



SYRIA
DEVELOPMENT
CENTER



NEEDS ASSESSMENT JARABLUS

MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) REPORT ON JARABLUS DISTRICT
NEEDS THROUGH FOCUSED DISCUSSION GROUPS, INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS,
AND QUESTIONNAIRES.

2021

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Report by:**SYRIA DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

sdc@uswa.cc

London, United Kingdom

and**NASAEM KHAIR ORGANIZATION**

Info@nasaemkhair.org

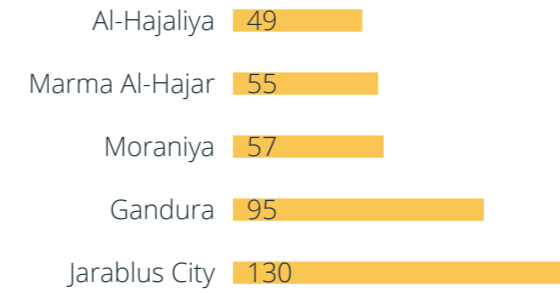
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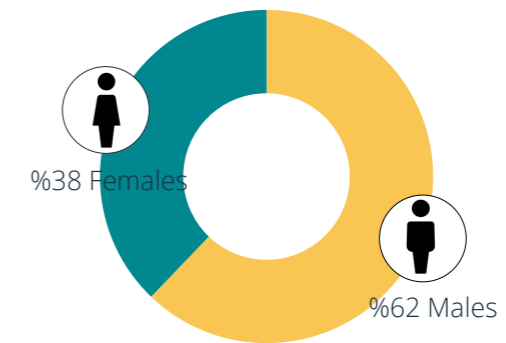
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We conducted a sector-by-sector and within-sector analysis and prioritization of the needs of the local population in the five main areas in the Jarablus District. (Jarablus City, Gandura, Omraniya, Marma Al-Hajar, Al-Hajaliya). For the purpose of this assessment, we carried out 51 key-informant interviews, 386 Households questionnaires, and eight focus-group discussions. Seventy percent of questionnaires were conducted with internally displaced persons, and almost %38 of questionnaires were conducted with female participants.

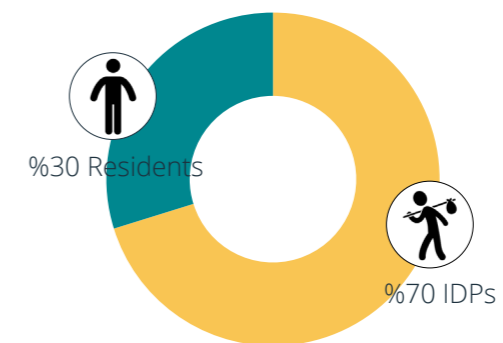
Food security, shelter and housing, and livelihood were identified as the top three priority sectors by the local population; followed by health and education. Within-sectors the local population had clear preferences in most sectors. For the top priority sectors, the main needs identified were providing oil and flour (food security), restoring the homes of IDPs and providing cladding (shelter), and providing fertilizers and seeds for the agricultural sector (livelihood). For health and education, needs were more heterogenous. In health ,participant needs spanned addressing medical staffing shortages, reducing the cost of medications and providing clinic services. In education, needs were mainly concentrated on building new schools and filling gaps in educational staff. In terms of women empowerment, small livelihood projects and cash subsidies for vulnerable women were priority needs for women in the area. Furthermore, in the remaining sectors, local participants specifically requested cleaning materials (non-food items), and expanded sewage networks and access to drinking water in summer months (WASH).



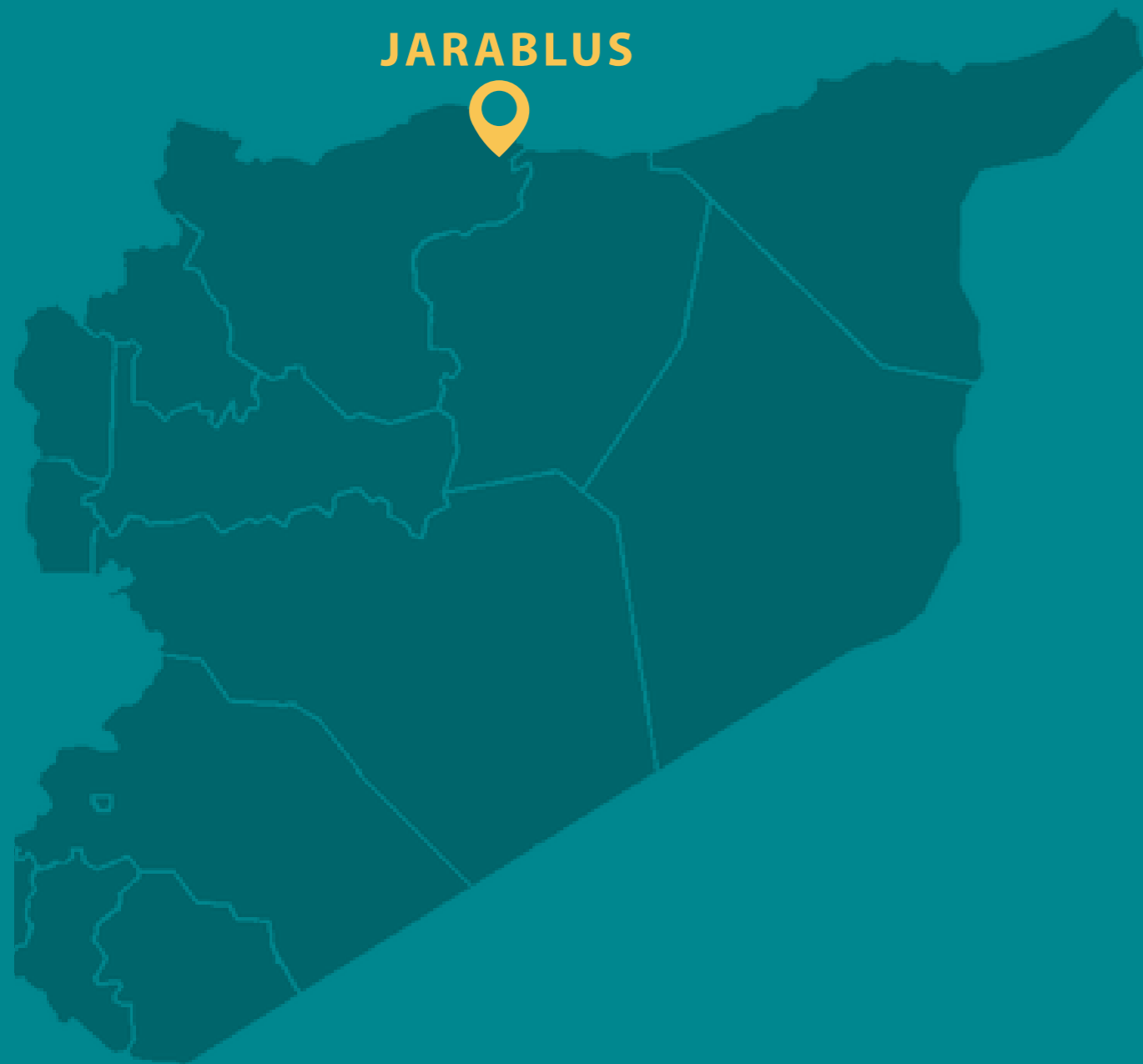
Number of questionnaires per location



Participant gender



Residency status



INTRODUCTION

In partnership with the Syria Development Centre, Nasaem Khair Organization, conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment of the Jarablus District in April 2021 through on-the-ground data collection of local populations. The rationale behind the assessment came from our prior knowledge of the low level of services in all sectors, the high prevalence of camps and random living arrangements, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) constituting a large proportion of the population. Furthermore, the team aimed to obtain information about the general demographic and geographic nature of the region and the challenges facing the delivery of humanitarian aid to support sectors.



SHELTER



LIVELIHOOD



NON-FOOD-ITEMS



WATER SUPPLY



FOOD SECURITY



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



HEALTH



EDUCATION

OBJECTIVES

- The MSNA seeks to understand multi-sectoral priorities of humanitarian needs of populations in five localities in Jarablus district.
- The findings intend to provide timely updates on key sectoral needs and priorities in order to inform humanitarian programs in the region, especially the ones that focus on IDPs .
- Inform Nasaem Khair Response Plan in Jarablus.
- Contribute to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response

METHODOLOGY

The needs assessment recruited a mixed methodology using a sequential approach where the qualitative element was done first to inform the quantitative one.

- The first phase – the qualitative element:

The first stage included focus groups discussions ('FGD') and key informant interviews (KIIs). The MEAL team prepared interview guides which were uploaded onto the Kobo Toolbox Platform to be downloaded in the Kobo Collect App later in the field by enumerators. The guides aimed to collect narrative qualitative data about the region's needs. Open-ended questions were used to obtain participants' honest opinions and to not restrict to any pre-written answers. The FGD template is available [here](#), the individual interviews template [here](#), and the quantitative questionnaire [here](#).

To carry out the FGDs and KIIs, a team of volunteers were recruited and trained in the Jarablus District. The first training session was held in the field (Jarablus City) by the MEAL Officer, followed by online training provided by the MEAL Coordinator. The results were documented onto the Kobo platform between 13.04.2021 and 12.05.2021. Participant responses were collected from the Kobo platform, and then analyzed using thematic analysis. In total, eight FGDs and 51 KIIs were conducted in Jarablus and its subdistricts.

- The second phase – the quantitative element:

In the second stage, a questionnaire was developed based on the results of the FGDs and KIIs conducted in the first stage. Given the majority IDP population, %70 of questionnaires were conducted on IDPs. Additionally, and to ensure gender balanced representative sample, almost %38 of questionnaires were conducted on female participants. The questionnaires were conducted face to face using Kobo toolbox, and then transferred into Excel sheets for analysis. In total 386 questionnaires were carried out in five locations in the Jarablus District as follows:



KEY FINDINGS

Demographics and geography

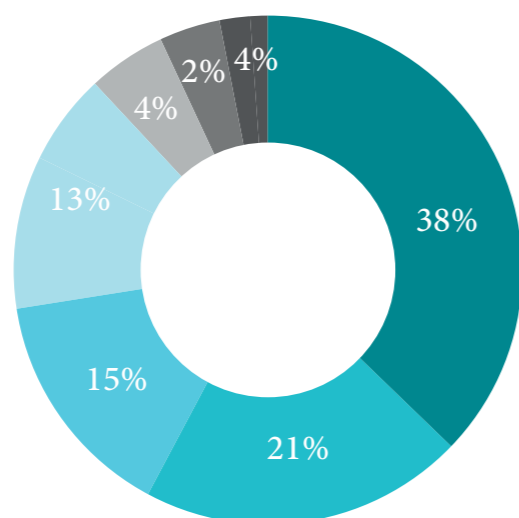
The participants in the FGDs and KIIs described the demography and geography of the region generally as follows. Demographically, the population is a mix of Arabs, Turkmen, and Kurds in varying proportions. There has been a significant inflation in the population to almost 400,000, mainly IDPs. This is largely due to its relative safety and stability. Geographically, the region is a mixture of mountains and plains. The area is generally considered safe because of its proximity to the Turkish border. The relative safety coupled with the subsequent influx of IDPs have resulted in the establishment of a large number of regular and random camps.

Challenges facing the delivery of humanitarian aid

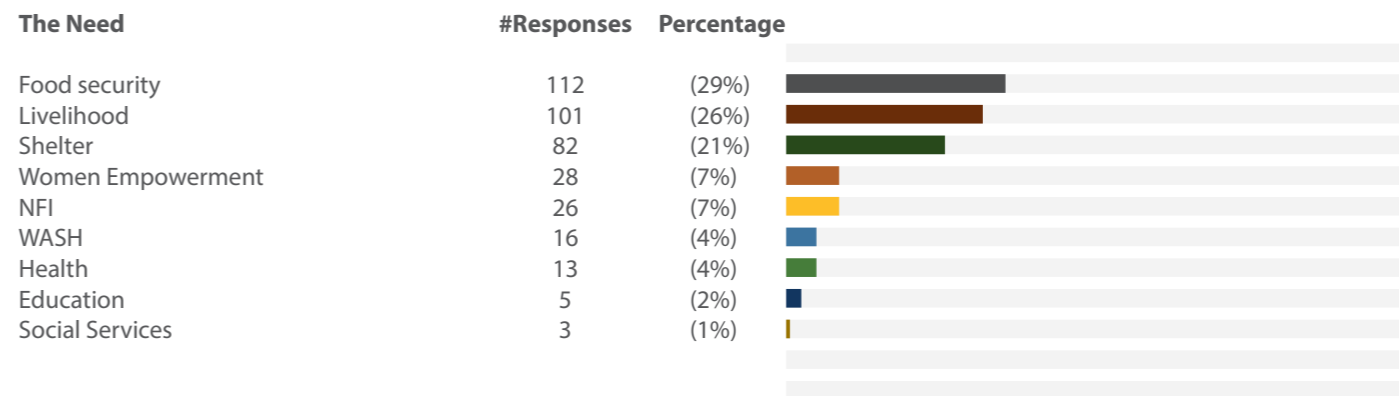
Through our KIIs and FGDs, we identified key challenges facing the delivery of humanitarian aid to the different sectors in the region; these challenges are presented in the figures below. We then asked participants in the households survey on how they perceive the importance of these challenges. More than two-thirds of participants felt that the most important obstacle was the presence of a large number of random and unorganized camps. Participants reported that these random camps lacked basic infrastructure and had large numbers of IDPs without personal identification documents.

The humanitarian response in Jarablus district is characterized by a lack of resources and coping mechanisms on various levels of beneficiaries, local authorities, and humanitarian actors. IDPs have no coping strategy because they do not have the capacity and resources to assist themselves; they rely mostly on host communities. At the same time, host communities also do not have sufficient resources to support IDPs as their livelihoods have been severely affected by the crisis. Local authorities have very limited resources to address local needs. Furthermore, NGOs working in Jarablus district have limited operational and financial capacity to meet the huge humanitarian needs. Some interviewees pointed out that most beneficiaries, especially IDPs, do not know where to get assistance from and how to reach services; which affects accessibility of humanitarian aid.

- 38 % Random camps
- 21 % Population density
- 15 % The rough roads connecting to or within the area
- 13 % Lack of organization and creditibility of data for in need people
- 4 % Unfair distrubution of directing of aid
- 2 % Aid is directed to the camps more than to the residents
- 4 % Security Constraints

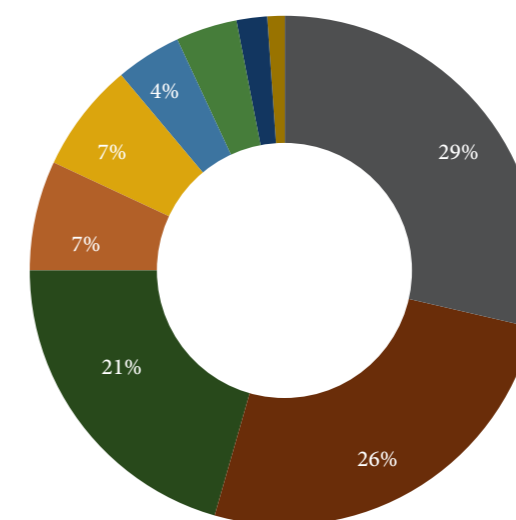


The Need



Food security, livelihood, and shelter as top-priority sectors

Most participants chose food security as their top-priority sector, with almost a third of participant responses. The livelihood sector was close second, and third was the shelter and housing sector, as shown in the charts. This was true overall and in three out of five regions within Jarablus. In the other two regions the ranking of these top priorities differed but they remained top three, with Al-Hajaliya prioritizing the livelihood sector, and Marma Al-Hajar prioritizing shelter and housing.



JARABLUS

AL-HAJALIYA

MARMA AL-HAJAR

AMARNA

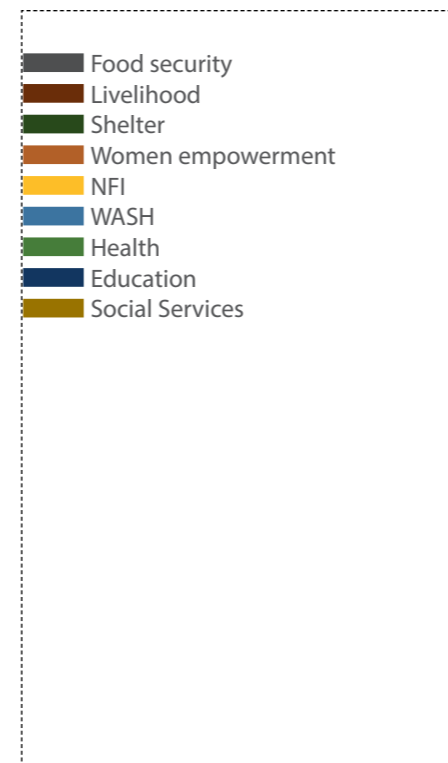
DETAILED FINDINGS

GAVURELLI

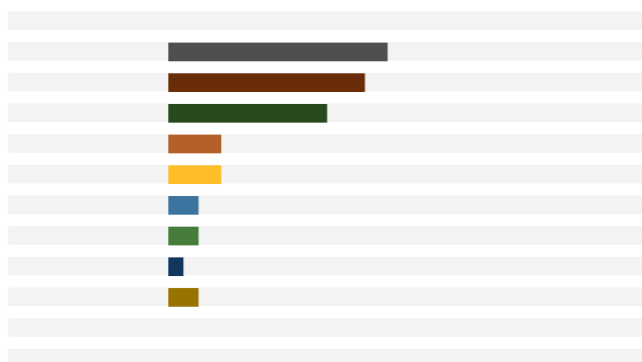
MANBIJ

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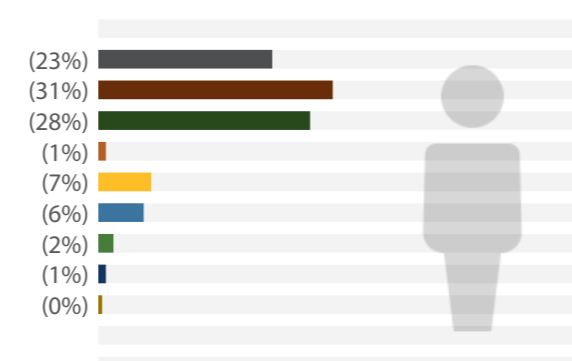
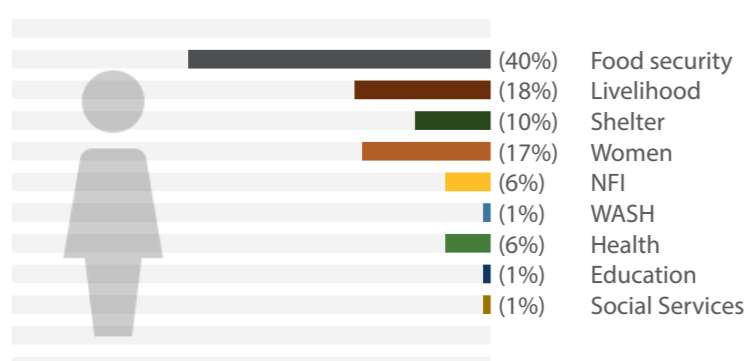
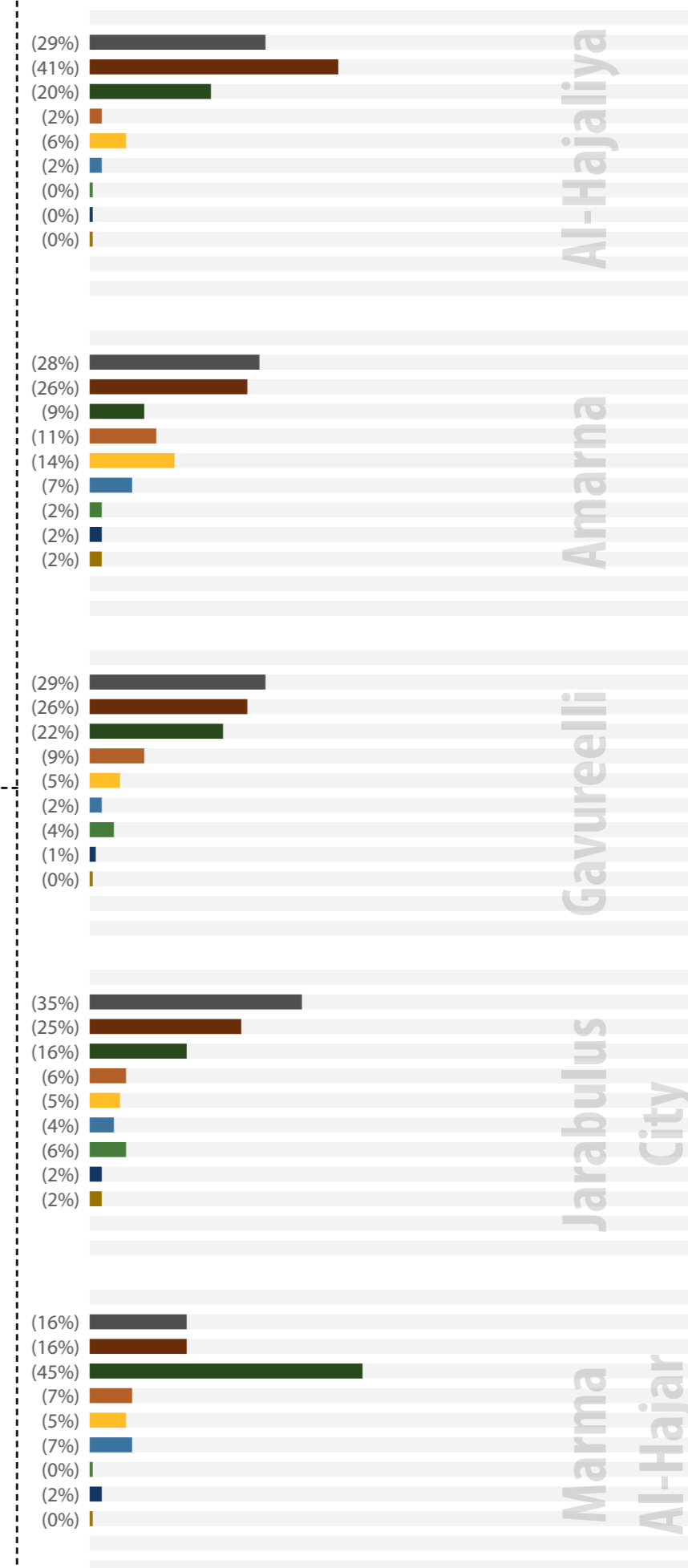
Stratified results for top priority sectors, there are some geographical differences with regards to top priority sectors. The top priority of participants was the food security sector in most areas, except for in Marma Al-Hajar which prioritized the livelihood sector and Al-Hajaliya which prioritized the shelter and housing sector. It is important to note that in other areas the livelihood sectors and shelter and housing sectors were chosen second and third in terms of participants' top priority.



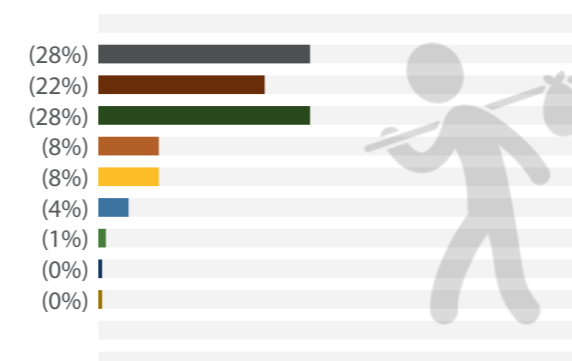
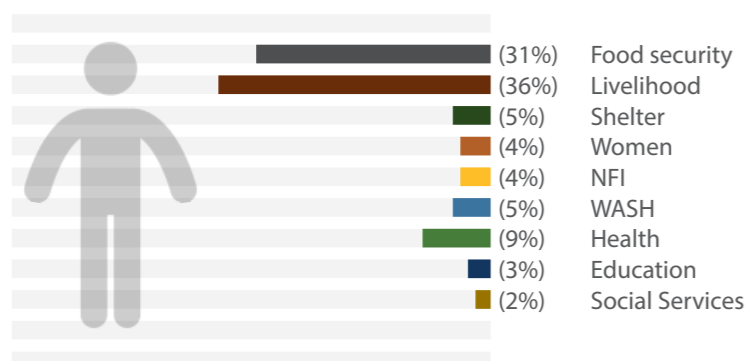
The Need	#Responses	Percentage
Food security	112	(29%)
Livelihood	101	(26%)
Shelter	82	(21%)
Women empowerment	28	(7%)
NFI	26	(7%)
WASH	16	(4%)
Health	13	(4%)
Education	5	(2%)
Social Services	3	(1%)



According to location, the first priority was food security, in most areas, except for the Marma Al-Hajar location and the Al-Hajaliya location.



According to gender, %40 of females chose the food security sector and %31 of males selected the livelihood sector as their respective top priority sector.



According to residency status, %28 of IDPs selected the food security sector and %22 selected the livelihood sector. This is compared to %31 and %36 of residents, respectively. Understandably only %5 of residents prioritized the shelter and housing sector compared to %28 of IDPs.

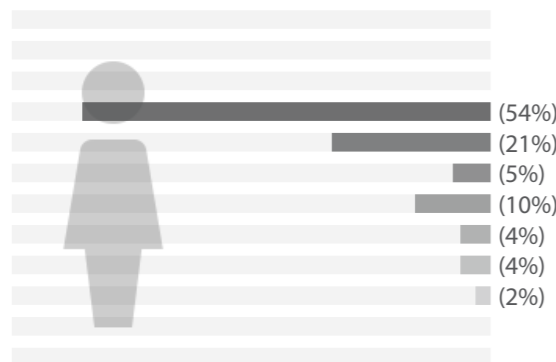
Data from the KIIs and the FGDs indicated that %40 of households in Jarablus are experiencing significant food consumption gaps. Accordingly, they hardly meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets. Consequently, it is expected to find various levels of malnutrition among local communities.

The majority (over %70) of the interviewed households in all the provinces reported they had physical access to the markets to meet their HH needs. It was noted that most markets in assessed areas are functioning well (%90) and are stocking both food and non-food items. Most of the items sold in the markets are imported from Turkey (%85).

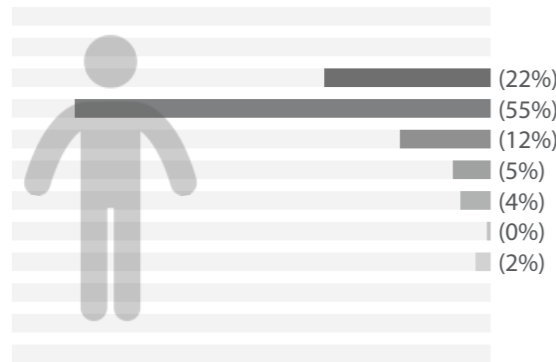
The lack of storage facilities is a huge issue among traders in the markets. This has affected the food supply and ultimately contributed to food insecurity. For most traders, the barriers to responding to increasing demand include insecurity, a stock shortage, lack of purchasing resources, transportation, and lack of storage facilities. Most traders were unsure of whether there were any shortages of food and non-food items in the market.

Through our KIIs and FGDs we identified key items that local communities rely on for their food. These items are listed in the figures below. Oil came first with %51 of participants reporting it as their top priority, this was true regardless of location or gender of the participant. Flour was second (%28 of answers). According to the residential status of the participants, however, %55 of host residents chose flour first, and %63 of IDPs chose oil in alignment with the general result; the detailed results are shown in the figures.

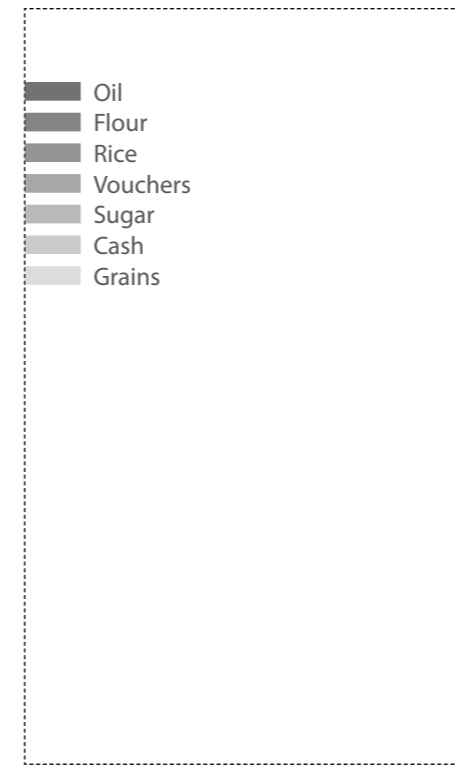
The Need	#Responses	Percentage
Oil	144	(51%)
Flour	81	(28%)
Rice	19	(7%)
Vouchers	16	(6%)
Sugar	11	(4%)
Cash	8	(3%)
Grains	4	(1%)



Oil (48%)
Flour (35%)
Rice (8%)
Vouchers (2%)
Sugar (4%)
Cash (2%)
Grains (1%)



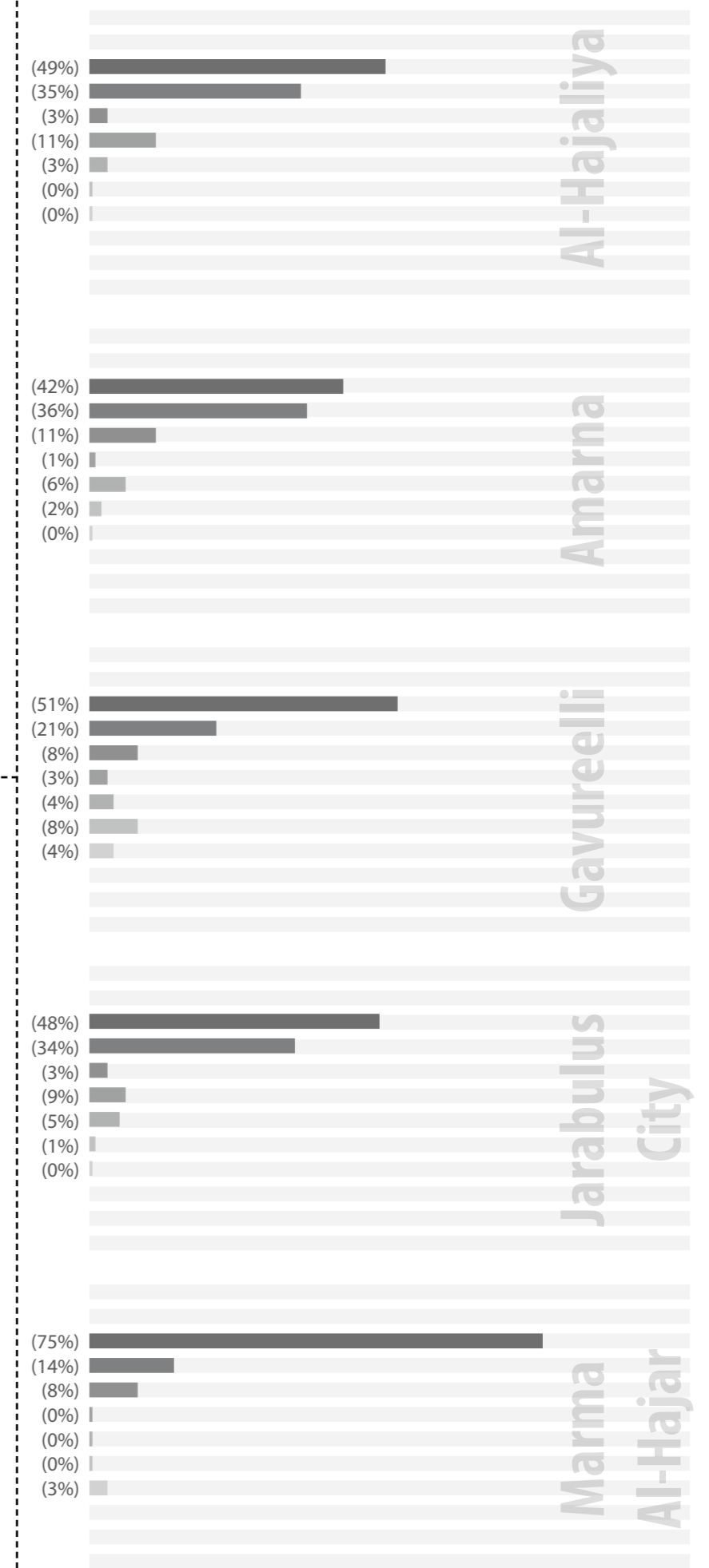
Oil (63%)
Flour (18%)
Rice (5%)
Vouchers (6%)
Sugar (4%)
Cash (4%)
Grains (1%)



According to location, the first priority was oil in all of the areas and flour was second

According to gender, %54 of females selected oil, vs. %48 of males

According to residency, %63 of IDPs selected oil, %55 of resident selected flour as a first priority food item.

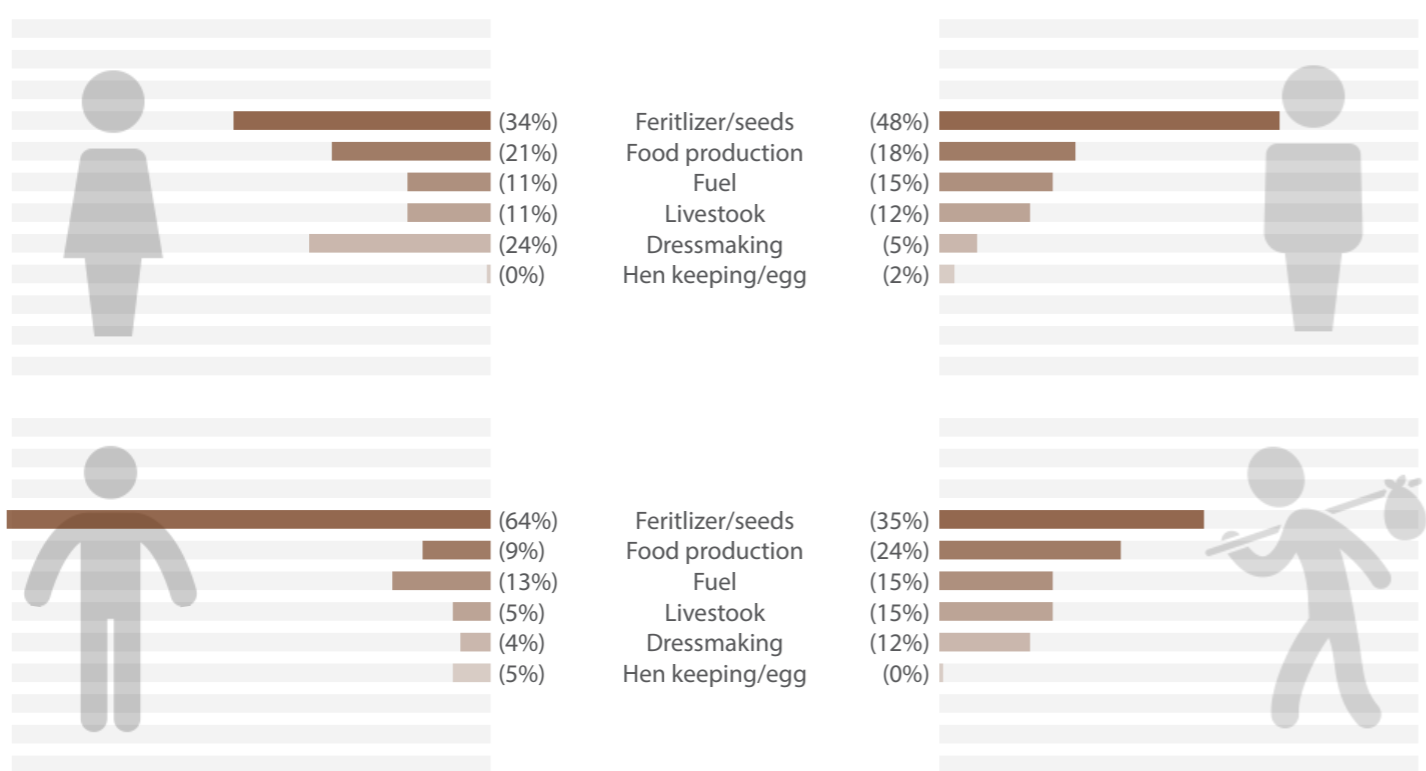
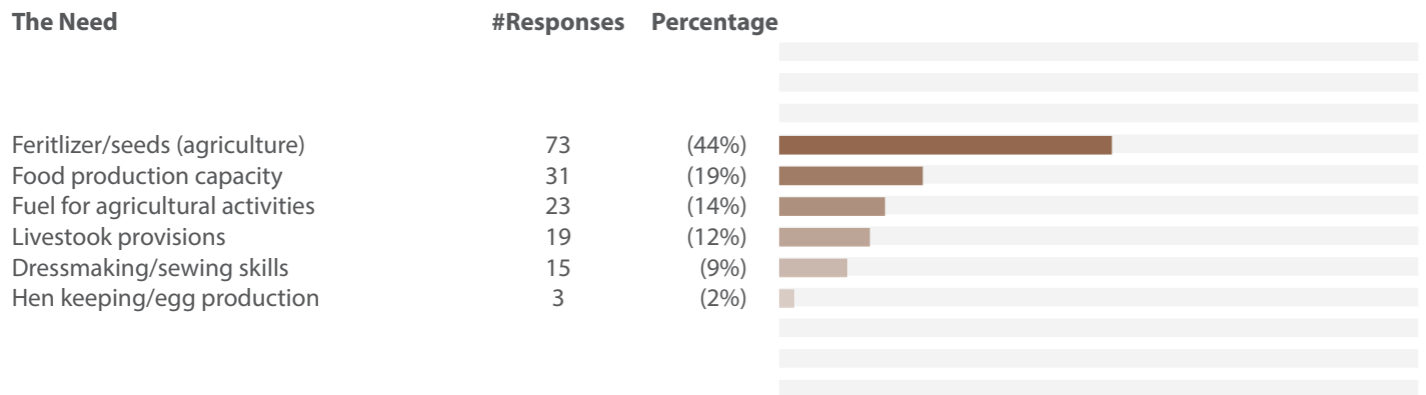


Our KIIs reported that men represent the majority of breadwinners at the household level are men approximately %75 as compared to about %25 of female. The majority of the working-age respondents in all assessed areas reported daily skilled labour (%20) and Daily unskilled labour (%50) as their current main source of income. Government employees represent %5 of all employed people. Unemployment is observed in all the sub-districts; however, the levels vary with the minimum being 30 % in Jarablus city followed by 40 % in Al-Hajaliya and %45 in the other assessed areas. Business ownership is present but somewhat limited. Less than %9 of the interviewed HHs reported having owned business.

From the qualitative data analysis (FGDs and KIIs), the most common sources of livelihood include agriculture and livestock, animal husbandry, unskilled labour, business, and salaried employees. In most of the villages sampled, agriculture and livestock keeping were the main sources of livelihood. However, due to the prolonged periods of conflict exacerbated by climate change, these sectors have been gravely affected. The unpredictable weather patterns and frequent droughts have demotivated many people from engaging in agriculture. Also, due to conflicts and insecurity, most people have lost agricultural land and are unwilling to engage in these agriculture and livestock keeping. This resulted in various levels of food insecurity, malnutrition, loss of livelihoods, and increasing poverty levels.

Through our KIIs and FGDs we developed a list of key items that can help local communities find better options for their livelihood. These items are presented in the figures below. Providing fertilizers and seeds for the agricultural sector was the overwhelming need of participants regardless of residency status, location, or gender. In the chart below, the detailed results according to several determinants are shown.

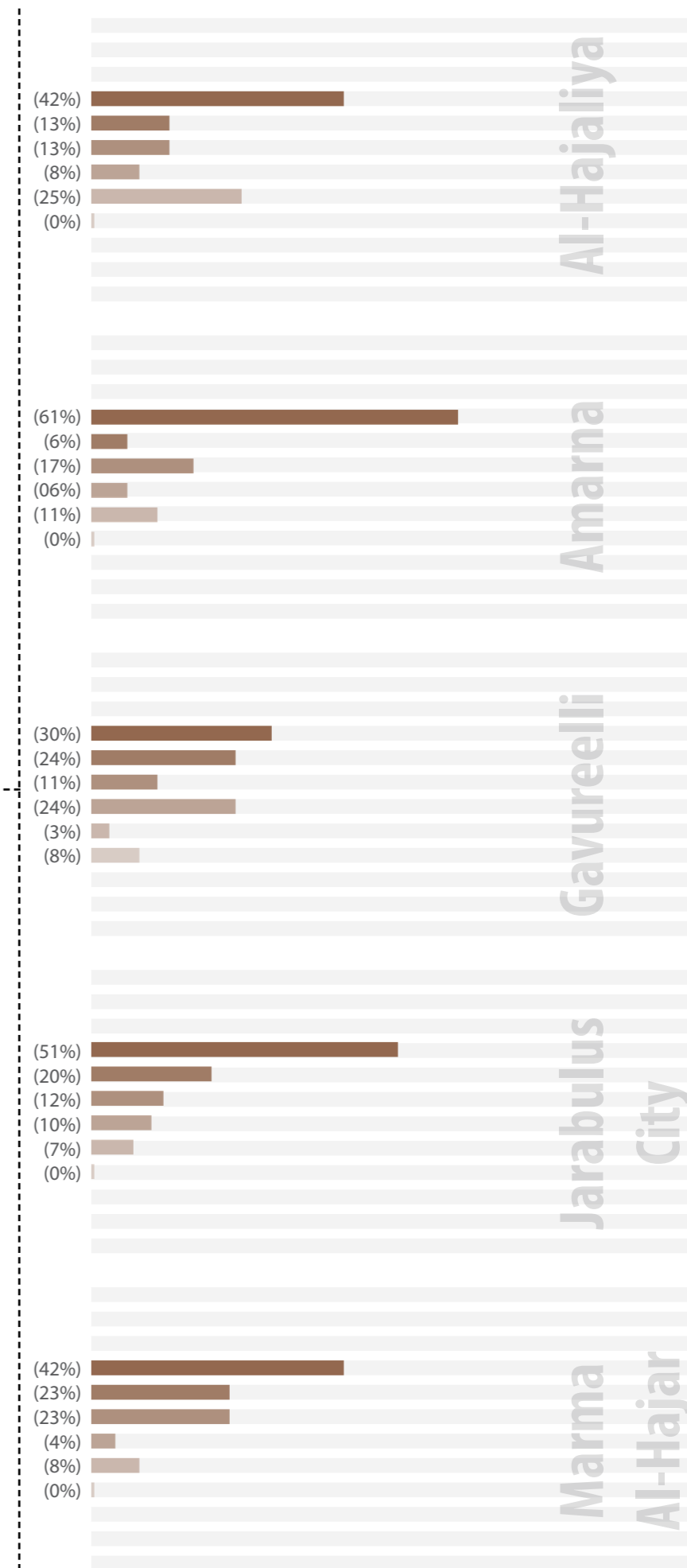
It was noted that more farmers in Jarablus have started to shift towards renewable energy. In targeted areas, energy becomes a rare commodity, along with water, food and shelter. The unavailability of this service hinders the development and resilience building efforts of entire communities in post-disaster situations. It was reported that more farmers are using solar power system for irrigation



According to locations, the first priority was providing fertilizers and seeds for the Agricultural Sector in all of the areas.

According to gender, %34 of females selected providing fertilizers and seeds for the agricultural sector choice, and %48 of males selected the same.

According to residency, %35 of IDPs selected providing fertilizers and seeds for the agricultural sector, while %64 of residents selected the same.



Shelter is one of the most pressing needs for IDPs and returnees. Most IDPs and returnees live in informal settlements and makeshift shelters, which makes them highly vulnerable to protection threats and diseases. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of livelihoods are also one of the main factors affecting people's choice of shelter. With limited income, people share spaces hence leading to more protection threats for women and girls and more spread of communicable diseases. Many of those who fled also remain in a state of displacement for prolonged periods, with no short-term plans to return to places of origin.

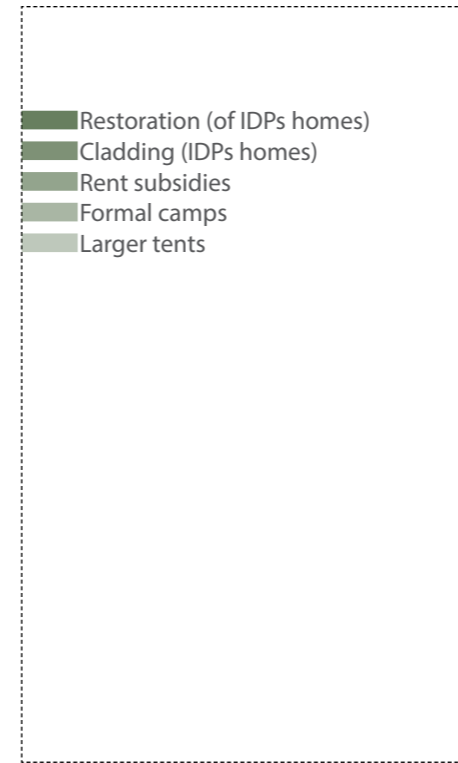
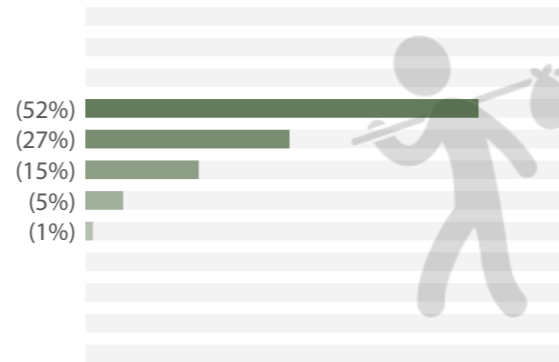
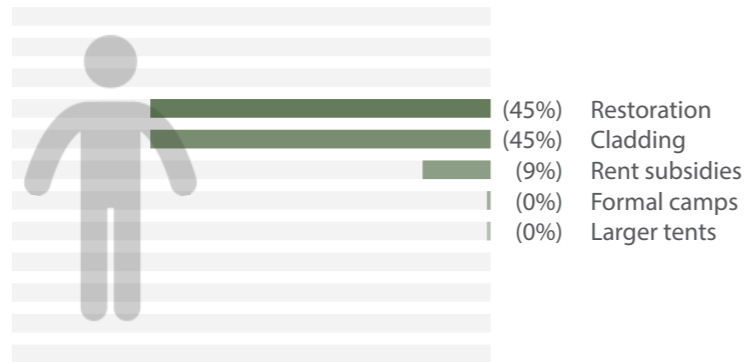
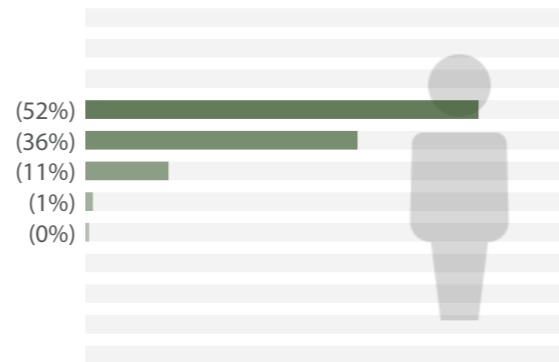
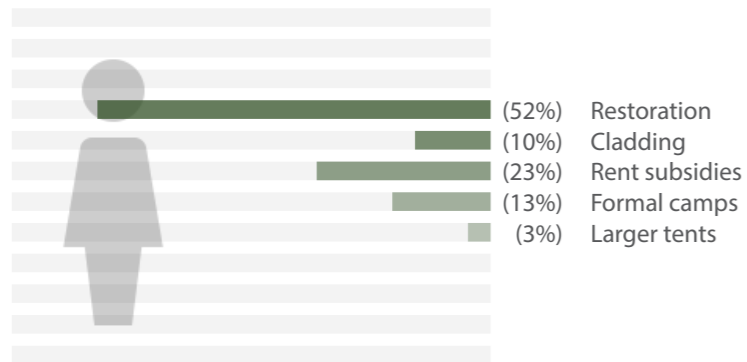
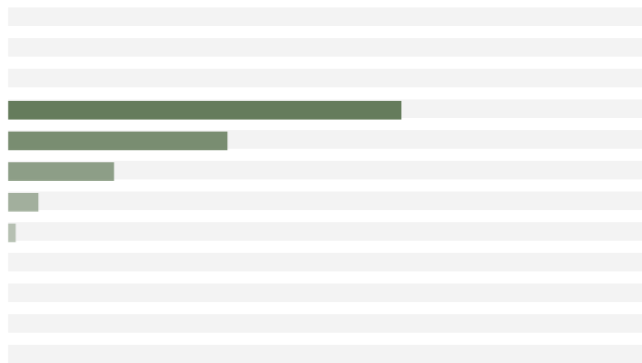
The results of FDGs indicated that many IDPs and host communities are residing in sub-standard shelters providing inadequate privacy and dignity; poor protection from harsh weather (particularly during winter); inadequate access to safe water and sanitation and hygiene facilities; lack of connection to basic infrastructure and services. It was mentioned that the sewage system is functioning only in Jarablus city; however, the sewage system in other targeted areas needs either rehabilitation or establishment.

Apart from shelter, most people are also in need of NFIs such as kitchen equipment, winterization equipment, warm clothing, and bedding items among others.

Restoration of homes of IDPs was identified as the main need in this sector (%52 of answers). This result was the same regardless of residency status and gender of participants. This was also true in almost all locations except for Marma Al-Hajar, where the top priority was cladding homes where IDPs live. In the charts, detailed results according to several determinants are shown.

The Need #Responses Percentage

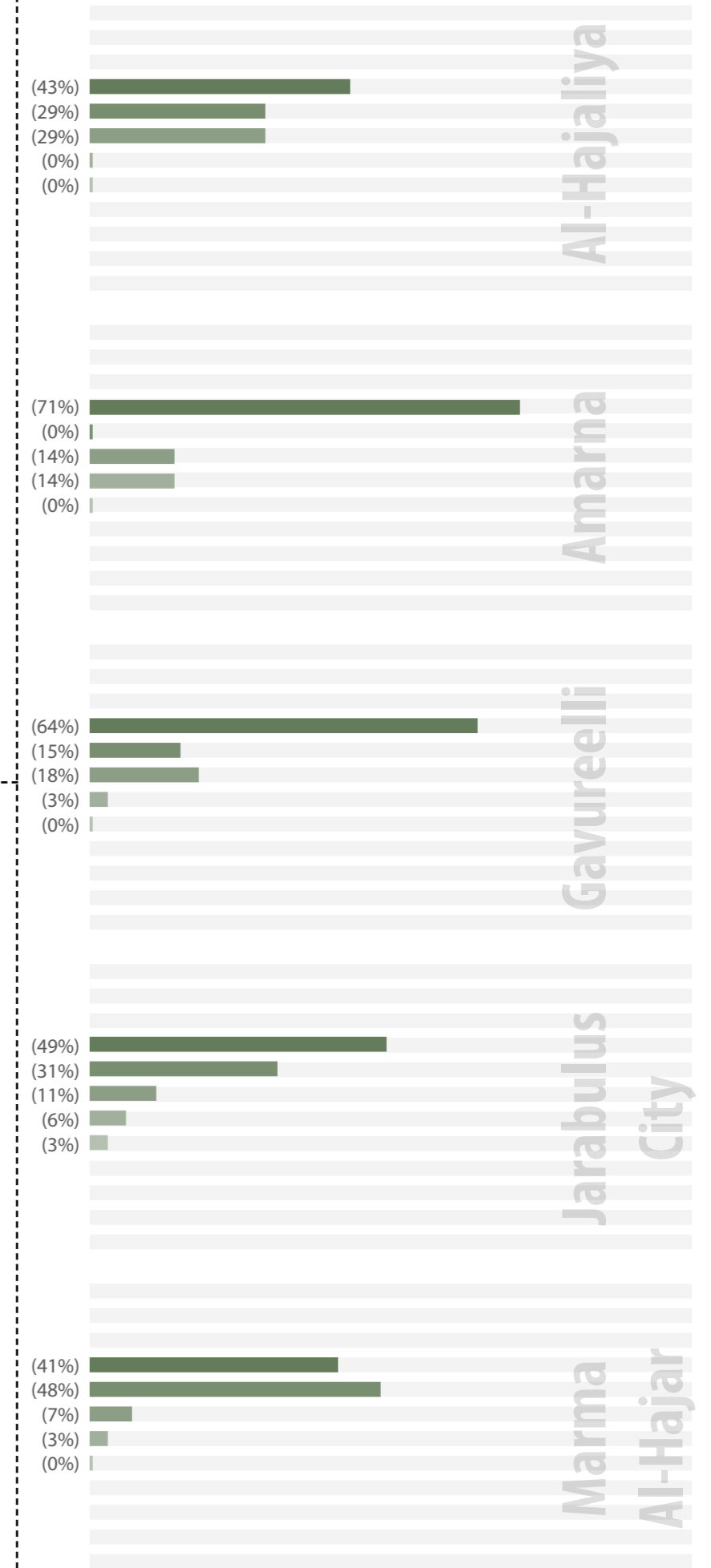
The Need	#Responses	Percentage
Restoration (of IDPs homes)	61	(52%)
Cladding (IDPs homes)	34	(29%)
Rent subsidies	17	(14%)
Formal camps	5	(4%)
Larger tents	1	(1%)



According to location, the first priority was restoration of IDPs homes in all areas except Marma Al-Hajar, where cladding homes where IDPs live received %48 of answers

According to gender, %52 of females and of males selected restoration of IDPs homes choice

According to residency, %52 of IDPs selected restoration of IDP homes, %45 of residents selected equal percentages for cladding and restoration



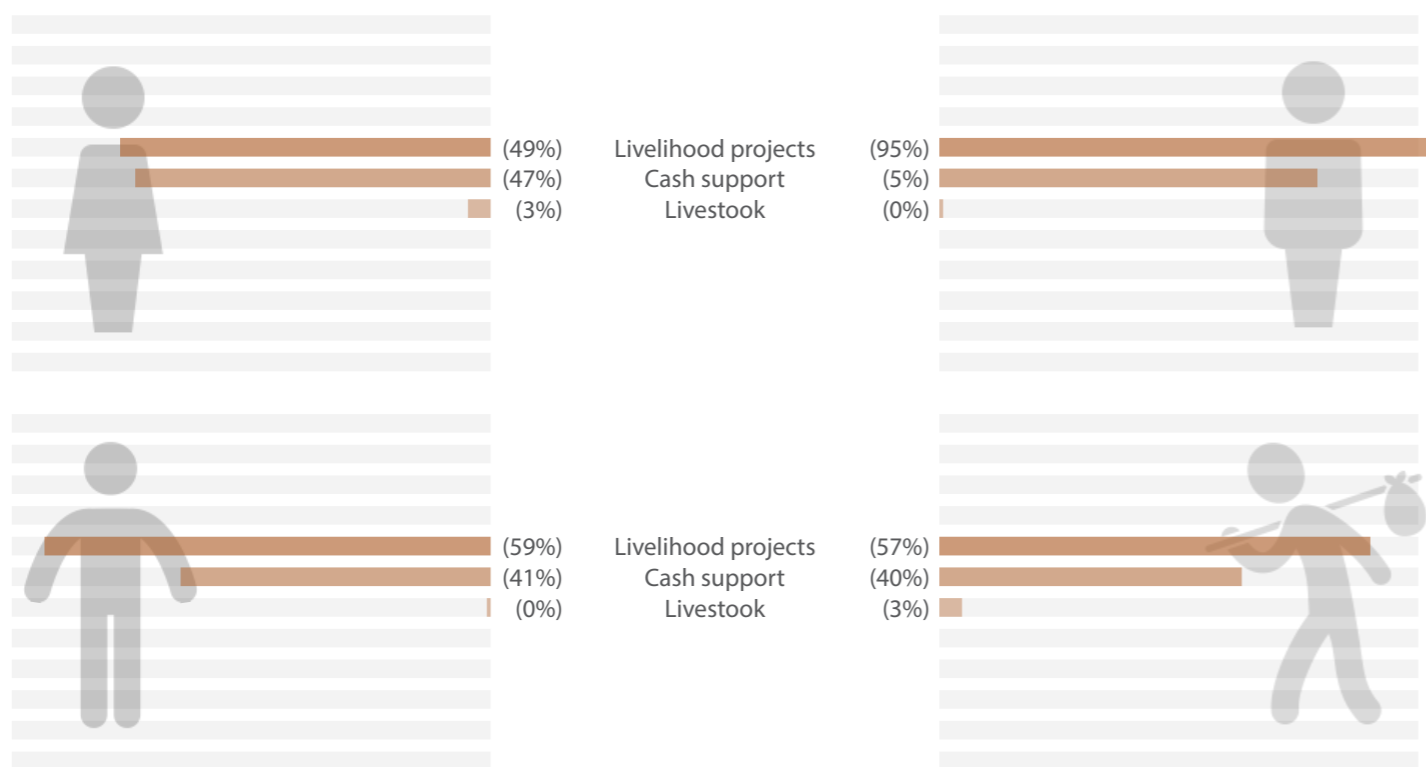
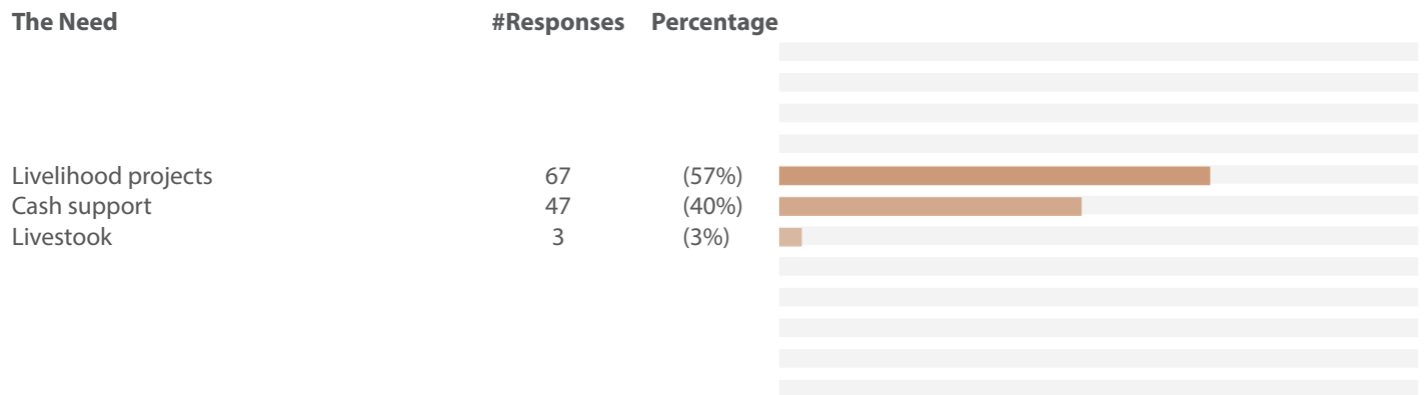
Key issues related to women empowerment were identified during our KIIs and FGDs including: early marriage, gender discrimination, and GBV.

Cases of early marriages are still rife in many villages in Jarablus. These issues have been aggravated by acute and chronic poverty in most sub-districts. As a result of the worsening economic conditions, many families view early marriages as a way of alleviating the pressures they experience in terms of basic needs.

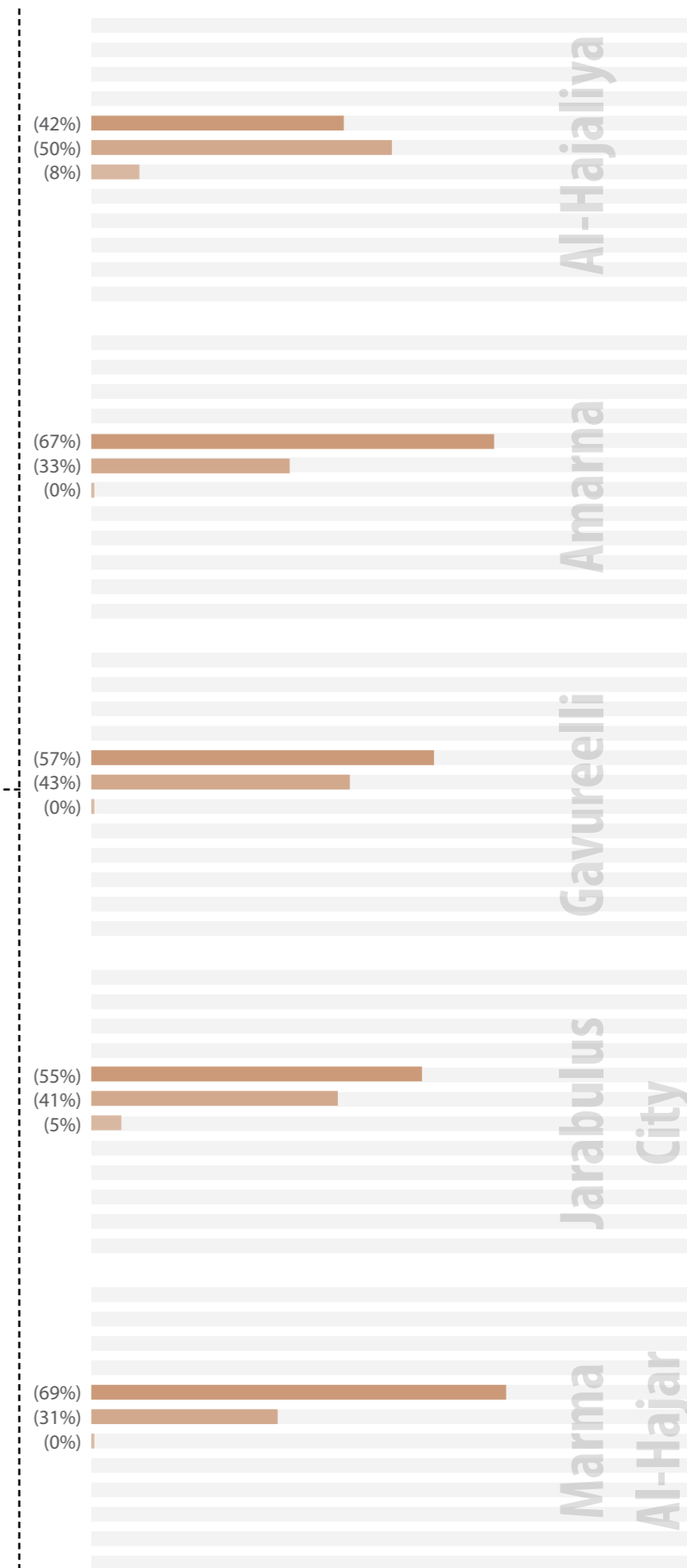
Gender discrimination is also a common problem in most assessed areas in Jarablus and has led to many women being denied their rights to education, health care, and employment. Moreover, women are denied the chance to participate in decision-making processes in their communities. As a result of discrimination, most women are unable to report some of the issues that they experience including domestic violence. Discrimination has also prevented women from engaging in activities that could generate income such as employment and businesses. Moreover, given that many of the assessed communities are highly conservative, women are banned from engaging in some activities usually seen as a preserve for men. Consequently, women are limited to traditional roles such as household chores and caring for children.

Domestic violence and Gender Based Violence (GBV) is another issue that affects women in Jarablus district. Due to societal perceptions and cultural beliefs, many women continue to be subjected to violence from men. This violence has been aggravated further by conflict and related acute and chronic poverty, poor economy, and gender discrimination among other issues.

Small livelihood projects for vulnerable women (%57 of answers), then cash for vulnerable women (%40), were the top two needs to empower women in the Jarablus District. This is evident in the graphs below and cuts across residency status and gender of respondents. Examples of small livelihood projects mentioned in interviews were hair dressing, livestock, home gardening, and dressmaking.



According to location, the first priority was small livelihood projects for vulnerable women in all locations except Al-Hajaliya, where cash support to vulnerable women received %50.



According to gender, %49 of females selected small livelihood projects for vulnerable women, %95 of males selected the same.

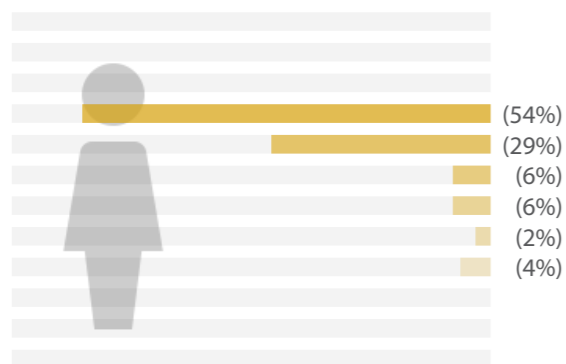
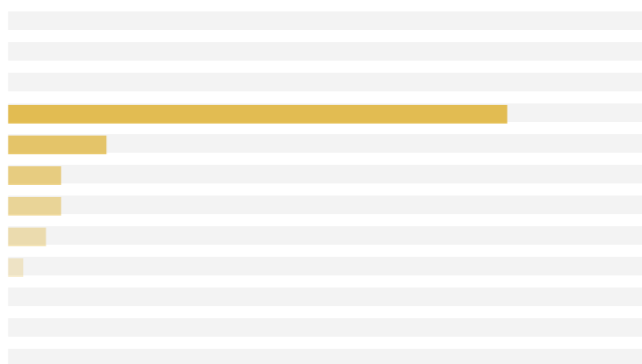
According to residency status, %57 of IDPs selected small livelihood projects for vulnerable women, %59 of residents selected the same.

Non-food Items

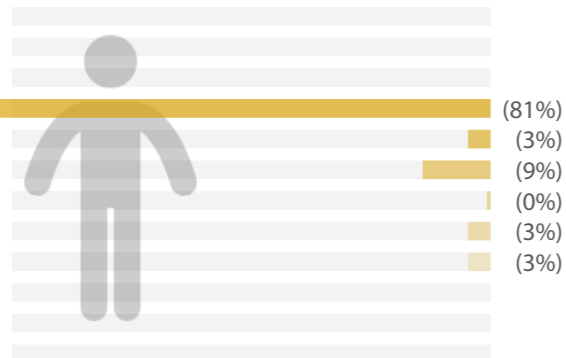
In terms of non-food items, the top priority of participants (66% of responses) in all locations, whether residents or IDPs, male or female (54% vs 76%), was cleaning materials.

The Need #Responses Percentage

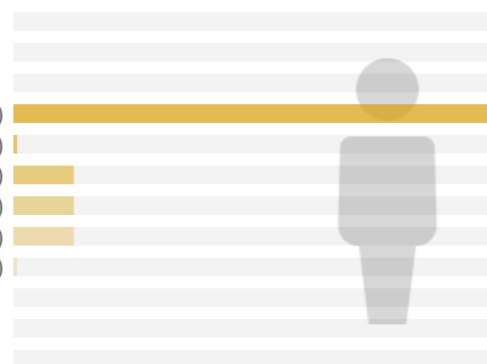
The Need	#Responses	Percentage
Cleaning materials	76	(66%)
Vouchers	15	(13%)
Heating fuel	8	(7%)
Cash	8	(7%)
Blankets	6	(5%)
Cooking utensils	2	(2%)



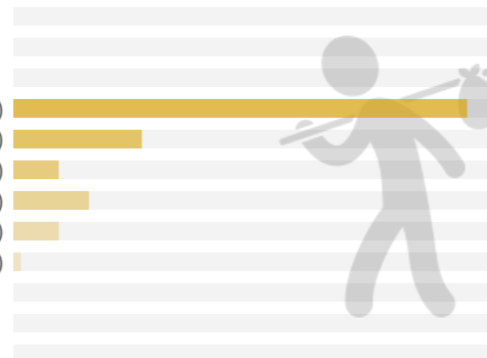
Cleaning materials	(54%)
Vouchers	(29%)
Heating fuel	(6%)
Cash	(6%)
Blankets	(2%)
Cooking utensils	(4%)



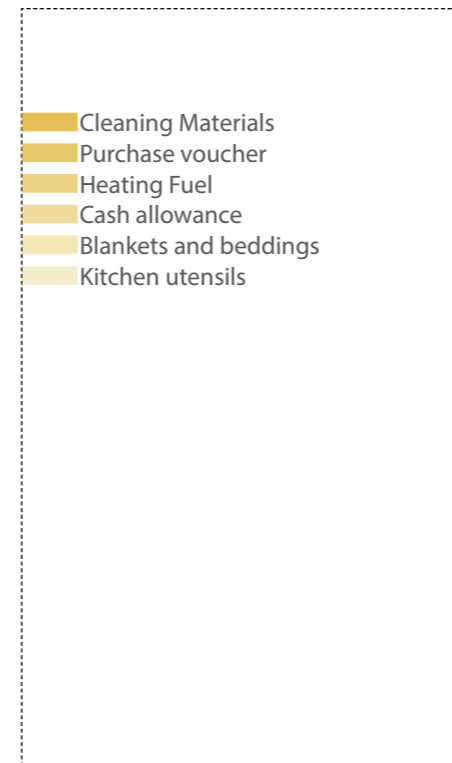
Cleaning materials	(81%)
Vouchers	(3%)
Heating fuel	(9%)
Cash	(0%)
Blankets	(3%)
Cooking utensils	(3%)



Cleaning materials	(76%)
Vouchers	(0%)
Heating fuel	(8%)
Cash	(8%)
Blankets	(8%)
Cooking utensils	(0%)



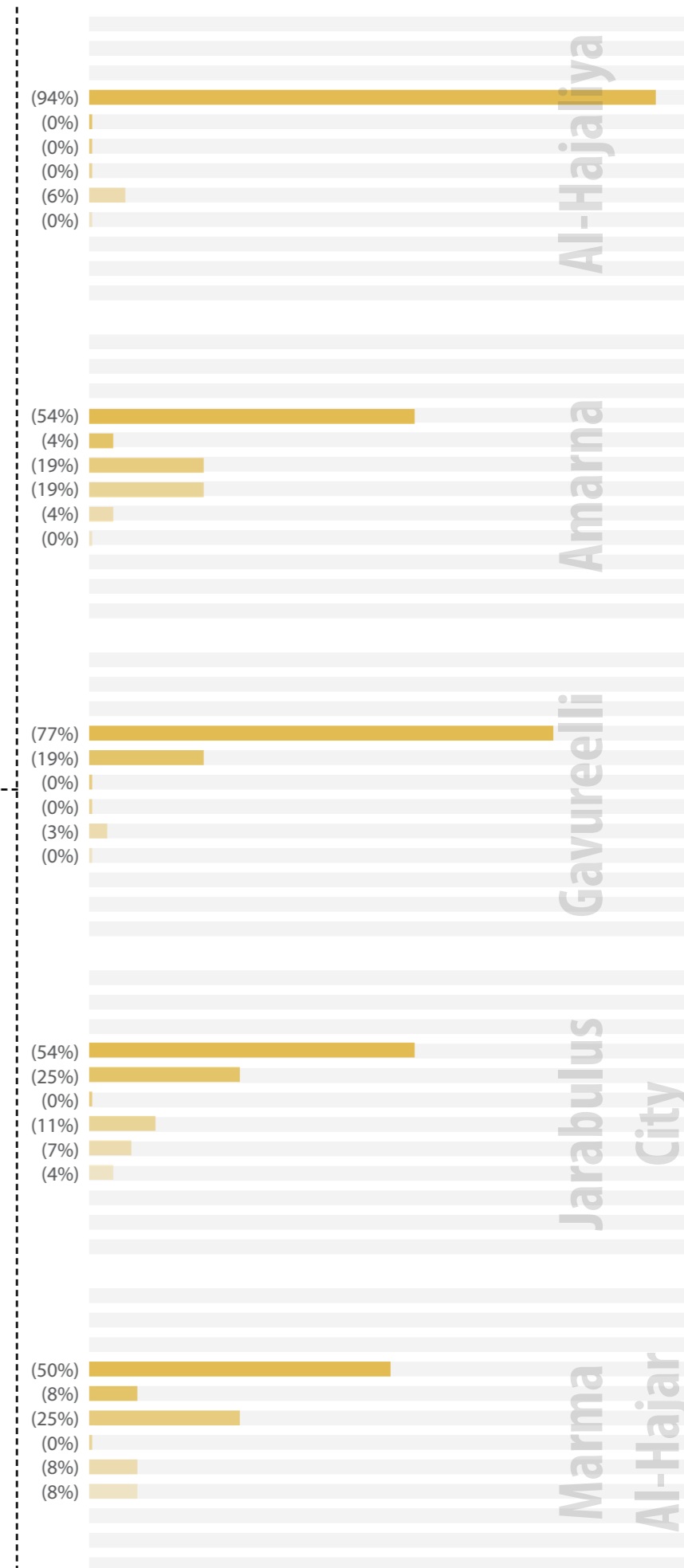
Cleaning materials	(60%)
Vouchers	(17%)
Heating fuel	(6%)
Cash	(10%)
Blankets	(6%)
Cooking utensils	(1%)



According to location, the first priority was: cleaning materials in all locations.

According to gender, 54% of Females selected cleaning materials, 76% of males selected the same.

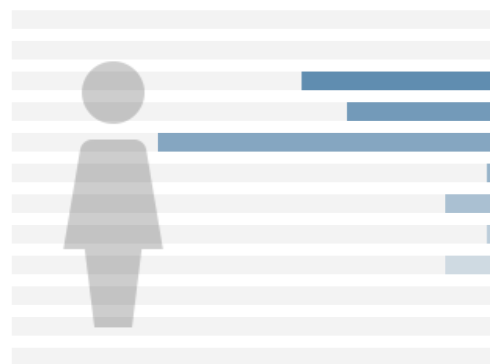
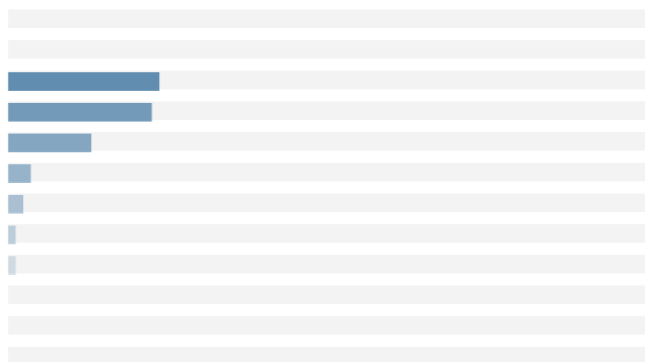
According to residency status, 60% of IDPs selected cleaning materials, while 81% of residents selected the same.



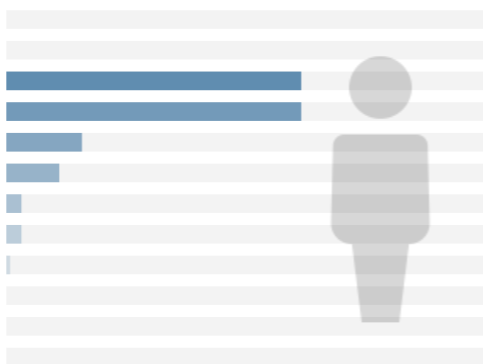
Expanding the sewage network and the need for drinking water in general are the two main WASH issues in the Jarablus District. Expanding the sewage network was the most prevalent priority in this sector; however, the degree of this priority naturally differed from one location to another. Sewage expansion was especially relevant in Jarablus City and Marma Al-Hajar. However, in Gavur Elli, the top priority was increased pumping of drinking water, especially during the summer, and the top priority in Amarna was building water tanks for drinking water.

The Need #Responses Percentage

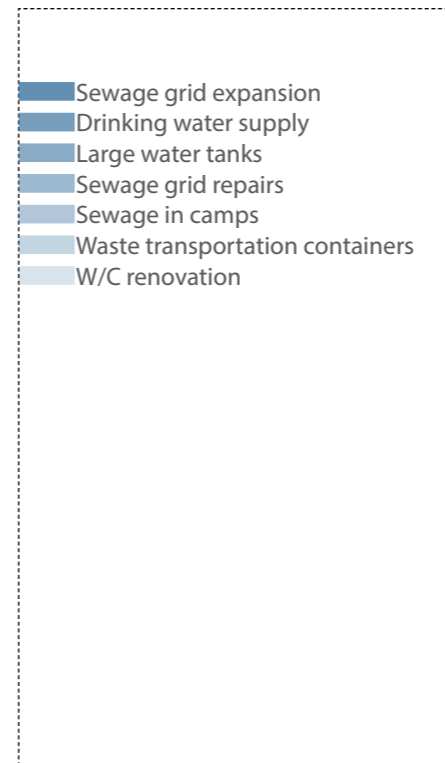
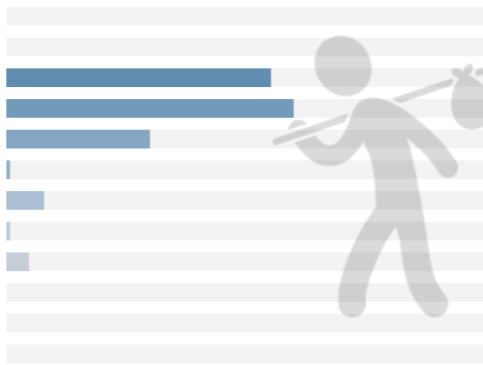
Sewage grid expansion	20	(35%)
Drinking water supply	19	(33%)
Large water tanks	11	(19%)
Sewage grid repairs	3	(5%)
Sewage in camps	2	(4%)
Waste transportation containers	1	(2%)
W/C renovation	1	(2%)



Sewage grid expansion	(39%)
Drinking water	(39%)
Large water tanks	(10%)
Sewage grid repair	(7%)
Sewage in camps	(2%)
Waste transportation	(2%)
W/C renovation	(0%)



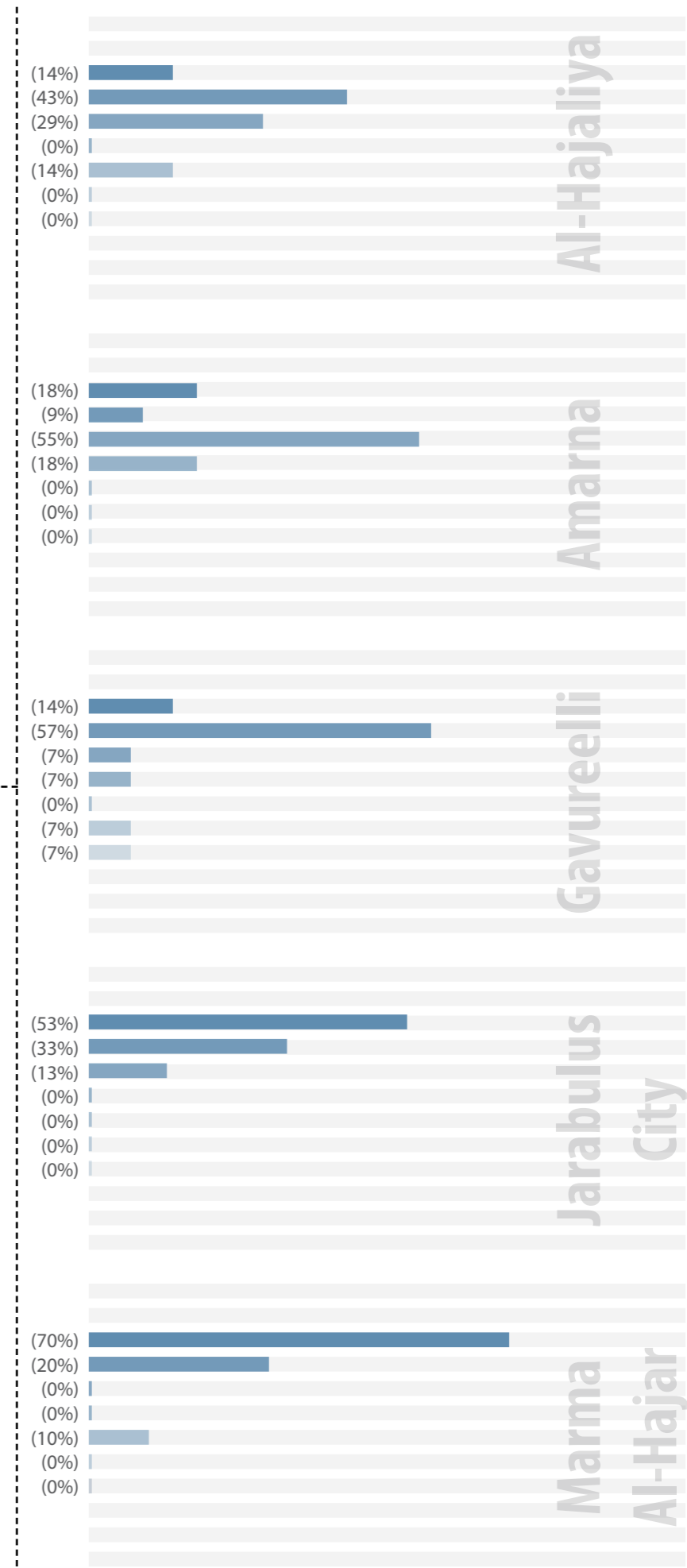
Sewage grid expansion	(35%)
Drinking water	(38%)
Large water tanks	(19%)
Sewage grid repair	(0%)
Sewage in camps	(5%)
Waste transportation	(0%)
W/C renovation	(3%)



According to location, the priorities in WASH differed from one area to another.

According to gender, the first priority for females was building new large water tanks. For males expanding the sewage grid and increasing the pumping of drinking water had the same percentages (%39).

According to residency status, %38 of IDPs selected increasing the pumping of drinking water, and %35 of residents selected expanding the sewage network.



Lack of access to health care is a problem that was found to be present across all five sub-districts. The on-going conflict have led to a high number of IDPs and returnees, which has placed a further burden on the already stretched local health care system.

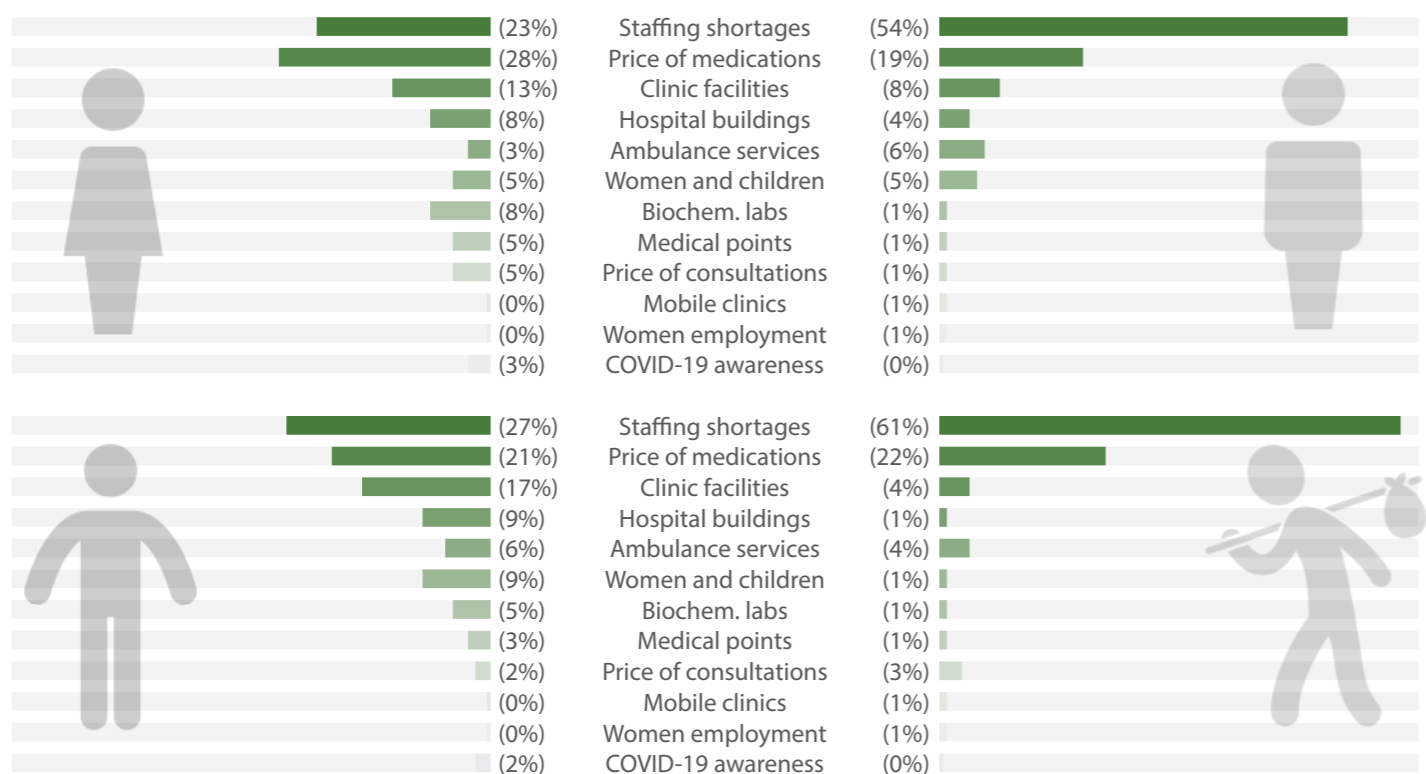
As per our KIs, there is one public district hospital in Jarablus, and another one in kangora; nevertheless, both hospitals suffer from lack of medicine, medical staff, equipment, utilities and consumables. The interviewers reported that there are no health centers in the other three targeted areas. In addition, KIs reported that there is only one vaccination center in a small village near Jarablus city.

It is also evident that the current health system in the region suffers from huge gaps in areas of governance, resourcing, supplies, information and even infrastructure.. One of the KIs reported when asked whether the health system can meet local needs in emergency situations, "No, the existing health facilities are not able to respond to the needs of people even in ordinary situations."

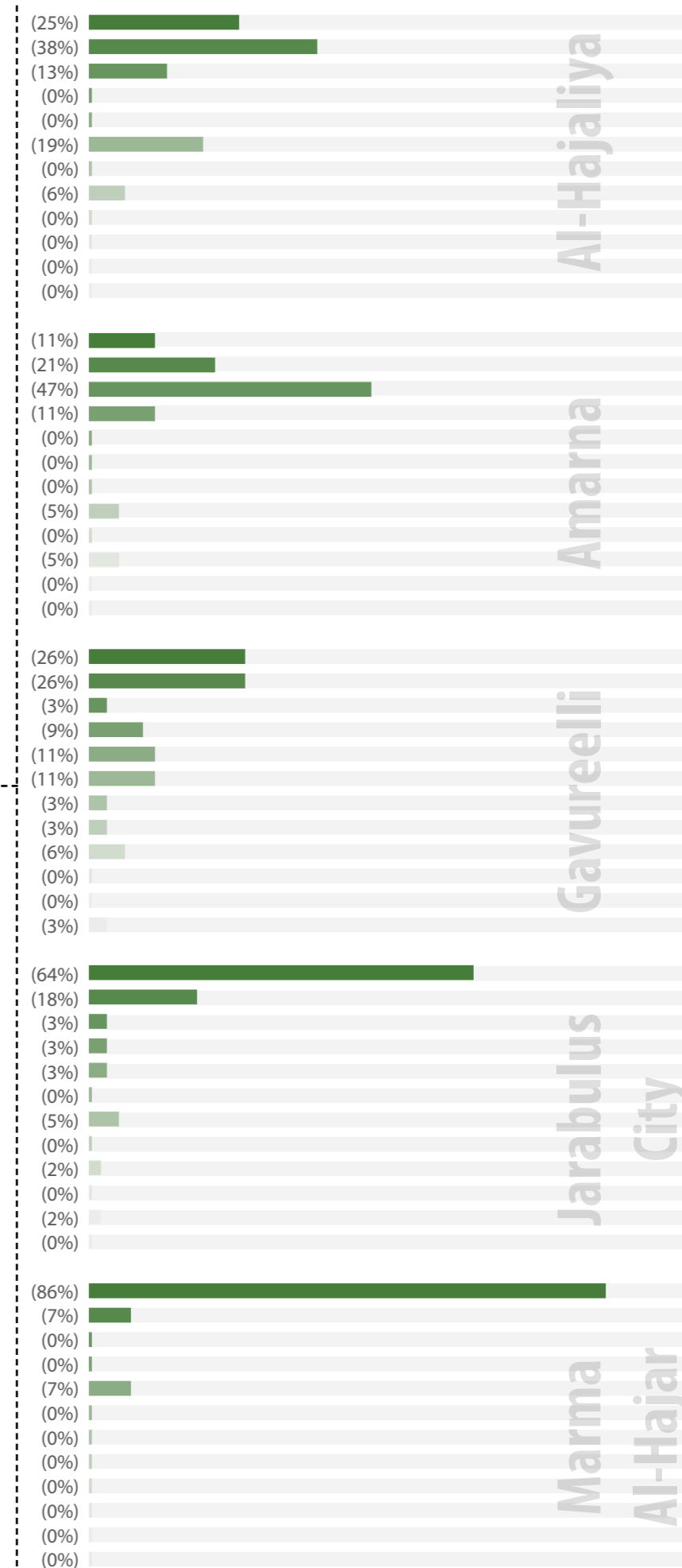
Some of the barriers to access health care as reported by KIs include: Distance to health facilities, lack of transportation, road closures, insecurity, cultural barriers, and economic challenges when it comes to accessing private healthcare .

Health needs differed according to location, however the majority need was filling the shortage in medical staffing. This was mainly due to due to the lack of specific specialties such as women's health, pediatrics, and cardiac specialties in certain locations.

The Need	#Responses	Percentage
Staffing shortages	66	(45%)
Price of medications	31	(21%)
Clinic facilities	14	(9%)
Hospital buildings	7	(5%)
Ambulance services	7	(5%)
Women and children services	7	(5%)
Biochemical laboratory services	4	(3%)
Medical points	3	(2%)
Price of medical consultations	3	(2%)
Mobile clinics	1	(1%)
Women employment	1	(1%)
COVID-19 awareness campaigns	1	(1%)



- Staffing shortages
- Price of medications
- Clinic facilities
- Hospital buildings
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- Biochemical laboratory services
- Medical points
- Price of consultations
- Mobile clinics
- Women employment
- COVID-19 awareness



According to location, in Marma Al-Hajar, Gavur Elli, and Jarablus City, the main health need was filling the shortage of medical staff. In Amarna, participants said they needed a clinic as a top priority, while in Al-Hajaliya they mentioned reducing the cost of medications as first priority.

According to gender, 28% of females selected reducing the price of medicines as their main need, and 54% of males selected filling the shortage of medical staff.

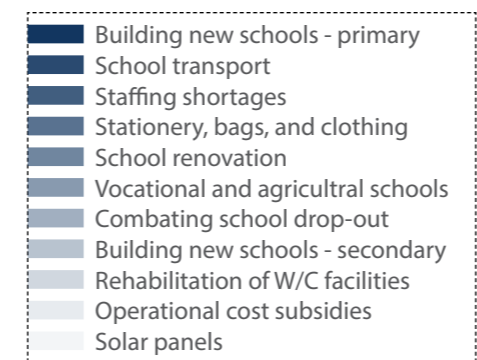
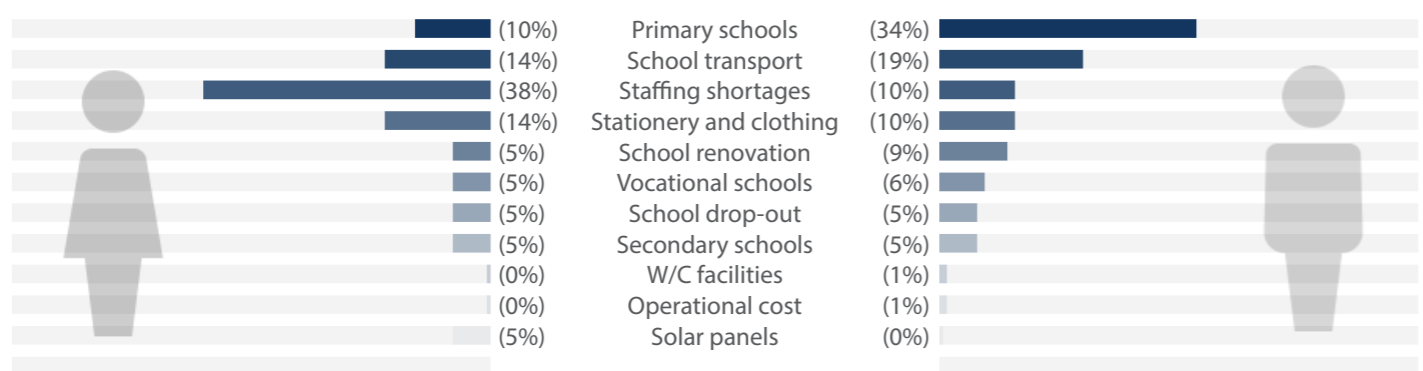
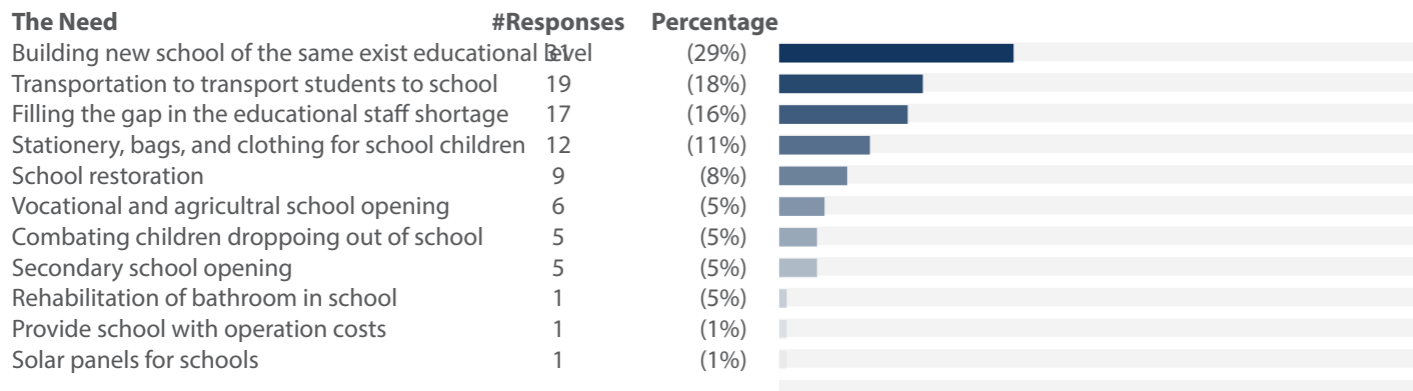
According to residency status, 61% of IDPs selected filling the shortage of medical staff as first priority, 27% of residents selected the same.

KIs reported high numbers of children out of school across all five locations. Cost of schooling, security concerns, distance, and child labour were cited as the main barriers for not attending school. The huge number of IDPs and returnees in the assessed areas have affected the access to quality education with teacher-student ratios in these locations regularly as high as 1:50. There is only one high school for girls in Jarablus city. There are urgent needs to build new schools to absorb the growing number of students, especially that in the conservative communities is not allowed for girls and boys to be in the same school.

Cultural barriers to education were mentioned as an additional challenge relation to education. In some villages some men might deny women the right to education, however, this practice is not common in larger towns and cities.

Most of the respondents noted that there is an urgent need to prioritize girl-child education as they have been worst affected by the conflict. This constant interruption to education, as well as the inadequate availability of schools and teachers have grave consequences for children's capacity to thrive and contribute to the economic and society future of their district. Another repeated problem in the education sector is the lack of printed curriculum (student's book). Furthermore, it was noted that the education sector is dominated by free education system where the student attend the exam of the high school (Baccalaureate) without attending the courses in the school (normal system).

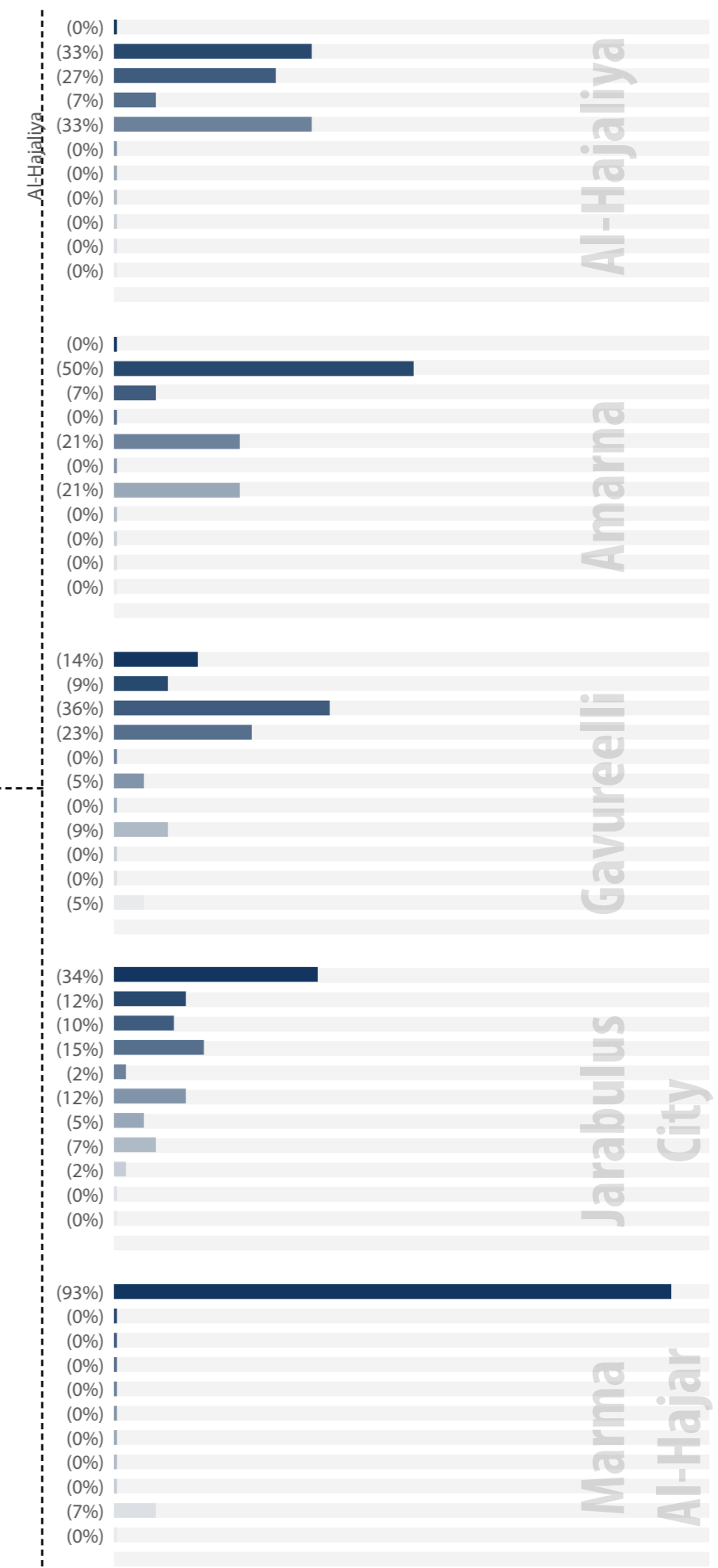
The top priority in the educational services sector was, in general, building new schools, but needs differed from one location to another; furthermore, the results were different according to the participants' gender and residency status. The graphs below show the results according to the mentioned determinants.



According to the locations, building new schools was the main need in Marma Al-Hajar and Jarablus City, while the need in Gavur Elli was for filling the gap in educational staff. In Amarna and Al-Hajajiya, transportation to schools outside the village or city was the main need.

According to gender, 38% of female participants selected filling the gap in the educational staff as a the main need, and 34% of male participants selected building new schools of the same educational level.

According to residency status, 46% of IDPs selected building new schools as the main need, and 29% of resident selected filling the gap in educational staff.



JARABLUS



SUMMARY

TOP PRIORITY SECTOR: FOOD SECURITY



Food security, shelter and housing, and livelihood were identified as the top three priority sectors by the local population. Followed by health and education.



LIVELIHOODS

The first priority within the livelihood sector was providing fertilizers and seeds for the agricultural sector.



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Small livelihood projects and cash subsidies for vulnerable women were women's top priorities.



FOOD SECURITY

Within the food security sector , the main need was providing oil and flour.



EDUCATION

Educational needs were mainly concentrated on building new schools and filling gaps in educational staff.



NON-FOOD-ITEMS

Local participants specifically requested cleaning materials within non-food items.



WATER SUPPLY

Expanding sewage networks and access to drinking water in summer months, were the top concerns.



SHELTER

The main needs within the shelter and housing sector were restoring the homes of IDPs and providing cladding.



HEALTH

Participant needs spanned addressing medical staffing shortages, reducing the cost of medications and providing clinic services.

Annexes

Individual interview form: [LINK.](#)

FDG form: [LINK.](#)

Quantitative questionnaire form: [LINK.](#)

END OF REPORT
