

Introduction

Since mid-2017, ongoing conflict has led to displacement from and within Deir-ez-Zor governorate. Throughout 2018, de-escalation of conflict in some parts of the governorate allowed for limited humanitarian access for the first time since 2014. However, there are still significant access and security limitations in all areas of the governorate, and actors face substantial information gaps in terms of the location and priority needs of non-displaced residents, spontaneous returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In order to address these gaps, REACH has conducted a fifth round of the Deir-ez-Zor Situation Overview, which aims to provide information on the locations and humanitarian needs of the different population groups in the governorate. This follows previous rounds of the assessment in [February](#), [April](#), [June](#), and [September](#) 2018.

Key Findings

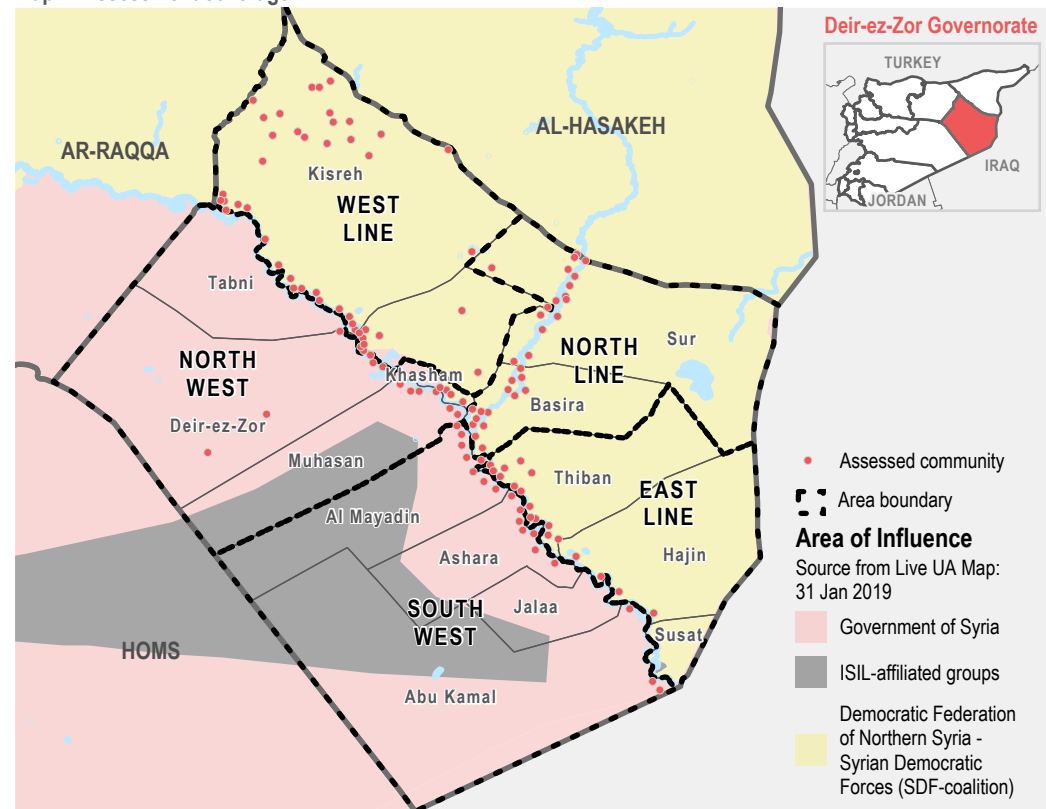
- **Displacement:** Significant population movements have occurred across Deir-ez-Zor since the first assessment, with high numbers of spontaneous returnees reported to be living in all areas, and particularly high numbers of IDPs in the West Line and the East Line (see map 1 for more information on the Areas).
- **WASH:** Water quality issues (including bad smell, taste, and colour) were reported in all assessed areas, especially in the South West and the North West. In communities where sanitation issues were reported, the most commonly reported issues were flooding in the streets, especially in the East Line, and open defecation, especially in the North Line.
- **Health:** Across assessed communities in all areas, surgery was the most commonly reported priority health need, followed by treatment for chronic diseases. The time required to reach healthcare facilities was the most commonly reported barrier to accessing healthcare, followed by the high cost of services and transportation.
- **Shelter and NFIs:** The highest rates of moderate to severe damage to buildings were reported in assessed communities in the South West. The inability to afford repair materials was the most frequently listed barrier to shelter repair, followed by the inability to afford professional services. Rental prices were reported to be rising, especially in the West Line, the East Line, and the North Line. The most commonly reported priority NFI needs were winterisation items. Sources of light and disposable diapers were also commonly reported needs in the West Line, the East Line, and the South West.
- **Livelihoods:** Raising livestock was the most commonly reported source of income, followed by growing crops and remittances. Common agricultural activities included growing wheat, vegetables, and cotton, as well as raising sheep, goats, cattle, and chickens. Agricultural producers in the governorate have reportedly faced significant challenges, which has led to a drop in productivity. Commonly reported challenges in all areas included the price and availability of agricultural inputs. Irrigation issues were found to be particularly common in the North Line and in the North West.
- **Education:** Primary education was reportedly available in most communities except in the East Line and in Kisreh sub-district (West Line). Intermediary and secondary education were reportedly much less common. Reported IDP attendance rates were low, including in areas where host community children had high attendance rates.
- **Protection:** The high cost of transportation was the most commonly reported barrier to movement in all areas. Official restrictions on movement were reported in the North West and South West, largely in relation to safety/security concerns.

Methodology

Overall, 127 communities and IDP sites in Deir-ez-Zor governorate were assessed between 20-31 January 2019 through remote Key Informant (KI) interviews, with one to five KIs per assessed community depending on availability. Different tools were used to assess communities and informal sites to identify population estimates and multi-sectoral needs. Identified IDP sites were only assessed separately if they were located outside the boundaries of permanent communities. The data were triangulated against secondary sources and initial findings were presented at a workshop with enumerators involved in the data collection to get input on context and potential interpretations.

While efforts were made to cover as many locations as possible, the list of assessed sites and communities was compiled on the basis of accessibility, and should therefore not be considered to be fully comprehensive. Information should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection, given the dynamic situation in the governorate. Findings are not statistically representative and should be regarded as indicative only, particularly as they are aggregated across communities and sites within which humanitarian conditions may vary widely between households.

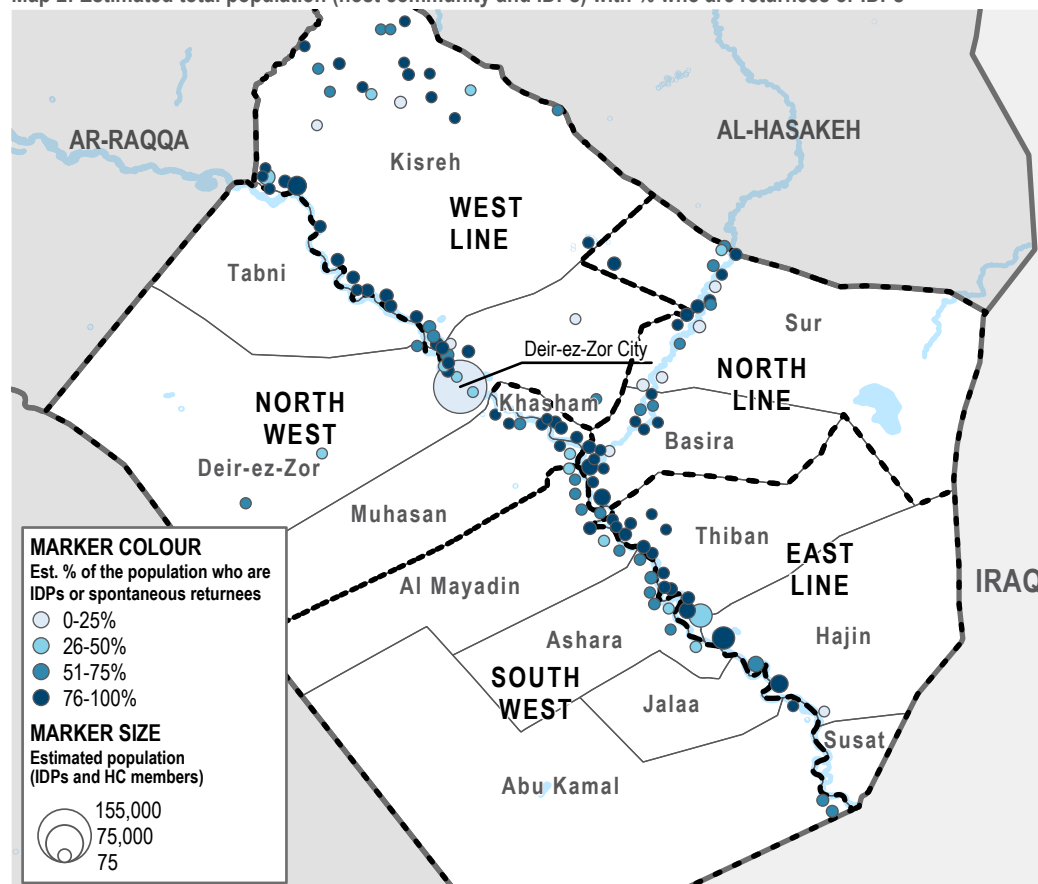
Map 1: Assessment coverage



Population, Returns, and Internal Displacements

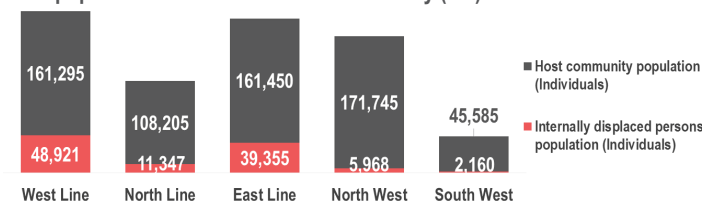
- 756,000 individuals were estimated to be living in the 127 assessed communities in Deir-ez-Zor governorate.
- Around 108,000 individuals were estimated to be currently displaced within the governorate, often in vulnerable shelter types such as tents, collective centres, and unfinished buildings. The largest proportions of IDPs were recorded in Kisreh and Hajin, followed by Deir-ez-Zor and Thiban sub-districts.
- An estimated 358,000 individuals in the assessed communities in Deir-ez-Zor were reportedly spontaneous returnees.¹ The highest numbers of spontaneous returnees were recorded in Kisreh (82,700 individuals) and Hajin (69,380 individuals) sub-districts.
- In communities with spontaneous returnees, KIs estimated that 86% of them had returned to the same properties they lived in prior to being displaced. For spontaneous returnees who had not returned to their previous residences, the most commonly reported reasons were that shelters were being rented out to others, damage to shelters, inability to pay rent, and presence of squatters.

Map 2: Estimated total population (host community and IDPs) with % who are returnees or IDPs

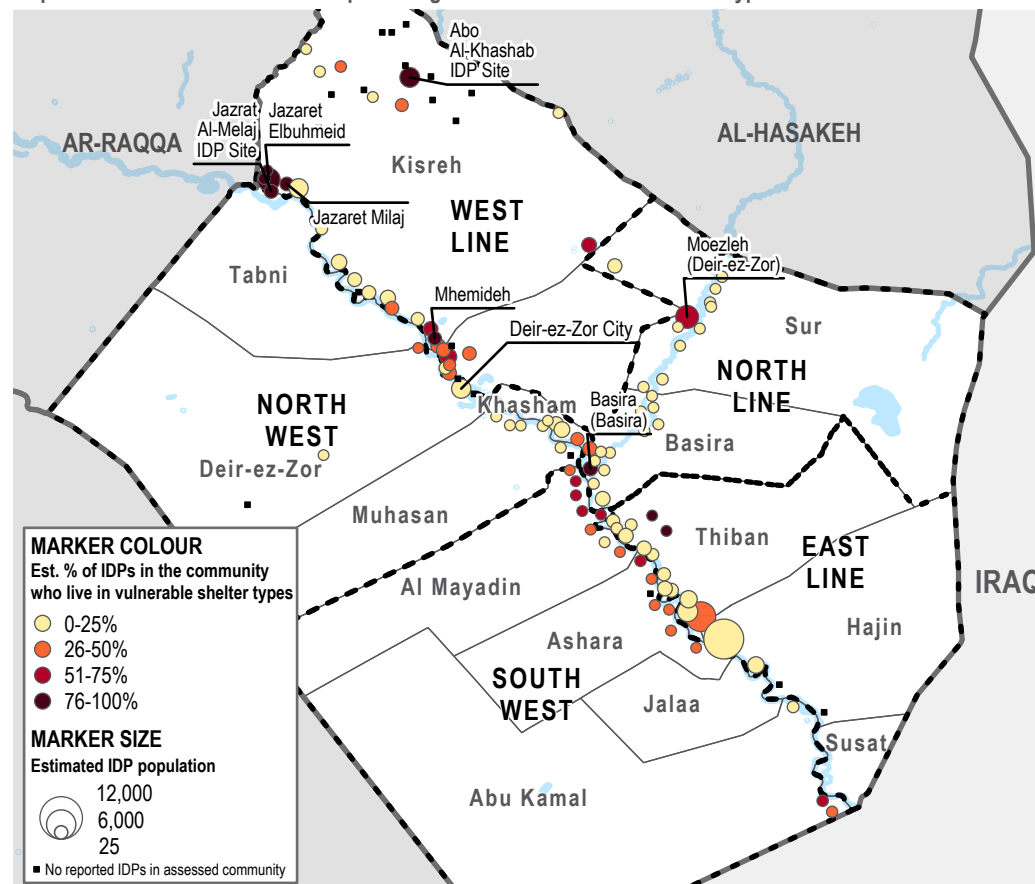


- Spontaneous returnees who did not return to their former home were most frequently reported to be living in finished/undamaged houses and apartments (estimated at 91%). KIs also estimated that 63% of returnees in assessed communities with spontaneous returnees lived in unfinished and damaged buildings, especially in the North West, the South West, and the West Line, which raises protection concerns.

Figure 1: Total estimated population for IDPs and host community (HC) members

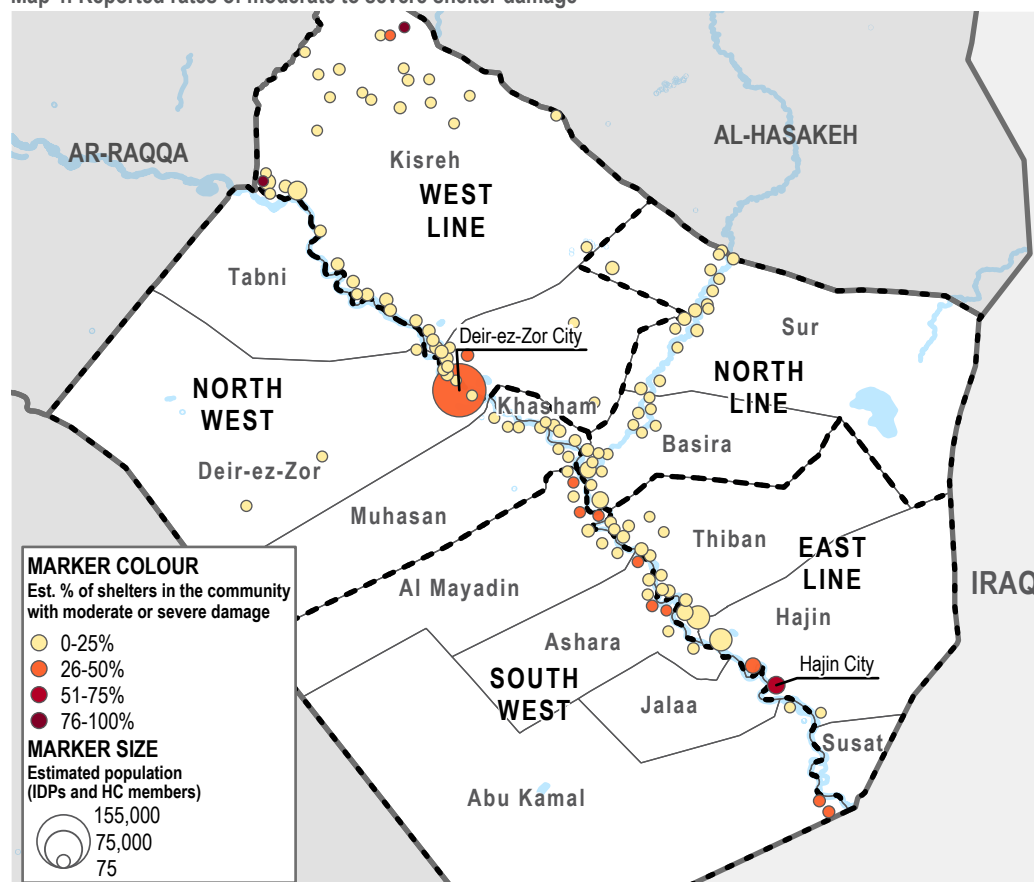


Map 3: Estimated IDP numbers and percentage of IDPs in vulnerable shelter types²



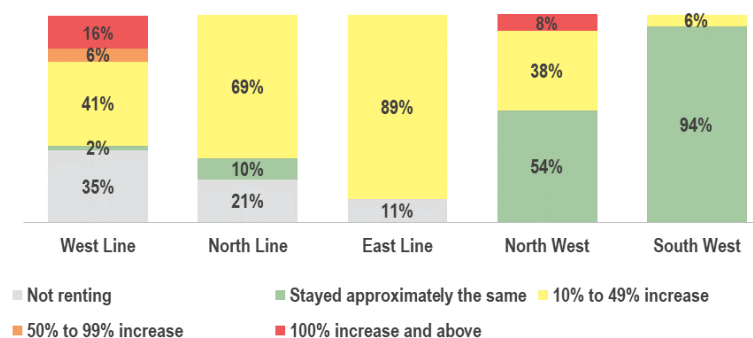
- Across all assessed areas, KIs in 88% to 100% of the communities, except for the South West, reported that 0% to 24% of buildings were moderately or severely damaged. The highest reported rates of shelter damage were found in the South West, where KIs in 44% of assessed communities reported around half of all shelters to have sustained moderate or severe damage. In all other areas, reported severe damages were lower than 15% in assessed communities. Examples of moderate damage included broken windows or doors, or minor holes in walls. Examples of severe damage included holes in roofs, damage to walls and complete structural collapse.
- A lack of funds to access repair materials was the most frequently listed barrier to shelter repair, reported by KIs in 94% of assessed communities in all areas. The inability to afford the services of a professional was also reported as one of the main barriers to shelter repairs, especially in communities in the East Line, the North West, and the South West. Additionally, both repair materials and professionals were commonly reported to be unavailable, especially in the South West and the West Line.

Map 4: Reported rates of moderate to severe shelter damage



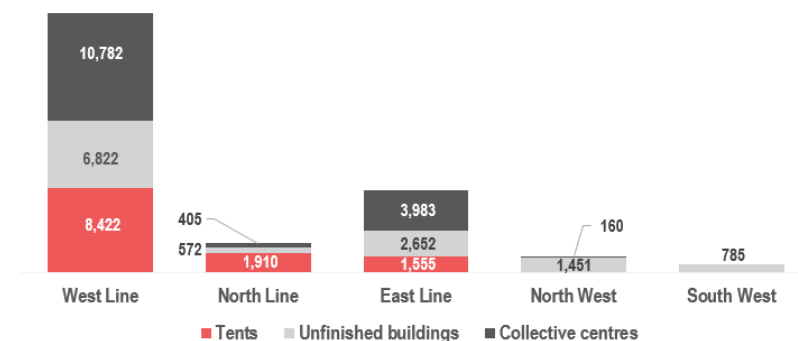
- KIs in a majority of communities across the East Line (89%), the North Line (69%), and the West Line (63%) reported that there had been an increase in rental prices in the three months prior to data collection. This increase in rent prices was reported to be especially significant (increasing by 100% or more) in 16% of assessed communities in the West Line and in 8% of assessed communities in the North West, which may be connected with the relatively high numbers of IDPs, and spontaneous returnees in these areas.

Figure 2: Reported increases in rental prices in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of communities



- The majority of KIs reported that IDPs in assessed communities mostly lived in solid finished houses or apartments. The highest estimated proportions of IDPs living in unfinished, or damaged buildings were reported in the North West and the South West, while the highest estimated proportion of IDPs reported to be living in other types of intact buildings (such as collective centre or non-residential public building) was reported in the West Line. In the West Line, KIs estimated that a significant amount of IDPs (8,422 individuals) in assessed communities were also living in vulnerable shelter types.³
- According to KIs, an estimated 10% of IDPs in assessed communities were living in formal collective centres, the majority of which were originally school buildings, although buildings reportedly used as shelters also included a number of warehouses and government facilities.

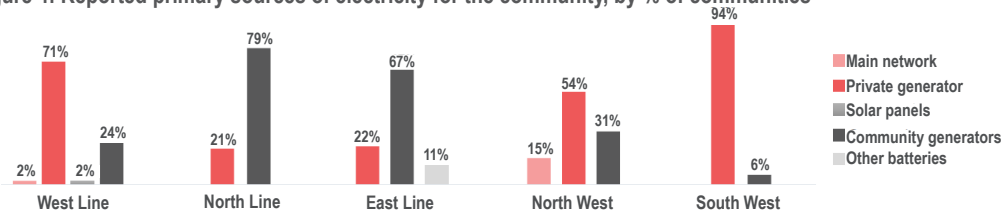
Figure 3: Estimated number of IDPs living in vulnerable shelter types, by type



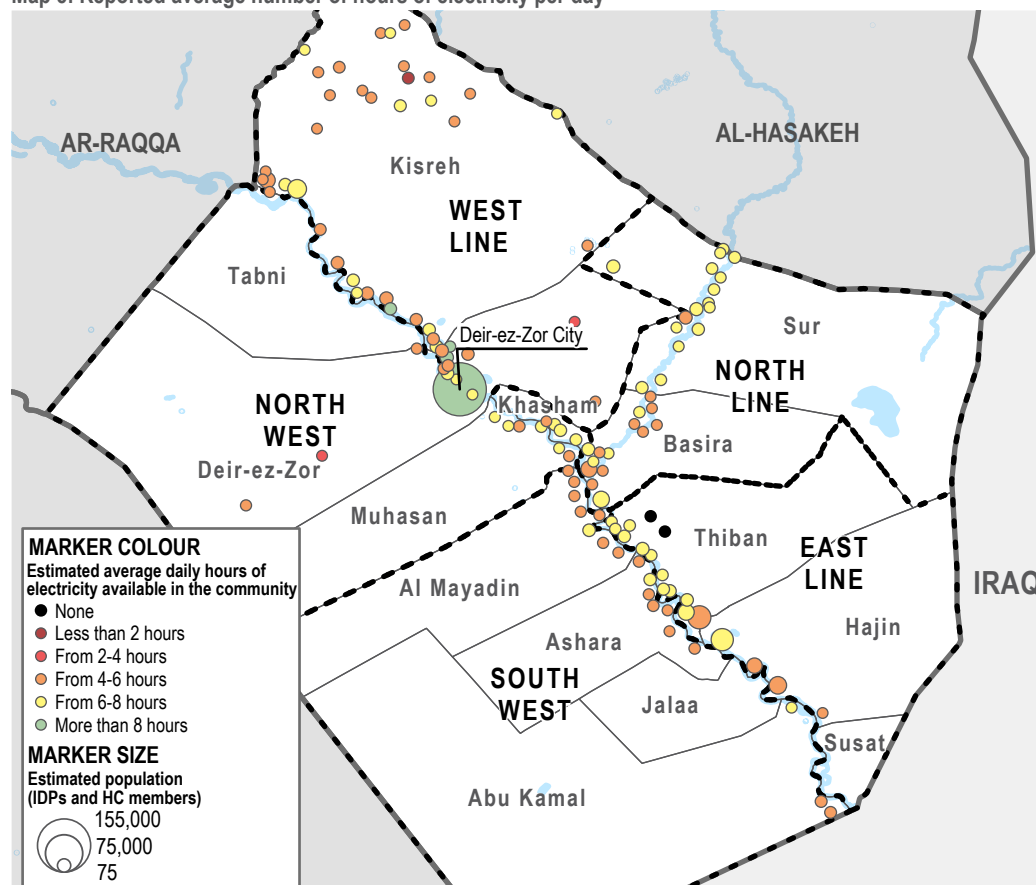
Electricity

- Private generators were the most commonly reported source of electricity in the South West and the West Line, while community generators were reportedly more common as the main source of electricity in the North Line and the East Line. In the North West, mixed electricity sources were reported, amongst them private generators, community generators, and, to a lesser extent, the main network.

Figure 4: Reported primary sources of electricity for the community, by % of communities

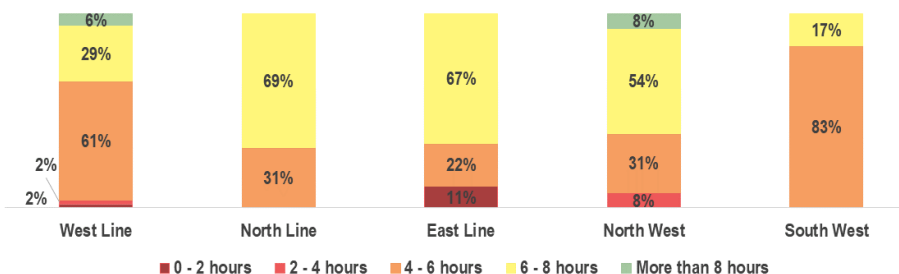


Map 5: Reported average number of hours of electricity per day



- KIs in the majority of assessed communities (95%) reported that residents had access to at least four hours of electricity per day. In communities in the South West and the West Line, access for 4-6 hours per day was reportedly more common, while KIs reported that residents of communities in the North Line, the East Line, and (to a lesser extent) the North West, most commonly had access to electricity for 6-8 hours per day. However, some communities in the East Line (11%) reportedly did not have access to electricity at all.

Figure 5: Estimated average daily hours of electricity available in the community, by % of KIs reporting



Non-food Items (NFIs)

- Winterisation items were consistently among the top reported NFI needs, with winter heaters and heating fuel commonly reported by KIs as priority NFI needs across all areas. In the East Line and the North Line, KIs most commonly reported a need for winter shoes (78% of communities) and winter clothes (62%).
- KIs in a majority of assessed communities (57%) reported that sources of light were a priority NFI need, especially in the West Line, the South West, and the North West.
- Disposable diapers were commonly reported as a top NFI need in communities in the West Line (76%) and in the East Line (67%).

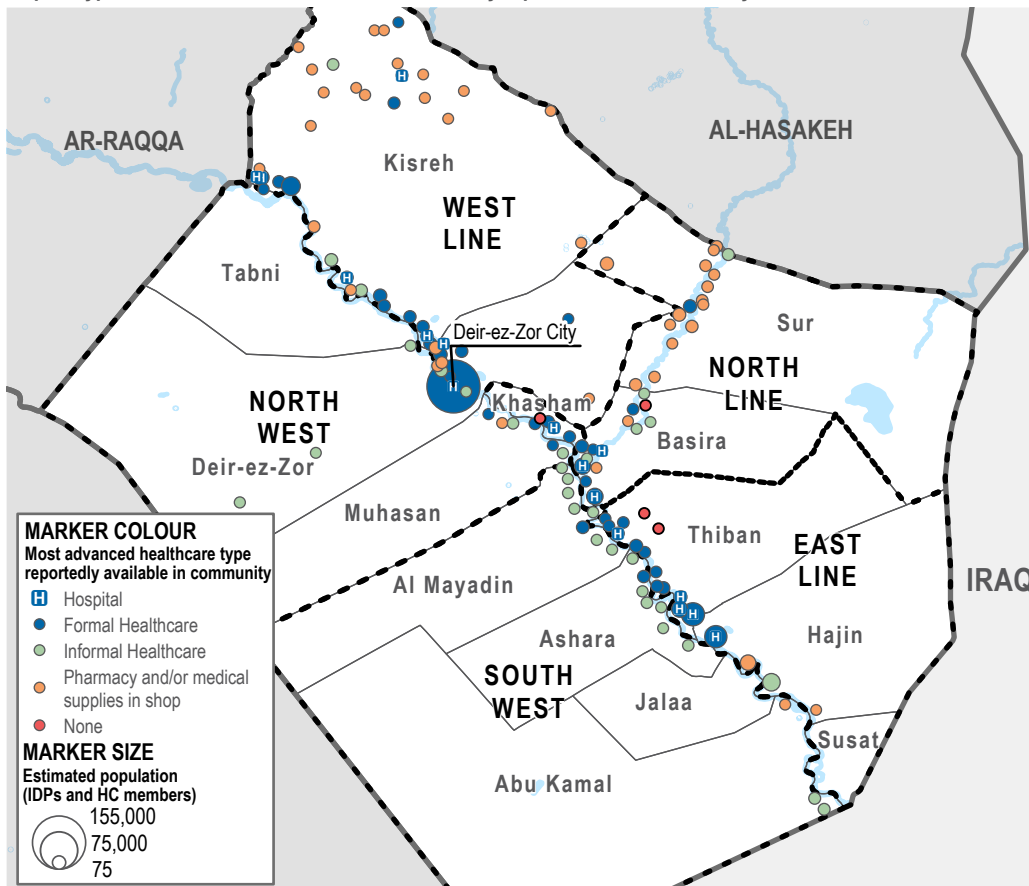
Table 6: Most commonly reported top NFI needs in the community, by % of communities⁴

	West Line	North Line	East Line	North West	South West
1	Sources of light (80%)	Winter clothes (62%)	Winter shoes (78%)	Batteries (62%)	Sources of light (94%)
2	Heating fuel (78%)	Heating fuel (59%)	Winter heaters (72%)	Winter heaters (54%)	Batteries (94%)
3	Disposable diapers (76%)	Winter heaters (45%)	Disposable diapers (67%)	Sources of light (54%)	Winter heaters (83%)
4	Winter clothes (14%)	Cooking fuel (41%)	Sources of light (28%)	Heating fuel (46%)	Clothing (11%)
5	Winter heaters (12%)	Disposable diapers (34%)	Heating fuel (22%)	Cooking fuel (38%)	Winter blankets (6%)

4) KIs were allowed to select up to three options.

- The most commonly reported primary healthcare needs were surgery (84% of communities) and treatment for chronic diseases (74%). First aid emergency care was also commonly reported as a priority health need, especially in communities in the South West (89%).
- All reported functional hospitals were located on the banks of the Euphrates river. As a result, there was an apparent lack of hospitals in proximity to a number of major population centres, further away from the river, including Sur.
- Across all areas, KIs reported that few healthcare facilities were present in the assessed communities. The most commonly accessible facilities were pharmacies (80%), followed by stores selling medical supplies (44%), and going to private homes of doctors or nurses (42%). Private clinics were commonly reported to be present in assessed communities in the East Line (61%).

Map 6: Types of healthcare facilities most commonly reported in the community⁵



- The most commonly reported barrier to accessing healthcare facilities across all assessed communities (78%) was the time required to reach them.
- Overall, the main reported barriers to accessing healthcare varied between assessed areas. The most commonly reported barrier was the cost of healthcare services, specifically in all communities assessed in the West Line, the North Line, and to a lesser extent in the East Line (80%). The most commonly reported barrier in the North West was the time required to reach facilities, while in the South West it was the high cost of transportation.

Figure 7: Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare services, by % of communities⁶

	Time required to reach facilities	Cost of transportation	Cost of services	Lack of female medical professionals	Lack of skilled medical professionals	Restrictions on freedom of movement	Lack of equipment at facilities	Lack of documentation for traveling
West Line	65%	57%	80%	31%	31%	0%	6%	0%
North Line	83%	69%	100%	10%	3%	0%	0%	3%
East Line	78%	56%	100%	39%	6%	0%	0%	0%
North West	100%	85%	46%	54%	0%	8%	0%	0%
South West	89%	100%	6%	94%	6%	6%	0%	0%

Figure 8: Most commonly reported top healthcare needs, by % of communities⁷

	West Line	North Line	East Line	North West	South West
1	Treatment for chronic disease (96%)	Treatment for chronic disease (93%)	Surgery (83%)	Surgery (92%)	Surgery (89%)
2	Surgery (88%)	Surgery (72%)	Treatment for chronic disease (78%)	First aid/emergency care (54%)	First aid/emergency care (89%)
3	First aid/emergency care (53%)	Skilled care during childbirth (59%)	Vaccination (78%)	Assistive devices (46%)	Assistive devices (83%)
4	Skilled care during childbirth (33%)	Vaccination (24%)	Rehabilitation (17%)	Treatment for chronic disease (38%)	Rehabilitation (11%)
5	Vaccination (8%)	First aid/emergency care (21%)	Skilled care during childbirth (11%)	Skilled care during childbirth (31%)	Treatment for chronic disease (6%)

5) Healthcare facilities were divided between formal healthcare facilities (mobile clinics, hospitals and general emergency clinic), informal healthcare facilities (private home of doctor or nurse and informal emergency care points), and pharmacy and/or medical supplies shop.

6) KIs were allowed to select up to three options.

7) KIs were allowed to select up to three options.

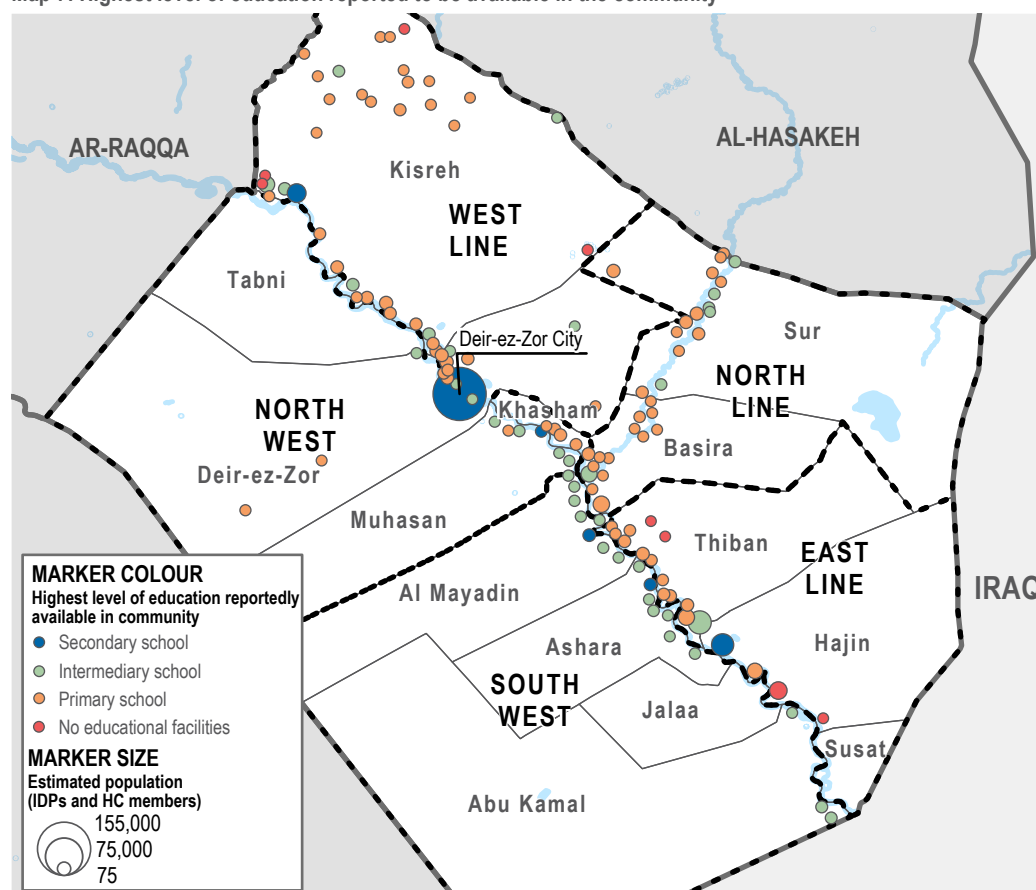
Education

- Primary education was available in most assessed communities (94%). However, while primary schools were reportedly functioning in all assessed communities in the North Line, North West and South West, KIs reported that 22% of assessed communities in the East Line and 8% in the West Line did not have access to educational facilities at all.

Figure 9: Education services reported to be available in the community by % of communities

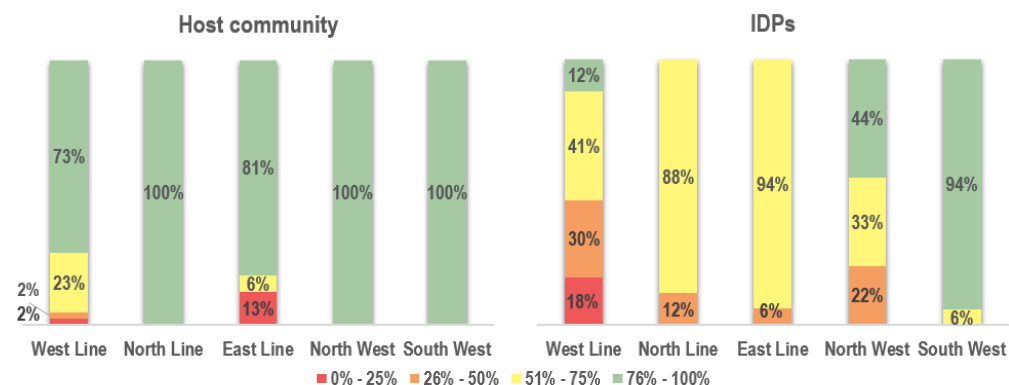
	No educational facilities	Primary school (ages 6 - 12)	Intermediary school (ages 13 - 15)	Secondary school (ages 16 - 18)
West Line	8%	92%	18%	2%
North Line	0%	100%	21%	0%
East Line	22%	78%	11%	6%
North West	0%	100%	69%	15%
South West	0%	100%	100%	11%

Map 7: Highest level of education reported to be available in the community



- The presence of intermediary schools was reported to be very limited, except in the South West and in the North West, where respectively 100% and 69% of communities reportedly had at least one intermediary school.
- Secondary education was rarely available across assessed communities, with reported facilities concentrated in and around larger cities.
- Estimated attendance rates were significantly lower for IDP children than for host community children across all areas. This applies most visibly to primary education in the West Line, the North Line, and the East Line.

Figure 10: Estimated primary school attendance rates for IDP and host community children, by % of communities



- The barriers to education reported by KIs in assessed communities varied between areas. Children having to work was the most commonly reported barrier by KIs in the North West (100%) and in the West Line (75%). Customs and traditions such as early marriage were the most commonly reported barriers in the East Line (93%) and in the South West (100%). In the North Line, KIs in 76% of assessed communities reported that schools were not in good condition, such as a lack of heating or electricity, was the most common barrier to accessing education.

Figure 11: Most commonly reported barriers to accessing education, by % of communities⁸

	West Line	North Line	East Line	North West	South West
1	Children have to work (75%)	Schools not in good condition (76%)	Customs (e.g. early marriage) (93%)	Children have to work (100%)	Customs (e.g. early marriage) (100%)
2	Customs (e.g. early marriage) (73%)	No education available for students of a certain age (72%)	Schools not in good condition (93%)	Customs (for example early marriage) (62%)	Children have to work (100%)
3	Schools not in good condition (68%)	Children have to work (41%)	Lack of teaching/learning materials (79%)	Schools not in good condition (46%)	Education is not considered important (83%)

8) KIs were allowed to select up to three options.

- The majority of assessed communities in the North Line (97%) and the East Line (94%) reportedly used water trucking as their primary source of drinking water. Use of the water network was most commonly reported in the North West and the South West. Water sources in the West Line were mixed, with water trucking as the most commonly reported primary water source (55%), followed by using the water network (31%) and consuming bottled water (14%)⁹.
- KIs in nearly all assessed communities (98%) reported that at least some community members had to pay for water trucking in the last month, with free water trucking distributions reported in only 12% of assessed communities in the West Line, and 4% in the North Line.
- KIs reported issues with drinking water quality in a majority of assessed communities (88%), especially in the North West and the South West, where issues with the colour, taste, and smell of the water were reported in more than 94% of assessed communities. In the West Line and the North Line, the most commonly reported issue was water having a bad colour.

Map 8: Primary water sources for households reported to be used in the community

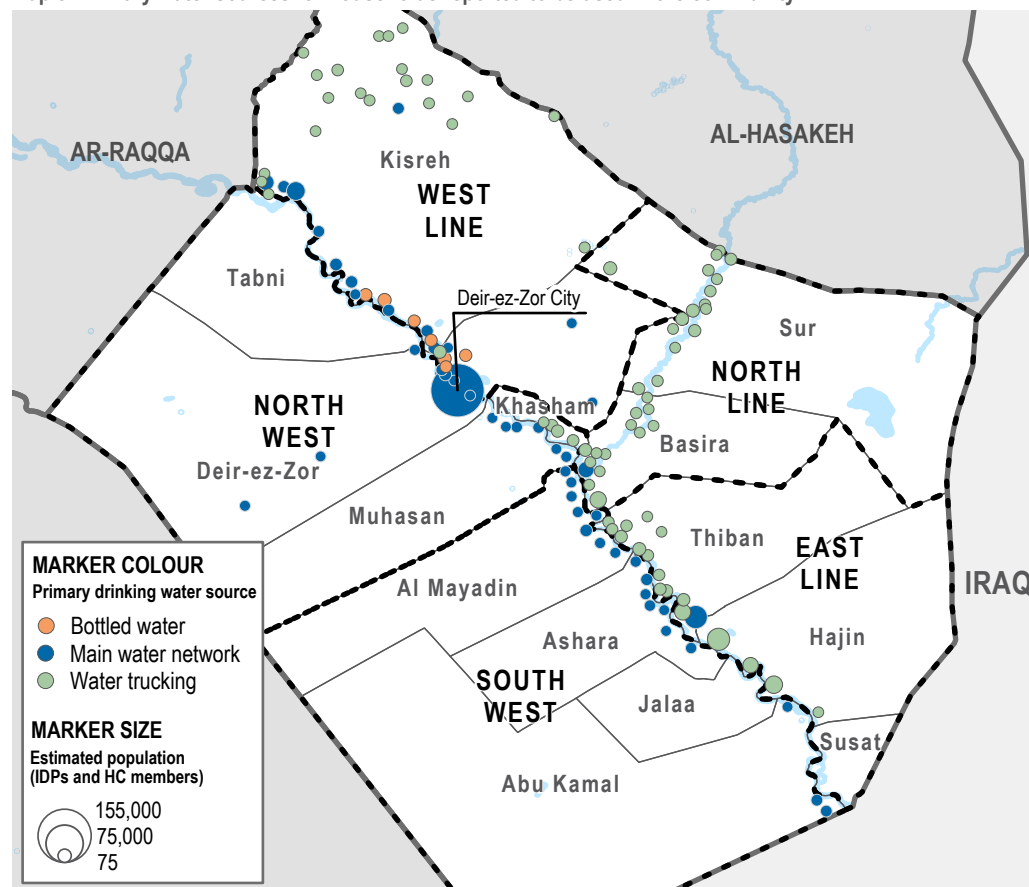


Figure 12: Reported issues with drinking water, by % of communities¹⁰

	Bad colour	Bad taste	Bad smell	Main water source considered unsafe for drinking	Cost of water too high	Some households drank unsafe water	Not enough water to meet needs
West Line	49%	39%	20%	4%	37%	4%	18%
North Line	76%	48%	48%	0%	24%	7%	0%
East Line	22%	33%	28%	11%	72%	67%	22%
North West	100%	100%	100%	54%	0%	0%	0%
South West	94%	100%	100%	89%	0%	0%	0%

- In the East Line, the cost of water was reportedly a barrier to accessing water in 72% of assessed communities, due to the high cost associated with transporting water from filling points far from the communities. Communities drinking unsafe water was also reported as a main issue in 67% of assessed communities in the East Line.

Figure 13: Most commonly reported types of latrines and showers used by IDPs, by % of communities with IDP population¹¹

	Latrines			Showers			
	Private inside home	Communal shared toilets	Open defecation	Private inside home	Communal bathing areas	No showers available	Private space outside home
West Line	91%	41%	44%	88%	33%	3%	3%
North Line	100%	35%	50%	100%	31%	0%	0%
East Line	94%	81%	38%	88%	69%	13%	0%
North West	100%	56%	0%	100%	11%	0%	0%
South West	100%	94%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

- KIs in nearly all 103 communities with IDPs reported that IDP community members had access to private latrines inside their homes. However, KIs reported that residents in 56% of assessed communities with IDPs also relied on communal toilets, especially in the South West (94%) and the East Line (81%). KIs also reported the practice of open defecation in 33% of assessed communities with IDPs, especially in the North Line (50%), the West Line (44%), and the East Line (38%). In Sur sub-district, in the North Line, KIs in all communities with IDPs reported the practice of open defecation.
- KIs in the majority of communities with IDPs (94%) reported that IDP community members had access to private showers inside their homes. The use of communal facilities was also reported in the East Line (69%), and to a lesser extent in the West Line (32%) and the North Line (31%). KIs reported a lack of bathing facilities in some locations in IDP communities in the East Line (13%) and the West Line (3%).
- Reported sanitation issues varied between assessed areas. They were reportedly more common in the East Line (83%) and in the North Line (76%), where the most commonly reported issues were flooding in the streets, open defecation, garbage in the streets, and the sewage network not working. In the majority of assessed communities in the South West (100%) and the North West (77%), KIs reported that there were no sanitation issues.

9) Of the communities that reportedly used bottled water as a main drinking water source during the assessment, only one still uses it as a main water source at the time of publication.

10) KIs were asked to select all that applied.

11) KIs were allowed to choose multiple options, as multiple sanitation systems may exist within a single community. For example, a community may have a some IDPs who have access to private latrines inside their homes, while other IDPs in the same community use communal latrines.

- **Raising livestock was the most commonly reported source of income across all assessed areas of the governorate**, especially in the South West (100%) and the East Line (89%). In the majority of communities KIs reported raising livestock as a top income source, the most commonly owned types were sheep, cattle, and goats, as well as chickens in the West Line.
- **Growing crops was the second most commonly reported source of income, especially in the South West (100%), the North West (92%), and the West Line (82%).** In communities where KIs reported that growing crops was a top-three livelihood source, the most commonly reported crops grown were wheat and barley (99%), vegetables (84%), and cotton (52%). Farmers reportedly used to grow these same crops prior to the start of the conflict.
- **Remittances and trading in shops were commonly reported by KIs in communities assessed in the West Line, the East Line and the North Line. Skilled trades were most commonly reported in the South West (89%) and in half of assessed communities in the North West.**

Figure 17: Primary sources of income in the community, by % of KIs reporting¹²

	Raising livestock	Growing crops	Remittances	Trade shops	Skilled trades	Employment with local authorities	Construction	Producing selling fuel	Borrowing	Selling humanitarian aid	Selling other assets
East Line	89%	22%	100%	67%	0%	0%	0%	11%	6%	0%	6%
North Line	48%	52%	72%	62%	7%	21%	17%	21%	0%	0%	0%
North West	69%	92%	15%	8%	46%	31%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%
South West	100%	100%	11%	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
West Line	69%	82%	92%	24%	2%	14%	2%	0%	10%	2%	2%

- Overall, the most commonly reported barriers to crop production in assessed communities were the high prices and limited availability of seeds and fertiliser, followed by the limited availability of agricultural equipment. Another barrier to crop production reported by KIs in the North Line (52%) and the North West (31%) was the need for irrigation.
- In all communities where a lack of irrigation was reported to be a barrier to growing crops, the main reported issues were the high prices and limited availability of fuel for irrigation pumps, damaged irrigation infrastructures, and collapsed irrigation channels.

Figure 18: Barriers to growing crops, by % of KIs reporting¹³

	Price/availability of fertiliser	Price/availability of seeds	Price/availability of equipment	Need for irrigation	Lack of access to land	Low profitability of selling	Price/availability of skilled labour
West Line	96%	92%	86%	4%	8%	4%	0%
North Line	90%	86%	31%	52%	0%	3%	0%
East Line	89%	89%	78%	6%	11%	0%	6%
North West	92%	92%	62%	31%	0%	0%	0%
South West	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 19: Main source of food for households, by % of KIs reporting¹⁴

	Own production	Purchased from markets inside the community	Purchased from markets outside the community	Food distributions	Food brought with them from their place of origin	From family and friends in the area
East Line	100%	83%	94%	0%	0%	17%
North Line	100%	100%	69%	0%	0%	0%
North West	92%	100%	69%	8%	0%	0%
South West	100%	100%	89%	11%	0%	0%
West Line	96%	92%	86%	20%	2%	0%

- **Personal production was the most commonly reported source of food in all assessed communities.** The second most commonly reported source of food was purchasing food from markets inside the community, followed by purchasing food in markets outside the community.
- **In half of assessed communities, the most commonly reported source of bread in the two weeks prior to data collection was homemade bread**, followed by private bakeries (26%) and public bakeries in the neighbourhood (17%).
- Flour was the only food item that was commonly reported as unavailable in the month prior to data collection in the assessed communities (.54%), with the highest shortages of flour reported in communities in the West Line (80%) and the North Line (41%).

Protection

- The high cost of transportation was the most commonly reported barrier to movement in all assessed areas, except in the West Line, where 73% of KIs reported that there were no barriers for households to move outside the community. Restrictions to movement, usually due to the presence of checkpoints, were reported in assessed communities in the South West (94%) and the North West (62%). Safety and security were also reported as barriers to movement in 22% of assessed communities in the South West.

Figure 14: Most commonly reported barriers to movement, by % of communities¹⁵

	Transportation is too expensive	Restrictions on movement	Safety security situation	Lack of required documentation	Insufficient transportation
West Line	27%	2%	0%	2%	6%
North Line	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%
East Line	72%	0%	0%	0%	6%
North West	92%	62%	0%	8%	0%
South West	94%	94%	22%	6%	0%

- The most commonly reported protection issues in communities with IDPs varied between assessed areas. In the East Line, the most commonly reported issues in communities with presence of IDPs were security or safety risks such as mines and gunfire (69% and 63% respectively). IDPs were reportedly at risk of having their documentation confiscated and their movements restricted in both the South West (94%) and the North West (44%).

Figure 15: Most commonly reported general protection risks faced by IDPs, by % of communities¹⁶

	Restrictions on movement	Confiscation of documents	Threat from mines	Threat from snipers/gunfire	Domestic violence	Serious threat from scorpions,
West Line	3%	3%	0%	6%	18%	6%
North Line	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%
East Line	0%	0%	69%	63%	0%	0%
North West	44%	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%
South West	94%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%

- KIs reported that child labour (by children under 16) was common in 87% of assessed communities across the governorate. The involvement of children (under 18) in armed activities was also reported by KIs in some communities in the West Line (22%) and the East Line (11%).

Reported Priority Needs

- Jobs and other sources of income were the most commonly reported first priority need across all assessed areas except in the East Line, where KIs reported that the first priority need was healthcare (89%). Overall, other most commonly reported priority needs were healthcare, electricity, and water. Other needs that were reported in some locations but not in others included NFIs and education.
- It should be noted that figures on the priority needs most commonly reported by KIs can only help provide an image of perceived priorities. The percentages listed below should not be interpreted as an indication of the comparative severity of needs.

Figure 16: Most commonly reported as priority needs in the community, by % of communities¹⁷

	Jobs sources of income	Healthcare	Electricity	Water	NFIs	Education	Shelter support	Safety and security	Sanitation
West Line	90%	65%	27%	12%	2%	16%	12%	2%	8%
North Line	93%	83%	45%	45%	3%	7%	0%	0%	3%
East Line	44%	89%	6%	78%	0%	0%	6%	6%	0%
North West	100%	38%	85%	15%	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%
South West	100%	11%	94%	33%	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%

¹⁵ KIs were asked to select all that applied.

¹⁶ KIs were asked to select all that applied.

¹⁷ KIs were asked to rank the top-three priority needs in their communities. The table shows the priority needs selected by the KIs.