purchased stock from wholesale suppliers in key locations in the city in the 30 days prior to data collection. **A large number of the assessed retail vendors' suppliers are in Magaf and Old Raqqa**, where large markets are based. Retail vendors also purchased stock from locations outside the city, including Tabqa, Karama, and Menbij towns.
- **The vast majority of assessed wholesale suppliers faced no challenges transporting stock from their own suppliers in the 30 days prior to data collection.** 15 out of 26 assessed wholesale vendors used their own vehicles to transport the supplies, with others using their suppliers' vehicles or hired vehicles. The assessed wholesale suppliers primarily purchased their stock from locations within Ar-Raqqa governorate, including Ar-Raqqa city itself, but also procured stock from Menbij, Deir ez-Zor and Ras al-Ain sub-districts.
- **All assessed wholesale suppliers indicated they would be able to increase their supply within two weeks to meet a 50% increase in demand for assessed products**, with most noting they could also respond to a 100% increase in demand. 10 out of 26 wholesale suppliers identified shortages of their own suppliers' stock as an impediment to increasing their supply to meet new consumer demand.

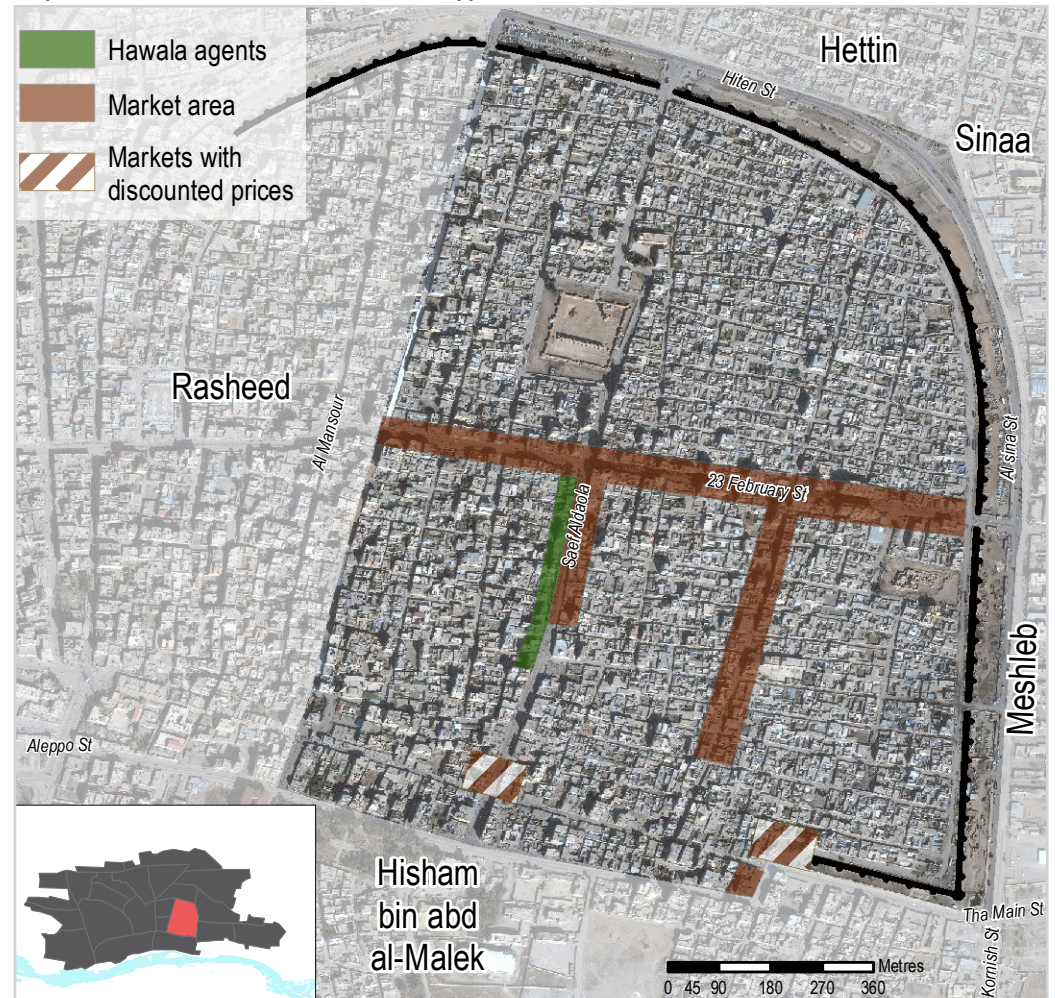
Map 12: Locations of assessed retail vendors' wholesale suppliers



Cash

- **KIs reported hawala services have consolidated in Old Raqqa and Rasheed**, relocating from Meshleb and Dari'yeh where they were previously conducting business (see Map 13). The hawala agents are centered along main streets within and between these two neighbourhoods, in what is reportedly a key commercial area of the city.
- **Hawala systems in these locations are reportedly functioning.** However, KIs identified theft as a prominent protection issue in Old Raqqa, which may prevent residents from safely accessing these services.¹¹

Map 13: Centralized hawala services in Old Raqqa¹²



11. KIs participating in focus group discussions for the March 2018 ABA noted that the risk of theft prevents residents from safely accessing hawala services in Old Raqqa and Rasheed. Although no KIs in this round of the assessment explicitly referenced the connection between theft and access to hawala services, KIs' recent reaffirmation that theft persists in this DCU suggests customers of hawala services may still face greater difficulty accessing hawala services than they otherwise would if theft were not common.

12. The source data for the Old Raqqa DCU map was collected during the March 2018 ABA.

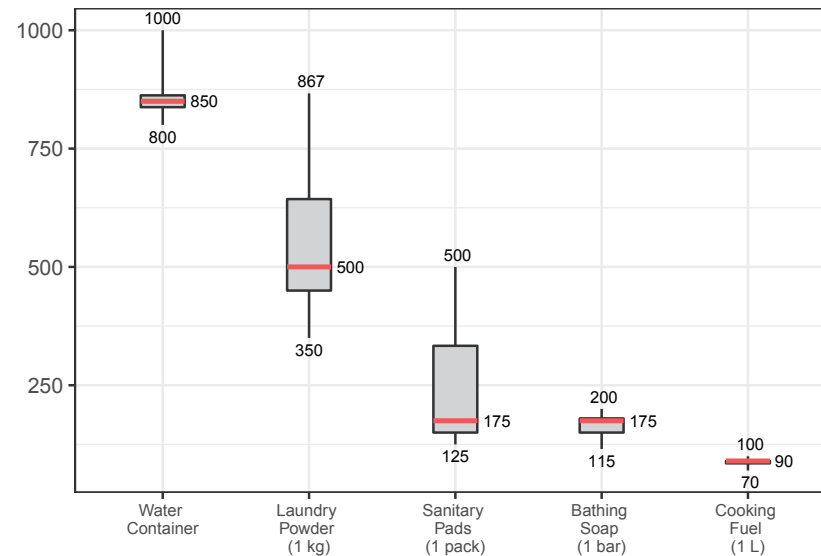
Methodology

The markets assessment component of the ABA was conducted to collect information on the capacity of and prices charged by retail vendors, wholesale suppliers, and private water trucking companies / groups. 19 core food items and NFIs were assessed through interviews with vendors.¹³

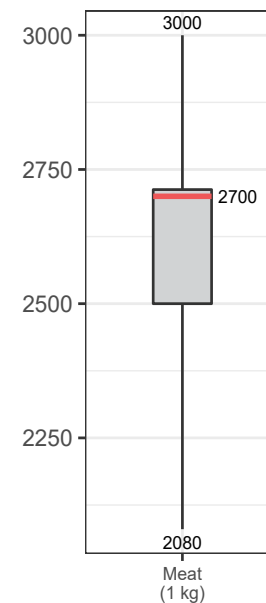
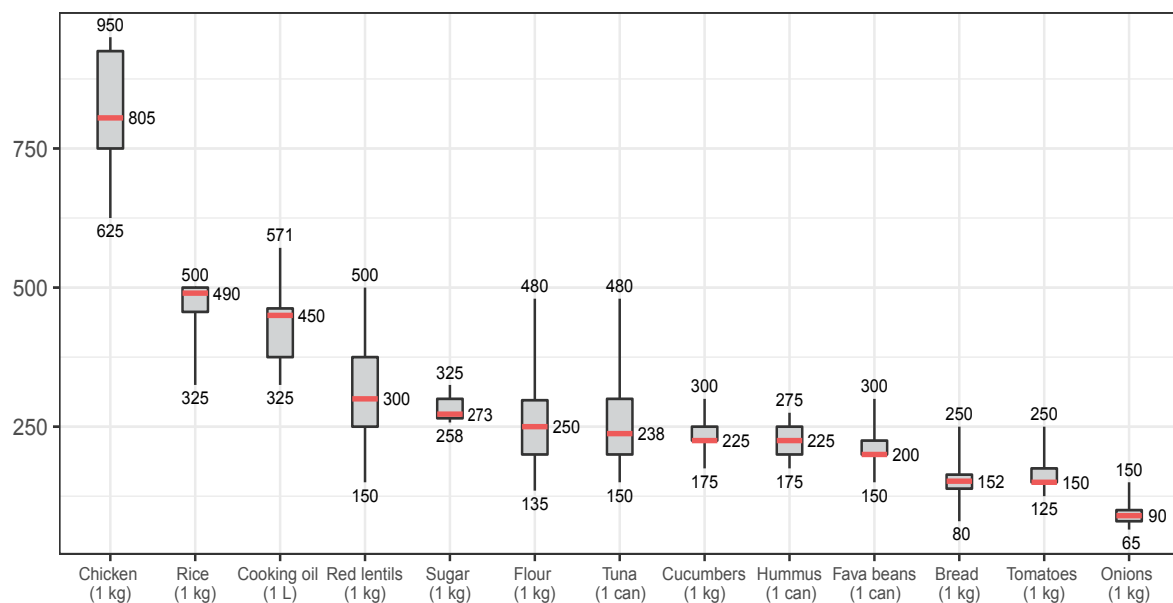
- 168 retail vendors of food items and / or NFIs from the following eight DCUs were interviewed: Benurama, Dari'yeh, Hisham bin abd al-Malek, Meshleb, Old Raqqa, Qitar, Rmela, and Tayar.¹⁴ Selected vendors were permanent in nature and, where possible, diverse enough to provide a sufficient variety of goods and commodities and large enough to support at least two wholesalers.
- 26 wholesale suppliers were interviewed in order to collect at least three sets of price and stock data per product, when possible.
- 41 private water truckers were interviewed to collect data on indicators including pricing, water sources, and distribution locations (see [WASH](#) section for relevant findings).

This appendix presents relevant data on prices for the assessed retail vendors' core food items and NFIs. The reported prices are the cheapest prices for which the vendor sold the specified item during data collection. Findings are solely indicative of price trends and are not statistically representative of prices at either the DCU or city levels.

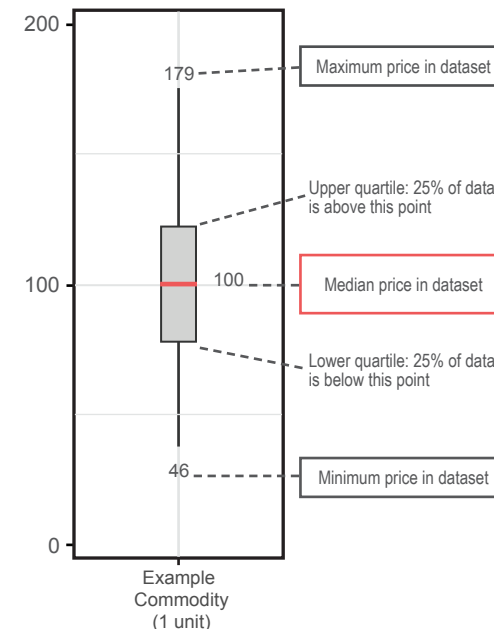
ASSESSED CORE NFIs Syrian Pounds



ASSESSED CORE FOOD ITEMS Syrian Pounds



READING BOXPLOTS



13. The 19 assessed food items and NFI items are as follows: bread, flour, rice, lentils, sugar, cooking oil, chicken, meat, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, canned hummus, canned fava beans, canned tuna, bath soap, cooking fuel, laundry powder, sanitary pads, and water containers.

14. The eight DCUs from which retail vendors were selected were identified in the March 2018 ABA as key destinations for Ar-Raqqa city residents seeking goods and services.