



HORAN
FOUNDATION



NES Turkish Controlled areas Humanitarian Overview



About Horan Foundation (HF)

is a Syrian-focused non-profit organization working in Syria and countries of asylum with no discrimination. through emergency interventions, meeting their basic needs, and implementing highly competent community development programs.

HORAN FOUNDATION was established with the escalation of the Syrian crisis at the beginning of 2012 in Jordan and registered in Turkey in 2014 and Switzerland in 2016, where it started as a group of friends to provide emergency humanitarian assistance in Daraa and its countryside. Since then, HORAN FOUNDATION has developed to become one of the largest organization supporting the Syrian people, through the implementation of 350 projects that helped the lives of more than 10 million beneficiaries throughout the Syrian territory and neighboring countries of asylum , and also contributed to the establishment of the Platform of Syrian Associations (MinberSuriye), one of the most important coordination platforms for humanitarian workers in the Syrian affairs. It has the membership of the NGO Forum and membership in Syrian Networks and membership in the Forum for the Voice of the displaced Syrians.

HORAN FOUNDATION works to provide medical care, livelihoods, education, protection, and shelter to millions of displaced Syrians in NW of Syria and Turkey. In addition to implementing development projects with transitive and sustainable impact in pursuit to fulfill the aspirations of the Syrian people for a decent and safe life.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHICS	9
IDPs FLOW	9
EMERGENCY SECTOR	9
EDUCATION SECTOR	10
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SECTOR	10
PROTECTION SECTOR.....	11
SHELTER SECTOR.....	11
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR	12
NON-FOOD ITEMS SECTOR	12
LIMITATIONS	12
METHODOLOGY	13
INTRODUCTION:	15

General context

Al-Hasaka	16
Ar-Raqqa:.....	16

SECURITY SITUATION

Al-Hasaka:	17
Ar-Raqqa:.....	18

DEMOGRAPHICS

HOST COMMUNITY.....	20
IDPs	21
RETURNEES	21
IDPs FLOW	22

EMERGENCY SECTOR

IDPs Shelter Type	25
Main Sources of Cooking Fuel	26
Coping Strategies for Cooking Fuel Shortages	28
Main Sources of Heating Fuel	30
Coping Strategies for Lack of Heating Fuel	32
Received Humanitarian Assistance in the Last Three Months	34
Collective centers	35

EDUCATION SECTOR

Functioning Schools.....	39
SCHOOL DROPOUT.....	41
EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.....	44
Percentage of Teachers who had Training in the last 3 Months	45
CURRICULUM.....	47

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

INCOME SOURCES and Markets:	50
IRRIGATION SOURCE	54
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	56
Obstacles Affecting Agriculture.....	57
LIVESTOCK.....	58
FODDERS.....	59
Livestock Obstacles.....	60
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	61

PROTECTION SECTOR

Introduction:.....	64
Types of violence	64
Early marriage:.....	65
Deprivation of Learning:	66
Type of violence against Children:	67
Separated Children:	68

SHELTER SECTOR

Shelter General Problems:	71
Shelter Rehabilitation problems:	73
Shelter Access:	74
Vulnerable groups for lack of shelter:	75
Shelter Damage Assessment:	76

WASH SECTOR

Sources of Drinking water:	78
Drinking-Water Infrastructure:.....	79
DRINKING WATER PROBLEMS:	80
Vulnerable groups for lack of drinking water:.....	81
Waste Disposal Methods:.....	82
WASTE AND SEWAGE PROBLEMS:	83

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Basic Needs of NFI:.....	87
Access to Non-Food Items:	88
Coping Strategies for Lack of Non-Food Items:.....	89
HEATING FUEL:	90
COPING STRATEGIES FOR LACK OF HEATING FUEL:.....	90

RECOMMENDATIONS

Maps

Main Map	7
Coverage Map by Community.....	14
IDPs Flow Map for North East of Syria in the Turkish government Controlled.....	23
Education Severity Scale by Community	47
FSL Severity Scale by Community.....	62
Protection Severity Scale by Community	69
Shelter Severity Scale by Community	76
WASH Severity Scale by Community	85
NFI Severity Scale by Community.....	91

Chart

Returnees in the last 3 Months	19
main source of cooking fuel.....	26
coping strategies for lack of cooking fuel	28
main source of Heating fuel	30
coping strategies for lack of Heating fuel	32
Humanitarian assistance type in the last 3 Months	34
Difficulties IDPs face in access to shelter	35
Number of Education facilities	39
Drop out reasons	41
Education first priority	44
Teachers Capacity building and training	45
Main source of income for men	50
The main source of income for women.....	52
irrigation sources.....	54
Main factors affecting agricultural production	57
obstacles faced in animal husbandry.....	60
prevalent types of violence	64
types of violence are children.....	67
Most Common problems Faced for housing.....	71
Shelter Rehabilitation problems.....	73
Vulnerable groups for lack of shelte	75
Sources of Drinking water	78
most widespread problem	80
related to lack of drinking water	80
Waste disposal practices	82
Most problem related to Waste	83
access non-food items	88
copying strategy for lack of NFI.....	89

Main Map



© Horan Foundation 2021

Material on this product may be reproduced in whole or in part in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. Horan Foundation would appreciate receiving a copy of any material that uses this publication as a source. No use may be made for resale or for any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from the Horan Foundation Organization. Enquiries should be addressed to Horan Foundation Linkages at the address noted below to:

Horan Foundation Organization MEAL Department/Needs Assessment Unit

Email: a.alzouabi@ahloran.org

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on Horan Foundation Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Resources on this Report are presented as a service and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of Horan Foundation, or other contributory organizations. All reasonable precautions have been taken by Horan Foundation to verify the reliability of references and information contained in this site. However, Horan Foundation do not warrant that the information contained is complete and correct and shall not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of its use.

Web links

Web-accessible links, including links to not-for-profit, information websites, are provided as a resource to those interested. No endorsement is implied, nor is Horan Foundation responsible for the accuracy of information provided by external sites. In addition, some links may change over time. While Horan Foundation will regularly review and update links for their current status and accessibility. Horan Foundation cannot be responsible for a non-working hyperlink. To provide feedback on a non-working hyperlink, please contact

Horan Foundation MEAL Department/Needs Assessment Unit

a.alzouabi@horan.ngo

KEY FINDINGS:

DEMOGRAPHICS

- The total number of IDPs and host community living in NES (northeast Syria) in (Ras Al Ain / Tell Abiad /Suluk /Ein Issa) 120,366.
- The total host community in all covered areas is about 110,357 individuals.
- The total returnees of the HC during this period was 2475 persons during the last 3 months of data collection timeframe.
- The total number of IDPs in (Ras Al Ain / Tell Abiad /Suluk /Ein Issa) was about 10009.
- The largest number of IDPs reached 3915 persons in Tell Abiad sub-district.
- Women over 18 years were the largest group among all age categories which ranged between 14-17% of the total population, while the largest percentage was in Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-districts by 17% of the total population.

IDPs FLOW

- North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of the Turkish government had received IDPs almost from all Syria governments.
- The largest number of displaced persons were From Deir ez zor, the number of displaced is about 2829 individuals distributed mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by 1474 individuals.
- The IDPs who had come from Damascus governorate and its countryside, the number of displaced is about 1355 individual distributed mainly Tell Abiad sub-district by about 1250 individuals.

EMERGENCY SECTOR

- As the displaced people in the Tell Abiad sub-district depend on diesel for cooking at a rate of 51% of the villages, and this is mainly concentrated in Ain Al-Arous and Al Sharyan villages.
- In the Ein Issa sub-district, the reliance was mainly on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking at a rate of 36% as a coping strategy for lack of cooking fuel.
- Diesel was the main material used for heating in the North East of Syria by 42% of total villages in this area.
- The residents of Ras Al Ain sub-district, north of Al-Hasaka governorate, stated that 100% of the aid was food only in the last three months and this type of assistance was of lower quality.
- 99% of the covered governorates in the countryside of Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa did not have collective shelters, while most of the IDPs are living with host communities and in rented houses.

EDUCATION SECTOR

- The report showed that the number of educational buildings in it is only 90 educational buildings, 34% of them are functioning at a rate of 76-100% and these buildings are in a good condition.
- The statistics also showed that 97% of the displaced do not send their children to secondary schools which affecting the educational process badly in this area.
- The report showed that about 20% of villages in this governorate need to meet teachers 'wages and this was the highest priority in this region to ensure the educational process is progressing and to maintain the teaching staff.
- In Northern Al-Hasakeh governorate it had been shown that 99% of teachers did not receive any kind of training that would help them develop their educational methods during this period, which reflected negatively on the educational process.
- As for the preferred curriculum, it was clear that the majority prefer the curriculum of the Syrian Interim Government in all governorates of Northern Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa by all schools and villages under the control of the Turkish government.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SECTOR

- The results of the report showed that agriculture besides its products are the main source of income for men, while were relied on by 22% of the villages located in North East of Syria.
- In Ar-Raqqa countryside, trade was the most popular profession, at a rate of 65% of the villages, and the second most widespread profession in this governorate was animal husbandry by 27% of the villages.
- The results of the report showed that about 81% of the villages located in North-East Syria under the control of the Turkish government mainly depend on wells as the main source of irrigation.
- In the countryside of Ar-Raqqa we find that the most widespread agricultural crop in those sub-districts is wheat by around 92% of villages in this governorate, because of its great importance in filling the reserve stock and securing bread and other food sources.
- In Ar-Raqqa governorate rural the report stated that the main obstacle facing farmers is the increase in fuel prices as well, by 74% of this area villages, and the second obstacle facing farmers is the lack of adequate markets for the disposal of agricultural products.
- The previous results showed that the people in the countryside of Al-Hasakeh depend mainly on raising livestock and animal products for their income.
- The most used forage for livestock was corn by 52% of the villages located in these sub-districts, while the results showed that alfalfa is the most widespread fodder in 34% of all villages covered in this area, while it was more widespread in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts at rates exceeding 71% of the villages in these two sub-districts.
- 17% of the villages in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government showed difficulty in not being able to buy fodder for the livestock they own and this need was concentrated in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

PROTECTION SECTOR

- The results in Ar-Raqqa governorate showed that the largest percentage in the types of violence was early marriage by around 64% of this governorate villages.
- The deprivation of learning was mainly spread among girls and this was by around 65% of the covered communities under the control of the Turkish government in the North East of Syria.
- For the most spread type of violence against children in the North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government it was found that around 97% of villages that had violence against children and these types of violence were miscellaneous, in more details, it was found that 49% of communities in North East of Syria children are suffering from exploitation.
- For the Frequency of separated children in Ras Al Ain sub-district that around 65% of the communities that suffer from this problem had mentioned it was some times, while in the same context, 35% of these communities had mentioned that the frequency of separated children is from time to time.

SHELTER SECTOR

- The report had found that in the communities of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates, they mentioned that the lack of heating is the biggest problem that the shelter sector is exposed to. In the areas of the Ar-Raqqa governorate, the percentage was 41% of communities in this governorate, while in the Ras al-Ain community it was 19% of this sub-district communities.
- In the areas of the Ar-Raqqa governorate, the largest percentage was the inability to make repairs due to the high price of shelter materials, mainly in the community of Tell Abiad, and in the Suluk sub-district, it was 50% of the villages in these sub-districts, finally, Ein Issa sub-district around 21% of its communities are facing the same problem.
- Other problems North East of Syria are facing regarding access to shelter but in low percentages like lack of material resources for rental, lack of shelter available for rent, lack of material resources to purchase equipment and tools for shelter repair, and security issues regarding access to shelter.
- 24% of the houses in this area had shown that there is no damage, while around 5% of the houses had shown large damage in about 30% of the structure of the house, and finally, a very low percentage had shown that houses great destruction in the structure of the building

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR

- 16% of the villages mentioned that the water network was the main source for drinking water, furthermore, water networks were mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by 32% of its communities.
- In the North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government, 14% of the communities had shown large damage by more than 30% of the drinking water infrastructure, while around 18% of communities had shown that there is no damage in drinking water infrastructure.
- In the meanwhile, around 24% of communities in North East of Syria had faced a lack of electricity to operate the water networks, even though water networks are limited as a source of drinking water, but this problem is still one of the main problems in this area, furthermore, this problem was focused in 30% of the villages in Ras Al Ain sub-district.
- The region had shown other problems related to waste and sewage management but in a very lower percentage like defecation in open areas, accumulation in public places, effect of waste on the environment, bad smell, and pollution.

NON-FOOD ITEMS SECTOR

- According to the study of the situation in the region of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasaka governorates in North East of Syria about access to reach non-food items, the report had found that the majority stated that 65% of villages can get their NFI directly through the markets, and this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 76% of the villages.
- The report had noticed that the population in about %38 of total villages in North East of Syria were relying on the purchase of winter blankets to overcome cold and lack of heating fuel mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 41% of the communities.
- The report had shown that people in the North East of Syria are depending on electricity and gas in very small percentages as the main source of heating fuel.

LIMITATIONS

As it had been mentioned that most of the communities in Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa Governorates and under the control of the Turkish government had been covered, but the wide range of restrictions on movements, the low-security situation, and the rapid change in these locations on demographics, the local and economic situation all these factors were challenges during the data collection and verification phases of reporting for this area, even though of all these difficulties and obstacles but it hadn't affected the quality, time or scope of data collection or data analysis plan.

one of the limitations that faced Horan Foundation in data collection was the absence of accurate information about population numbers beside to find accurate female KIs in some sectors besides the difficulty of finding KIs with wide knowledge about the relevant sector and the community at the same time, so the team had overcome this by interviewing more than one KI for each sector so that they can get accurate information.

METHODOLOGY

Horan Foundation HF, in an attempt to capture a view of the humanitarian situation in North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government, performed Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, due to rapid change in the security situation and the demographic change on the ground.

In the tenth year of the Syrian crisis, all country's population faces huge humanitarian obstacles with continued conflict affecting civilians, lack of shelter, food and non-food items (NFIs), basic services, education services, drinking water, and other essential necessities.

The humanitarian situation changes rapidly and significantly across the country, depending on the intensity of conflict, besides the displacement patterns and access to basic services and aid. This report provides a community-level analysis of the humanitarian situation in the North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government. It analyzed changes in major humanitarian sectors of displacement, shelter, NFI, food security and livelihood, protection, WASH, education, and emergency for four sub-districts (Ein Issa, Tell Abiad, Suluk, Ras Al Ain) over a period of three months from Oct 2020 to early Jan 2021.

Despite an escalation in conflict and a reported decline in humanitarian conditions in the North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government in 2020, the area has received less international media attention than other governorates experiencing mass displacement in Syria.

So, to help humanitarian actors with information about the developments and the last change in the humanitarian needs, this report offers a multi-sectoral analysis in North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government.

This report is covering four sub-districts in Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa governorates (Ein Issa, Tell Abiad, Suluk, Ras Al Ain) with all sectors except health and nutrition sectors as it had been mentioned, the selection of the time period and area covered was informed by conflict dynamics and the humanitarian situation on the ground which changed after MSNA 2020.

Sampling was to take all sub-districts and communities under the Turkish government control in Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa governorates to take an extensive and comprehensive overview of the situation in these sub-districts.

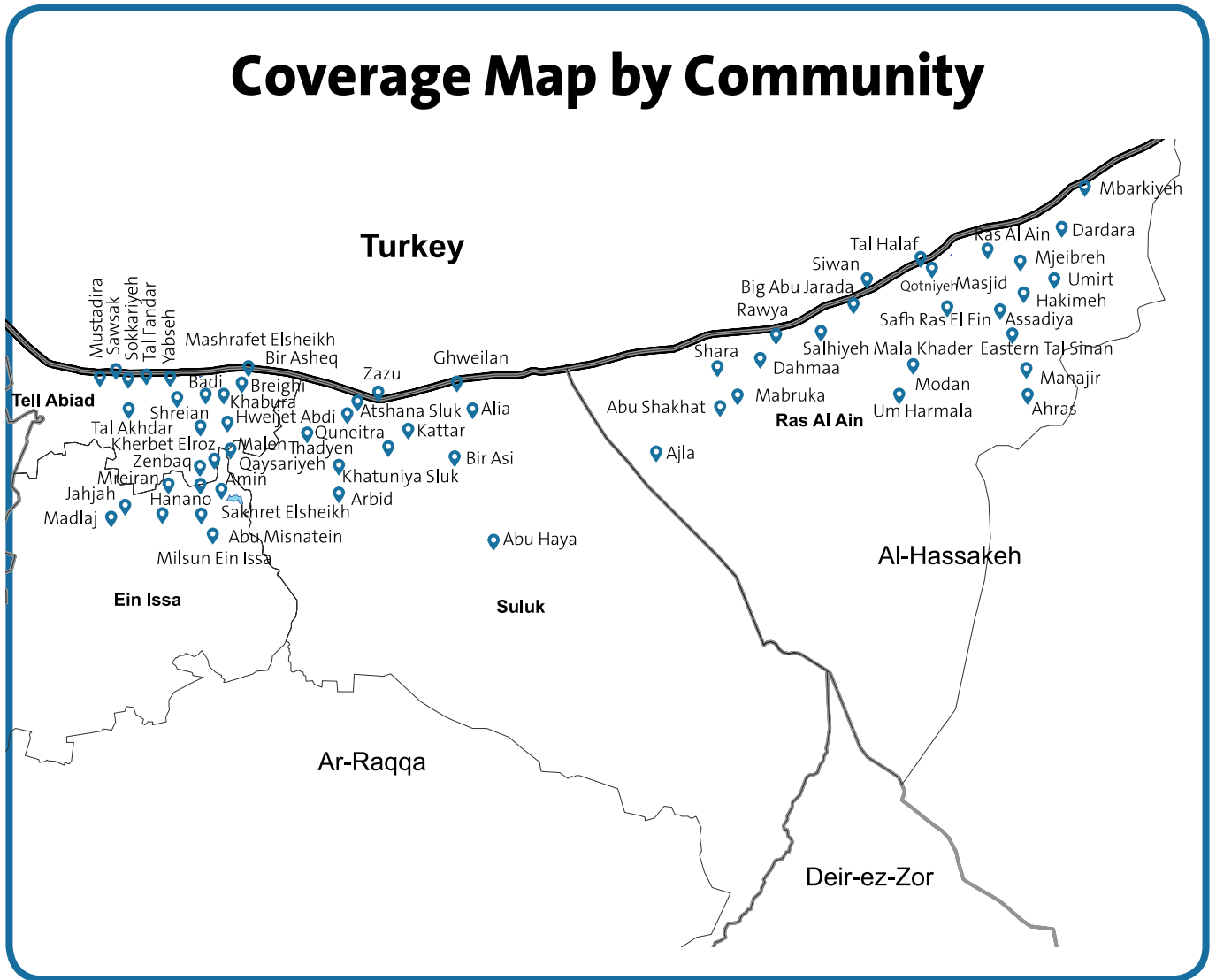
Horan Foundation access in North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government was to four sub-districts and 265 communities, in the meanwhile Data Collection Coverage targeted all sub-districts and communities in these covered sub-districts.

Data collection was completed through Key Informants KI interviews with at least five KI in each community (1855 KIs) (%65 Males, %35 Female). Types of KI included a range of representatives of civilian bodies, such as local council members, teachers, NGO workers, and directors.

Horan Foundation teams conducted face to face KI interviews. The selection of KI was based on the criteria of knowledge regarding population, local context and situation, professional background, leadership responsibilities or personal experience, gender balance.... etc.

The data analysis plan was based on a sub-district level but in some special questions, it depends on community-level data analysis.

Coverage Map by Community



INTRODUCTION:

On 09/10/2019, the Turkish army, with the participation of the Syrian National Army, launched Operation Peace Spring in the area east of the Euphrates River to purify it from the YPG / PKK and ISIS organizations, and create a safe area for the return of Syrian refugees to their country. , As the Turkish airstrikes and howitzers targeted the sites of these two organizations in each of the cities of Tell Abiad, Qamishli, Ein Issa, and Ras Al Ain border, which led to the outbreak of a war that year and resulted in many needs and an increase in the number of displaced persons in each of these areas.

According to officials in the Turkish government, the operation aims to expel the Syrian Democratic Forces - which Turkey considers a terrorist organization due to its ties with the PKK, but the US-led coalition considers it an ally against ISIS - from the border area to create a “safe zone” at a depth of 30 Km (20 miles) in Northern Syria, where about 3.6 million Syrian refugees living in Turkey will be resettled. Then, on 10/17/2019, the Turkish army suspended the operation after Ankara and Washington reached an agreement to withdraw the aforementioned organizations from the region, followed by an agreement with Russia on 22 of the same month.

one year after the operation, needs to be continued and increased, despite that the number of people returning to the liberated area in Northern Syria reached 200,000 people, thanks to the work and the great support provided by Turkey, as it gave priority to the areas cleared of the mentioned organizations the free health services provided to civilians and as soon as Turkey entered the liberated areas, the work of repairing the damaged schools began so that the people obtain their right to education.

From the first day, attention was paid to serving the people of the region and managing it by the local councils that were established with the support of Turkey, but these needs were continuing in addition to the lack of support directed to these areas, but that did not prevent the Turkish government to form local councils that provide services to the people of the region to erase the effects of terrorism, restore life to normal, and return civilians to their homes.

The Turkish government also opened mobile branches for the Turkish Postal Corporation PTT in “Tell Abiad” and “Ras Al Ain” after the Peace Spring operation to achieve recovery in This region, but as mentioned previously, The continuous and increasing need besides the lack of support directed to these areas by the humanitarian institutions contributed to the failure to achieve the required recovery.

General context:

Al-Hasaka

The city of Ras Al Ain is located in the Northwest of the Syrian Jazeera, within the province of Al-Hasaka, which is located in the North East of Syria, and the city of Ras Al Ain is 85 km away from the city of Al-Hasakah, adjacent to the Turkish border and has an area of 23 thousand square km. The population of Ras Al Ain is about 80 thousand people, where it is inhabited by a mixture of Arabs, Syriacs, Kurds, Armenians, Chechens, Turkmen, and Maradillians (Bani Bakr immigrants from Mardin and most of its people work in agriculture as their focus on educational attainment is somewhat modest, and what distinguishes this city is its strategic location and the abundance of water springs in it also to mention that it has many of springs. It is one of the ancient historical monuments as a result of the civilizations that passed through it.

On 01/10/2019, schools began receiving 15,200 students for their seats in 160 schools in the city of Tell Abiad under the supervision of 790 teachers, while in the city of Ras Al Ain, 4,720 students returned to their seats in 20 schools under the supervision of 172 teachers. The Turkish Urfa university had organized exams for students of the “Peace Spring area” as a whole. The number of students applying for the exam in Tell Abiad reached 180 students, and in Ras Al Ain the number of students reached 60, and there are 422 schools in the area that includes the cities of Tell Abiad and Ras Al Ain and their surroundings Towns and villages.

Ar-Raqqa:

A Syrian city located in the Jazira region in the north of the country, and administratively it is the center of the Tell Abiad region in Ar-Raqqa governorate. It is 100 km from the city of Ar-Raqqa to the north. Its population reached 14,825 in 2004, followed by administratively the Suluk and Ein Issa sub-districts. It is strategically located on the Syrian-Turkish border, and it includes the Tell Abiad crossing to Turkey.

Many people in Tell Abiad work in agriculture and herding, and a few years ago, its shops and commercial projects were scattered, and its economic activity was modest. According to multiple sources, Arabs make up the majority of the population in both the city and the Tell Abiad region, with a Turkmen and Armenian Kurdish minority. The ethnic composition of the city. It consists of 15 people, ten of them are Arabs, three Kurds, one Armenian, and one Turkoman.

The German-based internet portal indicates that Tell Abiad is inhabited mainly by Arabs, and it estimates that in the suburbs of Tell Abiad, 15% of the population is Turkmen and 10% are Kurds, while the rest are Arabs, and most of the population working in irrigated agriculture - another group works in the internal trade in the market, in addition to some industries, factories, and industrial professions, and works in mechanical and electrical workshops to serve agricultural work. In addition to the very poor living situation, due to the lack of diesel fuel that occupies the agricultural sector and the lack of humanitarian aid by organizations except on a very small scale.

SECURITY SITUATION:

Al-Hasaka:

After stopping the fighting to allow the terrorists to withdraw, Turkey began to impose its control over the region in addition to sending food and health aid and the like, with the continuation of the attacks by the PKK / YBG / ISIS organizations, as during the year 2020 the following occurred: In March and April, there was a car bomb attack by “YBG / PKK” on a checkpoint in the city of “Ras Al Ain” within the area of “Operation Peace Spring”, which resulted in the death of a Turkish soldier and 3 killed members of the “YPG” “And the regime clashed with the National Army, the clashes erupted after the organization’s elements attempted to infiltrate into the areas controlled by the National Army southwest of the city of Ras Al Ain in the countryside of Al-Hasaka In June of 2019, many security incidents took place, including the killing of a civilian by a motorcycle bombing in the Syrian “Ras Al Ain”. Security sources believe that the “YBG / PKK” organization was behind the bombing and the killing of two civilians in a car bomb explosion.

In Ras Al Ain and the security forces are suspected of masterminding the “YBG / PKK” organization, the Turkish Defense Defense Organization, 8 civilians in an initial outcome as a result of a bombing carried out by “YBG / PKK” in the market in the Syrian city of Ras Al Ain, located within The area of the “Spring of Peace” area, in the same month, within 10 days between the cities of “Ras Al Ain” and the district of “Gilan” Turkey, there were 3 civilians killed in the bombing of the Syrian “Ras Al Ain”. The bombing, which is suspected in a group by the “YBG / PKK” organization, also resulted in the injury of 10 civilians, according to local sources.

In July 2014, the security incidents showed that an involving of killing 6 civilians in a car bomb explosion, and in the same attack, two civilians were killed in a car bomb explosion in “Ras Al Ain” in addition to the killing of 5 civilians in the bombing of Ras Al Ain Also, in July, a civilian was killed in the Ras Al Ain bombing of Syria - one was killed in a motorcycle accident, 5 civilians were killed in a bombing in Ras Al Ain. Local security favored the Arab region’s merit with such explosions.

In August and September, security incidents touched the Syrian army in Ras Al Ain continued in a terrorist attack with mortar shells carried out by the “YBG / PK / PK” in “Huwaish Al-Naim” villages, south of Ras Al Ain, as well as 6 civilians, when a bomb exploded in Ras Al Ain - An accident that caused material damage in the area, and in the same context, a civilian was killed by the explosion of “Ras Al Ain” - the area in which another explosion did not result in any casualties. It was reported that 6 civilians were killed in the Al Ain bombing.

In October, two members of the National Army were killed in an explosion in Al Ain - as a result of a car bomb exploding at a checkpoint at the entrance to the city, and in the same month, two soldiers were killed and 6 were wounded in the North East, as a result of a car bomb attack carried out by the “YBG / PKK” against a checkpoint in the area of Operation Peace Spring.

The outline of the sequence of events shows the existence of many security situations, most of them affecting civilians and children within one year, and resulting in a lot of psychological and material damage to the population in this area.

Ar-Raqqa:

In January and February 2019, two civilians were killed and 4 others were wounded in a car bomb explosion in the city of Tell Abiad in Northern Syria, located within the area of Operation Peace Spring. The explosion occurred in the customs area of Tell Abiad, which is controlled by the Turkish army And the Syrian National Army. The car bombing killed civilians and injured 4 others, as a preliminary outcome. The security authorities in the area pointed the finger at the organization “YBG / PKK”, indicating that the organization evaded the claim of the bombing Because of the civilian casualties it led to, and 4 civilians were killed in an explosion that occurred on Sunday in the Tell Abiad region in Northern Syria, according to preliminary information. An Anadolu Agency correspondent said that a bomb placed in a car exploded in a busy street in the center of Tell Abiad, indicating that 4 civilians were killed. According to preliminary information, security sources believe that these explosions are carried out by the “YBG / PKK” organization in the liberated areas, but it refuses to adopt them due to the harm to civilians.

In each of July and August of 2019, 6 civilians, including children, were killed in a terrorist bombing in Tell Abiad, Syria. Security teams suggest that the “YBG / PKK” organization would be behind the attack. Also, the Syrian National Army “thwarted an attack with a booby-trapped” To “YBG” in Tell Abiad in the town of Suluk. In the same month, 3 civilians were wounded in the explosion of a booby-trapped in Tell Abiad behind which the “YBG / PKK” organization was standing, in addition to the wounding of 3 civilians in the bombing of Tell Abiad in Northern Syria. The Syrian patriot believes that the “YBG” organization will be behind the bombing.

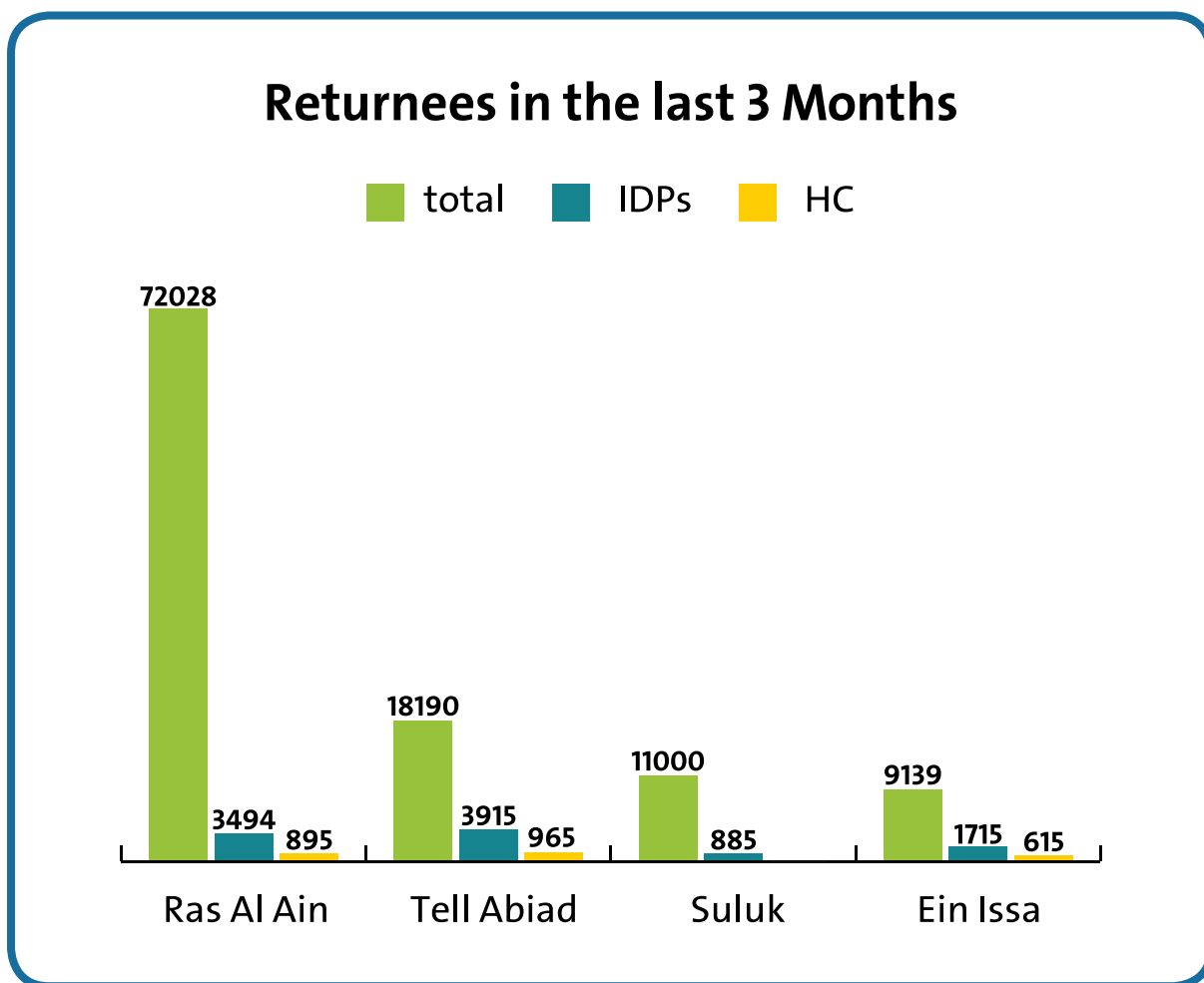
Tell Abiad and Suluk have witnessed during the last six months stability, except for the villages near the vicinity of Ein Issa town, where they witnessed attacks and shells fired from time to time between the SDF and the National Army forces until a battle broke out during the past twenty days between the two forces in earnest and there are still ongoing operations By the National Army and Turkish forces to control the town of Ein Issa.

Accordingly, the general situation is currently stable in Tell Abiad and Suluk, but there is tension in Ein Issa, which contributed to a large increase in needs in addition to the increase in the number of displaced from these areas to the neighboring area.



Ein Issa

DEMOGRAPHICS



The report showed that the total number of IDPs, host communities, and returnees living in NES (North East of Syria) in the communities that had been covered in this report and under the control of the Turkish government is around 123,299 individuals, furthermore, around 8% out of total number are IDPs by 10,009 individuals but after data collection, this number had raised to at least 24% of the total number due to the change in the security situation, also to mention that in North East of Syria in the communities that under the Turkish government there are 2475 returnees in the last three months.

Also to mention, the report had shown that The largest population group is in Ras Al Ain sub-district by about 76,872 individuals, while in Ein Issa sub-district there were about 11,469 individuals in total.

HOST COMMUNITY

The total host community in all covered areas is about 110,356 individuals, there was a significant difference in the number of host communities between the provinces the highest number was in Ras Al Ain 72,028, in meanwhile, the lowest was in Ein Issa 9,139. Tell Abiad 18,190 and in 11,000. It was noticed during the analysis that the percentage of the girls between the age 0 to 5 in Ras Al Ain & Ein Issa sub-districts was the same 12% each, while this age category was 10 % in Tell Abiad & Suluk sub-districts.

For the boy's category of the same age, the percentage Range between 12- 17 % as follows, in Ras Al Ain sub-district 12% of the population are boys under 18 years, also to mention that Tell Abiad sub-district this age group reached around 16% of the total population in this area, while in Suluk sub-district it reached 17% of the population, also to mention that this age group were decreased Ein Issa sub-district and reached 15% of the population in this area.

For girls category who are from 6 to 12 years, the percentage in North East of Syria in the communities under the control of the Turkish government ranged between 10-14% of the total population in this area, furthermore, in Ras Al Ain sub-district 14 % of the population are girls from 6 to 12 years, and this percentage considered the highest among all covered sub-districts in North East of Syria, also to mention that in Ein Issa sub-Suluk & Tell Abiad sub-districts are almost the same by 10 % of the population in these sub-districts.

For the boys of the same age, the percentage didn't differ but it was noticed in Ras Al Ain sub-district that this percentage reached 13% of the population, while in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts it lowered to 10% of the total population.

It was noticed during the analysis that the percentage of the girls & boys between the ages 13 to 17 was almost the same in all sub-districts, furthermore, it was 12% of the population in Ras Al Ain sub-district, while in Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts it reached 10% of the total population, also to mention that Ein Issa sub-district had noticed slight descent for this age group by 9% of the population in this area.

The category of women who are above 18 years in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of the Turkish government, the report had found that the percentage for this group ranged between 14-17% of the population in this area, furthermore, this highest percentage for this group was in Tell Abiad sub-district by around 17% of the population, also to mention that in Suluk and Ein Issa was around 15% of the total population, finally it was noticed that this percentage was in lower percentage in Ras Al Ain by around 14% of the total population in this area. For men who are above 18 years, the report had shown that this category had ranged between 10-19% of the total population in North East of Syria in the covered communities that under the control of the Turkish government, in more details, the highest percentage was in Ein Issa sub-district by around 19% of the total population, furthermore, in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts the percentage was the same by around 18% of the population, final to mention that a decrease in the percentage for this category in Ras Al Ain by 10% of the total population in this area and this could be that most of the men were soldiers in YPK, so when the Turkish army entered the area they were obliged to move to SDF control communities.

IDPs

At the level of displaced persons, the total number of IDPs in all covered areas is about 10,009, furthermore, statistics showed that most of the displaced individuals had come from almost all over the country due to the reasons that these locations are near to the borders with the Turkish Republic, beside the availability of enhancing the circumstances in the area since these locations had been the control of the Turkish government.

The largest number of IDPs reached 3,913 persons in Tell Abiad sub-district. The report showed that percentages by age and gender are similar to those of the local population in this area except for males and females over 18, 15% women's and 18% for men's.

In Ein Issa sub-district the number of displaced persons reached 1715 persons largest percentage was men over 18 years of age, which reached about %19 of the total number of displaced persons and the women percentage was 16% of the total IDPs in this area.

In Ras Al Ain sub-district, the number of displaced persons reached less than 3500 individual where the largest percentage was women over 18 years of age, which reached about %16 of the total number of displaced persons, and it had been noticed that there was a rise in the proportion of males and females between the ages of 0-5 years by about %13 of the total displaced in this region.

In Suluk sub-district the number of displaced persons was less than in all covered areas, reaching about 885 persons where the proportions of the displaced were almost similar percentages to HC by age and gender.

RETURNEES

The report had focused on the returnees who are coming in the last three months, also to mention that for returnees definition in the report, they are the people who had left their original place since the beginning of the crisis and had returned in the last three months to their original home with dignity.

The report examined the number of returnees during the months from October to December 2020. The total returnees of the HC during this period was 2,475 returnees during the last three months, furthermore, the report showed that during the past three months In Ras Al Ain sub-district there had been around 895 returnees, while the largest number was In Tell Abiad sub-district by around 965 returnees, also to mention that in Ein Issa sub-district witnessed the return of 615 persons.

Finally, to mention that the report had noticed in Suluk sub-district there were no returnees in the last three months and this could be due to that the location is so close to the clashes areas with SDF and YPK.

IDPs FLOW

As had been mentioned that North East of Syria in the communities that are under the control of the Turkish government had witnessed a large flow of IDPs in the last three months, furthermore, this large movements had come from all Syria's governorates which could be to the room for enhancements after the control of the Turkish government had entered the area, also to mention that these sub-districts are so close to the Turkish borders so IDPs could easily move to the Turkish Republic.

In more detail, the largest number of displaced persons were from Deir-ez-zor governorate, furthermore, the total number of displaced persons who had come to this area in the last three months is about 2829 individuals distributed in the area of Tell Abiad sub-district by about 595 individuals, while about 585 individuals in Ein Issa sub-district, also to mention that around 1474 IDPs had settled in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

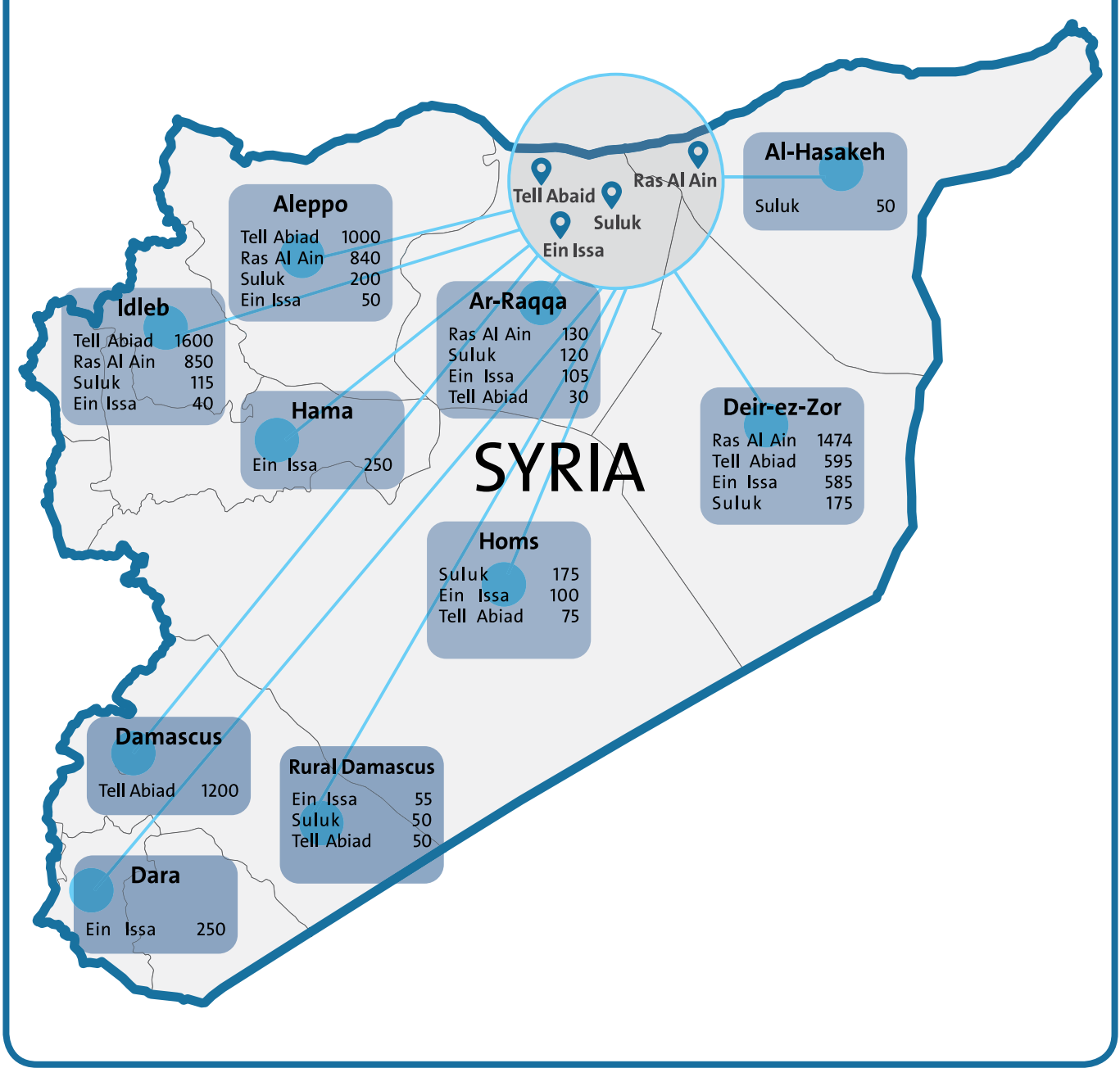
The results show that the most displaced people in NES are from almost all over Syria especially from the Idlib governorate, where the number of IDPs was one of the highest governorates, and only from this governorate around 2605 individuals had come to this area, besides that the report that from Idlib governorate around 850 individuals settled in Ras Al Ain sub-district, 1600 individuals are in Tell Abiad sub-district, while 145 individuals in Suluk sub-district and 40 individuals in Ein Issa sub-district.

The report had noticed that from Aleppo governorate around 2090 individuals had reached this area, furthermore, half this number of IDPs had settled in Tell Abiad sub-district, while 840 individuals had settled in Ras Al Ain, and 200 individuals in Suluk sub-district.

Damascus governorate and its countryside, the number of displaced is about 1355 individuals distributed in Tell Abiad sub-district by about 1250 individuals, while about 55 individuals had settled in Ein Issa sub-district and 50 individuals in Suluk sub-district.

From Hama governorate, only 260 persons became IDPs all of them went to Ein Issa sub-district and from Al-Hassaka governorate only 50 persons became IDPs all of them went to Suluk sub-district.

IDPs Flow Map for North East of Syria in the Turkish government Controlled





EMERGENCY SECTOR

EMERGENCY SECTOR

IDPs Shelter Type

As a result of the increasing numbers of displaced people in the region, it was necessary to focus in this report on the type of shelter that the displaced inhabit, due to its importance in humanitarian interventions, which usually include shelter programs that support access to emergency or transitional shelter in addition to its relationship in the various sectors and projects that should be targeted in the governorate.

The statistics in this report indicated that most of the residents in the targeted governorates are indigenous people, and they are forming almost 90% of the population in the villages and towns in which the questionnaire was conducted, while the percentage of internally displaced persons is 8% of the total population in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government, and as for the returnees during the last three months, the report showed that they are almost 2% of the total number, but it is expected that the majority of these returnees have become displaced now as a result of the security events .

The results show that 94.6% of the targeted communities are the displaced population in Ras Al Ain governorate north of al-Al-Hasakeh governorate, and the internally displaced formed around 4.4%, also the results showed that most of the villages in which the displaced are located in Tell Abiad sub-district, while to mention that in the end of Dec 2020 these numbers at least has doubled, in the mean while the returnees during the last three months did not exceed the 1% threshold.

In the Northern regions of Ar-Raqqa the results appeared as follows:

Tell Abiad sub-district, the percentage of indigenous people reached 80% of the total number of residents in this sub-district, in the villages in which the questionnaire was conducted and under the control of the Turkish government. As for the internally displaced, their percentage was 16%, and this percentage increased by nearly doubling based on the reports and the security situation at the end of December 2020, the returnees during the last three months did not exceed 4% of the total population in this sub-district, and it is expected that half of these returnees have become displaced in the last period.

Suluk sub-district, the percentage of the host community reached 92.5%, while the internally displaced accounted for 7.5% of the total number, also to mention that no returnees were noticed in this governorate during the last three months, due to the stability of the security situation in the region, and the majority of IDPs are moving outside Syria in this sub-district.

Ein Issa sub-district, the percentage of indigenous people reached 81%, while the percentage of internally displaced persons reached 14%, and for the returnees during the last three months reached 5%.

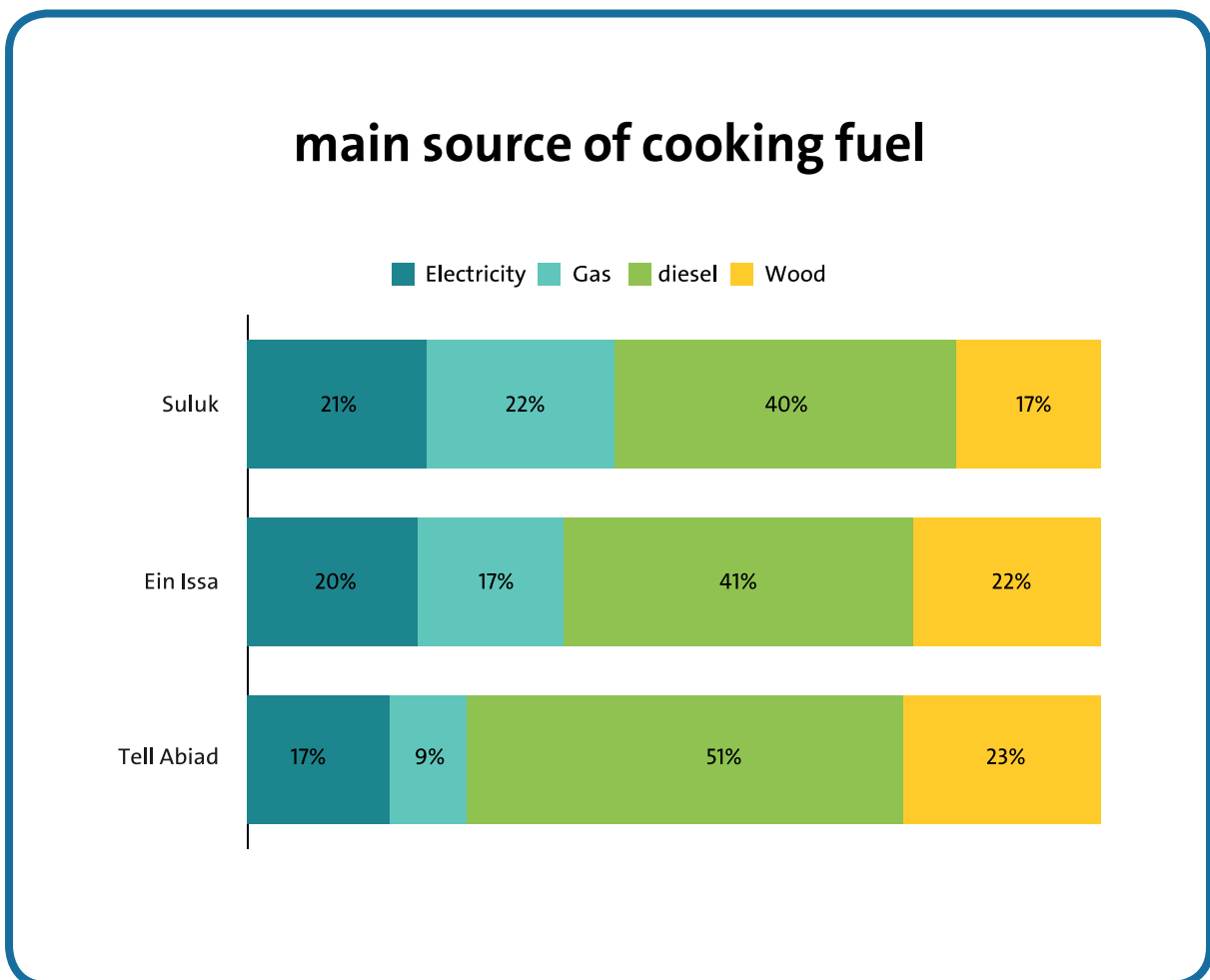
In talking about the types of shelter the displaced live in the targeted governorates in this report, the report showed that most of the residents in the targeted governorates are residents of houses

or apartments, whether they are hosted with the local population or in rented houses, where the results show that 97% of the residents They live in apartment buildings.

In Ras Al Ain sub-district located in Northern Al-Hasakeh governorate, the results show that all the displaced people coming to this sub-district living by all IDPs in stone buildings, and there are no IDPs in camps within the Ras Al Ain sub-district in the communities that had been targeted in this report, which are under the control of the Turkish government.

As for the sub-districts in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate “Suluk - Ein Issa”, the results show that all the displaced people who came to these two governorates during the past three months lived 100% in residential buildings, while only in Tell Abiad sub-district there was a change in the shelter the displaced people living in, according to the targeted governorates. The results show that 97% of the residents live in residential buildings, while the remaining 3% live in mosques, schools, and government buildings, and this was mainly based in Ain Al-Arous and Al-Roz villages. It turned out that displaced people are living under trees in Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-districts, and that was mainly in the villages of Sidon and Tash Bash, as it was found that the reason for the presence of people living in the open areas is that they were displaced for a very short and temporary period or that they have no other choice.

Main Sources of Cooking Fuel



Regarding cooking fuel, and its importance on the daily life of the displaced people, the statistics showed that most of the displaced people living in Northern Ar-Raqqa governorate face difficulties and sometimes they cannot obtain cooking fuel, at a rate of 81%, mainly in each of the Ras Al Ain sub-district villages like Abu Jaloud, Al-Adwania, Mabrouka, Rajaan and Ras Al Ain villages, where the percentage of IDPs who do not have access to cooking fuel is 100% in these villages, while the statistics in this report show that the displaced population in Tell Abiad sub-district do not have 100% access to cooking fuel, also to mention that is in all the villages covered in this report and under the control of the Turkish government.

As for the IDPs in the Suluk sub-district, IDPs get cooking fuel by only 35% of the total population in this sub-district, and this percentage is considered to be about one-third of the displaced people living in this sub-district.

The difficulties in obtaining cooking fuel were concentrated mainly in each of the villages. Bir Asheq, Al Deek Al Sharqi, Ain Al Arous, Hawaii Abda, and Jadala villages the percentage had reached the entire displaced population in each of these villages.

While around 22% of the total IDPs had shown access to cooking fuel, and this percentage was concentrated for each of the villages of Abu Harmala, Hanano, Karamazah Khalaf, and Medlej villages, besides that statistics indicate that there are problems in this Ar-Raqqa governorate related to the availability of cooking fuel and this suffering takes place daily for the displaced living in the villages that had been covered in this report.

The inability of the displaced to obtain cooking fuel is due to several reasons, the most important reason is the lack of purchasing power to secure fuel, due to the sharp rise in cooking fuel prices within this region and lack of income, this reason is also the general lack of availability of cooking fuel in these sub-districts that were covered in the report.

The results show that the reliance of the displaced in these governorates mainly on diesel for cooking, as it exceeded about half of the displaced population in each of Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-districts, and electric consumption came in second place at 19% of the total population in the covered communities, and the percentage exceeded 20% of the displaced population in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts, gas and wood are ranked third in close proportions, reaching about 15% of the displaced population, and exceeding 23% of the displaced population in Tell Abiad sub-district.

As the displaced people in the Tell Abiad sub-district depend on diesel for cooking at a rate of 51% of the villages, and this is mainly concentrated in Ain Al-Arous and Al Sharyan villages.

The percentage of using diesel as fuel for cooking exceeded 60% of the displaced population, while wood comes in second place by 23% of the villages, and that was concentrated mainly in Khirbet Al Raz and Al Sharyan villages by 30% of the displaced in these villages, followed by electric usage as cooking fuel at 17% of the villages.

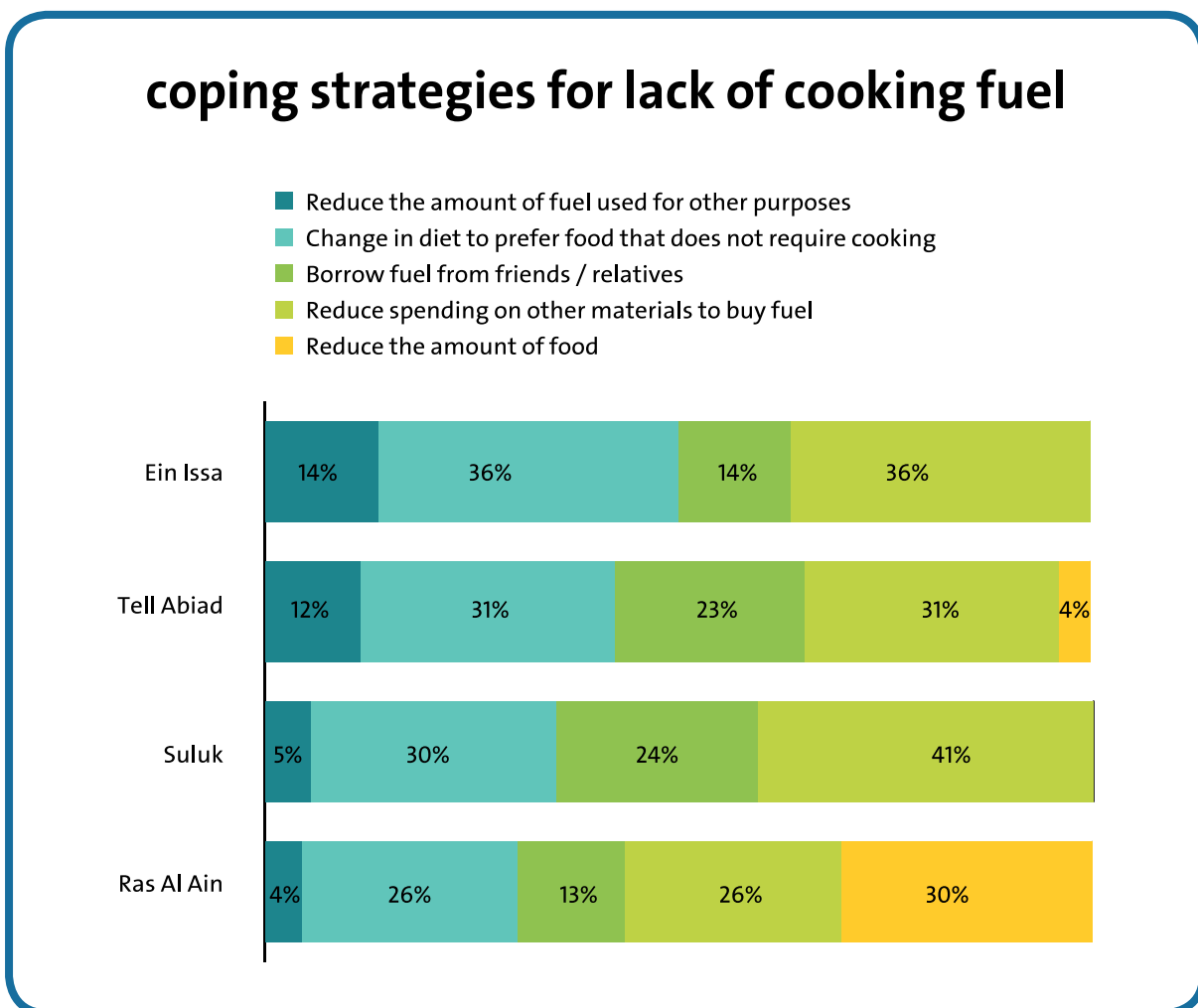
In the Ein Issa sub-district, the results did not differ much from its predecessor in Tell Abiad, the population's reliance on diesel for cooking comes to 41% of the displaced in this sub-district, and the use is concentrated in both the villages of Sakhr al Sheikh and Jahjah, by about half of the displaced from these villages. In the second place, 22% of the total displaced persons in this sub-

district, and the use is mainly concentrated in each of the central villages of Kromaza, at a rate of more than 30% of the displaced people in this village, and the use of electricity as a cooking fuel was 20% in most of the villages covered in this report, and gas used by around 17% of the displaced in this sub-district.

In the same context in Suluk sub-district, the results showed that the IDPs' dependence of the largest percentage on diesel for cooking operations, with 40% of the displaced, and the concentration of diesel fuel for cooking by the displaced in the villages of Khatounia, Hammam alTurk, al Taher and al-Muhaisin, at a rate of more than 45% of the displaced in these villages.

As for gas, it comes in second place by 22% of the displaced, as this use of cooking fuel was concentrated in the villages of Khatounia and Zazu, with a rate of about a quarter of the displaced in each of these villages, furthermore, electricity usage comes in third place with 21% of the displaced, and finally wood is the least used for cooking by 17% of the displaced in Suluk district. In Ras al Ain sub-district, north of Al-Hasakeh, the results indicated that 88% of the displaced do not have access to cooking fuel, due to the lack of purchasing power and the lack of permanent availability of materials, while the main dependence on cooking fuel was on diesel, at a rate of more than 90% of the displaced who have an ability to obtain cooking fuel in this sub-district.

Coping Strategies for Cooking Fuel Shortages



Strategies to cope with the shortage of cooking fuel varied in governorates north of Ar-Raqqa where it was found that most of the displaced depend on reducing spending on other materials in order to buy fuel by 35% of this governorate, and this strategy was mainly in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts, with more than 40% of the displaced in the governorate in North East of Syria that is under the control of the Turkish government, furthermore, in the second place, the displaced depend on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking, with around 32% of the displaced and this strategy was concentrated mainly in Ein Issa district, where it exceeded 36% of the displaced in this governorate, and in the third-place Residents borrow fuel from friends/relatives at a rate of 20% of the villages, this strategy was relied on due to the lack of cooking fuel in both Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts, where it exceeded 22% of the percentage of displaced persons, and in the fourth place the displaced follow a method of reducing the use of fuel for other purposes and providing it for cooking By 10% of the displaced, and this strategy was concentrated in Ein Issa sub-district, at a rate of more than 14% of the displaced in this governorate, while the report had shown that some of those in need of cooking fuel or the displaced did not follow any coping strategies due to the lack of cooking fuel by small percentages.

In the Tell Abiad sub-district, the reliance of the displaced was mainly on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking by 30% of the displaced as an adaptation strategy due to the shortage of cooking fuel, and the same percentage of the displaced were reducing spending on other materials in order to buy fuel, this strategy focused mainly by more than half of the displaced in Ain Al Arous and Al Sharee'i villages. In the same context, it was found that 22% of the displaced depend on borrowing fuel from friends/relatives, and 11% of them reduce the use of fuel for other purposes and provide it for cooking, while this strategy has focused on Al Riz and the village of Yabsa by more than half of the displaced persons from these villages.

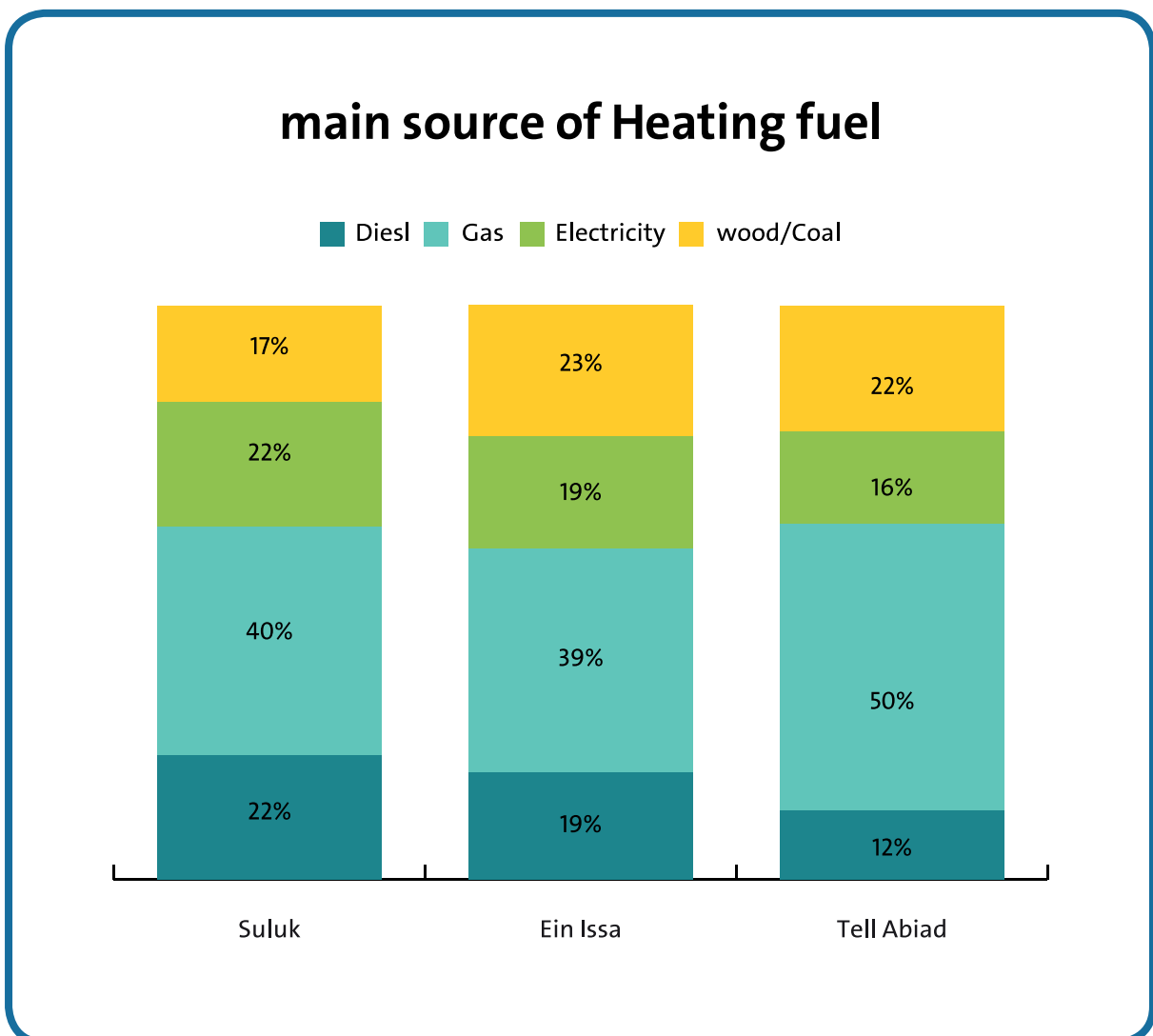
In the Ein Issa sub-district, the reliance was mainly on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking at a rate of 36%, also to mention that this strategy focused in the villages of Amin, Hanano, Karmouza al-Wasta and Sakhra Al Sheikh, by more than half of the displaced in these villages, and the same percentage of the displaced was reducing spending on Other materials for the purpose of buying fuel, in the meanwhile, it was concentrated in the village of Harmala, at a rate of more than 50% of the displaced people in this place, and in a related context, it was found that 14% of the displaced reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes and the provision of it for cooking, and it was concentrated in the villages of Saida and Abu Harmala by about 45% of the displaced, at the same rate, IDPs were borrowing fuel from friends/relatives as a coping strategy for the shortage of cooking fuel in this governorate.

In the Suluk sub-district, there was a similar diversity to the aforementioned governorates with strategies for coping with fuel shortages, where the largest proportion of the displaced, about 41%, reduce spending on other materials in order to purchase cooking fuel, and this strategy was mainly concentrated in the village of Al Jiran and Bir Al-Majali by all IDPs in these villages, and the second strategy used by the displaced was based on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking by 30% of the total displaced population in this sub-district, and the strategy to borrow fuel from friends/relatives came in third place with 24% of the displaced, and

this strategy was concentrated in the villages of Arbid, Bir Asi, and Quneitra Suluk, at a rate that exceeded half of the displaced people in these villages. Finally, the strategy was to reduce the use of fuel for other purposes and provide for cooking by 5%, and it was mainly concentrated in the village of Al-Taher, with about 40% of the displaced in this village.

Moving to Ras Al Ain governorate in the north of Al-Hasaka, a new strategy emerged that we did not find in the Northern regions of Ar-Raqqa where the reliance of the displaced people was mainly on reducing the amount of food to be cooked faster, and this was about 30% of the displaced in this governorate and this strategy was mainly focused in Mabrouka village, by more than 42% of the displaced people in this village, the second strategy was changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking / reducing spending on other materials to buy fuel were used by an equal rate of 26% of the villages in this sub-district, furthermore, the use of this strategy was due to the lack of cooking fuel by the displaced in as for the strategy of borrowing fuel from friends/relatives, it accounted for 13% of the total displaced population, as it was used in high proportions in the village of Al Shara, as it reached a third of the displaced from this village.

Main Sources of Heating Fuel



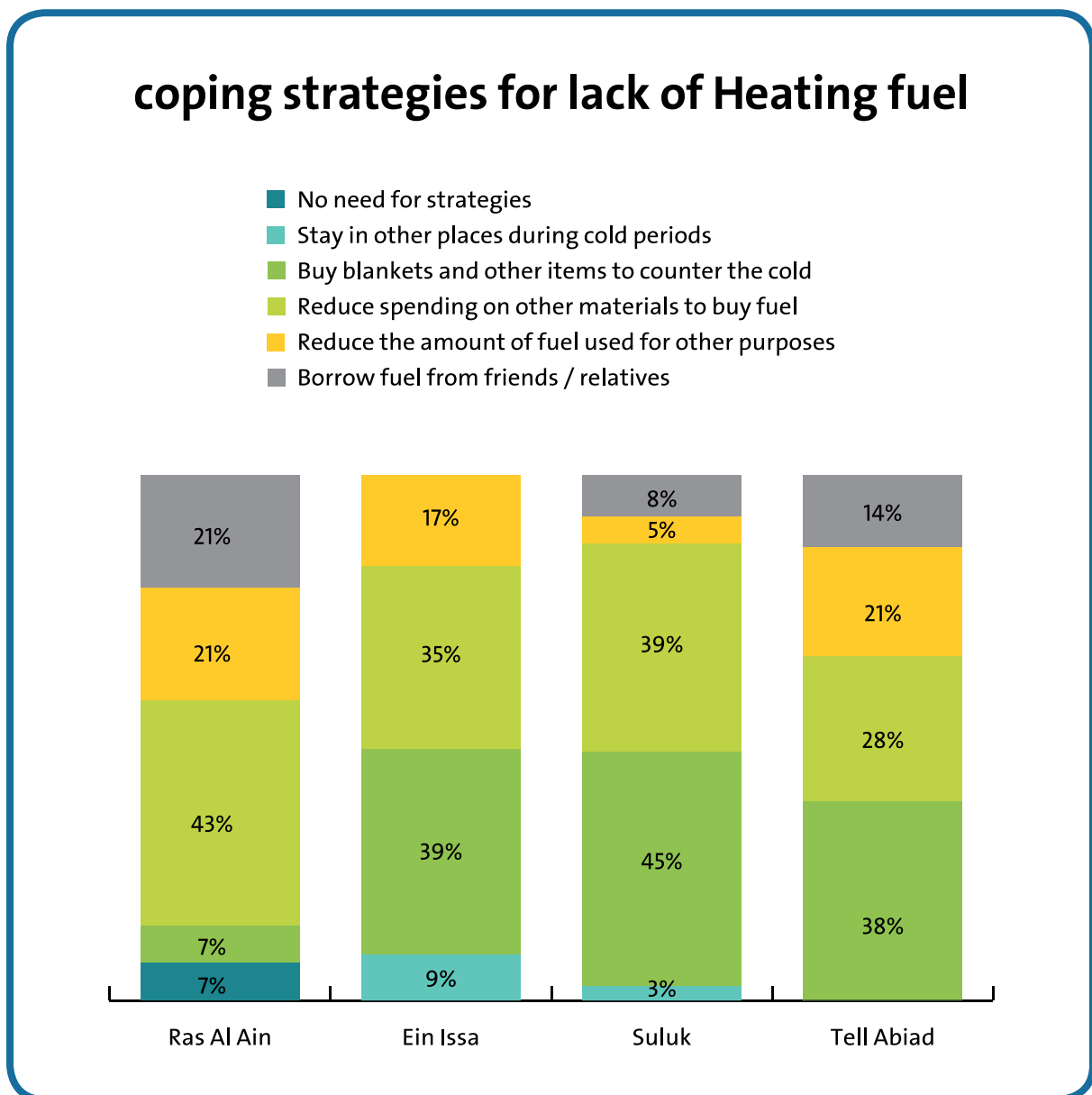
The results showed a difference in the sources of fuel used in heating among the displaced in North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, as the results indicated that diesel was the main material used for heating by 42% of total villages in this area, and its use was concentrated in Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts, where it was found that more than half The displaced people depend on diesel as the main material for heating, while wood came in second place by 21% of the displaced people in this governorate, and they were mainly concentrated in the Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-regions, with more than 23% of the displaced, and the results in this report showed that electricity depended on it as fuel for heating by 19% of the displaced, it was estimated that it was mainly concentrated in the Suluk sub-district , which reached up to 22% of the displaced in this sub-district, while the use of gas as fuel for heating was the least used by the displaced by 17% of the displaced in this sub-district.

In the Tell Abiad sub-district, the matter did not differ much from the general context of the entire region of North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, as the results showed that half of the displaced people use diesel for heating, IDPs in these villages use diesel as fuel for heating, while for relying on wood for heating, it ranked second with a rate of 22% of total IDPs in this sub-district, and it was mainly concentrated in the village of Al Sheryan, which reached 40% of the displaced from this village, furthermore, the usage of electricity as main source for heating was by 16% of the displaced, where the concentration of this type of heating as fuel for heating in Hawijat Abdi village, at a rate of up to one-fifth of the displaced in this village, and gas comes in the last place, by 12% of the displaced in this sub-district.

In Ein Issa sub-district, the results showed that 38% of the displaced mainly depend on diesel for heating, like all other locations in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, as it is concentrated in the villages of Kromaza Khalaf, Amin and Jahjah, with a rate of 40% of the displaced in these villages, Wood comes in second place, with a rate of 23%, as it was found to be more used in this sub-district compared to other governorates in the region. As for the use of electricity, it ranked third with 19% of the displaced in this sub-district, and it was mainly concentrated in Abu Harmala and Kromaza Khalaf with a rate of up to To 22% of the displaced, and finally, the use of gas for heating was less by 18% of the displaced in this sub-district.

In Suluk sub-district, the results did not differ much from what was mentioned in the previous locations, where the use of diesel fuel was essential for heating by 40% of the displaced, followed by gas and electricity in a similar proportion of 22% of the displaced, and it was noticed that electricity was used more than wood in this sub-district While compared with the rest of the sub-districts of the same governorate, and wood came last, as it is considered the least used in this governorate by 17% of the displaced.

Coping Strategies for Lack of Heating Fuel



Strategies for coping with a shortage of heating fuel varied in Northern Ar-Raqqa where there was great similarity between strategies for lack of heating and cooking fuel with another strategy, which is buying blankets to overcome the shortage of heating fuel.

The results showed that the majority of the displaced in the governorates North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, mainly relied on purchasing blankets and winter clothes as a coping strategy due to the shortage of heating fuel, and this was at a rate of 37% of the displaced in this region, mainly was in Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-districts, by more than 39% of the displaced in these two sub-districts, while the strategy was relied on to reduce spending on other materials to purchase fuel, in order to alleviate the severity of the cold as a result of the shortage of heating fuel, at a rate of 36% of the displaced, this strategy focused on Ras Al Ain sub-district, where the percentage reached 43% of the displaced in this sub-district,

while the remaining groups have reduced the amount of fuel for other purposes to be used for heating and borrowed fuel from friends/relatives when needed. This strategy was used by less than 14% of the displaced in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government.

In Tell Abiad sub-district, the purchase of blankets and winter clothes had the highest percentage in strategies to cope with the fuel shortage, with 38% of the displaced in this sub-district, and it was mainly concentrated in the villages of Al Sukari and Al Jisah, with more than 50% of the displaced in these villages.

The second strategy was to reduce spending on other materials in order to purchase fuel by 28% of the displaced, while the strategy to reduce the use of fuel for other purposes and provide for heating came in third place, by 21% of the displaced, and it was mainly concentrated in the villages of Al Riz and Bir Asheq, which amounted to 50% of the displaced.

Finally, borrowing from friends/relatives was the least popular in that region, with 14% of the displaced.

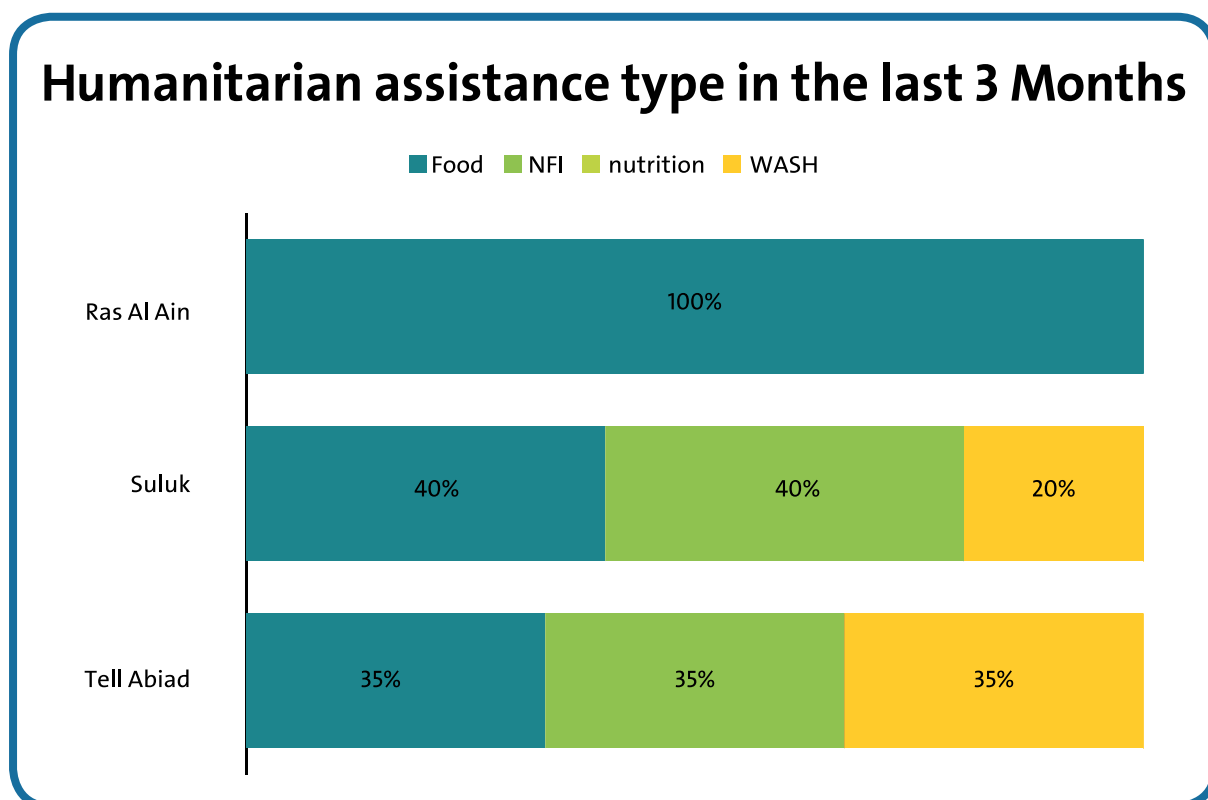
In Ein Issa sub-district, the strategy of buying blankets and winter clothes topped the strategies used to cope with the lack of heating fuel by 39% of the displaced, the use of this strategy was concentrated due to the shortage of heating fuel in the villages of Hanano and Karmaza al-Wusta by more than half of the displaced in these villages.

while reducing spending on other materials to buy Fuel is 35% of the displaced, and this strategy has been used more in the villages of Saida and Sakhra Al Sheikh by 42% of the displaced in these villages, followed by reducing the use of fuel for other purposes by 17% of the displaced who are exposed to a shortage of heating fuel in this sub-district, and the final used strategy used for lack of heating fuel was by 9% of the displaced who preferred to change their places during the cold periods as a strategy to deal with the shortage of heating fuel.

In Suluk sub-district, the results were not much different from what was mentioned in the previous locations, where the purchase of blankets and winter clothes had the largest share of the strategies followed, with 45% of the displaced, and to reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel, it was 39% of the displaced, while the strategy of borrowing from friends/relatives was limited to a small percentage of 8% of the displaced, as a coping strategy for the shortage of heating fuel.

Speaking about Ras Al Ain sub-district, north of Al-Hasakeh, there was more difference and diversity in the strategies used, while To reduce spending on other things and provide them for the purchase of fuel, the main dependence was on 43% of the displaced, and this strategy differed from the general context of the sub-districts in North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, this strategy was concentrated in Jalloud, Al-Aziziyah, and Ras Al Ain with more than half of the displaced people in these villages, while the two strategies of borrowing from relatives/friends and reducing the amount of fuel used for other purposes were equal to about 21% of the IDPs for each, and were mainly concentrated in the villages of Mabrouka and Rajan, about 42% of the displaced in these villages, and in same context, the ratios were also equal between the strategies of purchasing blankets and winter clothes and not using any strategy worth 7% each of the total number of displaced people in this area.

Received Humanitarian Assistance in the Last Three Months



During the data collection period, it was clear that the vast majority of the residents did not receive humanitarian aid during the past three months, as North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, due to the absence of organizations working in these governorates or Region, while the remaining 8% received humanitarian aid to varying degrees or at least one type of assistance.

The residents of Ras Al Ain sub-district, north of Al-Hasaka, stated that 100% of the aid was food only, and this aid was mainly concentrated in the villages of Al-Muqrin, Tal Baram, Tal Arqam, Ras Al Ain, and Al-Douira.

While the aid varied in the sub-districts of Tell Abiad and Suluk, north of Ar-Raqqa as it included food assistance, non-Food Items, water, and sanitation assistance. The humanitarian aid provided in this governorate focused on the village of Hammam al-Turkman, where all the aforementioned humanitarian aid was distributed in this village, and while in the village of Train, the humanitarian aid focused on non-food Items and food aid in this village.

In the rest of the sub-districts, no humanitarian assistance was provided during the past three months despite the strenuous efforts by the Turkish government to meet the basic needs of the population in these governorates, but the increase in these needs in addition to the lack of support provided by humanitarian organizations has led to a severe shortage in meeting the basic needs in North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government.

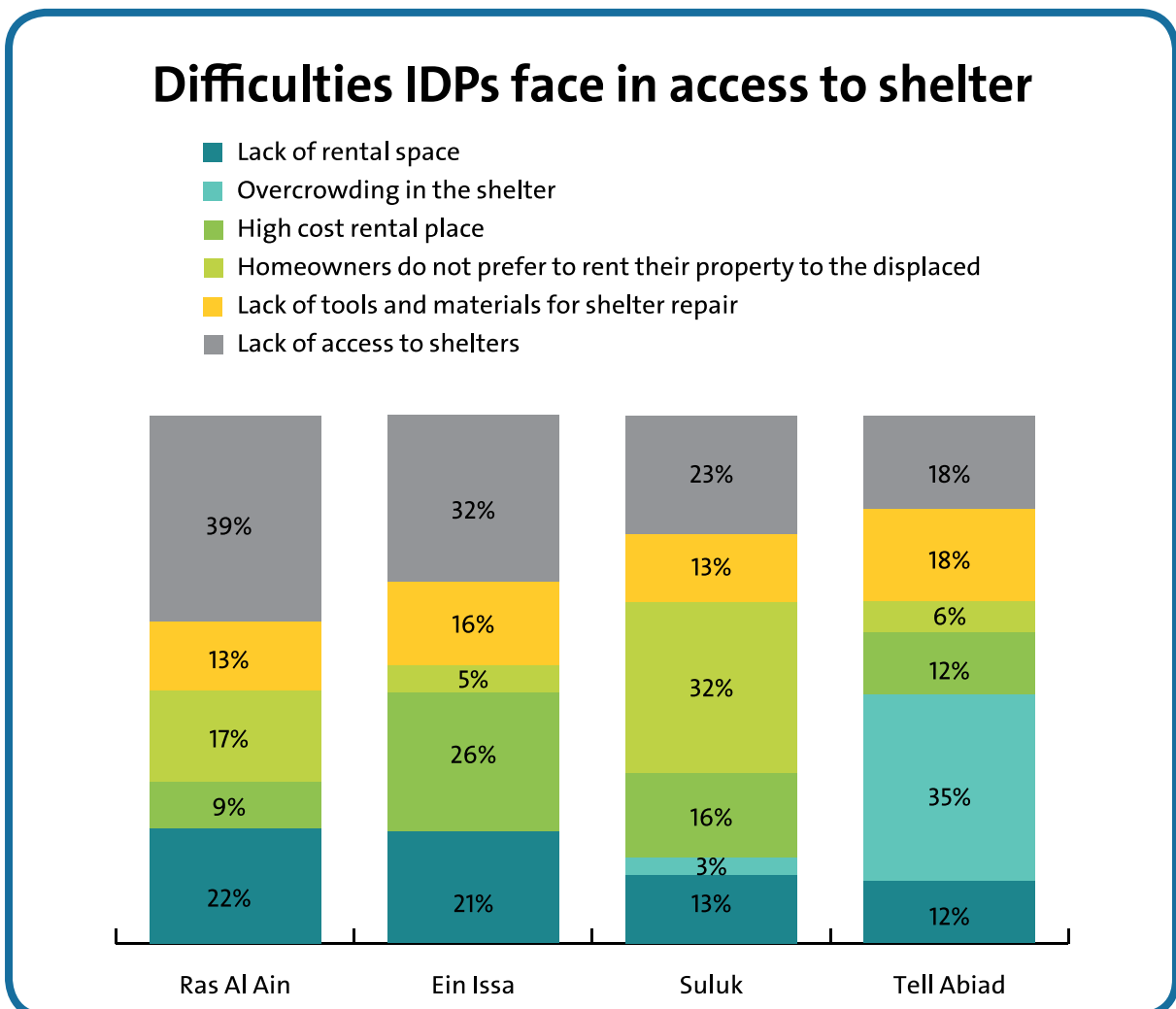
In the context of accountability towards the affected community, the IDPs were not satisfied with the quality and quantity of assistance provided in the Tell Abiad sub-district by all people who had received assistance in the last three months, while in Suluk sub-district, the satisfaction rates

were partially about half of the population in this sub-district, and this satisfaction focused on food and non-food aid and water and sanitation assistance.

As for the complete dissatisfaction, it was only 50% of the population and focused mainly on aid related to food and non-food items, but in Ras Al Ain governorate, satisfaction rates were higher, as 63% of the residents reported that they were satisfied with the aid and that was about food aid exclusively, while he stated 37% were dissatisfied with the aid provided.

The majority of the targeted governorates about dissatisfaction with the humanitarian aid provided in this governorate indicated that the aid provided was not sufficient due to the lack of working organizations, also to mention that this was by 38% of the people who had received assistance in this area and expressed dissatisfaction with the humanitarian aid, while about 31% of the covered communities showed that the assistance provided does not meet the priority needs, while 27% of the villages reported that the quality of the materials provided was not good enough to cover the needs, and while some governorates showed that the humanitarian aid did not come on time and doesn't meet the need, also to mention this was mainly related to non-food items assistance, especially the fuel that was being distributed, which was distributed at the end or middle of the winter season, so it was not within the appropriate timing for this type of humanitarian aid.

Collective centers



The report showed that 99% of the covered governorates in the countryside of Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa did not have collective shelters, and only 1% of the total communities contained collective shelters, as there is one shelter located in the Tell Abiad sub-district, north of Ar-Raqqa governorate.

Displaced people in collective shelters face many difficulties, the most severe of which is the lack of water, electricity, and sanitation services, at a rate of 33%, followed by the lack of adequate spaces and overcrowding at a rate of 33% as well, and finally, services related to hygiene are almost non-existent due to the lack of cleaning materials, sterilizers, etc, also to mention that this difficulty was similarly by around 33% of the total communities in this area.

Turning to the difficulties that the displaced face in accessing safe shelter, the reasons varied, as the report found that in Ras Al Ain, north of Al-Hasakeh, the main reason for lack of access to safe shelter is severe overcrowding, with 35% of the villages covered in this governorate, and this problem mainly focused in both the villages of Al-Shara and Al-Adawiya, where the report showed that more than half of the displaced suffer from this difficulty in accessing safe shelter. Also, the report showed that the lack of safe shelter and the lack of materials needed to repair the shelter was 18% each of total covered communities, and it mainly concentrated in Abu Jaloud village by about 45% of the displaced in this village, and in a related context, the lack of leasable space and the high rental price if available has an important reason for lack of access to safe shelter, which is 12% for each of them, and this difficulty is mainly concentrated in the villages of Rajan and Tal Khalaf, about a third of the displaced in these two villages. Finally, the statistics showed that there is a group of host community who do not want to rent their properties to the displaced, and their percentage did not exceed 4% of the total village, this difficulty concentrated in the village of Rajaan by about 30% of the displaced in this village who suffer from this difficulty. In Tell Abiad sub-district in Ar-Raqqa countryside, statistics showed that the main reason for the difficulties that the displaced face in accessing safe shelter is the lack of shelter, which is by 39% of these villages, and this was mainly in the villages of Al-Sukkariyah, Al-Jisah, Khirbet Al-Raz and Hawaii Abdi, with more than 40% of the displaced in these villages.

While the lack of leasable space was in 22% of the villages targeted by the report in its research, the reluctance of a group of indigenous people to rent their properties to the displaced is an important reason for the lack of access to safe shelter at a rate of 17%, followed by the lack of tools necessary to repair the shelter This is by 13%, and in the last difficulty is the increase in rental prices by 9%, as they were concentrated in the villages of Ain AlArous and Khirbet AlRaz, with a rate of 30% of the displaced in these villages.

In Ein Issa sub-district, the reasons did not differ from what was previously mentioned in Tell Abiad, where the lack of shelter was an important reason for lack of access to the safe shelter by 32%, while the increase in rents was also a major factor by 26%, and this difficulty concentrated in the villages of Abu Harmala And Majdala Kromaza Al-Wusta by more than 50% of the displaced people in these villages, followed by the lack of rentable space at a rate of 21%, this difficulty concentrated in the villages of Amin and Sidon, where the report showed that more than a third of the displaced in these villages suffer from the lack of leasable space, and there was a shortage in the tools needed to repair shelter by 16% of the villages, and finally, the reluctance a group

of host community people to rent their properties to the displaced, the lowest percentage in accessing safe shelter by 6%.

In Suluk sub-district, the report showed that there is a difference in percentages from what was mentioned previously, as the reluctance of a group of indigenous people to rent their properties to the displaced was the most severe reason for the inaccessibility of safe shelter in 32% of the villages that were covered in this sub-district, and this difficulty concentrated in villages Al-TaHER and Arbeed mainly suffer from this difficulty, also to mention that about 60% of the displaced in these villages suffer from this difficulty, while the lack of access to shelter was the main reason for the difficulties at 23%, followed by the increase in rents by 16% of the villages in this sub-district, and finally the two percentages for lack of space or rented shelter and the tools needed to repair the shelter were available at the threshold of 13% in the villages that are under the control of the Turkish government.





EDUCATION SECTOR

EDUCATION SECTOR

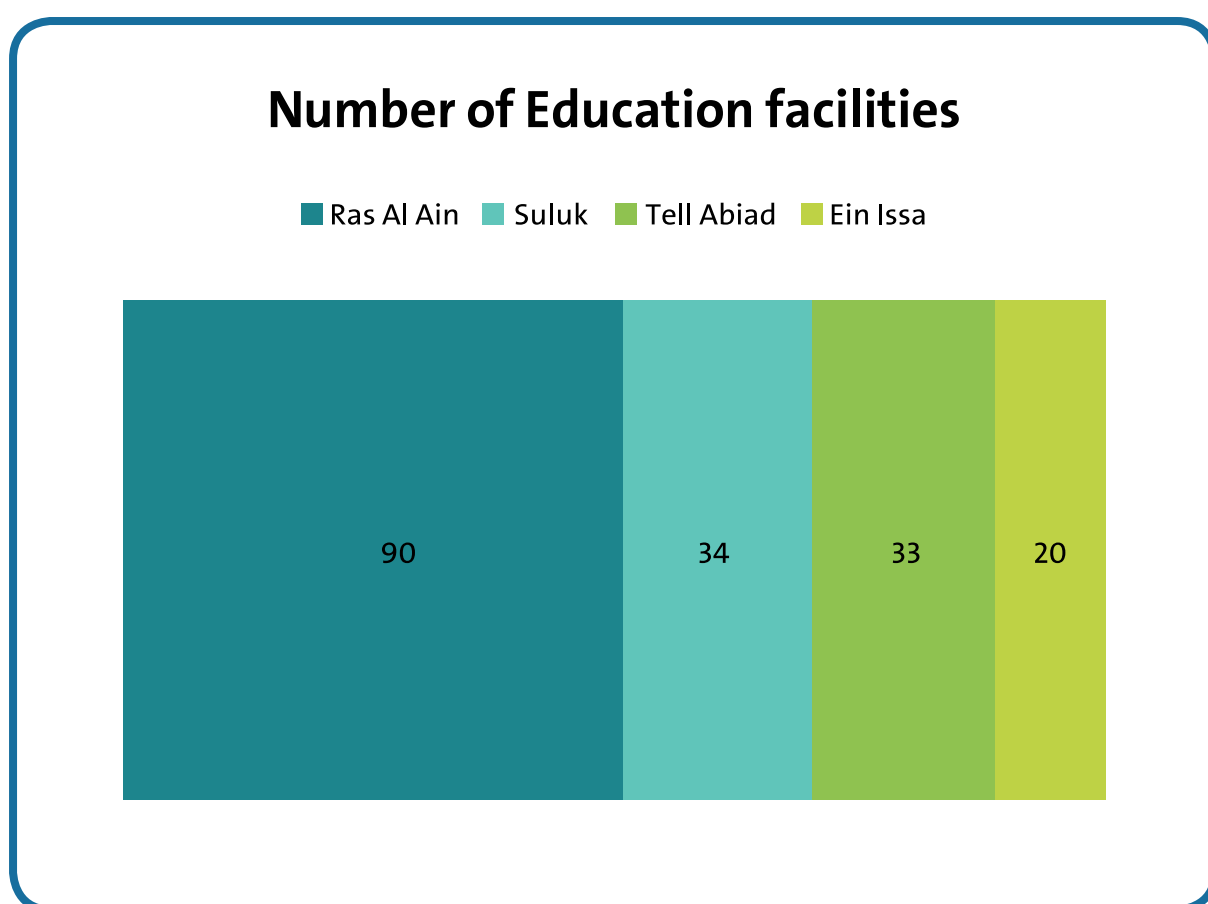
2.1 million Children in Syria are out of school, and a further 1.3 million are at risk of dropping out. Displaced communities remain significantly underserved, with most IDP camps having insufficient or non-existent education services.

- More than one in three schools are damaged or destroyed, while others are used for purposes not related to education such as shelter for displaced persons.

Schools in IDP/returnee receiving communities have limited absorption capacity for newly arriving students, causing overcrowding.

Lack of school safety remains a critical barrier to children's access to education. 762 attacks on education have been reported, 426 of which are verified, since the crisis started in 2011. Furthermore, explosive hazard contamination is increasing in many parts of Syria, making it dangerous for children and education personnel to reach schools safely.

Functioning Schools



The educational structure in the sub-district of Ras Al Ain, north of Al-Hasakeh, does not differ from that in Syria in general, as the report showed that the number of educational buildings in it is only 90 educational buildings, 34% of them are operating at a rate of 76-100% and these buildings are in a good condition besides that these schools can receive teachers and students, while the report showed that about 34% of the schools are operating at 51-75%, and it was found that these

schools can partially receive students, but with some risk as a result of the demolition of parts of the school's structure, and these schools have been concentrated in Hijra, Umm Jaran, and Siwan in all the schools in these villages, while it was found that about 13% of the educational buildings are not fully functioning to receive students, which showed by 18% of schools in this sub-district, in the meanwhile, these schools which out of service were concentrated in the villages of Luja and Arnan South.

And speaking of educational buildings in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the statistics showed that most of them are functioning and capable of students accommodating if the necessary support and educational materials are available, unlike what we found in Northern of Al-Hasaka governorate.

In the Tell Abiad sub-district, which includes 33 educational buildings, the statistics showed that 59% of the educational buildings are functioning with a ratio of 76-100%, and in a related context, it appeared that 22% of the buildings are considered partially functioning, while 18% of them are considered out of service and unqualified to receive students, these schools were concentrated in the villages of Al-Riz and Round by about all the schools located in these villages.

In Ein Issa, which contains 20 schools, the schools' readiness was good compared to the rest of the regions, as it was found that 94% of the schools are ready, ranging between 76-100% which are functioning, and the other class of schools, which constitutes 6%, does not have the lowest basic requirements for receiving students, these schools were mainly in the village of Qubbat Al-Salhiya.

In the Suluk sub-district, which includes 34 schools, the results showed that 84% of the schools are considered ready and in good condition compared to others, while the results indicated that 9% of the other schools are considered average readiness and need some equipment, finally, around 6% of schools in this sub-district is not ready, and these schools were mainly in Alia and the village of Kharga Truden by all the schools that exist in these villages.

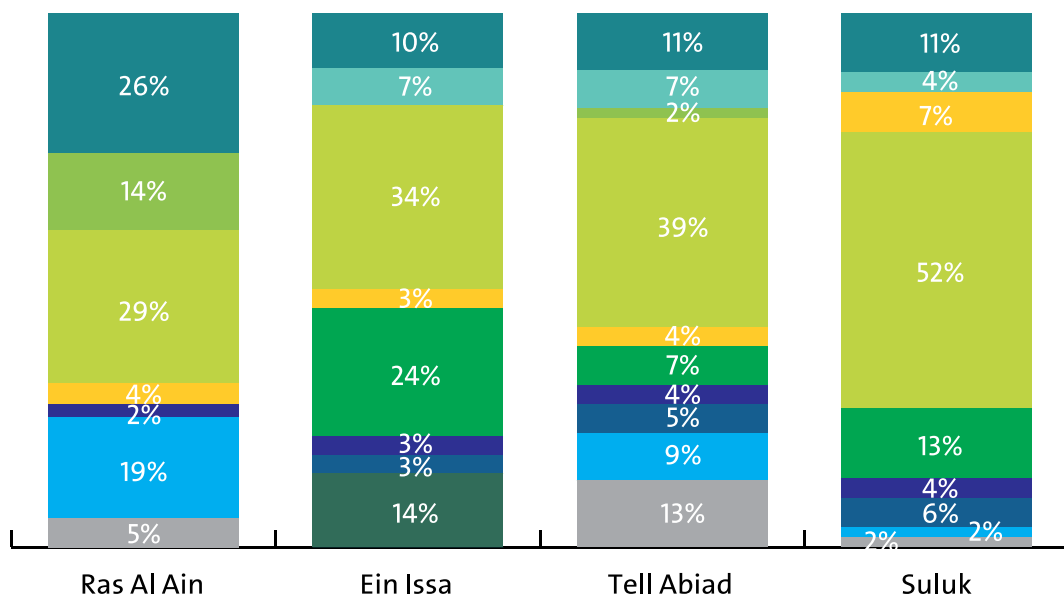


Ras Al Ain

SCHOOL DROPOUT

Drop out reasons

- The school was destroyed / damaged or used as a shelter for displaced families
- Do not allow displaced students to enroll in local schools
- The suffering of children and teachers from psychological pressures
- Refusal to register due to lack of documentation
- Lack of certificates and lack of recognition of curricula
- School curricula are not favored by parents / students
- The road to school is not safe
- The child needs to work / help the family
- transportation cost
- Early marriage
- Lack of adequate sanitation, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in the school



School dropout is one of the factors that have a great impact on the educational process, and this problem affects both the displaced and the original population alike, but it takes place at the level of the displaced in a greater and wider way in terms of harm, and the report showed in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government that 89% of the displaced in the countryside of Al-Al-Hasakeh, especially in Ras Al Ain region, they do not send their children to primary schools, and this problem-focused in most of the villages that were targeted in the report in this regard, since parents need children to work at this stage to help them secure the basic needs of the families, and that was in about 26% of the villages in this governorate.

The report also showed that families do not send their children to schools due to the absence of hygiene methods in schools, in light of the spread of Covid 19, and this problem concentrated in the villages of Al-Boudia, Alouk Al-Sharqiya, Tal Sinan Al-Sharqi, and Khirbet Ghazal villages, at a rate of more than 60% of the displaced in these villages, and from the reasons showed in the report is that parents do not send elementary school students to schools due to a lack of educational cadres of teachers in this governorate, and also the lack of educational equipment in schools also due to a result of psychological pressures resulting from daily life problems in this governorate.

The statistics also showed that 97% of the displaced do not send their children to secondary schools as well, in the governorate of Ras Al Ain, where the results show that this is mainly due to the same reasons that were mentioned for primary school students in addition to that some villages have indicated that the roads are unsafe for schools and that this concentrates in the villages of Al-Halabiyah, Modan and Ras Al Ain, besides, this was evident when studying the security situation in these villages.

In the same context, reasons were mentioned such as the high transportation prices due to insecurity on the roads leading to the school and some of the villages covered in this report indicated that schools are destroyed, so they haven't send students to schools.

In the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the results were not much better than in the countryside of Hasakeh, where the report showed that 51% of the displaced do not send their children to primary schools, and this is mainly due to the students' need to work to help the families bear the increasing costs and burdens of life as a result of displacement and lack of financial resources, while the report showed that this reason was widespread in the suburbs of Ar-Raqqa Governorate by 60% of the villages targeted in the report North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government.

One of the reasons is that some villages see that the curriculum used is not preferred by students' parents in these governorates, in about 15% of the villages that were targeted in these sub-districts, and reasons such as the lack of documentation for students who are registered in the schools, also to mention that the schools do not agree to their admission without the presence of personal documents, and this amounted to about 5% of the percentage of the villages covered in the report.

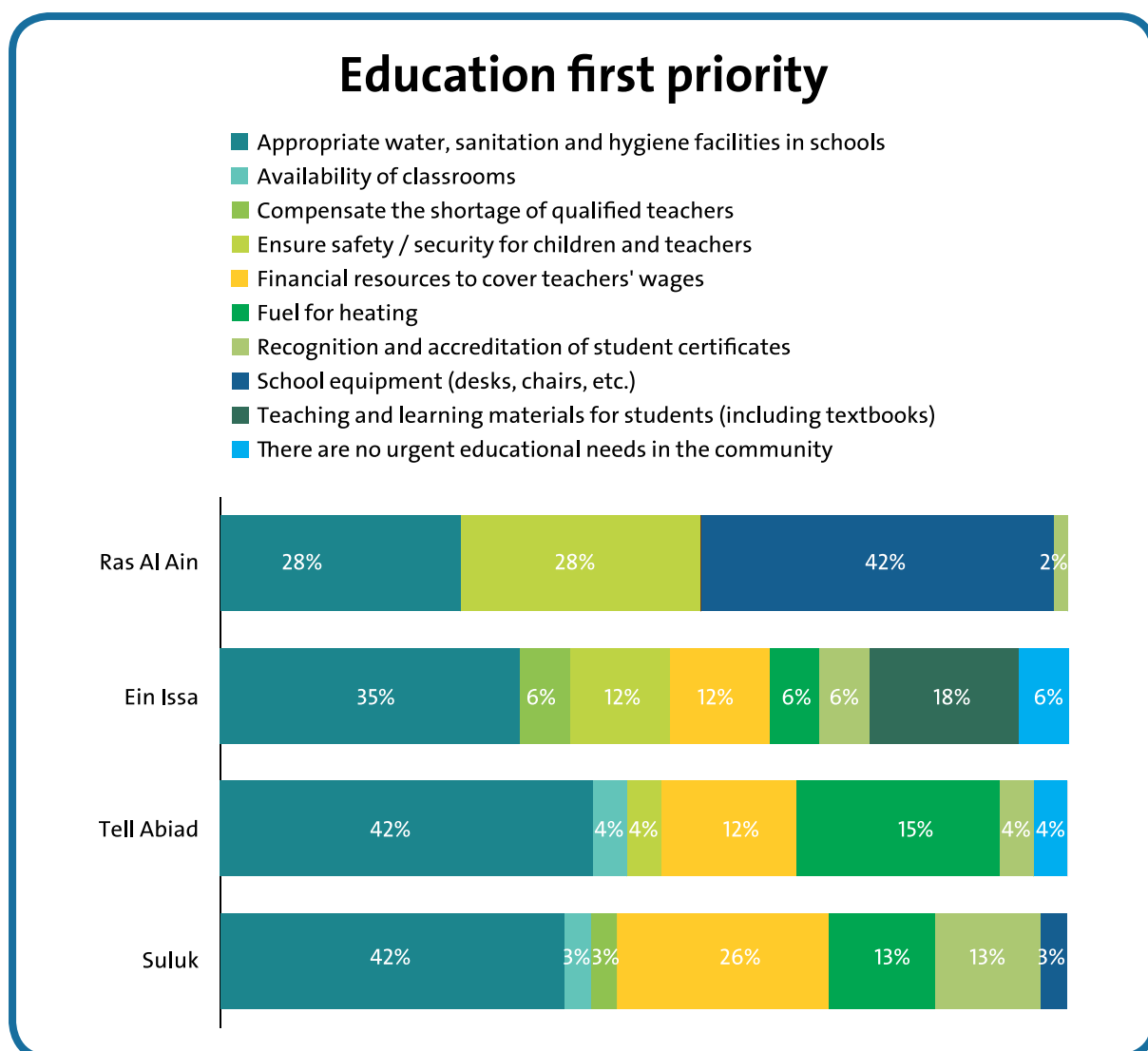
In the same aspects in the governorate of Ar-Raqqa only, the report showed that 76% of the

displaced do not send their children to schools at the secondary stage, and 13% of the displaced send their children to schools at a rate that does not exceed the threshold of 25% of the total general students, due to the lack of personal hygiene and sanitation facilities in schools as a result of fear of the spread of Covid 19 and the lack of protection methods in schools in most of the secondary schools that were covered in the regions of Ar-Raqqa governorate that under the control of the Turkish government, and among the reasons also was the loss of recognition of the certificates issued to high school students, and this reached about 15% of the total of villages that it was covered in this governorate, while the report showed that early marriage is one of the reasons for high school students leaving their studies and their eagerness to work. This was evident in most villages, but rates did not exceed 5% of the displaced in these sub-districts.

Concerning the indigenous population, the report showed that there is school dropout among secondary and primary school students, but at small percentages compared to the situation of displaced students, as the percentage of students drop out in the two stages was less than 5% of the general total of indigenous students, and the report attributed this dropout is due to a lack of financial resources mainly beside the students' need to work to help the parents, as the report showed, the presence of rates that ranged from less than 2% of the total students, their fear of outbreaks of diseases such as Covid 19, which is due to the lack of means of protection and social distancing in schools, especially in the second stage, and parents' fear of transmitting the infection to them.



EDUCATIONAL NEEDS



The report deals with the basic needs for education in the regions of North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government. It was found that educational needs are constantly increasing due to the increasing difficulties and problems facing teachers and students alike, in addition to the lack of support available in the region and the absence of humanitarian organizations.

The most priority needs, as the report indicated in the north of Al-Hasakeh that the most priority needs are the lack of school equipment, “chairs - desks”, in 41% of the villages covered in Ras Al Ain sub-district, this need has been concentrated in the majority of villages in this sub-district because of this need major impact on the completion of the educational process, although there is no significant impact on the lack of school equipment in the school dropout, but the report showed them within the basic needs, and the report showed that in 28% of the villages covered in this aspect there is a great need to secure safety and security equipment for teachers and students in addition to Securing hygiene equipment and measures to protect against Covid 19 in schools in this regard.

In Ar-Raqqa governorate, it was found that the most urgent needs are the lack of hygiene equipment and personal protection from diseases such as Covid 19, at a rate of 39% that was

covered in this governorate, in addition to the poor technical condition of water and sanitation facilities, and many of these facilities need maintenance due to demolition over the past years and the absence of maintenance procedures.

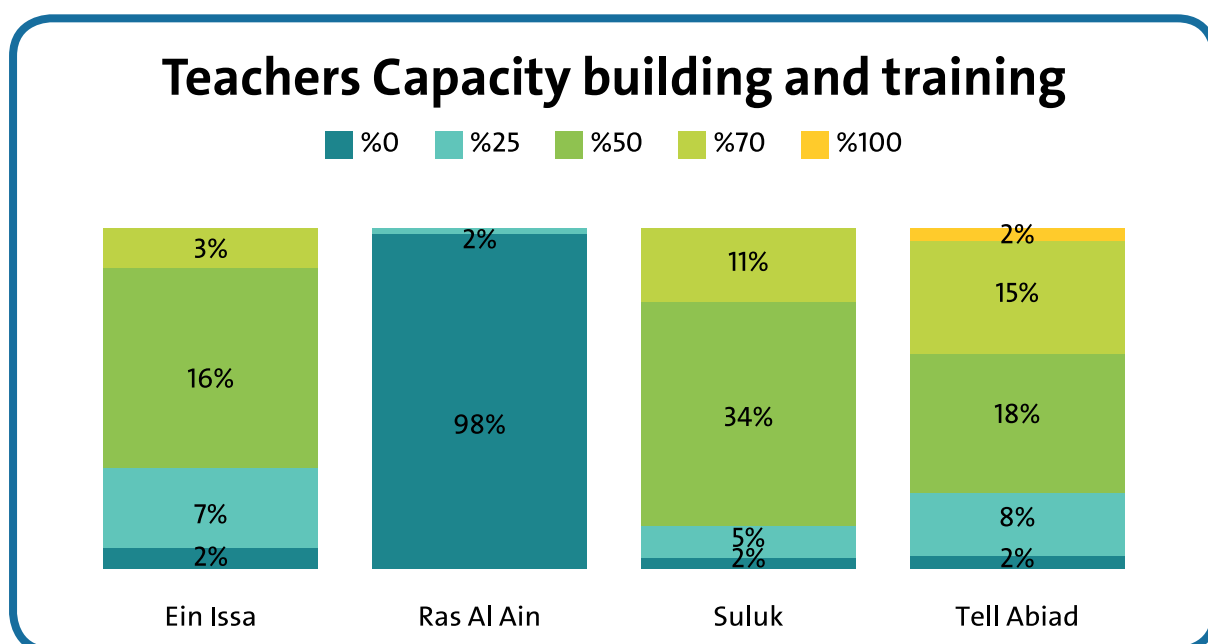
The report showed that about 20% of villages in this governorate need to meet teachers' wages to ensure the educational process is progressing and to maintain the teaching staff.

Speaking about the support provided about teachers' wages, the report showed that in about 46% of schools less than half of the teachers receive their salaries, and in the same framework, the results show that in 28% of schools less than a quarter of teachers receive their salaries, while in about 8% of schools teachers do not receive any salaries, while this was concentrated in the villages of Al-Boz, Al-Maqtat, Al-Badi, Al-Balouja, and Kharqet Taroudin, and as it turned out that the entities that direct support for teachers' salaries in these sub-districts are the local councils with a percentage of 96% of the villages, and the results also showed that in 4% of the schools and villages the support is provided by the Syrian Interim Government, and close to about 14% of the villages of this governorate, indicated the urgent need for heating fuel due to the winter season and the absence of support provided to schools.

In general, the basic needs varied in the regions of North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, and about less than 10% of the villages mentioned the lack of educational classes as a result of the demolition in schools and the absence of maintenance in recent years, as well as the basic needs for the availability of recognition for secondary certificates and this is what the Turkish government has intended By accepting students to register in universities that they opened in the Euphrates Shield area.

Also as the report showed that there is a need for teachers training on various educational stages as a result of the shortage of cadres in these governorates as well as working on awareness campaigns, especially among the displaced, for the return of children to school and the prevention of school dropout in these governorates and regions.

Percentage of Teachers who had Training in the last 3 Months



Speaking about the training teachers received in the last three months, statistics in Northern Al-Hasakeh show that 99% of teachers did not receive any kind of training that would help them develop their educational methods during this period, which reflected negatively on the educational process in general and on the teachers and students in particular.

This severe lack of educational training for teachers and administrators in this region is due to the absence of humanitarian organizations and support in general, in addition to the lack of staff capable of managing and providing such training, and in the same context, the results showed in this report that the schools located in Ras Al Ain district need training courses like Education in Emergency, Educational Management, Safety and Security Measures and Teaching Methods.

In Ar-Raqqa province the situation in terms of the training provided to teachers was better, but not enough, in addition to the fact that the recipients of these training reported that they were not of high quality and lack of follow up with the trainers after the educational training ended. The results of the report showed that in the suburbs of Ar-Raqqa Governorate, North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, about 55% of teachers received some training to help them develop their educational methods and the ability to keep pace with developments within the educational process, with less than half of the teachers present in these schools, and the training was focused in particular on methods dealing with the learners and the educational administration.

These training were concentrated in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts in more than 60% of the villages and schools, while 22% of the teachers reported that they had undergone intensive courses in many fields that enabled them to raise and refine the academic level with more than half of the teachers present in these schools, while It was reported that in 16% of the schools teachers have had some training courses, with less than 25% of the teachers present in these schools.

About training needs, specialists in Ar-Raqqa sub-districts, which are subject to the Turkish government, stated that the basic need is for many training such as security and safety measures in addition to education in emergency, teaching methods, classroom management methods, and communication skills with learners, and there were recommendations that there be integrated training packages to meet the lack of training needs in Ar-Raqqa sub-districts, which are under the control of the Turkish government.



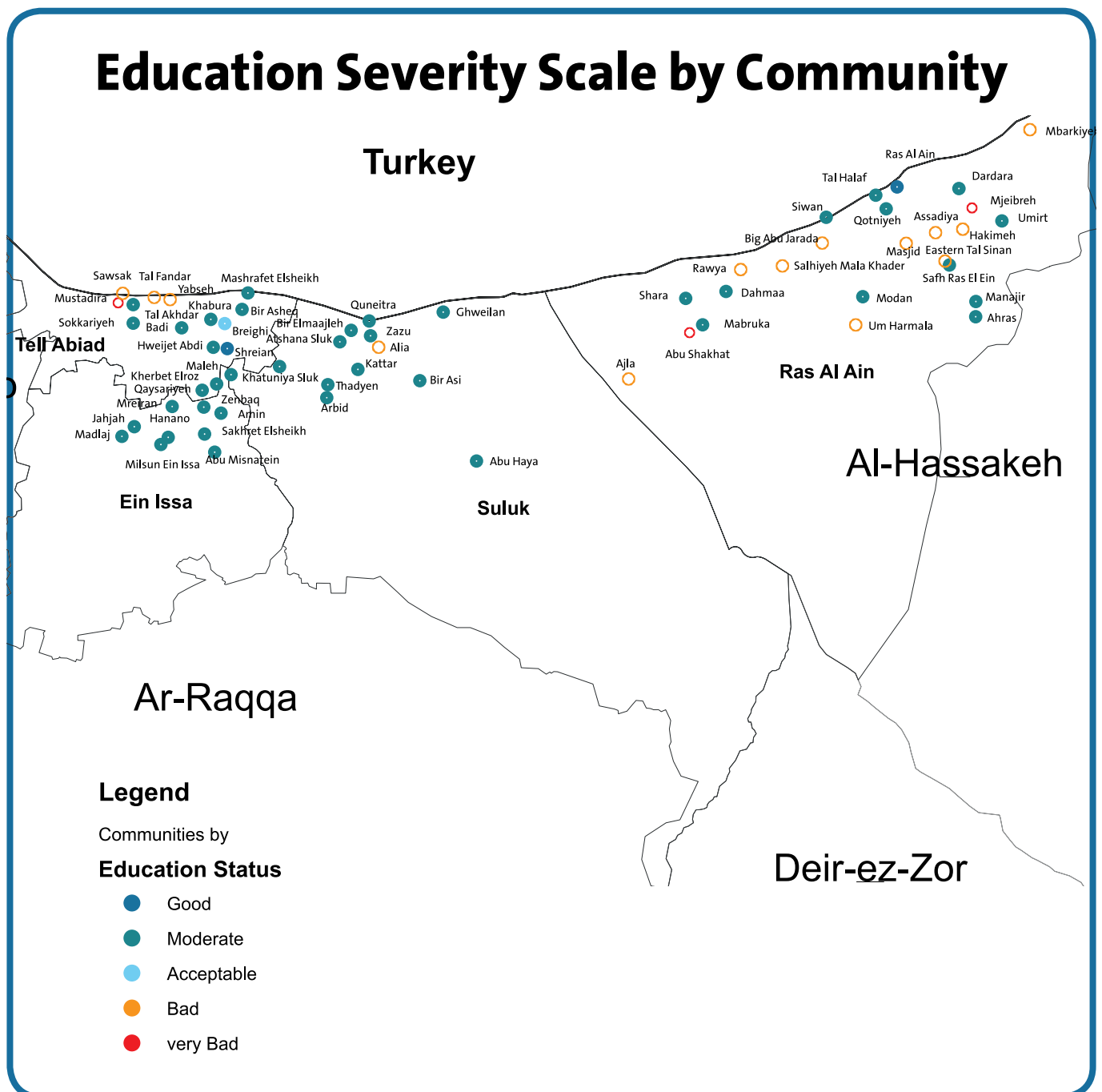
Ras Al Ain

CURRICULUM

The used and preferred curricula had great importance in providing education because they are related to the training that teachers need, in addition to its impact on the provision of educational materials. Therefore, this report focused on the importance of reaching the best practices for providing educational means.

The curriculum used in the Northern of Al-Hasakeh governorate by all schools was the Syrian Interim Government curriculum, as is the case in all sub-districts in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate where all schools study the Syrian Interim Government curriculum.

As for the preferred curriculum, it was clear that the majority prefer the curriculum of the Syrian Interim Government in all governorates of Northern Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa by all schools and villages that under the control of Turkish government.





FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

An estimated 6.5 million Syrians are food insecure and an additional 2.5 million people are at risk of food insecurity.

- From the assessed households, an estimated 40 percent of Syrians spend over 65 percent of their expenditures on food, 57.2 percent of food-insecure households reported to have outstanding debt, and 65 percent of food-insecure people are adopting crisis or emergency harmful coping strategies.

- The proportion of people who are food insecure at the national level is 5 percent less compared to the 2017 HNO. This can be attributed to the significant scale of food and livelihoods/agriculture assistance provided by food and agriculture sector partners that accounted for 5.1 million people being reached on average on a monthly basis with food, and 2.4 million people reached with livelihoods and agriculture assistance from January to October 2018.

- Almost eight years on, the main drivers to food insecurity are prolonged displacements, loss and lack of livelihoods, and reduced production capacity which in turn resulted in limited physical and financial access to food, high prices, and inflation contributing to reduced purchasing power and continuous livelihood depletion of the most vulnerable populations.

- Almost 40 per cent of the surveyed households report to be IDPs or returnees, 74.5 per cent of which reported to be displaced for more than 12 months. Among them 478,282 displaced persons living in last resort camps are of particular concern as they have limited access to a diversified diet or income opportunities.

- With an 83 - 89 per cent of the population living below poverty lines, and with a cumulative GDP loss of \$226 billion between 2011 and 2016 out of which \$16 billion in losses and damages attributable to the agriculture sector alone, the relationship between poverty and food security is becoming inseparable.^{125 126} A monthly food ration

with staple items costs at least 80 per cent of an unskilled labourer's monthly salary and 50-80 per cent of a public service employee's monthly salary, thus demonstrating the existence of "working poor" in Syria.

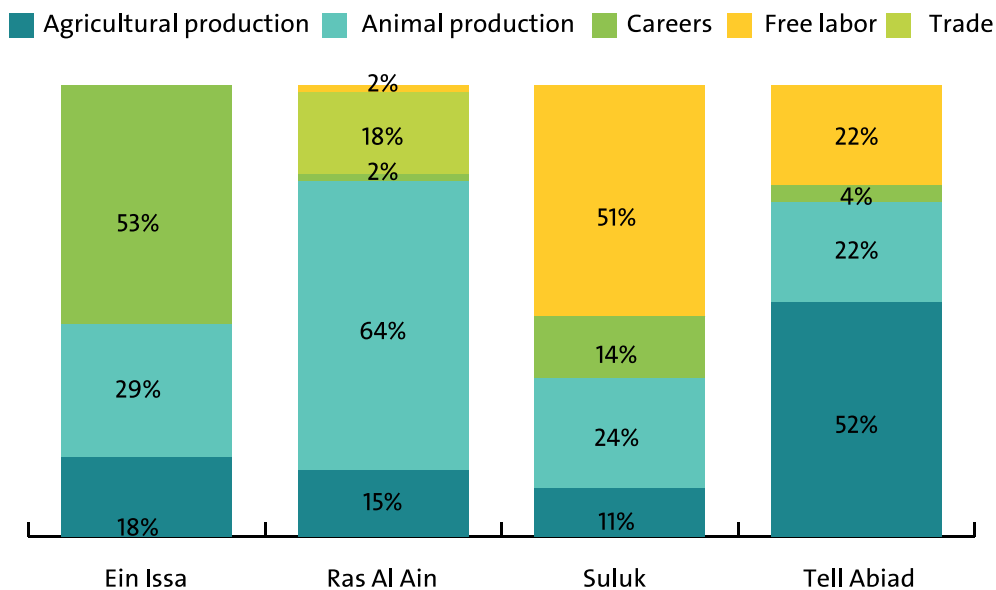
- The worst drought in 30 years affected cereal production during the 2017/2018 winter season in Syria. This has come as an additional burden on the prolonged crisis with a shortfall of 1.2 million metric tonnes of wheat to meet domestic food use requirements of 3.4 million metric tonnes.

- Unprecedented livestock asset losses estimated to about half of the pre-crisis situation affecting livelihoods has led to irreversible coping strategies.

- There is an urgent need for multiple actions to provide food and livelihood assistance through the most feasible modality to people in need and at risk, as established by the sector.

INCOME SOURCES and Markets:

Main source of income for men



The report focused on the sources of income in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government due to its impact on purchasing power and productivity, which is directly reflected in the market movement, as the sources of income were classified according to gender and the type that society needs.

The results showed that North East of Syria in governorates under the control of the Turkish government relies mainly on animal production as a main source of income for men in 43% of the villages covered in the report, while to mention this source is mainly concentrated in Ras Al Ain district in the Al-Hasakeh governorate, where it was found that about 64% of villages in this governorate depends on animal production mainly as the main source of income for men, and the results also showed that 26% of the villages in North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government depend on trade as a main source of income, also to mention, this source is concentrated in the sub-districts of Suluk and Ein Issa, where it was found that more than 53% of Villages depend on commerce as their primary source of income for men.

The results of the report showed that agriculture and agricultural products as the main source for

men were relied upon in 22% of the villages located in North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, this source of income is mainly concentrated in Tell Abiad sub-district, as it was found that more than 52% of the villages are in this governorate men depend on this source of income.

In talking about the secondary sources of income for men, it was found that 32% of the villages in this region depend on animal production as a secondary source of income, and while it was found that self-employment is one of the secondary sources of income for men and concentrated mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by about 38% of the villages that have been covered in this report, also to mention that agriculture is the second source of income for men in 17% of the villages in the North East of Syria region that under the Turkish government, and it was mainly concentrated in Ras Al Ain sub-district by more than a third of the villages in this governorate.

The report showed that there are primary and secondary sources of income for men in the North East of Syria that under the control Turkish government, but with small percentages such as handicrafts and crafts, in addition to industry and employment within government departments. Most sources of income for men in rural Al-Hasakeh depend on livestock products, at a rate of 64%, as the first source of income, while the second source of income for men in the same region, depends on this source was by 38% for various self-employment, and in the countryside of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the results showed that 45% Of the residents depend mainly on trade for their income, and this appeared mainly in Ein Issa, Suluk sub-districts, while in Tell Abiad, the main source of income was dependent on agricultural products, at a rate of 52% of the villages. As for the second source of income, livestock products depended on by 44% of the villages, and this was especially evident in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts, while in the Tell Abiad sub-district, the second source of income was dependent on trade at 52% of the villages in this sub-district. One of the most preferred occupations in the countryside of Al-Hasaka governorate, it was found that animal husbandry is the most spread profession for 70% of the residents, followed by many professions, including the sale of mobile phones and trade in general.

In Ar-Raqqa countryside, trade was the most popular profession, at a rate of 65% of the villages, and the second most widespread profession in this governorate was animal husbandry by 27% of the villages.



The main source of income for women



In talking about the main sources of income for women in Al-Hasakeh governorate, the results showed that the most important source of income is livestock products, at a rate of 80% of the population. As for the second source of income, it depends on agricultural products of various types, and in Ar-Raqqa governorate the sources of income for women were diverse, furthermore, the report showed that the main source of income is the products of livestock, at a rate of 53% of the population in this governorate, and the second source of income depends was professional work by 31% of women in this area.

The most popular work for women in Al-Hasakeh governorate is raising children comes first with a rate of 80% of women in this area, followed by agriculture, knitting and selling clothes, in the meanwhile, in Ar-Raqqa governorate the most widespread work for women is raising children as well, with a rate of 31% of women in this area, followed by work in the field and agriculture or food products by 26%, followed by knitting, spinning, weaving and selling clothing.

With the fact that most sources of income in this region depend on animal and agricultural production, therefore, the report examined the markets for the disposal of products within the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, as the results showed that most of agricultural and animal products are sold directly among the residents of this region by about 44% Of the villages covered in this report, this method of disposing of products focused mainly in Ein Issa sub-district, where about 68% of villages depend mainly on selling their products through direct sales among the residents of this region.

The report also showed that about a third of the population in the North East of Syria in governorates under the control of the Turkish government depend on local markets to sell their livestock and

agricultural products, in the meanwhile, this method has been concentrated mainly in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts in more than 40% of the villages in these two governorates.

The report also showed that about 23% of the villages in North East of Syria depend mainly on the distribution of products through vendors located in the same governorate, and the disposal of products in this way has focused mainly in Ras Al Ain governorate, where it was found that 36% of villages use this method to dispose of livestock products. And, as the report showed, only in Ein Issa sub-district, about 4% of the villages depend on exporting their products to other villages.

Looking at the productive assets in the villages, it was found that the majority of the assets are bakeries in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, where the presence of bakeries reached 57% of the villages in this region.

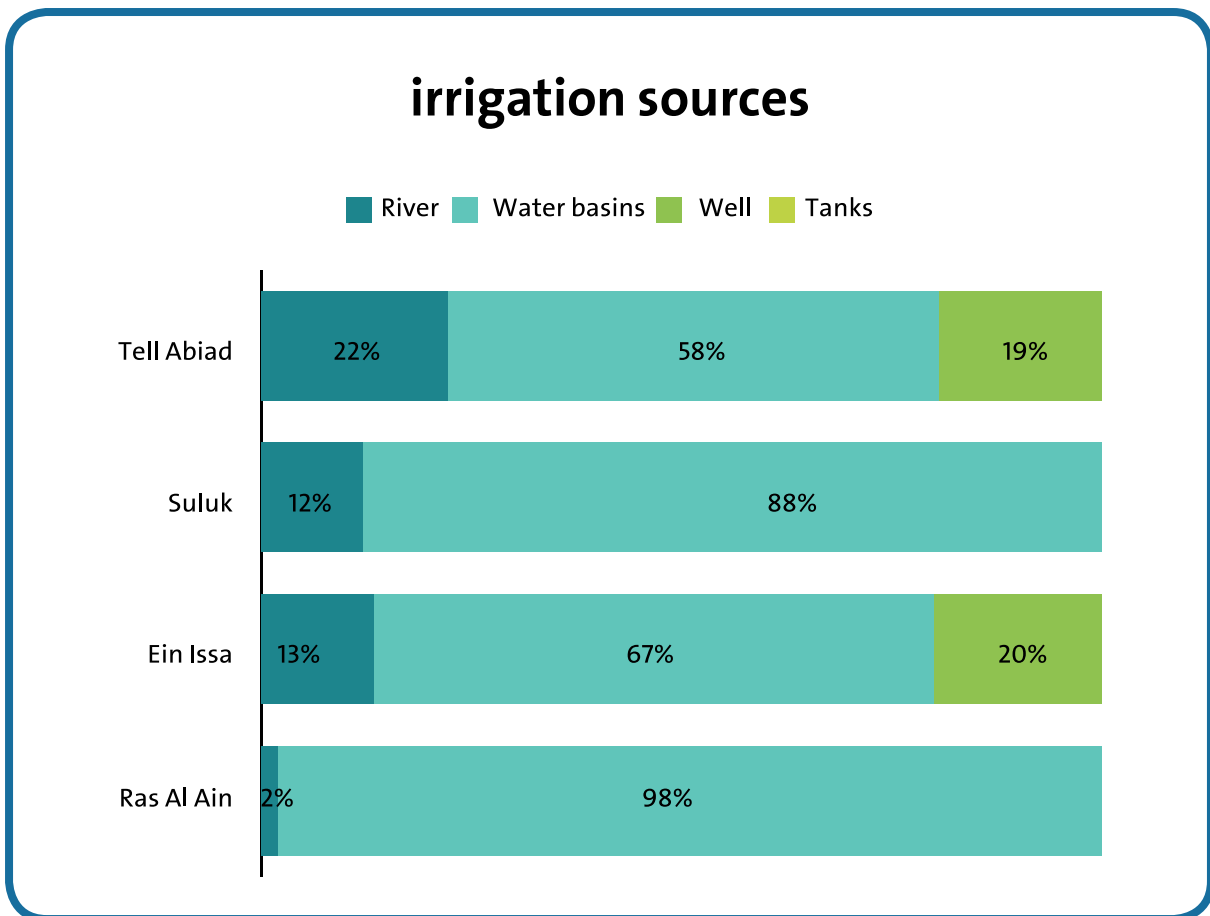
The results in this report show that there are extension units in about 23% of the villages targeted in the report are in North East of Syria under the control of the Turkish government, these bakeries were mainly concentrated in all governorates, with very high rates, except for Ras Al Ain governorate, where only 19% of the villages showed the presence of bakeries in them, due to the traditional methods used by the people to obtain bread is through household agricultural products and home bread production, in addition to the presence of bakeries, but these bakeries do not work either due to completely or partially demolition of the bakery structure or the lack of materials that contribute to the primary production and cost of bread.

Speaking about bakeries, it was found that most of the bakeries in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government are partially operating with about 80% of the villages covered in this report, or lack of Bread production materials such as flour, yeast, fuel ... etc., while it was found that about 17% of these bakeries in North East of Syria do not work at all, and these bakeries are mainly concentrated, as mentioned earlier, in the governorate of Ras Al Ain, due to the same previously mentioned reasons.

The results of the report also showed that about 18% of the villages in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government contain mills, and despite the lack of mills in this region, which is considered one of the most prolific governorates in agricultural production in the whole of Syria, about 25% of the villages reported that these mills do not operate at all, due to the demolition of their infrastructure in more than 50% of the villages covered in this report, while some villages have shown reasons such as the lack of fuel and its high prices, in addition to sometimes and in very small proportions, the absence of manpower to operate these mills, as mentioned even percentages are so low but mills structure is very old and lack of equipment beside were no longer suitable for operation in these villages.

The report showed that there are very few percentages that did not exceed 2% of the total villages for the existence of agricultural research centers, animal production farms, and agricultural irrigation channels, but these assets did not appear except in Ras Al Ain sub-district, where the results of the report showed that about 95% of these centers and farms not functioning, and this is due to several reasons, including the lack of expert hands and the high prices of materials that contribute mainly to production.

IRRIGATION SOURCE



With the great dependence on animal and agricultural production as sources of income in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, it was necessary to focus on irrigation sources because of their importance in meeting the needs for sources of income and their reflection on agriculture and forage agriculture, because of the possibility of continuing sources of income for men and women living in North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government.

The results of the report showed that about 81% of the villages located in North-East Syria under the control of the Turkish government mainly depend on wells as the main source for irrigation. The main focus of this source for this irrigation source was Ras Al Ain and Suluk sub-districts by more than 88% of the villages covered in these two governorates.

While the results showed that 11% of the villages targeted in the report depend mainly on irrigation was rivers, and this source is concentrated for irrigation in the Tell Abiad sub-district, where it was found that about 22% of the villages in this sub-district depend on rivers as a source for irrigation.

While the results showed that there are few percentages of less than 7% of the villages, which depend mainly on irrigation for reservoirs and water basins, and mainly concentrated in Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-districts in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate.

The results showed that the irrigation sources in Northern Al-Hasakeh depend mainly on wells, at a rate of 98%, while the type used in irrigation was 100% superficial, all villages in this governorate. As for the sources of irrigation in the North of Ar-Raqqa governorate were varied somewhat, but the main source was based on wells by 71% of villages, and the second source was from rivers at a rate of 16% of the villages. Besides, some communities showed that they were using water tanks as a source of irrigation, and that was mainly only in the Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-regions. Speaking of the methodologies used in irrigation operations in the North of Ar-Raqqa governorate drip irrigation was the most widespread, with a rate of 53% of villages. This method focused on irrigation in the Suluk sub-district, reaching 84% of the villages in this governorate, while surface irrigation comes in second place, and this method of irrigation has been focused in the districts of Tell Abiad and Ein Issa in more than half of the villages in these two sub-districts, while the results showed that drip irrigation, at a rate of 42% was commonly used in the Northern regions of Ar-Raqqa governorate that under the control of the Turkish government, and this method of irrigation is concentrated in Suluk sub-district in more than 84% of the villages, finally, irrigation comes with drip, with a small percentage in the Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-district only.



AGRICULTURAL CROPS

The report pays attention to the crops used in the regions of North East of Syria due to its effects on inhabitants of this region mainly beside the effect on agricultural wealth. The results of the report showed that the majority of the population in this region depends mainly on wheat as a main crop, in the meanwhile, the percentage reached about 92% of the villages that were targeted in this report, planting of this crop was concentrated in the Ras al Ain, Ein Issa, and Tell Abiad sub-districts, with more than 93% of the villages in these sub-districts.

While the results showed that summer and winter vegetables are among the most important crops that are cultivated in the North East of Syria, but in small proportions that did not exceed 4% of the villages that were targeted in the report, this type of crop is concentrated in mainly in Suluk sub-district, where this type of crops are grown in 9% of the villages in this district.

There were other types of crops in North East of Syria such as fodder agriculture and legumes, but at a low percentage which did not exceed 3% of the total villages that were targeted in the report in North East of Syria.

Many residents in the countryside of Al-Hasaka depend on agriculture and its products for their work, as we find that the most important agricultural crop used in that region is wheat, with a rate of 93%, and by talking about the secondary crops in this governorate, the report showed that beans, summer, and winter vegetables are wildly widespread in this governorate.

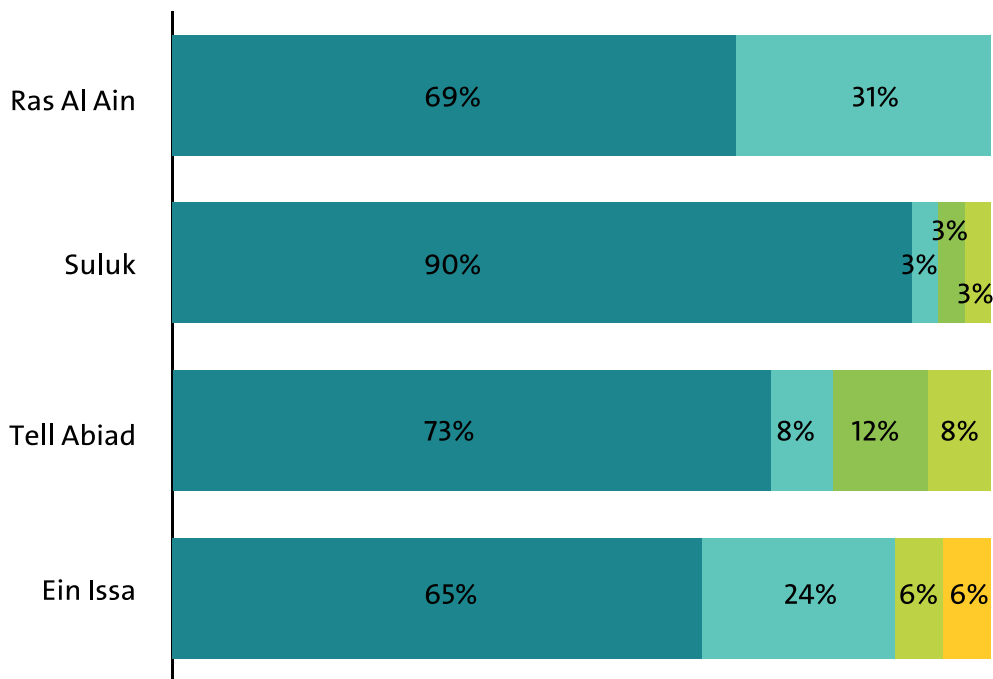
In the countryside of Ar-Raqqa we find that the most widespread agricultural crop in those sub-districts is wheat, also at a rate of 92%, because of its great importance in filling the reserve stock and securing bread in all seasons, and among the secondary crops that are cultivated in these sub-districts, while winter and summer vegetables As a secondary crop, it has spread at a high rate in the Suluk sub-district, where it was found that more than 72% of the villages in this sub-district depend on these crops secondarily, at the same time these villages also depend on legumes and olives as the second most agricultural crop, and these crops were mainly concentrated only in sub-district of Ras Al Ain and Tell Abiad as a second most popular crop.



Obstacles Affecting Agriculture

Main factors affecting agricultural production

- High fuel prices
- High maintenance cost
- "Inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.)"
- Lack of availability in markets
- Lack of markets for disposal of products



Despite the widespread of agriculture in the North East of Syria, which is under the control of the Turkish government, many challenges and difficulties are facing agricultural wealth beside burdening farmers in this region, and among these challenges is the high fuel prices in the region, where this difficulty reached mainly in 73 % Of the total villages that were targeted in this region, and this difficulty was concentrated in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-district, with more than 70% of the villages in these two sub-districts.

While about 19% of the villages showed their inability to not purchase agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, grain, and pesticides for three main reasons, mainly the lack of these inputs, in addition to even if they were available, they are at a very high price beside of poor quality, which posed great difficulty for agricultural wealth, and this difficulty was concentrated mainly in the two sub-districts of Ras Al Ain and Ein Issa, in more than 24% of the villages in these two sub-districts. The report showed that the obstacles facing farmers in the countryside of Al-Hasakeh are somewhat limited, as these difficulties were mainly concentrated in the increase in fuel prices by 69%, and this obstacle is considered to have a significant impact on agricultural productivity. In this region, it is the inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, due to

the great high prices of these materials and the inability of farmers to provide these materials, in addition to that, we find that the high prices for the maintenance of agricultural machinery had a direct impact on productivity as well, but by a small percentage not exceeding 13% of the villages in this governorate.

In Ar-Raqqa governorate rural the report stated that the main obstacle facing farmers is the increase in fuel prices as well, by 74% of this area villages, and the second obstacle facing farmers is the lack of adequate markets for the disposal of agricultural products, and this leads to the depletion of many agricultural products, and in a related context, the report explained to us that the obstacles in Ar-Raqqa countryside are somewhat varied, unlike what was mentioned in the countryside of Al-Hasaka, where we find that among the obstacles in those governorates are the high prices for the maintenance of agricultural machinery, the inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and the lack of many materials in the markets, this mainly appeared in Suluk sub-district.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock was relied on as a main source of income, the report explained that it is one of the most generating sources of income in this region and therefore the report focused on the most important animals that are raised in this region, and the results show that 76% of the livestock raised in this region are sheep, as it turned out to be the first ranked livestock. In the region, the breeding of this livestock was concentrated in the Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts, reaching more than 82% of the villages in these two sub-districts.

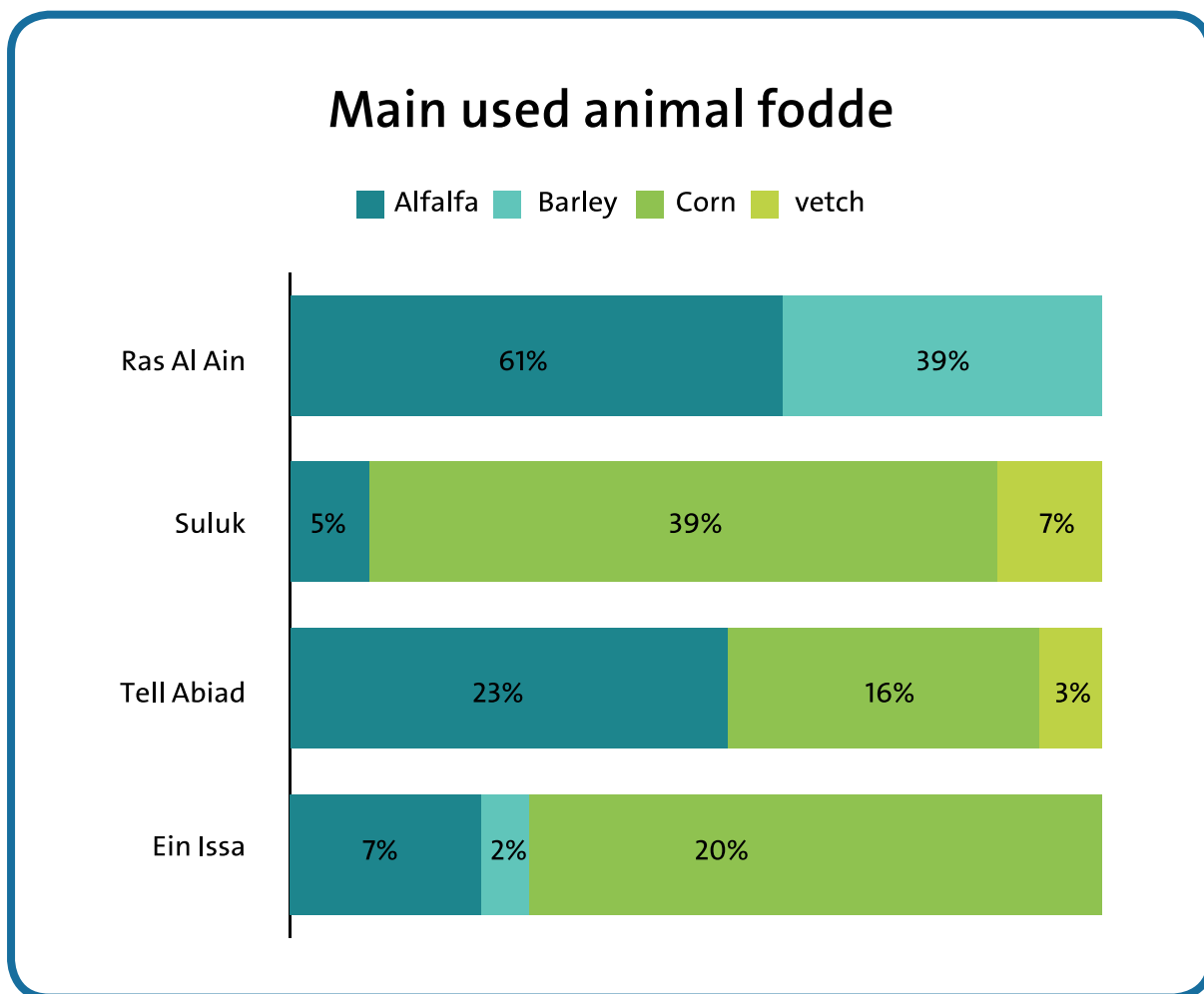
While the results showed that cattle breeding is carried out in about 20% of the villages, and the breeding of these cattle was mainly concentrated in the Tell Abiad sub-district, where the percentage of these cattle breeding reached 74% of the villages in this sub-district, and in the North East of Syria the report had shown that poultry is the most widely raised animal by 30% of the villages in this region and this poultry raising was concentrated in Tell Abiad sub-district by more than 56% of the villages in this sub-district.

It was also found that the breeding of goats is concentrated in 26% of the villages, as it is the second most raised livestock in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, this type of livestock raising is concentrated in Ras Al Ain sub-district in more than half of the villages in this area.

The previous results showed that the people in the countryside of Al-Hasakeh depend mainly on raising livestock and animal products for their income, as livestock in this region is one of the most important sources of income for needy families, in addition to it being a major factor in activating the commercial market, in the meanwhile, the statistics showed that most livestock raised in this area are Sheep by around 98% of the villages.

In Ar-Raqqa the report had found that the largest percentage of livestock spread is also sheep which is by 59% of the villages in this governorate, and this type of livestock was mainly in Suluk and Ein Issa sub-district, in contrast to the Tell Abiad sub-district, which witnesses a large movement for raising cows by 74% of the villages in this sub-district, also the report had mentioned that poultry farming is spread at lower rates compared to the spread of other livestock, while poultry didn't exceed 7% of the villages in Tell Abiad sub-district.

FODDERS

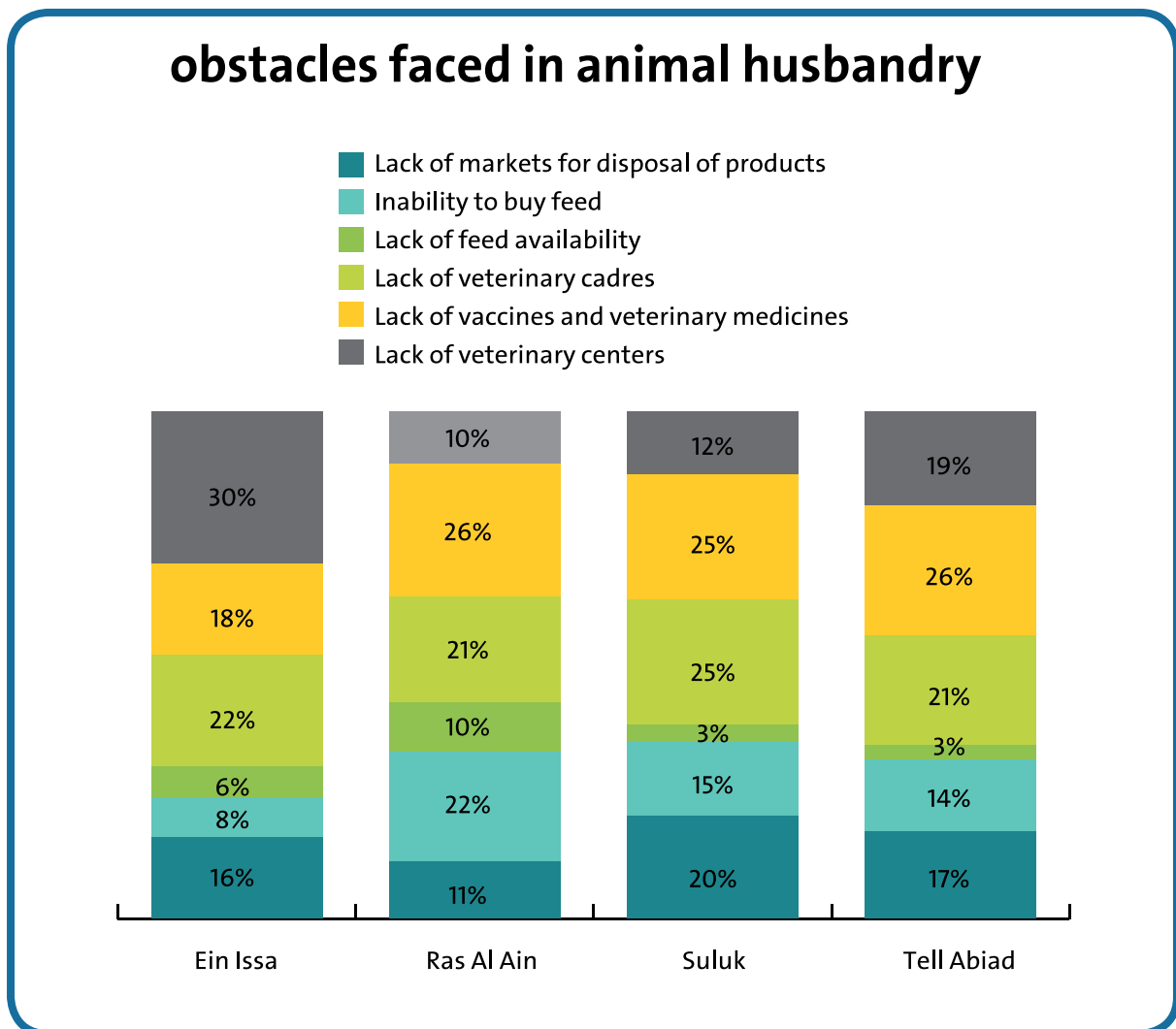


Since livestock has an impact in North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government, the report paid attention to the type of fodder available in the region, furthermore, the most used forage for livestock was corn by 52% of the villages located in these sub-districts, while the results showed that alfalfa is the most widespread fodder in 34% of all villages covered in this area, while it was more widespread in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts at rates exceeding 71% of the villages in these two sub-districts, and there was a spread for some other fodders such as barley and pellet but in low percentages compared to the rest of the fodder used in this region.

The results showed that types of fodder did not vary in Al-Hasaka countryside, while this was due to the scar of fodder in the governorate, so most of the population depends on for feeding their animals was corn by 61% of the villages in this governorate, also to mention this type of fodder was concentrated mainly in Ahras, Al-Dararah, and Bedouin villages, as was observed in Ras Al Ain sub-district in the villages that under the control of Turkish government, there is no other type of fodder used, as 39% of the villages covered in this report stated that the people do not use any type of feed, but rather rely on direct grazing to feed the livestock.

In Ar-Raqqa governorate the results showed that the main population's dependence on fodder for their animals was on clover by 61% of the villages in this area, while clover was mainly in Suluk and Ein Issa sub-districts, while in the Tell Abiad sub-district, the percentage of corn as fodder was the largest with 53% of the villages, followed by Alfalfa, and then the report had mentioned that there is a use of barley for feeding animals but at low percentages, that didn't exceed 9% of the villages in Tell Abiad and Sluk sub-districts.

Livestock Obstacles



Despite the heavy reliance on livestock in the North East of Syria in governorates that are under the control of the Turkish government, there are many obstacles that livestock in this region suffers from, and increasingly in the light of an acute shortage to meet the needs, as the results showed that 25% of the villages covered in this region suffer from the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines, as they are not available continuously, and this need is concentrated in the Tell Abiad and Ras Al Ain sub-districts in more than 26% of the villages in these sub-districts, while 22% of the villages showed that the lack of veterinary cadres specialized in treating livestock contributes to the increase of their suffering, while this type of difficulty in the Suluk sub-district of more than 25% of the villages in this sub-district.

17% of the villages in the North East of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government showed difficulty in not being able to buy fodder for the livestock they own and this need was concentrated in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

For the lack of fodder some villages in this region showed some difficulties such as the lack of markets for the disposal of livestock products, but at lower rates than the rest of the difficulties, while the report also showed relatively small percentages of the lack of fodder and the lack of veterinary clinics in this region.

Livestock in the countryside of Al-Hasaka is exposed to many obstacles that directly affect its growth, as the report had found that the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines is one of the most common difficulties and problems in this area by 26% of the villages in this area, followed by the inability to buy feed due to the high prices, by 22% of the villages, furthermore, the lack of Veterinary cadres have a great influence on this livestock wealth, due to the death of large numbers of animals as a result of lack of continuous care, in addition to the lack of markets for the disposal of products completely, and this is problem was found in 11% of the villages, in addition to the lack of permanent fodder and the lack of veterinary centers.

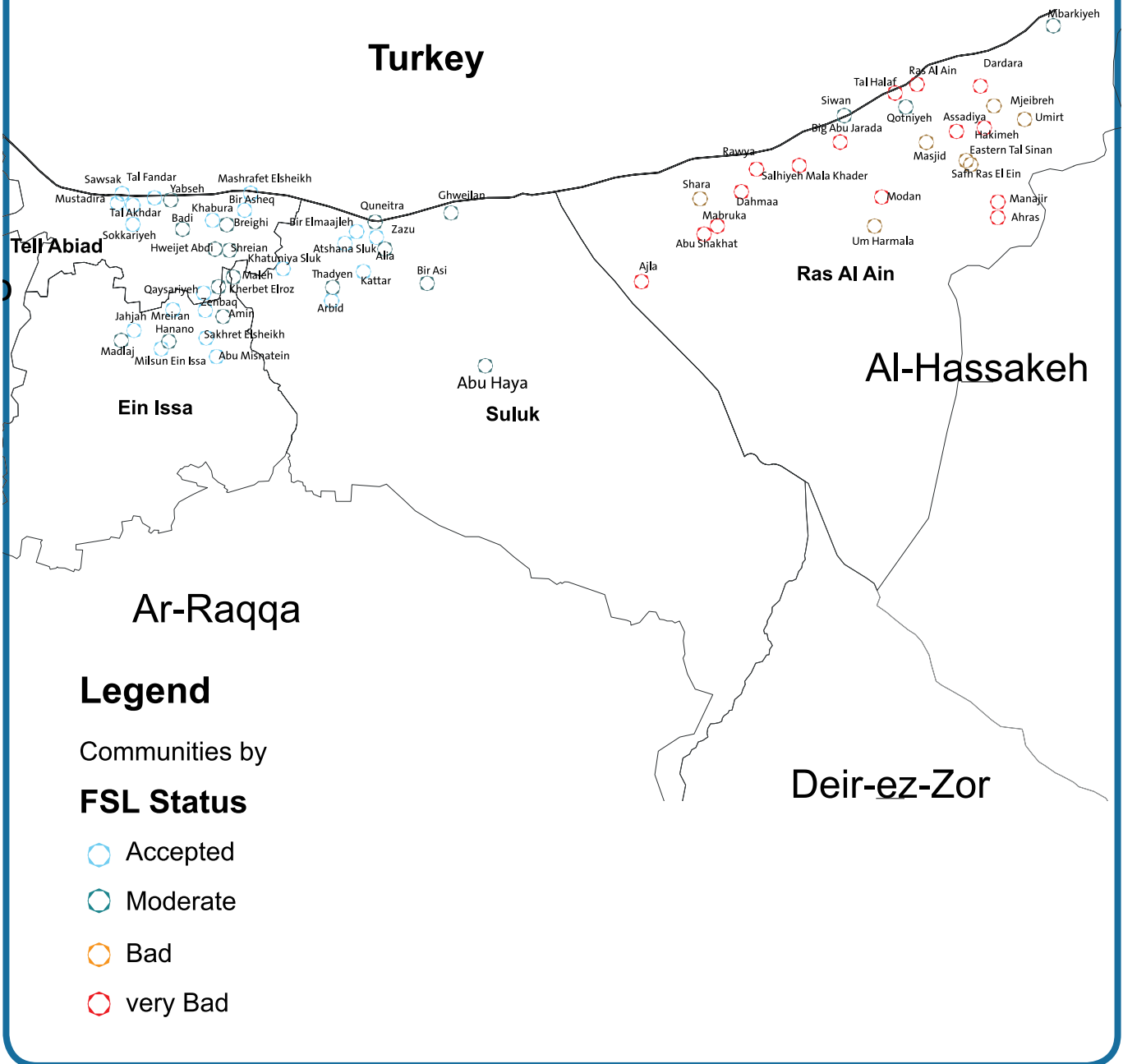
As for Ar-Raqqa governorates, the report found that the obstacles facing livestock are also varied, but the most influential of these problems was the lack of veterinary staff and the shortage of vaccines also lack veterinary medicines by 45% of the villages in this governorate, also the report noticed that lack of veterinary centers has a direct impact on the development of livestock due to the lack of periodic health follow up on animals in about 20% of the villages in this area, while another obstacle was the lack of adequate markets for the disposal of products, and this obstacle comes at 17% of the total difficulties, finally, the inability to purchase feed is one of the reasons that negatively affect the growth of livestock fortune in 12% of the villages in Ar-Raqqa governorate.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Although there are many difficulties facing agriculture and livestock, while people in this area are still depending on different types of products in the covered governorates. Ghee is the most produced product in this area by 19% of villages in the North East of Syria in the communities that under the Turkish government control, while the production of vegetables such as potatoes and tomatoes is estimated at 17% of the communities, and finally it appears that the production of pepper paste and pickles from the widespread sources is less than others, by 19% for both.

In Ar-ARaqqa countryside there is a great diversity of products as well, as milk and cheese have the largest share of products, whose production is estimated at 38% of the general production, and the production of ghee and pepper paste comes in second place at 29% of total agriculture and livestock products, followed by the production of tomato paste by 15 %, While pickle production comes at 10% in this area.

FSL Severity Scale by Community





PROTECTION SECTOR

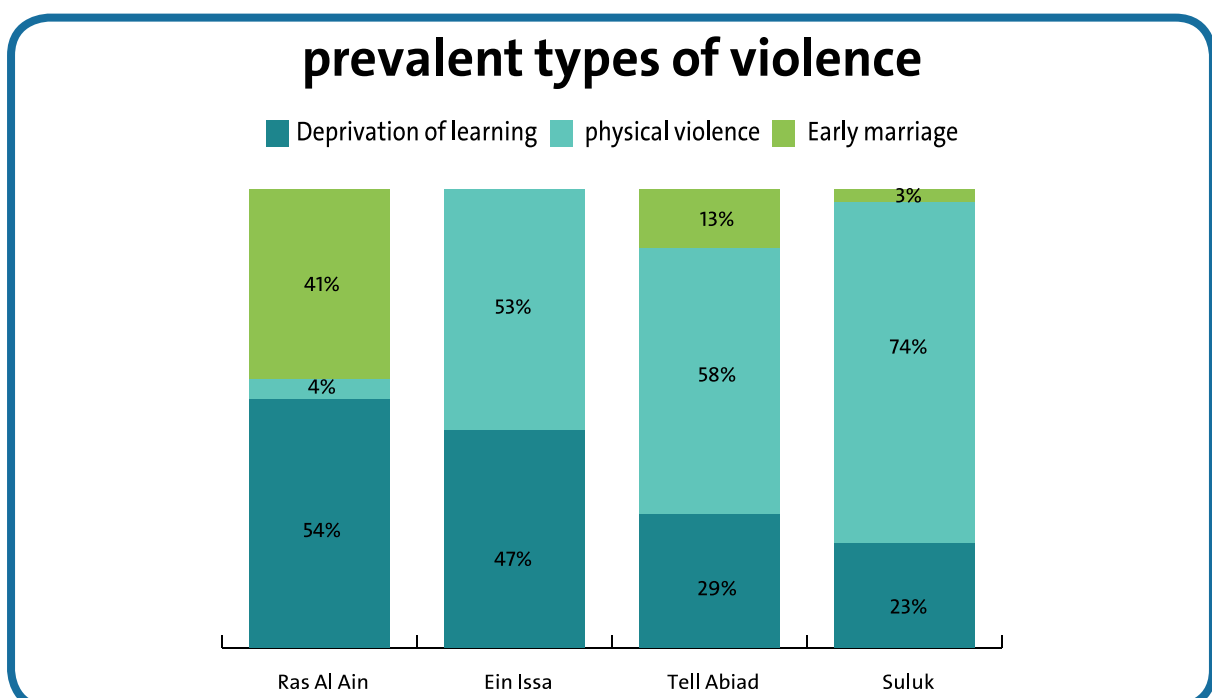
PROTECTION SECTOR

Introduction:

Protection issues and needs in Syria remain prevalent and continue to affect all population groups. The protracted nature of the crisis has led to the emergence of increasingly complex and interconnected protection issues and needs, in a continuously evolving environment. While the overall protection situation remains dire, protection needs are varied across different areas of the country as the situation on the ground has evolved. In some areas of Syria, particularly the north-west and north-east, the civilian population is still exposed to hostilities, leading to civilian casualties and forced displacements as people seek safety. The prolonged and widespread use of a range of weaponry has left behind a range of explosive hazards, each posing its risks. In several locations across the country, IDPs still live in sites or collective accommodations, sometimes subjected to security screening procedures and deprived of freedom of movement, while also facing obstacles in accessing services, livelihood opportunities, and dignified living conditions. Numerous situations of protracted displacement are reported, including in areas enjoying relative stability, with families living in sub-standard conditions and struggling to find resilience mechanisms. As a result, recourse to harmful coping mechanisms (including child labor, child recruitment, different forms of exploitation, and child/early marriage) is a persisting trend. Finally, the current and constantly increasing scale of IDP returns, adds a layer of needs that should be taken into account, not least in the fields of civil documentation and HLP.

According to the results found in this report which are linked to the protection sector in the North East of Syria, it was found that there is a great need for this sector requirement, especially in the North East of Syria in the communities were under the control of Turkish government.

Types of violence



North East of Syria in the regain that under the control of Turkish government had shown a miscellaneous type of violence like Deprivation of learning, Early marriage, Psychological and physical type of violence, the report had shown that the most type of violence that spread in this regain is deprivation of learning by 42% of the covered villages in this area and this type of violence was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 52% of its villages, also around 32% of the covered villages had shown that they suffer from the early marriage between children, also to mention that this type of violence was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 74% of this sub-district villages, finally around 24% of villages had shown that psychological violence is one of the main prevalent types of violence, while this was mainly in Ras Al Ain by 39% of this sub-district villages’.

In more details, the results in Ar-Raqqa governorate showed that the largest percentage in the types of violence was early marriage by around 64% of this governorate villages, also to mention that this percentage was in highest records in Suluk sub-district with 74%, while in Tall Abiad sub-district it was about 58% and this mainly in Badi, Qaysoum, and Rasm Al Ghazal communities, while in Ein Issa it was 53% of the villages of this sub-district.

In the Ras Al Ain community of Al-Hasakeh governorate, the percentage of early marriage was 4% of the villages in this sub-district, also to mention that this was mainly in Dahama and Mabruka communities.

The next percentage, which is the Deprivation of Learning, mainly in the Ras Al-Ain region of Al-Hasakeh governorate, was 52%, In Ar-Raqqa governorate, the societies that mentioned Deprivation of Learning were in close proportions, were in Ein Issa with 47%, followed by the community of Tall Abiad with 29%, and finally, the Suluk community was 23%.

In the community of Ras al-Ain in Al-Hasakeh governorate, an increase in the rate of psychological violence was observed, as the percentage was 39% of the villages in Ras Al Ain sub-district, which is the second-highest rate after Deprivation of Learning, While the percentages were few in the communities belonging to the governorate of Ar-Raqqa , in more details, it was found that this was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by around 13% of the villages of this sub-district.

While to mention that the report had noticed that according to statistics in the covered villages, that there hasn’t been any recording for sexual violence in all the covered communities.

Early marriage:

According to the statistics that appeared in both Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa in the covered communities under the Turkish government and had covered in this report, it was clear that the most vulnerable to early marriage are girls by around 73% of the villages in this area, in the meanwhile, it was found that Suluk sub-district with 74% and in Tell Abiad by 58% of the villages as it has been mentioned before, but for the most effected category was girls and this was mainly in all covered sub-districts by more than 64% of the villages, while to notice that in Ras Al Ain it had reached 100% of the villages in this area, also to mention that around 27% of villages had shown this type of violence was spread among boys and this was mainly in Ein Issa sub-district by

more than 36% of its villages.

For the age categorization that suffers from this type of violence in the area of North East of Syria that is under the control of the Turkish government, it was found that danger lies in early marriage for those between the ages of 12 and 15 years, while in small percentages it was found that for the girls from 15-17 years and this was mainly in Tell Abiad, In communities of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the percentages were close between all regions, and in general, the percentage of females was the largest at 70%, mainly in the Suluk sub-district, while the percentage of males was 30% in all communities, especially in the Ein Issa sub-district by 36%, and also mainly was for girls between 12-15 years.

For the frequency of this type of violence, it was found that in this area around 62% of communities show this type from time to time, also to mention that this was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by around 83% of its communities, while this percentage was around 75% of Ras Al Ain villages’.

While the frequency of this type of violence was sometimes in 31% of the communities of this area, furthermore, this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 38% of its communities.

Finally, some villages in low percentages have shown that most of the time they had this type of violence, while to mention that this was in Suluk sub-district by around 12% of its communities.

Deprivation of Learning:

As a result of the wars and displacement beside the continuous change in security situation also as it had mentioned in the Education sector the fear of spread for Covid 19 in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government, it was observed that there was a great lack in the learning process through the destruction of the infrastructure of schools, but the matter was rectified moderately, but the poor economic situation of families came in the deprivation of learning through many reasons, including the tendency to craftwork and other reasons that we will mention below.

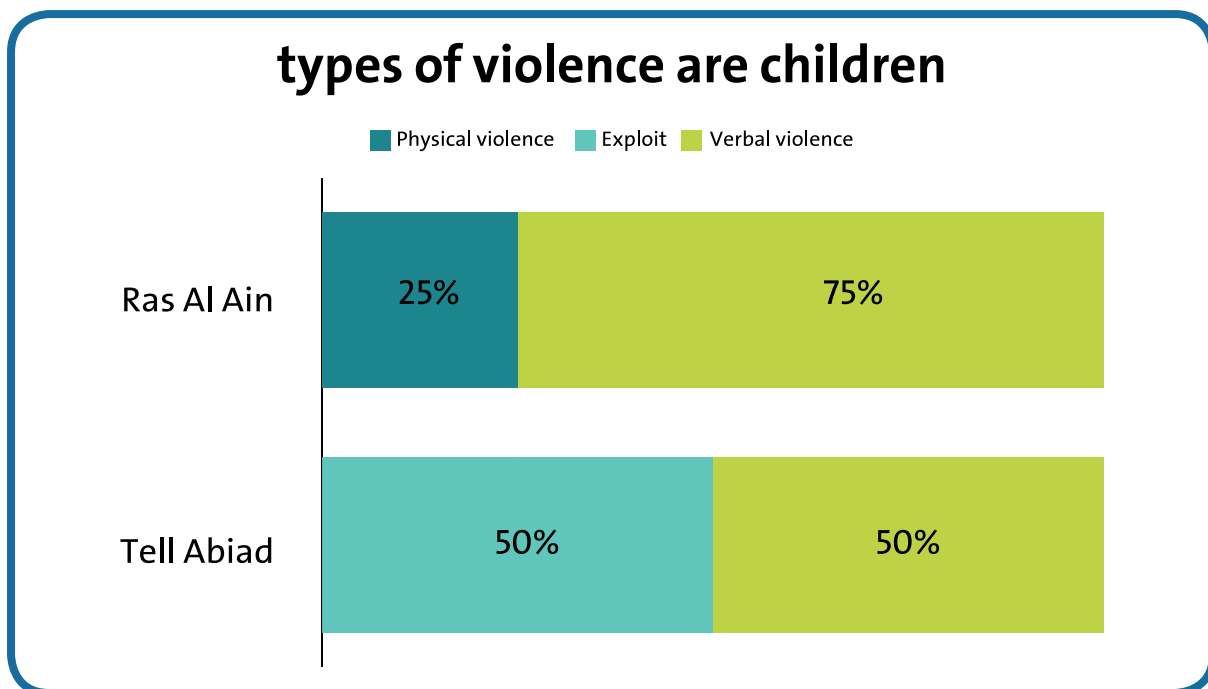
The deprivation of learning was mainly spread among girls and this was by around 65% of the covered communities under the control of the Turkish government in North East of Syria, while this was mainly in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abiad sub-districts by more than 68% of the communities in these sub-districts, also this was less than 50% of communities in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts. For Age categorization, the report had found that in this area around 45% of communities had shown that girls from 12-15 years are suffering from deprivation of learning, while the rest of communities had shown lower percentages for boys around 12-15 years, also to mention that around the same percentage had been noticed for girls from 15-17 years.

The report had shown that in the communities under the Turkish government in North East of Syria that in the areas belonging to Ar-Raqqa governorate, the nature of the work that prevents children from education is working in agriculture, at a rate of 50% of the villages in this governorate in both Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts, and the next percentage is work in the markets at 42%, mainly in the Suluk community. In the community of Ras Al Ain affiliated to Al-Hasakah governorate, handicraft work was the highest percentage of work that children went to instead of learning by

39%, followed by work in the markets with 33% and agriculture by 21%.

For the frequency of this type of violence, the report had found that this type was from time to time in around 75% of the villages that has this type of violence in the communities under the control of the Turkish government and in North East of Syria and this was mainly in Suluk sub-district, while around 15% of communities have shown that it was all the time and this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Type of violence against Children:



For the most spread type of violence against children in North East of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government it was found that around 97% of villages that had violence against children, and these types of violence were miscellaneous, in more details, it was found that 49% of communities in North East of Syria children are suffering from exploitation, also to mention that this was mainly in all sub-districts, but in Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-districts it was in more than 52% of the communities in these areas.

Furthermore, this type of violence was mainly in society by around 42% of the communities in this area, also to mention this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around half of the villages in this sub-district, also around 30% of communities in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government, exploitation was spread at home and this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 32% of the communities, also to mention that around 28% of communities in this area showed exploitation was in schools.

In the meanwhile, the report had shown that in 26% of communities in North East of Syria, children are suffering from physical violence, furthermore, this was mainly in all covered sub-districts under the control of the Turkish government in North East of Syria, and the report had shown this type of violence was mainly in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts by more than 29% of these sub-districts' villages.

Furthermore, this type of violence was mainly at homes and society by around 36% of this area villages, also to mention that this was mainly in Suluk and Ras Al Ain sub-districts.

Around 25% of North East of Syria villages had shown that children are suffering from verbal violence, furthermore, this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 29% of the villages in this area, also to mention that this type of violence was more spread in at homes by around 75% of the villages of this area, also to mention that this spread was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by around of half villages in this area.

Separated Children:

For the separated children in North East of Syria in the communities under the Turkish government control, the report had shown that in Ar-Raqqa governorate communities the KIs hadn't noticed any sperate children, and that could be for many reasons, first that KIs lack of information about separated children, or that separated children are at least with one of their family members so they didn't consider them as separated children, in the meanwhile, in Al-Hasaka governorate it was found that in Ras Al Ain sub-district around 89% of the communities had mentioned that there are separated children and this percentage is so high and express a real problem in these communities.

For the Frequency of separated children in Ras Al Ain sub-district that around 65% of the communities that suffer from this problem had mentioned it was some times, while in the same context, 35% of these communities had mentioned that the frequency of separated children is from time to time.

Furthermore, for where separated children are staying, the report that all these communities had mentioned that these children are living with their relatives, also to mention that these communities didn't show any appearance of child protection centers or orphanages in this area.



📍 Tell Abiad



SHELTER SECTOR

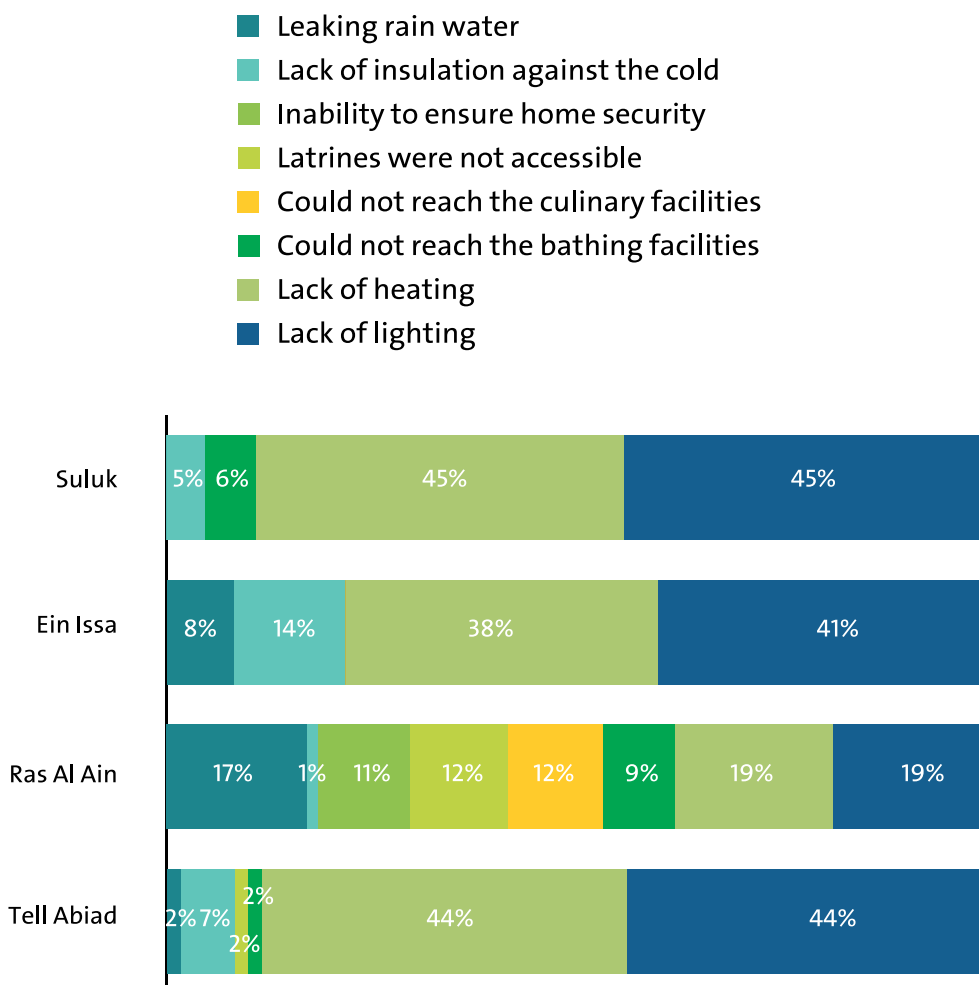
SHELTER SECTOR

4.7 million people require shelter support in Syria due to inadequate conditions in existing accommodation, and the overall lack of available, adequate, and affordable shelters.

183 The people in need include different population groups, such as IDPs, returnees, Palestine refugees, and host communities. Throughout the crisis, shelter and infrastructure damage has occurred on a massive scale, with the scale of rebuilding and reconstruction needed which goes beyond the capacity and remit of the Shelter & NFI sector and the humanitarian response in general. Given increased Self-organized returns in 2018, there are increased needs Related to the repair and rehabilitation of damaged shelters and infrastructure as people seek more durable solutions. Likely, these needs will further increase in 2019, along with those of the 6.2 million long-term IDPs in Syria, many of whom continue to face a range of barriers return .

Shelter General Problems:

Most Common problems Faced for housing



In examining the basic needs in the shelter sector, the report found that in the communities of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates, they mentioned that the lack of heating is the biggest problem that the shelter sector is exposed to. In the areas of the Ar-Raqqa governorate, the percentage was 41% of communities in this governorate, while in the Ras al-Ain community it was 19% of this sub-district communities.

The lack of lighting was the second problem facing the shelter sector, as the communities in Ar-Raqqa governorate recorded close rates, and the average percentages were 41% of this governorate communities, furthermore, this problem was mainly in the Suluk sub-district by 43% of its communities, As for the Ras al-Ain sub-district, the rate was 19% of the villages in this sub-district, After we saw the most important problems and the largest rates, there were multiple problems such as the lack of isolation against cold, also to mention that this was mainly in Ein Issa sub-district by 13% of the communities.

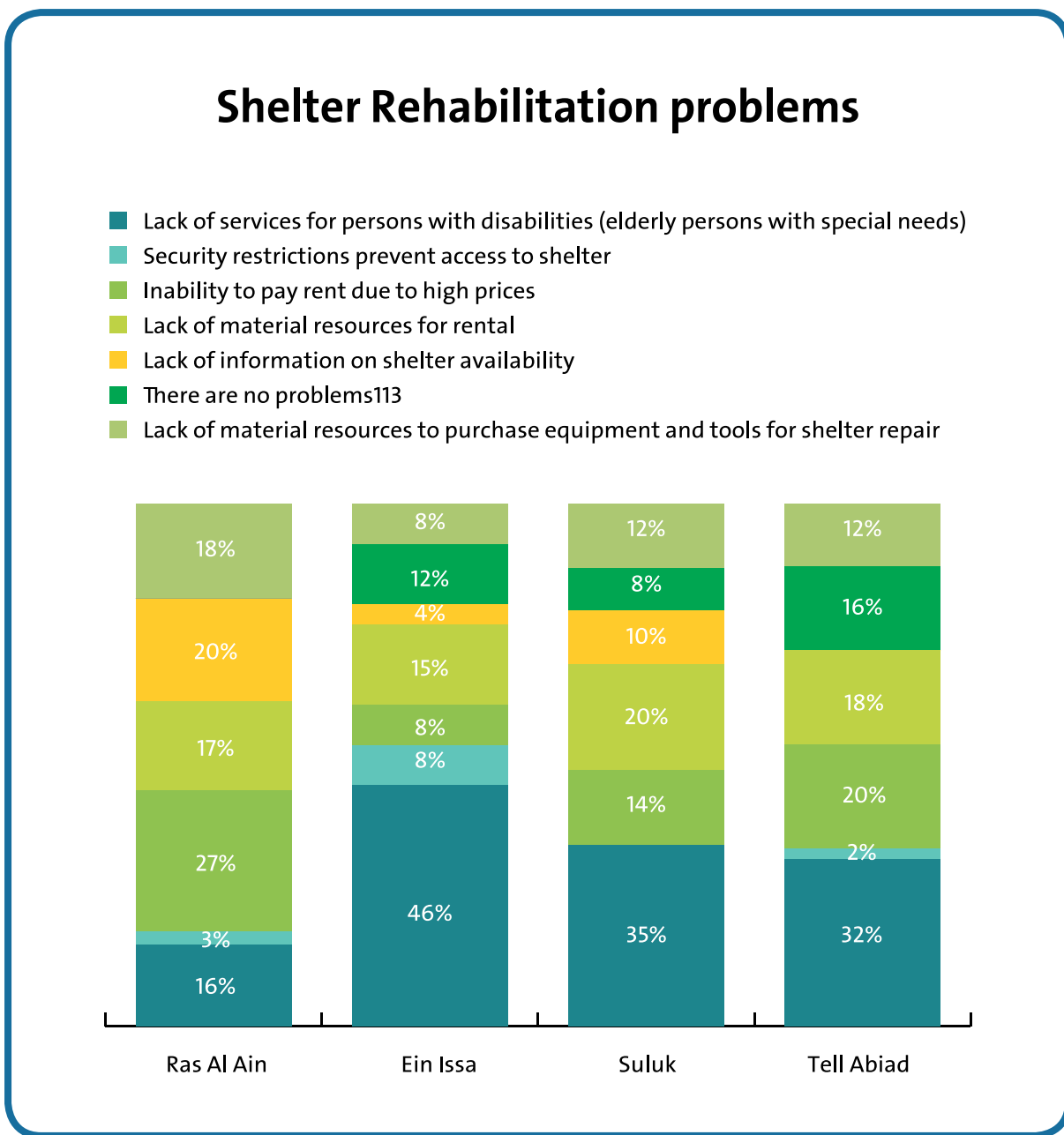
In addition to that, the limited ventilation in the shelter was the largest in the community of Tell Abiad subdistrict, As for other problems, we find that there is a low percentage among the causes that led to the problems, such as the inability to ensure the security of the homeland, the inability to access toilets, in addition to the inability to access cooking and bathing facilities.

Finally, the percentage of Leaking rainwater was high for the rest of the reasons, as the highest percentage was recorded in the community of Ras al-Ain at 17%, while it was 8% in the Ein Issa community.



📍 Tell Abiad

Shelter Rehabilitation problems:



Through the report that had been conducted by Horan Foundation about the reason why people were unable to reform in the village, there were three reasons, first, lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair and this was found in around 38% of communities in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government, while this problem was mainly in 47% of the communities in Ras Al Ain sub-district, furthermore, around 19% of the communities in this area had mentioned that the main reason for shelter rehabilitation is lack of temporary housing in this area, and this problem was mainly in Ein Issa sub-district by around a quarter of the communities in this sub-district, also to mention that around 16% of the communities had mentioned lack of houses for rent in this area, and this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 25% of the communities in this area.

In the areas of the Ar-Raqqa governorate, the largest percentage was the inability to make repairs due to the high price of shelter materials, mainly in the community of Tell Abiad, and in the Suluk sub-district, it was 50% of the villages in these sub-districts, finally, Ein Issa sub-district around 21% of its communities are facing the same problem.

In the Ras al-Ain community, we find that those who mentioned the lack of ability to make repairs because the materials are very expensive, the percentage was 43% of the communities in this sub-district.

Through the statistics, we find that other reasons hindered the process of reforms in societies, and among these reasons, the reforms require specialists who are not available, in addition to that they require professionals to reform, but parents cannot pay the costs of the professionals and finally the lack of shelter and market repair materials, also low rates for these reasons, but some of the reasons that impede the process of reforms in societies have been mentioned.

Shelter Access:

The report had shown that for the shelter access in the North East of Syria in the covered communities that under the control of Turkish government, that around 23% of the communities had faced lack of services for persons with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Ein Issa sub-district by around 46% of the communities in this area.

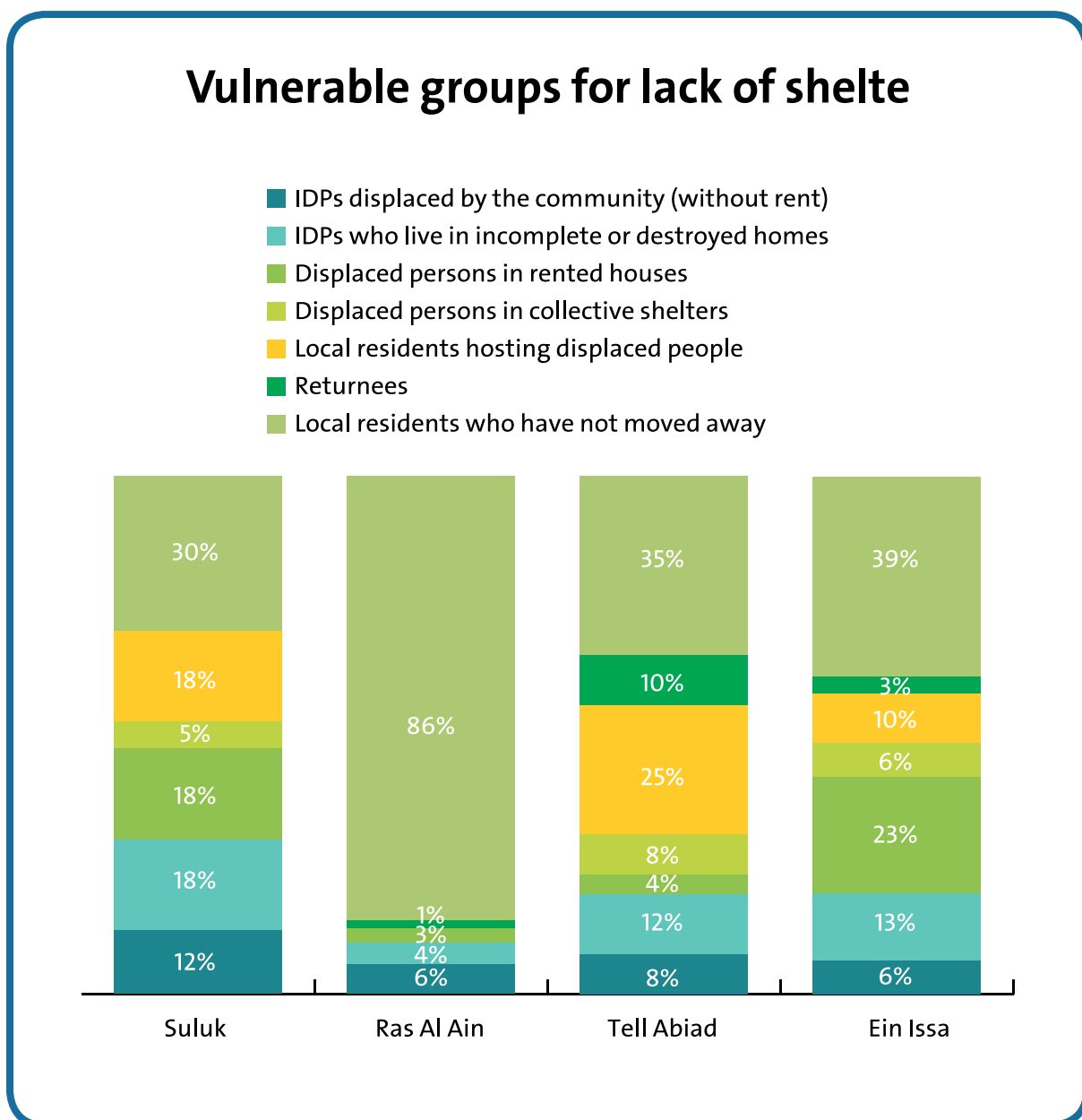
Also in the same context, around 22% of communities in this area are facing the inability to pay rent due to the high prices, furthermore, this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 27% of the communities.

Other problems North East of Syria are facing regarding access to shelter but in low percentages like lack of material resources for rental, lack of shelter available for rent, lack of material resources to purchase equipment and tools for shelter repair, and security issues regarding access to shelter.

Vulnerable groups for lack of shelter:

For the most vulnerable group for access to shelter in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of the Turkish government, the report had shown that residents who haven't moved away since the beginning of the war are the most vulnerable group in this area by around half of the covered communities, in the meanwhile, the report had shown that these groups were mainly in Ras Al Ain by around 86% of the communities in this sub-district.

Furthermore, around 12% of the communities had shown that residents hosting displaced people and sharing the shelter with IDPs are the most vulnerable group in North-East Syria, this group was mainly focused in Tell Abiad sub-district by around a quarter of the communities in this area. Other vulnerable groups had been noticed by the report in North East of Syria but in low percentages, less than 10% of the communities, like IDPs, IDPs in individual camps, displaces persons in collective shelters, IDPs who live in incomplete or destroyed houses and hosted IDPs by the community with free rent.

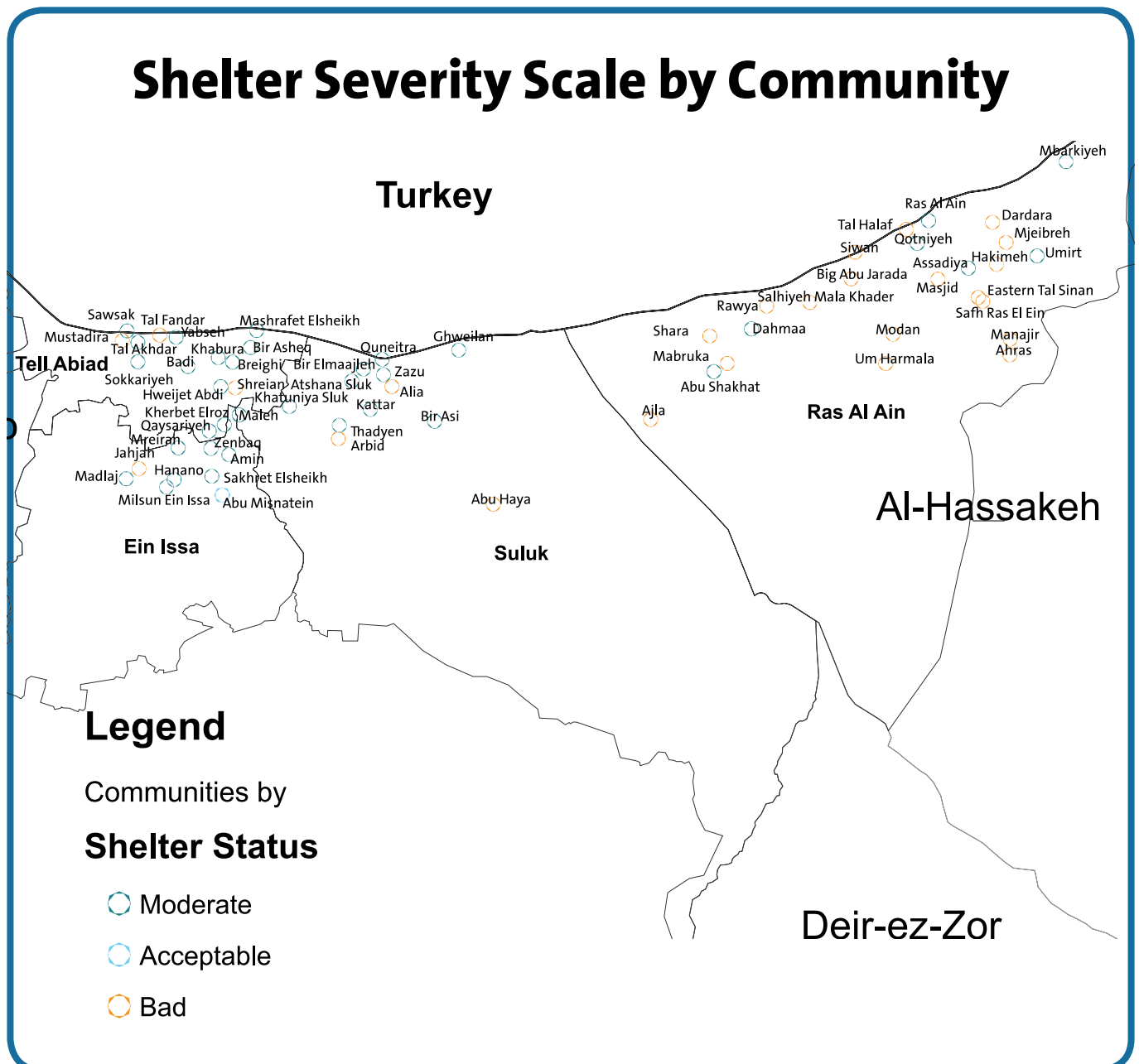


Shelter Damage Assessment:

According to the assessment for damage of shelter in North East of Syria it was found that around 36% of the houses in this area had minor damage for the houses which require light repair like doors, windows, electricity...etc, also to mention, that these houses were mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 59% of the houses in this area.

In the meanwhile, around 33% of the house in North East of Syria had moderate damage in the houses, which require some repairs for the structure of the building and require rehabilitation for the house, also to mention, that these houses were mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 39% of the houses in this area.

24% of the houses in this area had shown that there is no damage, while around 5% of the houses had shown large damage, 30% of the structure of the house, and finally, a very low percentage had shown that houses great destruction in the structure of the building.





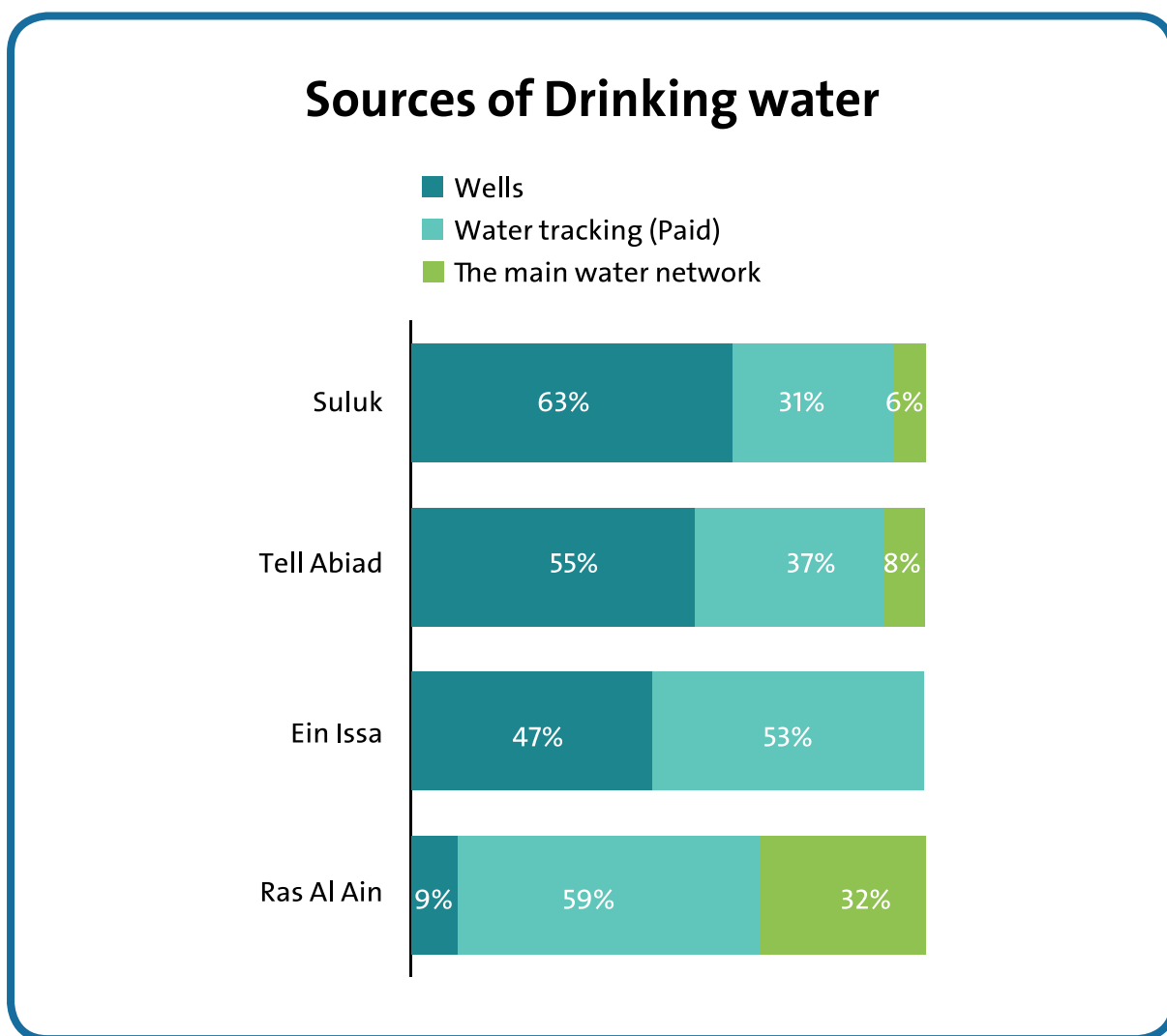
WASH SECTOR

WASH SECTOR

Comprehensive WASH assessments were conducted in mid-2018 to inform the 2019 HNO, including an individual household-level survey at sub-district level (approximately 24,600 samples from 265 sub-districts across Syria) and a household survey focused on IDP camps and informal settlements in the north-west and north-east Syria (approximately 1,950 households from 156 camps and 100 collective centers). Both assessments included water sampling and free residual chlorine (FRC) testing at the end-user side.

Based on WASH assessments, there are an estimated 15.5 million people who require WASH assistance (people who are at elevated risk of consumption of unsafe water, including people vulnerable due to displacement), 6.2 million of whom are considered in acute need (displaced persons in camps, informal settlements, and host communities) .

Sources of Drinking water:



Drinking water is one of the most needs that affected the lives of people in any spot of this world, so the report focused on the sources of drinking water in North East of Syria in the communities that had been covered and under the control of the Turkish government that around of 45% of communities of this area depending on water tracking (Paid) as a main source of drinking water, in the meanwhile, this source was mainly in Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts by more than 52% of the villages in these sub-districts.

Furthermore, around 35% of the villages in this area are depending on wells as the main source of drinking water, also to mention that this source was people depending on more in Tell Abiad sub-district by around of 51% of the villages, while this percentage reached around 60% of communities in Suluk sub-district.

While around 16% of the villages mentioned that water network was the main source, furthermore, water networks were mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by 32% of its communities.

Some communities but in a very small percentage had mentioned free tracking water and water bottles as the main source of drinking water.

Drinking-Water Infrastructure:

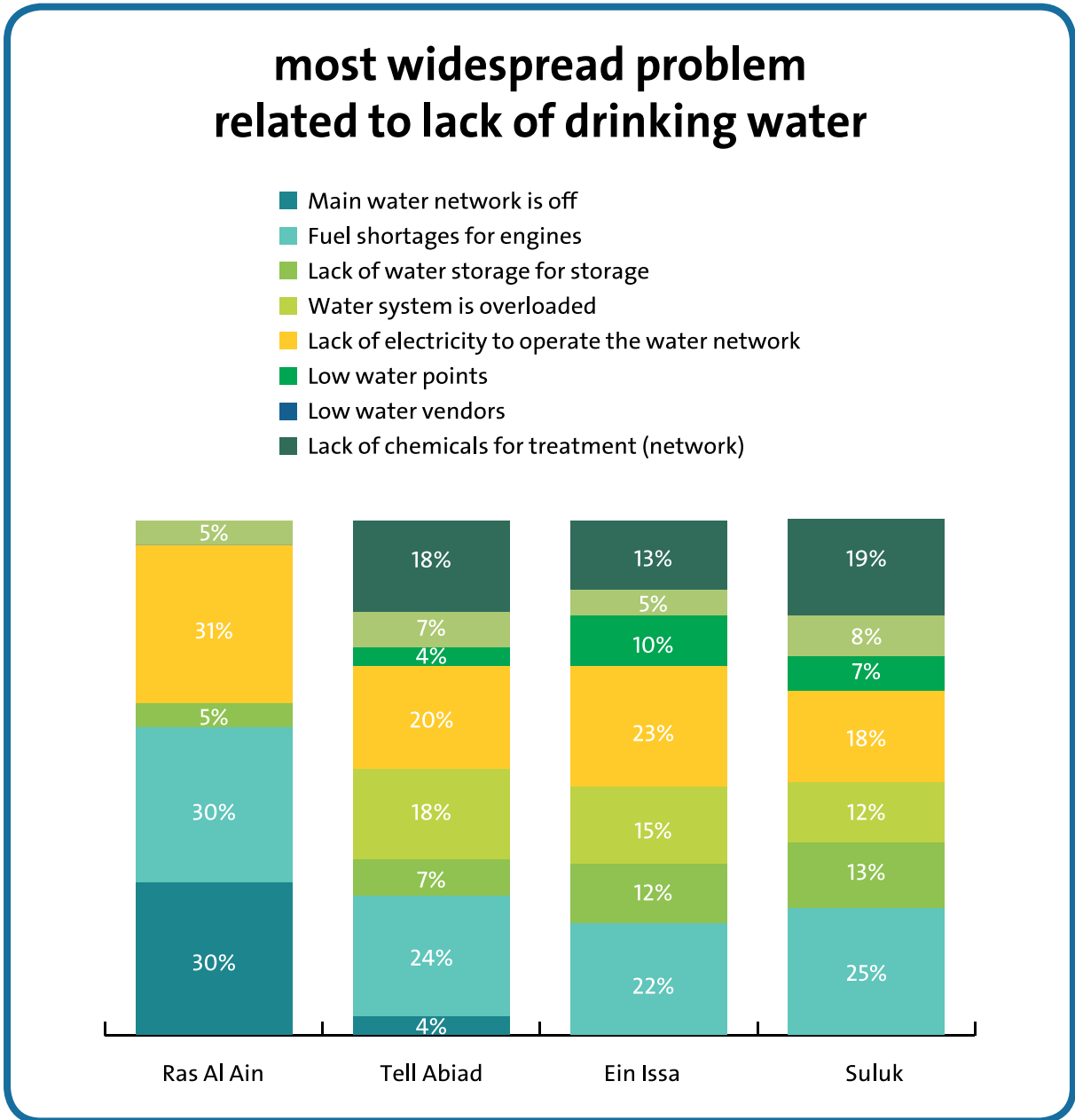
As a result of repeated bombardment on North East of Syria region besides continuous clashes during the last period, besides the lack of maintenance of drinking water sources, all these factors show that the damage has extended to drinking water infrastructures, in the meanwhile this damage was in different percentages.

As the importance of drinking water sources especially of the limited depending on water networks in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government, the report had focused and highlighted the condition of these infrastructures and it was noticed that around 45% of the communities in this area the drinking water networks are not functioning and had light damage and this damage like infusion and piping which require light repairs, furthermore, this type of networks was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 66% of the villages in this area, also to mention that this damage was in 43% of the communities in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Furthermore, around 23% of the communities in this area had moderate damage by less than 30% of drinking water infrastructure, so if rehabilitation for these infrastructures had been done that would help people to had access to the drinking water source in 23% of the communities in this area, mainly this damage was in Tell Abiad sub-district by around 41% of its villages.

Finally to mention that in low percentages, around 14% of the communities had shown large damage by more than 30% of the drinking water infrastructure, while around 18% of communities had shown that there is no damage in drinking water infrastructure.

DRINKING WATER PROBLEMS:



Not only the limited sources for drinking water in North East of Syria but also residents in this area are facing many problems for getting the daily drinking water, the report had found that these problems are many as the needs in this area, in more details, the main problem for getting the drinking water was lack of fuel to operate engines to provide water in this area and this could be noticed as most of the people depending on water tracking in this area, also to mention that this problem was mainly in 29% of the villages in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

With the lack of water networks in this area around 13% of the villages had mentioned that the main problem is water networks are available but it's not working or functioning, also in the recommendation from KIs that if maintenance is available that would solve the problem and alleviate the suffering of people in this area, this problem was mainly focused in 29% of the villages in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

After looking at the observations made about the problems facing drinking water in the areas of Ar-Raqqa governorate, we find that one of the most important problems is that water prices are on the rise by 43% of the villages in this governorate, and this problem was mainly in Suluk community by 53% of its villages, as for Ras al-Ain, which is affiliated Al-Hasakeh Governorate, the percentage was 11% of this governorate villages.

As for the second main problem that people face in North East of Syria, the report had shown that minimized water usage per person on a daily basis and this reason was the main problem in the Ras al-Ain sub-district by 48% of the villages in this area, while in Suluk sub-district the percentage was 31% of the villages, finally, the lowest percentage in the Ein Issa sub-district was 18% of the villages.

In addition to another problem, which was an insufficient amount of water, and it was the main second reason that people face in North East of Syria to get drinking water, also the report had shown that in Ein Issa sub-district around 47% of the communities are facing this problem, while the communities of Ras al-Ain and Tell Abiad, the percentages were close to 30%.

Finally, the KIs had mentioned many problems that people in this area are facing to get the drinking water but in low percentages of the villages, like lack of water storage, water networks are overloaded, lack of water points, low water vendors, and water contaminated, this problem was faced by people in Tell Abiad and Ras Al Ain sub-districts, while other KIs had mentioned a problem like lack of water chemical treatment for water networks.

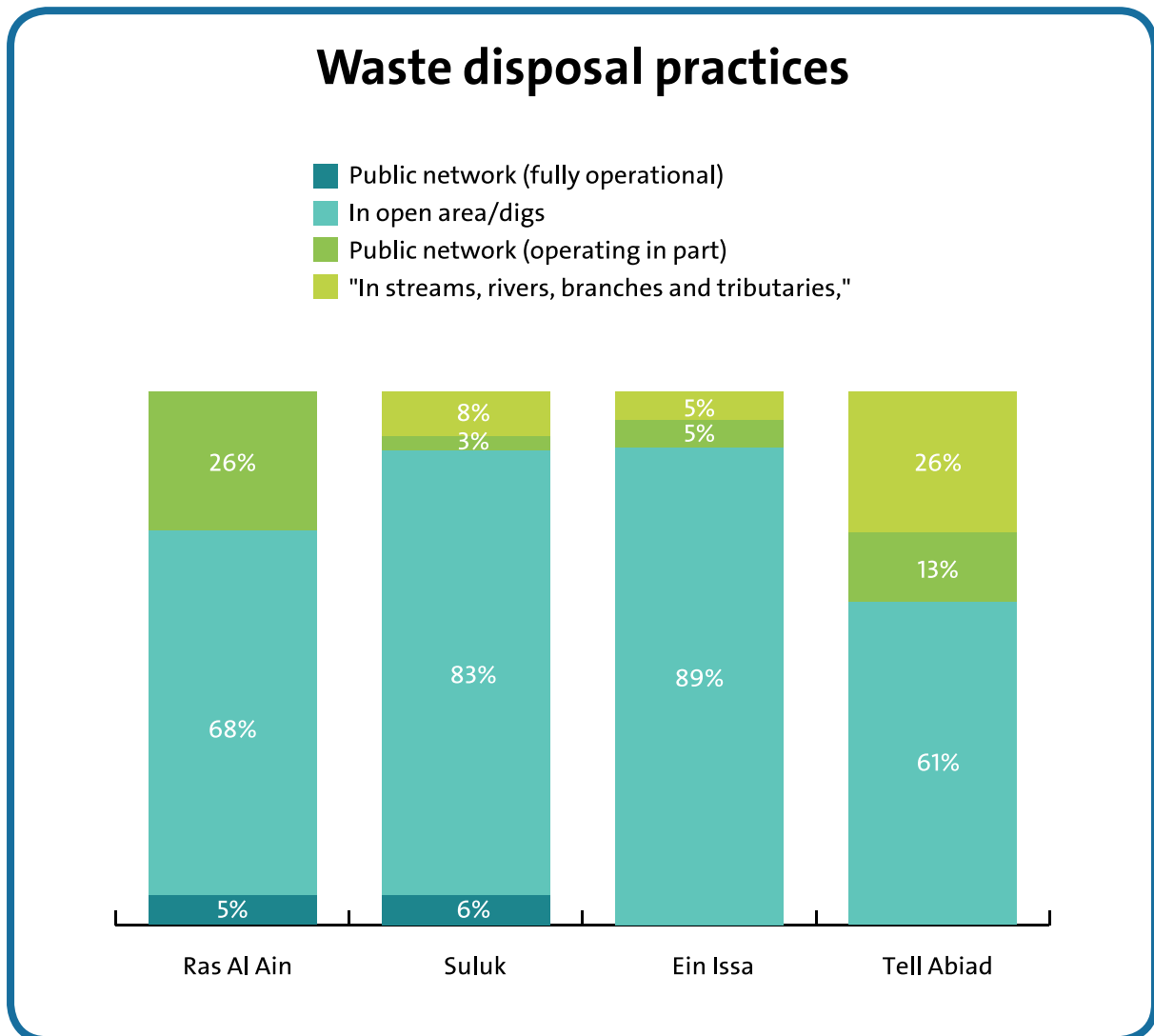
Vulnerable groups for lack of drinking water:

In the North East area of Syria and under the control of the Turkish government that the sources were not miscellaneous beside other problems related to availability, accessibility, and affordability of water in this area, these factors had led to emerging of vulnerable groups for the lack of drinking water, furthermore, the report had shown that the most affected population group for this lack was local or original residents who hadn't displaced since the crisis emerged in 2011, also to mention that this vulnerable group was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 90% of the communities in this sub-district.

Also, in the same context, the report had found that one of the most vulnerable groups in North East of Syria was residents that are hosting IDPs in their shelter or houses and this was in around 16% of the covered communities, also to mention that this vulnerable group for drinking water was mainly in Suluk sub-district by 32% of the villages, also to mention that this vulnerable group had reached 25% of the villages in Tell Abiad sub-district.

The report had shown that there is diversity in the most vulnerable groups in this area, but these groups were in a very low percentage by less than 10% of the communities in this area, like returnees, IDPs in general who are living in individual camps, organized camps, rented house, incomplete houses, or hosted by the host community.

Waste Disposal Methods:

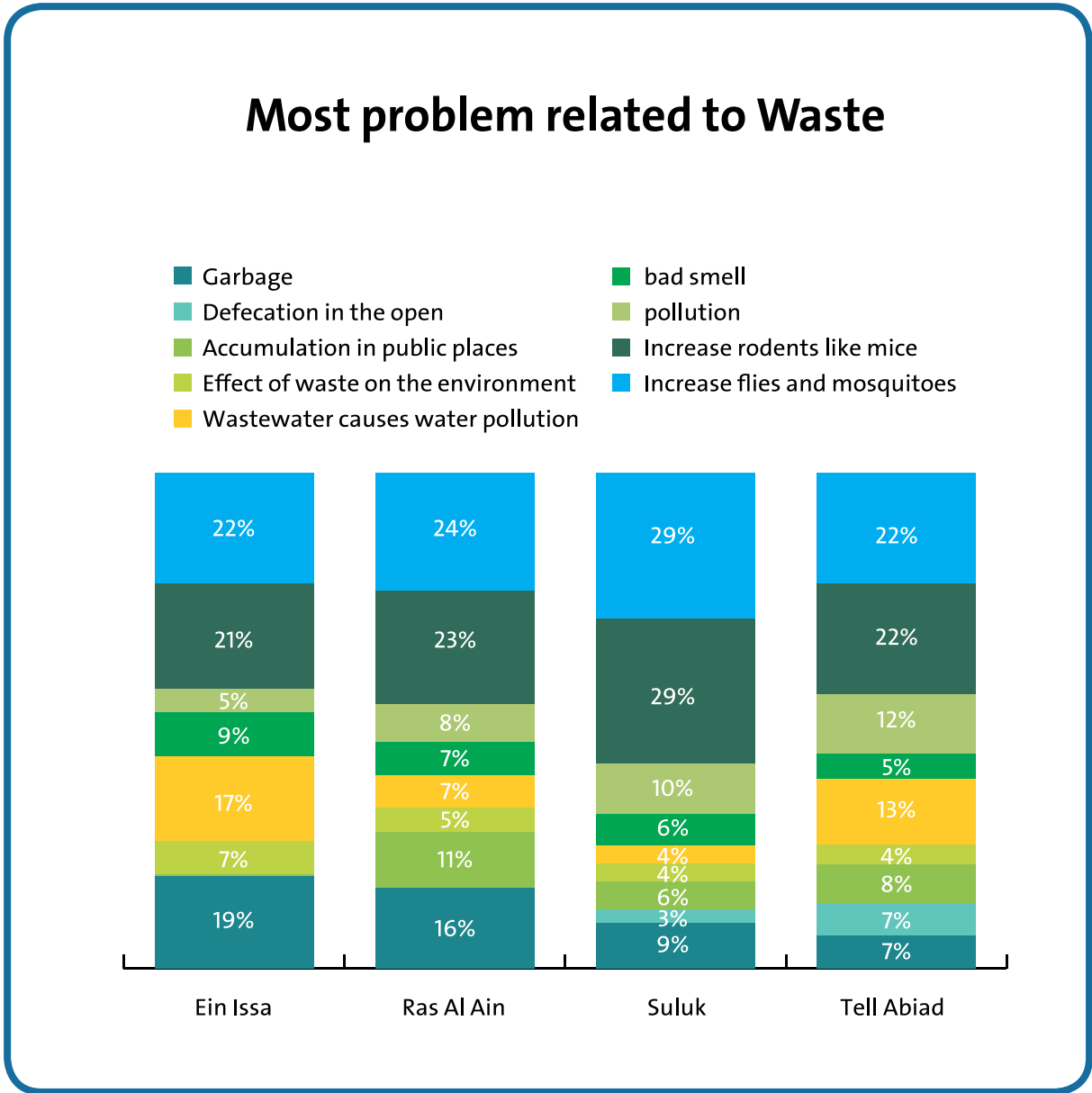


The report had focused on the waste management in North East of Syria as it's related to the WASH sector, besides its effects on health and life of the population in any area, so in this regard, the report had shown that most used waste disposal practices were in open areas or digs in North East of Syria by around 71% of the communities in this area, also to mention that this type of waste disposal was mainly in Suluk and Ein Issa sub-districts by more than 81% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Furthermore, around 15% of the communities in this area are using public networks that function partly and need maintenance, this type of waste disposal was mainly in Ras Al Ain by around a quarter of its villages.

Meanwhile, other communities in North-East Syria that under the control of the Turkish government had shown other methods but in a very low percentage like through irrigation channels or streams, rivers, and tributaries, furthermore, this type of method is so serious and needs swift intervention due to the diseases that would spread of using this method on population health because these channels are used for planting, this type of method was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by 26% of the communities, while less than 4% of the communities had mentioned that waste disposal method is through public networks that fully functioning.

WASTE AND SEWAGE PROBLEMS:



The problems related to waste and sewage in the areas of the Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorate countryside have been miscellaneous, due to the poor conditions of the population in terms of the used methods for the disposal of waste and sewage, as well as the poor functioning of the wastewater network, in addition to unavailability of these networks in most covered villages, also disposing of waste in a way that doesn't harm the population besides not mentioning the irregularity in the disposal of these wastes.

The problem of solid waste and disposal is one of the main problems in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government, the report had shown that %21 of its villages are found to have a pile of waste, in addition to the presence of these waste dumps close to the presence of the population and the irregularity of waste collection, which was reflected in the health and hygiene of the population, while this problem was more spread in Tell Abiad sub-district by around.

This problem is associated with the increase in mosquitoes and rodents due to the accumulation of these wastes, while the impact of waste dumps on pollution and the surrounding environment was one of the main problems experienced by the population, which spread in %15 of all covered villages in the areas of North East of Syria, while this problem was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 29% of the communities.

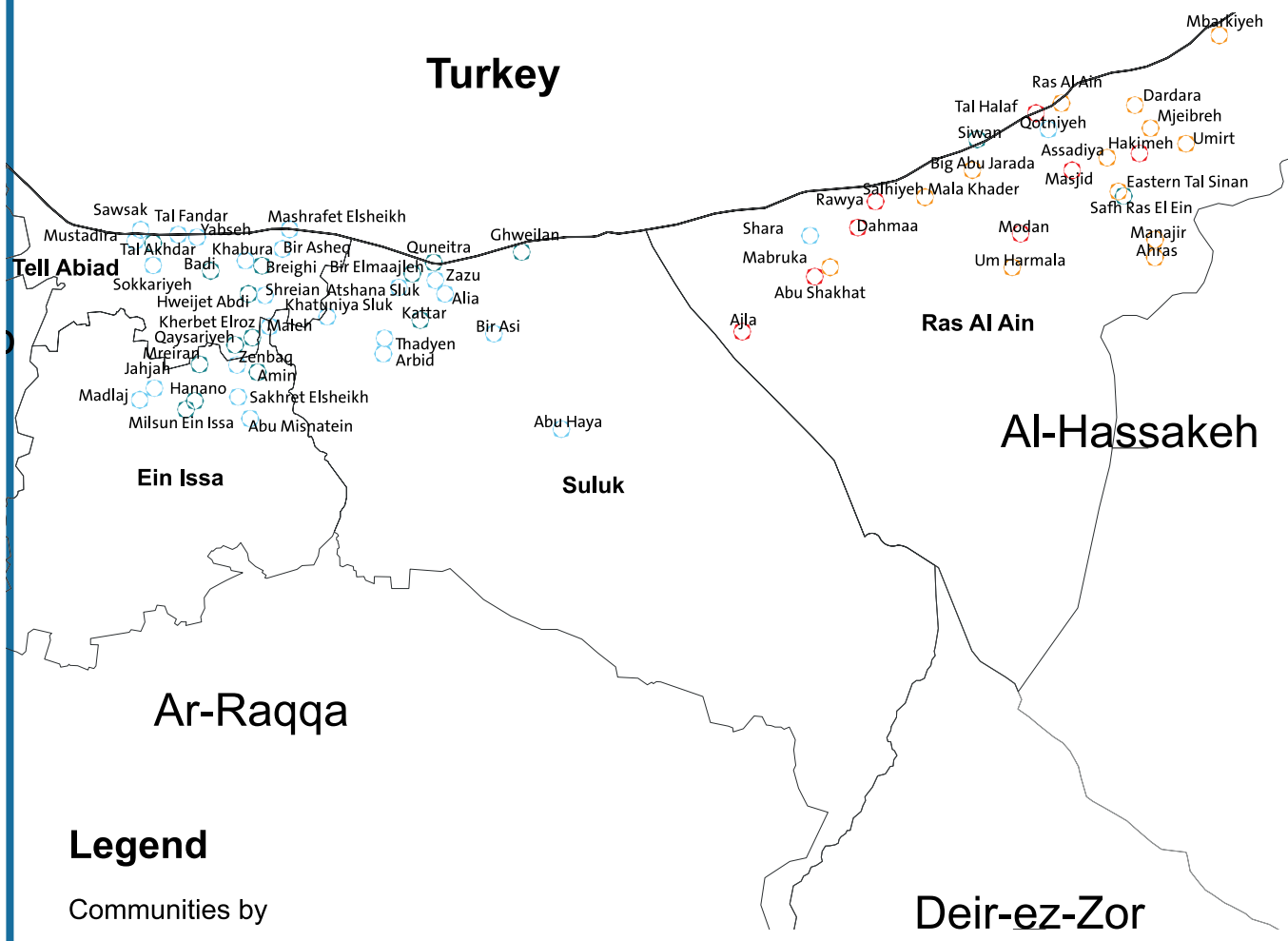
With this diverse of problems regarding waste and sanitation, this contributes in emerging of other problems related to the contamination of drinking water in some villages, but in small proportions, and this was due to the disposal of sewage water in irrigation canals in some villages, and some villages complained of aggravate waste dumps odors, and this was in few percentages, about 8 villages in all the Ar-Raqqa governorate.

Finally, the region had shown other problems related to waste and sewage section but in a very lower percentage like defection in open areas, accumulation in public places, effect of waste on the environment, bad smell, and pollution.



📍 Tell Abaid

WASH Severity Scale by Community



Legend

Communities by

WASH Status

- Moderate
- Accepted
- Bad
- Very Bad



NON-FOOD ITEMS

NON-FOOD ITEMS

4.4 million people require NFI assistance, a 6 percent decline from the 2018 HNO, and the second year in a row that the total number of people in need of NFI assistance has reduced.¹⁸⁵ The people in need include different population groups, such as IDPs, returnees, Palestine refugees, and host communities. However, the situation in some areas, such as the north-west, is in fact deteriorating amidst an increase in people in need. The overall decrease in people in need reflects some incremental improvements in market functionality in some areas, specifically where hostilities are subsiding, and which are now witnessing increased stability. Access to NFIs has generally become more stable, with 14 percent of communities reporting a deteriorating situation, compared with 24 percent in 2017. However, needs remain substantial, both in terms of humanitarian life-saving needs, particularly among newly displaced IDPs requiring core, supplementary and seasonal assistance, as well as longer-term needs, among those communities requiring resilience-oriented support to reduce dependence on external assistance and enhance the ability of families to withstand future shocks and stresses. Likewise, findings show a decreased need for standard/core NFIs and a significant increase in requests for items specific to the situation faced by certain communities or population groups. Such items include clothing, fuel, and batteries. In 2019, these needs will continue to compromise the ability of NFI partners to tailor responses based on the intersection of individual needs and vulnerabilities with the localized capacity of markets and supply chains .

Basic Needs of NFI:

The basic needs for Non-Food Items(NFI) were mainly focused on heating fuel and this is normal as the report had focused on the priorities of main NFI items needed during the data collection of this report which was during Nov and Dec 2020, furthermore, this need reached about %18 of the communities in Ar-Raqqa governorate, furthermore, this need was concentrated in the Suluk sub-district by %17 of its covered villages.

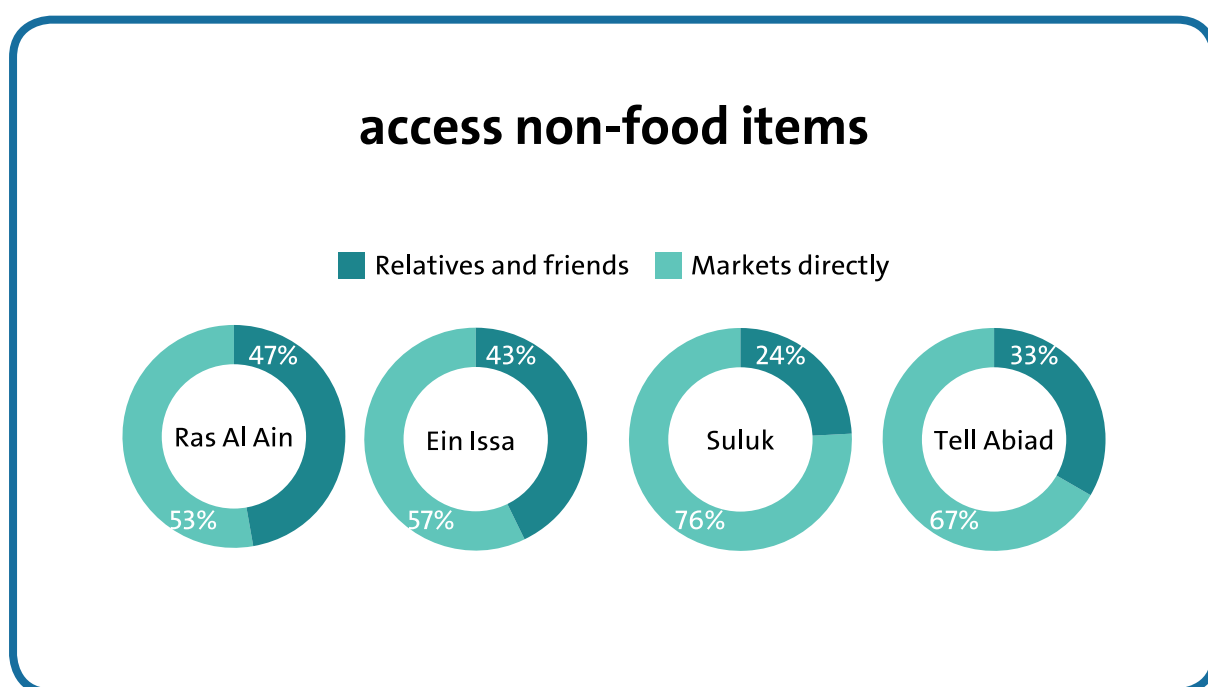
Due to the approach of winter season besides the increase in IDPs numbers during the last period from most parts of Syria, Cooking fuel had come as the second need in about %14 of the communities in Ar-Raqqa governorate, furthermore, this need was mainly in Suluk by around 15% of the communities in this sub-district.

Also, winterization clothes were a need in about %7of all covered villages in Ar-Raqqa governorate, the need for this item was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ein Issa sub-districts by more than 7% of the villages in these locations.

In Ras Al Ain sub-district, the main need was heating fuel in addition to water reservoirs which makes the main needs the same in other locations, while this need was by around 8% of the communities in this area, and the need for this item is due to the approaching winter season generally.

Also in the same context, the report had shown that people's need for cooking fuel and winter clothes also came among the priorities after heating fuel and this need was in around of Ras Al Ain communities', and there are also needs that were mentioned in lower rates, such as blankets, winter shoes, batteries, baby diapers, and sanitary pads, also to mention soap, sources of light, clothes, mattresses and sleeping mats, bedding, and cooking utensils.

Access to Non-Food Items:



According to the study of the situation in the regions of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasaka governorates in North East of Syria about access to reach non-food items, the report had found that the majority stated that 65% of villages can get their NFI directly through the markets, and this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 76% of the villages.

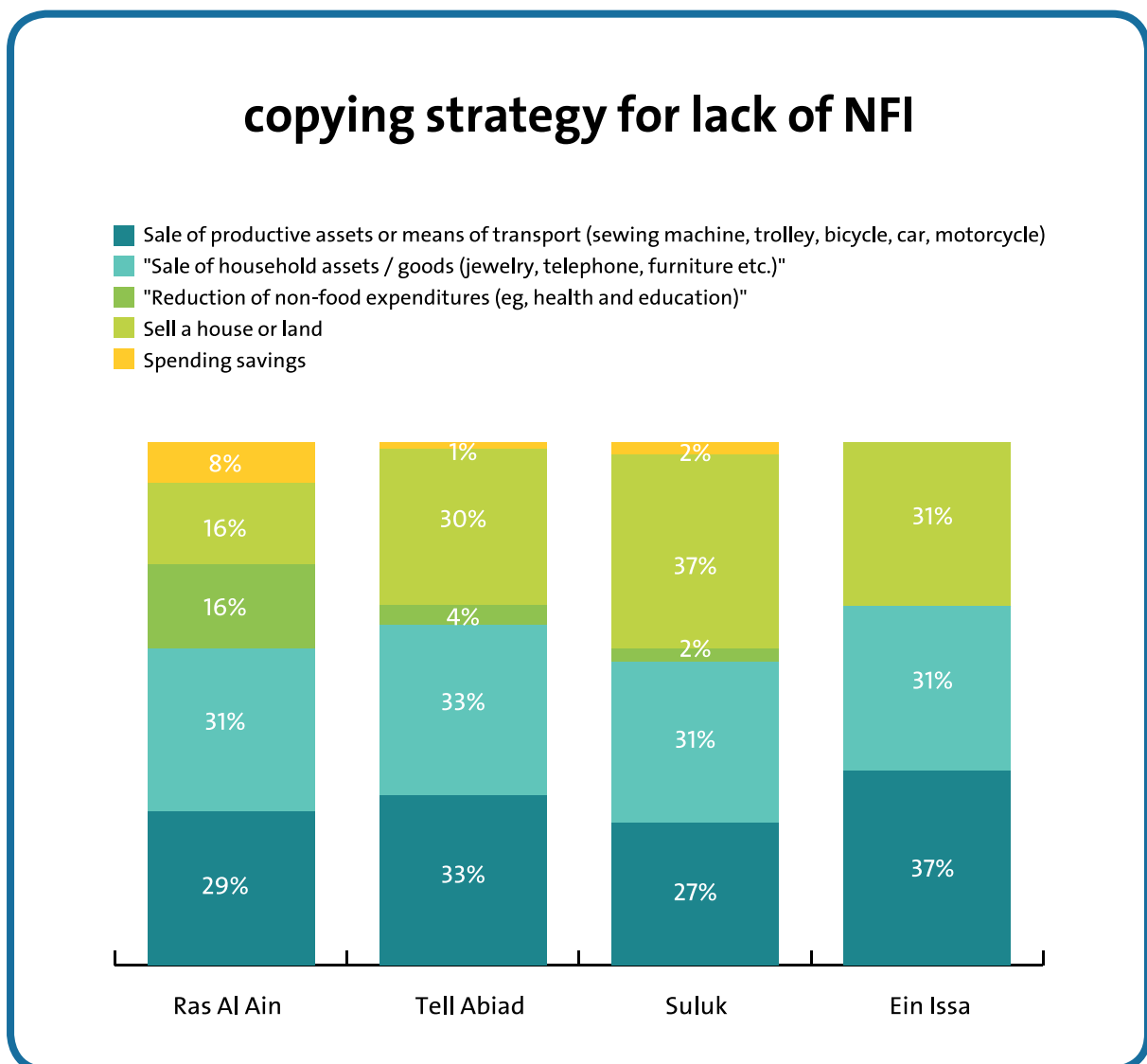
As for the second source that population in North East of Syria get their NFI was through receiving help from relatives and friends due to the poor economic conditions and the inability of families to meet the needs without assistance, this source was in around 35% of the villages in this area, mainly this source for NFI was mainly in Ras al-Ain sub-district by around 47% of the communities. With partial access to markets in of the areas of the Ar-Raqqa governorate, or the inability to fully access to the main markets in this area, which is due to obstacles such as road failures and repeated shelling during the last period, the report showed that %80 of the villages in Ar-Raqqa governorate due to the mentioned difficulties, in the meanwhile, difficulties in accessing markets as a result of restrictions on the movement for women especially and people with special needs where about in %16 of all covered villages in this region.

Furthermore, lack of means of transportation as difficulty in accessing markets was in high percentages, which reached %23 of all covered villages in this area, also the report had shown that about %13 of the villages in Ar-Raqqa governorate hadn't faced any difficulties in having access to markets.

In Ras al-Ain sub-district there were also difficulties in accessing markets, and the biggest obstacle was such as blocking roads and repeated bombing during the last period, at 36% of the communities in this area, which reflect the bad security situation in the last months in this location.

Also, lack of transportation means as one of the main difficult to reach markets, in the meanwhile this difficulty to access Non-Food Items was in 33% of the villages in this sub-district.

Coping Strategies for Lack of Non-Food Items:



As the large need for Non-Food Items besides its lack of these items and access to markets, the report had found that in North East of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government, people are using different types of coping strategies in this area.

The most used strategy in North East of Syria for lack of NFI was selling of household assets like goods jewelry, furniture...etc by around 31% of the communities in this area, in the meanwhile, this coping strategy was mostly used in Tell Abiad sub-district by 33% of the communities.

The second used coping strategy was selling productive assets or means of transportation like sewing machines, trolley, cars and motorcycles, also, this strategy was used in 30% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this strategy was mostly used in Ein Issa sub-district by 37% of the communities.

The third used coping strategy was selling houses or lands by a quarter of the villages in the North East of Syria, this strategy was mainly used in Suluk sub-district by 37% of the communities.

Other strategies were used but in low percentages like spending savings and reduction of Non-Food expenditures like health and education.

HEATING FUEL:

With the approach of the winter season besides the large spread of population in this area, which reached 120,951 individuals in all covered villages, besides the lack of general shelter also the basic needs of winter, heating fuel is one of the most important sources of need for the population where the results had shown that the main reliance on heating fuel was on firewood and coal, and this source of heating fuel was used in about half of the villages, furthermore, this source was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by 58% of the communities.

Also, the report had shown that the rely on diesel as a heating fuel source was almost in most of the villages in this area, and this source was used in %31 of all covered villages, while this source was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by 46% of the communities.

The report had shown that people in the North East of Syria are depending on electricity and gas in very small percentages as the main source of heating fuel.

COPING STRATEGIES FOR LACK OF HEATING FUEL:

With the diversity of heating fuel sources due to the lack of fuel in general and the inability of the population to rely on one source, all these factors had pushed the population in this area to rely on different and varied coping strategies for fuel shortages.

The report had noticed that the population in about %38 of total villages in North East of Syria were relying on the purchase of winter blankets to overcome cold and lack of heating fuel mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 41% of the communities.

While the same proportion of the population was depending on reducing spending on other materials to secure heating fuel, in the meanwhile, this strategy had been used in half of the villages in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

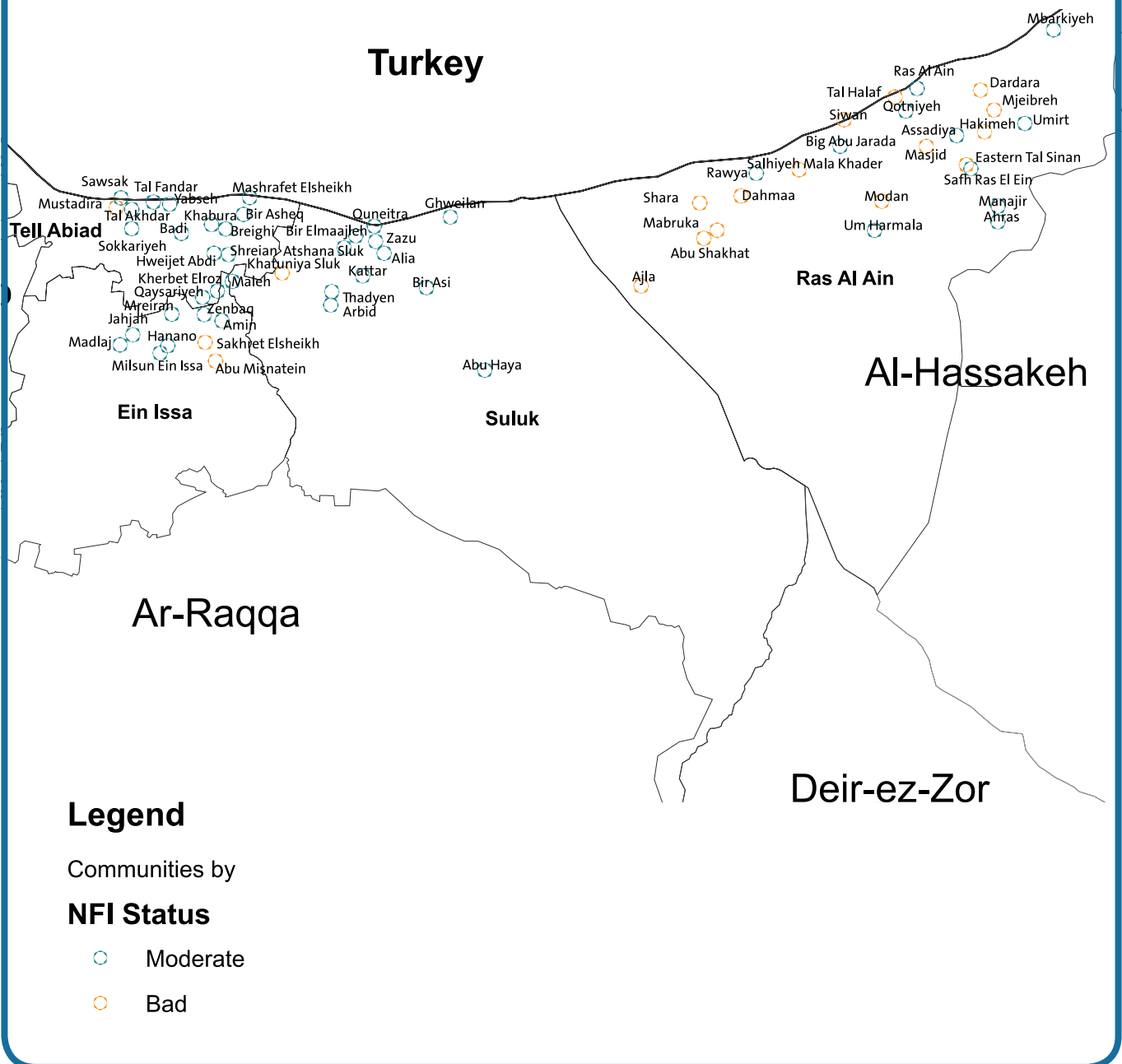
Furthermore, the strategies adopted by the population that is resorting to friends and relatives to borrow heating fuel were in about 37% of the villages In the community of Ras al-Ain sub-district who used this strategy.

While the population who reduce the proportion of fuel which is used for other purposes to be used as the heating was in moderate percentages.



Ras Al Ain

NFI Severity Scale by Community



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Strengthen multi-sectoral response approaches to address the multi-faceted nature of needs in the targeted areas and increase the response's timeliness and collective impact. An increase in multi-sectoral responses would be particularly beneficial to more efficiently address, for example, nutrition, protection, child protection, Gender-Based violence (GBV), WASH, and livelihood-related needs, all of which specific population groups frequently face simultaneously.
- Increase investments to build up preparedness to scale up responses at the onset of sudden emergencies rapidly.

Demography Section

- Securing jobs for displaced people and supporting small projects and development assistance.
- Financial support for most vulnerable people living in rented premises because the house's rent is a burden.
- Implementing rehabilitation projects to provide better shelter for the population.

Emergency

- Increasing access to heating fuel and cooking fuel to prevent or mitigate the negative coping strategies

Protection

- Further work on activities that contribute to building resilience and restore safe access to essential services. An increasing number of Syria areas meet conditions to gradually shift from costly short-term emergency interventions to more sustainable and dignified approaches that enhance people's self-reliance and reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- Strengthen coordinated advocacy to promote adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), including protecting civilians and civilian infrastructure.

Food Security Sector

- Supporting the agricultural sector by providing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides with promotional prices.
- Promoting agricultural mechanization and maintenance of agricultural mechanisms.
- Supporting the livestock sector by securing feed at incentive prices and opening agricultural extension centers that provide vaccines and medicines for livestock keepers.
- Supporting development projects and strategic crops and creating markets for agricultural products and facilitating export procedures.
- Securing sources of water for irrigation in the shadow of the scarcity of water resources.
- Systematic support for the neediest families, including regular food baskets.
- Bakeries support contributes to lower the price of bread and restarting Non-functional bakeries.

WASH Sector

- Securing water resource and water tanks maintenance.
- Monetary support for the water and sanitation sector and supporting operating expenses.
- Maintenance and repair of pumping lines and water networks.
- Maintenance of the sewage network.
- Garbage collection vehicles.

Education Sector

- Restoration of partially destroyed schools and rebuilding destroyed schools.
- Financial support for schools and the salaries of the teaching staff.
- Periodic assessment of the educational process, including students, teachers, and administrative staff performance.

Shelter and NFI Sector

- Rehabilitation of shelter units and providing cash-based support for housing purposes.
- Supporting all non-food items, including clothes, cooking fuel, and cash assistance.
- Securing a source of electricity supply and repairing the public electricity network, and providing electrical transformers.
- Maintenance of the public road network due to its essential role in the revitalization of economic life.
- Maintenance of existing non-operating factories and supporting small enterprises, and the establishment of new factories.



+90 536 740 85 88

info@horan.ngo



horanngo | www.horan.ngo