BASELINE ASSESSMENT REPORT CONDUCTED

BY

CHABASH DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH INITIATIVE (CDHI)

ON

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCE (SCER) THROUGH INCLUSIVE, INNOVATIVE, AND CLIMATE-SMART NUTRITION SENSITIVE FOOD SYSTEM INTERVENTIONS, JERE LGA, BORNO STATE

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Executive Summary

A baseline assessment was conducted across four communities in Jere Local Government Area (LGA), Borno State Ajilari, Al-Miskin Extension 2, Goni-Kachallari, and Veterinary Axis (Dalori) to inform the design and implementation of the Strengthening Community Economic Resilience (SCER) through inclusive, innovative and climate-smart nutrition sensitive food systems project. The assessment aimed to establish baseline conditions related to livelihoods, food security, climate resilience, market access, WASH, cash feasibility, protection, and inclusion.

The findings reveal a highly vulnerable and displacement-affected population, facing significant livelihood constraints and limited resilience capacity, despite the presence of generally functional local markets. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute 73.1% of assessed households, with the highest concentrations in Al-Miskin Extension 2 (94.3%) and Veterinary Axis (96.0%), placing severe pressure on services and livelihood opportunities. In contrast, Ajilari is predominantly a host community (87.1%), while Goni-Kachallari presents a mixed population profile, requiring differentiated and context-specific programming approaches.

Household composition further exacerbates vulnerability. The assessment identified high dependency burdens, with a large proportion of female-headed, elderly-headed, and single-adult households, many of whom have limited labour capacity and increased caregiving responsibilities. Although most household heads are married, a significant proportion rely on a single income earner, increasing economic stress.

Livelihoods across all locations are largely informal and unstable, dominated by petty trade, crop farming, and casual labour. More than half of households reported being unable to meet their basic needs, reflecting widespread income insecurity. Agricultural engagement remains low, and access to agricultural services is critically limited, with over 90% of households lacking access to agricultural training and inputs, and 100% reporting no access to livestock support. Livestock ownership is extremely low, further constraining livelihood diversification.

The assessment highlights a major climate resilience gap. Adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques is extremely low across all locations, with the vast majority of households reporting no CSA practices. In Ajilari, 97.1% of households reported not practicing CSA, while only 2.9% reported adoption. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, 90.9% of households reported non-adoption, compared to 9.1% reporting limited use, suggesting that displacement-related constraints significantly limit CSA uptake. In Goni-Kachallari, 93.3% of households reported not practicing CSA, indicating that host communities are similarly affected by limited access to agricultural extension and climate support. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), adoption was slightly higher but still very limited, with 89.3% of households reporting non-adoption. These findings are reinforced by the fact that less than 10% of households across all locations reported using climate information for decision-making, leaving households highly exposed to climate-related shocks such as flooding and rainfall variability.

Market analysis shows that local markets are functional, accessible, and well supplied, with 100% of respondents reporting availability of goods and most households accessing markets within 1–5 km. However, affordability remains a key challenge due to low purchasing power and reported price increases. Financial inclusion is uneven, ranging from 93.3% bank access in Goni-Kachallari to 46.7% in Veterinary Axis, indicating that cash-based assistance should adopt flexible and mixed delivery modalities to avoid exclusion.

Access to basic services remains a critical concern. More than 85% of households lack sanitation kits, and disability-specific support is almost entirely absent, despite identified needs. Participation in sanitation activities is moderate, but access to feedback and accountability mechanisms is limited, with only about half of households reporting access and many expressing low confidence in using them. Despite these challenges, the assessment found low levels of social tension, high acceptance of assistance, and a strong preference for direct communication, providing a favourable environment for programme implementation. The findings underscore the urgent need for integrated livelihood and climate-resilience interventions, combining climate-smart agricultural support, income-generating activities, cash-based assistance, and inclusive, protection-sensitive approaches to strengthen household resilience and reduce vulnerability across the SCER intervention areas.

Background

Jere Local Government Area (LGA), located in Borno State in North-East Nigeria, remains one of the regions most affected by the protracted humanitarian crisis triggered by conflict, displacement, and economic disruption. Over the last decade, recurrent insecurity has resulted in the displacement of large populations, destruction of livelihoods, and prolonged dependency on humanitarian assistance. As a result, Jere LGA continues to host a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) alongside host communities, placing sustained pressure on limited infrastructure, services, and local markets.

The demographic profile of Jere LGA reflects a mixed population of IDPs, host community members, and returnees, with displacement being a key driver of vulnerability. In many settlements, particularly peri-urban areas and informal sites, IDPs constitute the majority of households, competing for access to land, employment, and basic services. While host communities face their own economic constraints, the presence of displaced populations has further stretched already limited resources.

Livelihood systems in Jere LGA have been heavily disrupted due to insecurity, restricted access to farmland, and loss of productive assets. Households are largely dependent on informal and low-income activities, including petty trade, casual labour, and small-scale agriculture. However, these activities generate irregular and insufficient income, with a significant proportion of households unable to meet their basic needs. Access to agricultural inputs, training, and extension services is minimal, limiting productivity and reducing opportunities for recovery and self-reliance.

Despite these challenges, local markets in Jere LGA are generally functional and accessible, with goods consistently available and most households located within reasonable distance of key marketplaces. However, limited household purchasing power, combined with fluctuating prices, restricts the ability of households to access adequate food and essential items. Financial inclusion remains uneven, further affecting the effectiveness of market-based interventions.

Access to basic services, particularly in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), remains inadequate. A large proportion of households lack access to sanitation kits and hygiene materials, increasing exposure to public health risks. At the same time, services for persons with disabilities are extremely limited, with minimal access to assistive devices or specialized support, contributing to the exclusion of vulnerable groups.

Household vulnerability is further compounded by demographic factors, including the high prevalence of female-headed, elderly-headed, and single-adult households with dependents, many of whom have limited capacity to generate income or cope with shocks. While community relations remain generally stable, the ongoing strain from displacement, poverty, and limited services underscores the need for conflict-sensitive and inclusive programming approaches.

General Objective

The assessment was conducted to generate baseline data across key thematic sectors, providing an evidence base to inform programme design, targeting, and implementation. Specifically, the findings serve to establish quantitative and qualitative benchmarks for all relevant project indicators, which will guide ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and reporting throughout the project lifecycle.

By systematically capturing data on population vulnerability, livelihoods, agricultural capacity, market functionality, WASH access, protection risks, and inclusion gaps, the assessment provides a comprehensive baseline against which future progress can be measured. These baseline values enable programme teams to track changes over time, assess the effectiveness of interventions, and demonstrate results to stakeholders and donors.

Specific objectives

- To assess the demographic profile and vulnerability status of households
- To evaluate household livelihoods, income sources, and economic capacity
- To assess access to agricultural services and production capacity
- To examine household resilience to climate-related shocks
- To evaluate market functionality and household access to markets

- To determine the feasibility of cash-based assistance and level of financial inclusion
- To assess access to WASH services and hygiene practices
- To identify protection risks and community dynamics
- To assess the level of disability inclusion and access to support services
- To evaluate access to accountability and feedback mechanisms
- To identify key service gaps and priority needs across sectors

Methodology

Study Location

The baseline assessment was conducted in Jere Local Government Area (LGA), Borno State, North-East Nigeria. Jere LGA is one of the conflicts-affected and climate-vulnerable areas within the state, hosting a mixed population of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities. The LGA continues to experience prolonged humanitarian and early-recovery challenges driven by insecurity, environmental shocks, and socio-economic disruption.

The communities selected under the Strengthening Community Economic Resilience (SCER) project were characterized by high exposure to environmental shocks, limited access to basic services, and increasing livelihood vulnerability linked to recurrent flooding, environmental degradation, and climate variability. These factors have significantly weakened household coping capacities and economic resilience.

The specific intervention communities covered by this baseline assessment included Ajilari, El-Miskin Extension 2, Veterinary Axis (Dalori), and Goni-Kachallari, selected based on vulnerability profiles, displacement concentration, and programmatic relevance.

El-Miskin Extension 2: Predominantly an IDP-hosting area located around the transit centre, with a mix of displaced households and host community members.

Ajilari (Ajilari Cross): An urban settlement comprising IDPs, returnees, and host community households, located near the international airport and the Nigerian Air Force base.

Veterinary Axis (Dalori): A peri-urban area around Dalori town along the Konduga–Bama Road, hosting a large number of displacements-affected households.

Goni-Kachallari: A host community in Jere LGA, home to key landmarks including the Goni-Kachallari Government Technical Secondary School.

Study Design

A cross-sectional quantitative research design was used for the baseline study. This design is appropriate for capturing a snapshot of household conditions at a single point in time, including vulnerability levels, livelihoods, access to services, and market conditions.

The design was used to enable rapid data collection across multiple locations and allow for comparative analysis between intervention communities. As a baseline assessment, the study was intended to establish reference values for key project indicators to guide programme design, targeting, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, rather than to establish causal relationships.

Study Population

The study population consisted of internally displaced persons, returnees, and host community households residing within the selected intervention locations. Data was disaggregated by sex, age, marital status, displacement status, and vulnerability characteristics, in line with MEAL and donor requirements.

Special attention was given to the vulnerable population groups, including female-headed households, elderly-headed households, households with persons with disabilities, households with young children, and households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, given their heightened vulnerability and relevance to programme targeting.

Sample Size

The sample size for the SCER intervention baseline assessment was determined based on operational relevance, population coverage, accessibility, available resources, and the need to generate sufficiently reliable findings for programmatic decision-making rather than academic inference.

A total sample size of 350 respondents/households was adopted for the assessment. This sample size was considered adequate to provide representative and credible insights into priority needs, vulnerabilities, coping capacities, and service gaps among the targeted population across the intervention locations.

The determination of the sample size was guided by standard humanitarian assessment practices, using a 95% confidence level, an assumed response distribution of 50%, and a 5% margin of error. Using Cochran's formula, the statistically recommended sample size was approximately 384 respondents. However, the baseline adopted a consensus (census-based) approach, whereby all 350 project participants will be included in the assessment.

This approach ensures:

- Comprehensive baseline coverage of all targeted households
- Direct comparability between baseline, and end line assessments
- Stronger attribution of observed changes to project interventions

Accordingly, the final adopted sample size for the baseline assessment was 350 respondents, representing 100% of the project participants.

Sampling Design

The baseline assessment adopted a multistage sampling design with disproportionate allocation and quota-based selection to ensure adequate representation of all population categories and vulnerable groups within the project locations.

Stage 1: Project participants were stratified by location, gender, vulnerability status, and intervention or livelihood category.

Stage 2: A disproportionate allocation method was applied to ensure inclusion of smaller or highly vulnerable sub-groups that might otherwise be under-represented under proportional sampling.

Stage 3: Quota sampling was used to guide household selection in line with established demographic and vulnerability criteria, including:

- Households with persons with disabilities
- Households with children under five
- Households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls
- Households with malnourished children
- Elderly-headed households
- Female-headed households with dependents

This approach ensured equitable representation and inclusion of priority vulnerability groups.

Data Collection Tool

A structured quantitative questionnaire was developed and uploaded into the KoboToolbox application. Data was collected digitally in real time using mobile devices, enabling immediate validation and reducing data entry errors. The tool captured data across key thematic areas aligned with the project objective and logframe, including

demographics, livelihoods, agriculture, climate resilience, market access, financial inclusion, WASH, protection, disability inclusion, and accountability.

Data Analysis Plan

Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistical methods, including frequencies, percentages, and cross-tabulations. Analysis was conducted across key disaggregation variables such as location, sex, displacement status, and vulnerability category, to identify patterns, inequities, and priority gaps relevant to programme implementation and monitoring.

Ethical Considerations

The data collection process adhered to ethical and safeguarding standards, including:

- Obtaining informed consent from all participants
- Ensuring confidentiality and data protection through secure digital platforms
- Applying safeguarding measures, particularly for vulnerable groups
- Adhering to Do No Harm principles throughout the assessment process

Participation was voluntary, and respondents had the right to decline or withdraw at any stage without consequence.

General Key Findings

Population Profile and Vulnerability

The assessment findings indicate that the population across the four assessed locations is highly vulnerable and significantly shaped by displacement dynamics. Overall, 73.1% of households are internally displaced (256 out of 350), demonstrating that displacement remains the primary driver of vulnerability in Jere LGA. This trend is particularly pronounced in Al-Miskin Extension 2, 165 (94.3%) and Veterinary Axis (Dalori) 72 (96.0%), where the vast majority of households are displaced, placing considerable strain on services and livelihood opportunities. In contrast, Ajilari is predominantly a host community 61 (87.1%), while Goni-Kachallari reflects a mixed population profile comprising host community members, IDPs, and returnees, requiring more tailored and context-specific programming approaches.

Household composition further reinforces vulnerability. A significant proportion of households are headed by female heads with dependents, elderly persons, or single adults, many of whom have limited capacity to generate income or provide care for dependents. Although the majority of household heads are married (58.6%–70.7% across locations), a substantial proportion (29.3%–41.4%) are not, implying reliance on a single caregiver and increasing both economic and caregiving burdens. While reported disability prevalence is relatively low (9.2%–20%), this likely reflects underreporting and limited awareness, suggesting that disability-related needs are understated and insufficiently addressed.

Livelihoods

The findings reveal that livelihoods across all locations are largely informal, low-income, and unstable, with most households relying on petty trade, casual labour, and limited small-scale agricultural activities. These income sources are irregular and insufficient to meet household needs. Consequently, more than half of households across most locations reported being unable to meet their basic needs, reflecting widespread economic hardship.

In addition, a notable proportion of households reported having no regular source of income, including 18.6% in Ajilari and 22.9% in Al-Miskin Extension 2, further compounding vulnerability. These findings highlight a context where income insecurity is widespread and households have limited capacity to absorb economic or environmental shocks.

Agriculture and Climate Resilience

Agriculture remains underutilized as a livelihood strategy, despite its potential importance for food security and income generation. Only 6.7%–34.7% of households reported being engaged in farming across the assessed locations,

indicating low participation overall. This is largely attributed to limited access to agricultural support services, including training, inputs, and extension services.

Access to agricultural training is critically low, with 92%–100% of households reporting no access, while 93%–100% of households reported no access to agricultural inputs, significantly constraining productivity. Furthermore, livestock support is entirely absent (100% gap), limiting opportunities for livelihood diversification and asset building.

The assessment further shows that the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques is very low across all assessed locations, with the vast majority of households reporting that they do not practice any CSA techniques. In Ajilari, 97.1% of households (68 out of 70) reported not practicing climate-smart agriculture, while only 2.9% (2 out of 70) reported adoption, indicating that CSA practices are almost entirely absent. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, 90.9% of households (159 out of 175) reported non-adoption, compared to 9.1% (16 out of 175) who reported limited practice. Given the high concentration of internally displaced persons in this location, these findings suggest that displacement-related constraints significantly limit access to and uptake of CSA practices.

In Goni-Kachallari, 93.3% of households (28 out of 30) reported not practicing climate-smart agriculture, while only 6.7% (2 out of 30) reported adoption. As a host community, this indicates that limited access to agricultural extension and climate-related support affects both displaced and non-displaced populations. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), although adoption was slightly higher, 89.3% of households (67 out of 75) still reported not practicing CSA, while only 10.7% (8 out of 75) reported adoption. Overall, these findings confirm that climate-smart agriculture is not mainstreamed in any of the assessed locations.

Climate resilience is further weakened by limited access to climate information. Only 2.9%–9.3% of households reported using climate information to guide decision-making, significantly reducing household capacity to adapt to climate variability, flooding, and environmental degradation.

Markets

The assessment findings indicate that local markets are functional, accessible, and well supplied across all locations. All respondents (100%) confirmed that goods are consistently available, and most households reported accessing markets within 1–5 kilometers, suggesting that physical access to markets is not a major constraint.

However, despite this favourable market environment, household purchasing power remains low, limiting the ability of households to benefit from available goods. Additionally, 10%–21% of respondents reported experiencing recent price increases, indicating emerging affordability challenges. These findings suggest that while markets are operational, economic access remains constrained.

Cash Feasibility and Financial Inclusion

The findings confirm that cash-based assistance is feasible, given the functionality of local markets. However, financial inclusion varies significantly across locations. While 93.3% of households in Goni-Kachallari and 80.0% in Ajilari reported having access to bank accounts, access drops to 54.9% in Al-Miskin Extension 2 and 46.7% in Veterinary Axis, indicating potential barriers to exclusive reliance on bank-based transfers.

Despite these variations, there is a strong preference for bank transfers as an assistance modality. However, safety concerns are significant, with 77.1%–100% of respondents reporting that they do not feel safe receiving cash assistance, highlighting the need for careful modality selection and community sensitization.

WASH

Access to WASH services is critically inadequate, particularly with respect to sanitation. Between 86.7% and 92.9% of households reported lacking access to sanitation kits, representing a major gap in basic hygiene support. Although participation in joint sanitation activities is moderate (53.3%–67.1%), the absence of essential materials undermines the effectiveness of these efforts and increases public health risks, particularly in densely populated displacement settings.

Protection

The findings indicate that overall community relations are stable, with more than 96% of respondents reporting no tensions between groups, suggesting a relatively peaceful environment for programme delivery. However, the prevalence of highly vulnerable household structures—particularly female-headed, elderly-headed, and child-headed households highlights underlying protection risks related to economic stress, dependency, and limited coping mechanisms.

Disability Inclusion

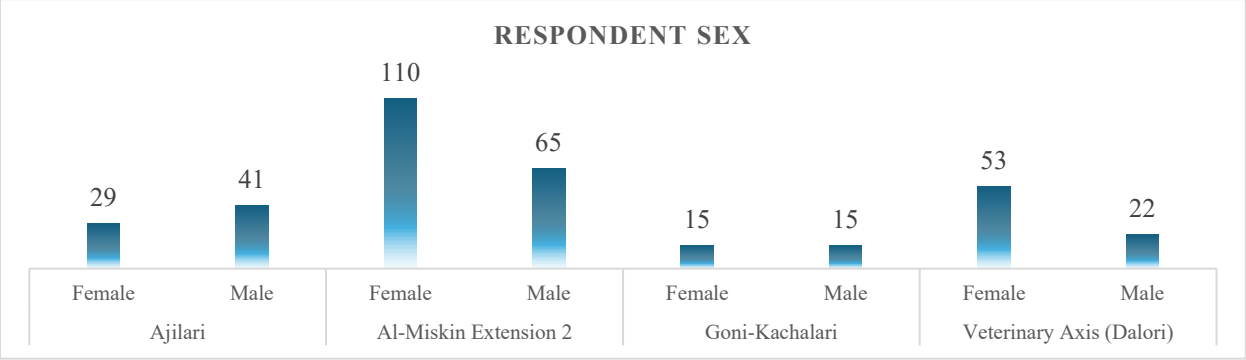
Disability inclusion emerged as a major gap in service delivery. Across all locations, 96.7%–100% of households reported that they had not received any disability-specific support. This, combined with low reported disability prevalence, suggests that persons with disabilities are largely invisible in programmes, pointing to significant gaps in identification, inclusion, and service provision.

Accountability

Access to accountability systems remains limited and uneven. Only 43.3%–56.0% of households reported having access to feedback or complaint mechanisms, leaving a substantial proportion without a channel to raise concerns. Moreover, 54.7%–73.3% of respondents reported that they do not feel safe using these mechanisms, indicating low trust and confidence in available systems.

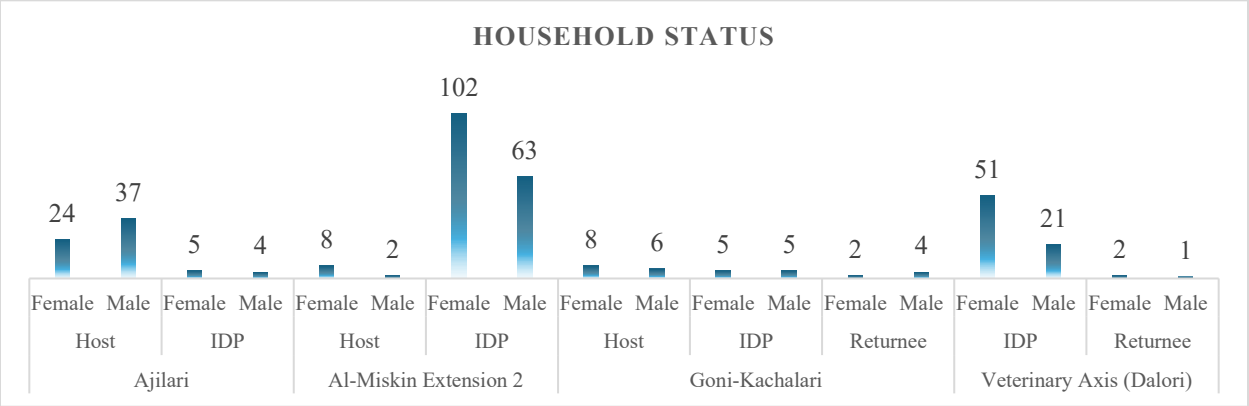
Priority Gaps Identified (Severity Breakdown)

- Livestock support: 100% gap
- Agricultural inputs: 93%–100% gap
- Agricultural training: 92%–100% gap
- Disability-specific support: 96.7%–100% gap
- Climate information usage: 90%–97% gap
- Sanitation kit access: 86.7%–92.9% gap
- Households unable to meet basic needs: 50%–58%
- Limited access to feedback mechanisms: 44%–57% without access
- Low financial inclusion in some areas: up to 53.3% without bank access

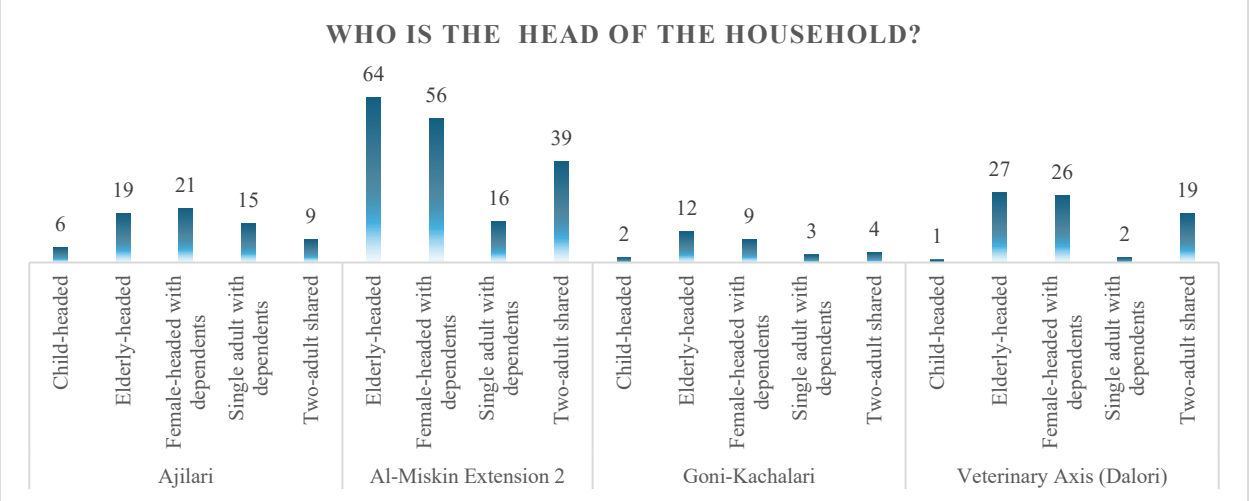


Across the four locations surveyed, more women participated than men overall: 59.1% women (207 out of 350) and 40.9% men (143 out of 350). However, participation was not the same in every location. In Ajilari, more men responded (58.6% men vs 41.4% women), which may mean women were harder to reach there. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, women formed the majority (62.9% women vs 37.1% men). In Goni-Kachallari, participation was evenly shared (50% women and 50% men). In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), women were much more represented (70.7% women vs 29.3% men), suggesting fewer men were captured. These differences matter because they can influence how results

are interpreted and should guide improved outreach to ensure everyone is fairly represented in future engagements.

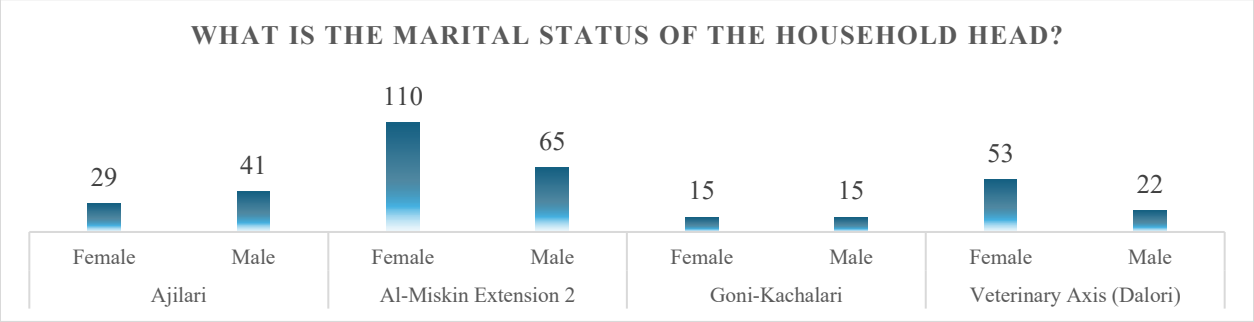


The assessment findings indicate that the caseload is largely displacement-affected, with internally displaced households making up 73.1% (256/350) of the total population assessed. This is followed by host community households at 24.3% (85/350) and a much smaller proportion of returnees at 2.6% (9/350). These results highlight that displacement is a key driver of vulnerability across the assessed communities. The analysis further shows that the distribution of these groups varies significantly by location. In Ajilari, the assessment found that the population is predominantly from the host community (87.1%; 61/70), with only 12.9% (9/70) identified as internally displaced. This suggests that Ajilari faces comparatively lower levels of displacement but may still experience pressure related to hosting displaced populations. In contrast, Al-Miskin Extension 2 presents the most extreme case of displacement, where 94.3% (165/175) of households are internally displaced and only 5.7% (10/175) are from the host community. This indicates a high concentration of displacement-related needs and increased pressure on limited services and resources. The situation in Goni-Kachallari is more mixed, with 46.7% (14/30) of households from the host community, 33.3% (10/30) internally displaced, and 20.0% (6/30) returnees. This diversity suggests that households may face different types of challenges, requiring tailored and context-specific interventions. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), the assessment shows that the population is almost entirely displaced, with 96.0% (72/75) identified as internally displaced and 4.0% (3/75) as returnees. This reinforces the need for strong displacement-focused and protection-sensitive programming in this location. The findings demonstrate that displacement remains a major factor shaping household vulnerability, and interventions should be carefully designed to reflect the specific composition and needs of each location.

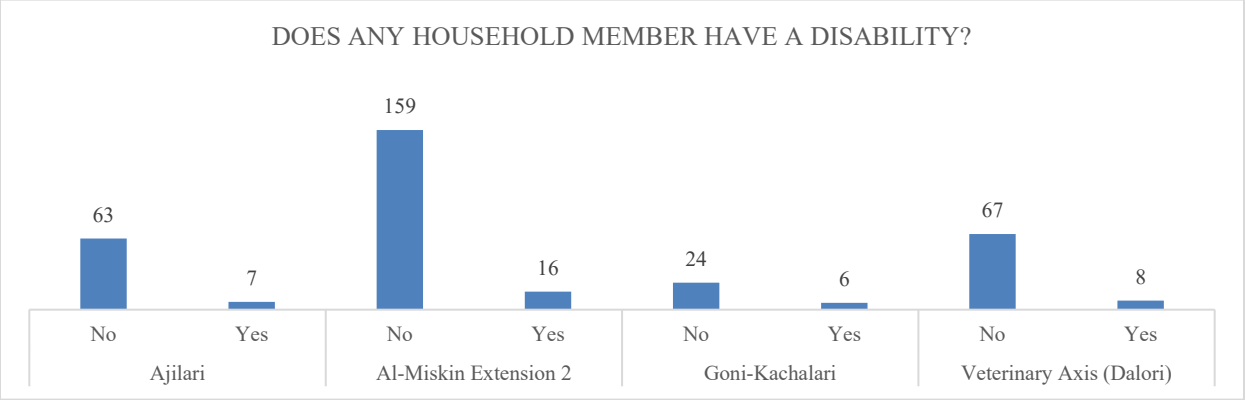


The assessment indicates that household headship patterns across all assessed locations reflect a high level of vulnerability, particularly where households are led by elderly persons, female heads with dependents, or single adults. In Ajilari, the majority of households are headed by female heads with dependents (30.0%) and elderly persons (27.1%), alongside single-adult households (21.4%), indicating that many households rely on one primary caregiver. The presence of child-headed households (8.6%) further highlights serious protection concerns. In Al-Miskin

Extension 2, vulnerability is more pronounced, with elderly-headed households (36.6%) and female-headed households (32.0%) dominating, while only 22.3% of households are led by two adults, suggesting high dependency levels.In Goni-Kachallari, the pattern shows relatively similar trends, with elderly-headed households (40.0%) and female-headed households (30.0%) forming a large share of households. While in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), vulnerability remains high, with elderly (36.0%) and female-headed households (34.7%) accounting for most households. The findings confirm that a significant proportion of households depend on limited support structures, increasing economic pressure and vulnerability across the assessed communities.

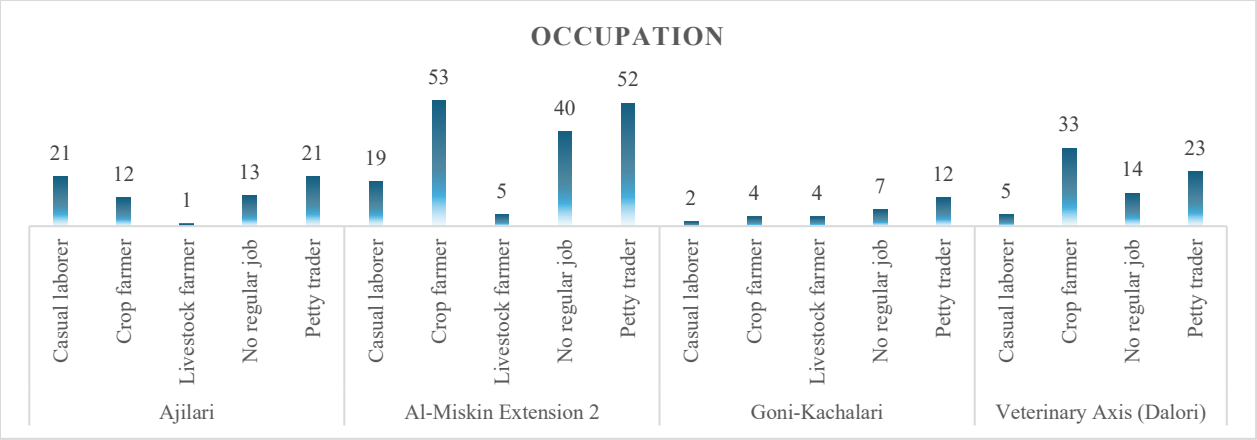


The results of the assessment shows that, the majority of household heads are married across all locations, although a notable proportion are not married, which may affect household stability and access to support. In Ajilari, 58.6% (41/70) of household heads are married, while 41.4% (29/70) are not. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 62.9% (110/175) are married compared to 37.1% (65/175) who are not. In Goni-Kachallari, the distribution is evenly split, with 50.0% (15/30) married and 50.0% (15/30) not married, while Veterinary Axis (Dalori) records 70.7% (53/75) married and 29.3% (22/75) not married. These findings suggest that although many households benefit from two-adult structures, a considerable number rely on a single household head, which may increase economic and caregiving pressures.

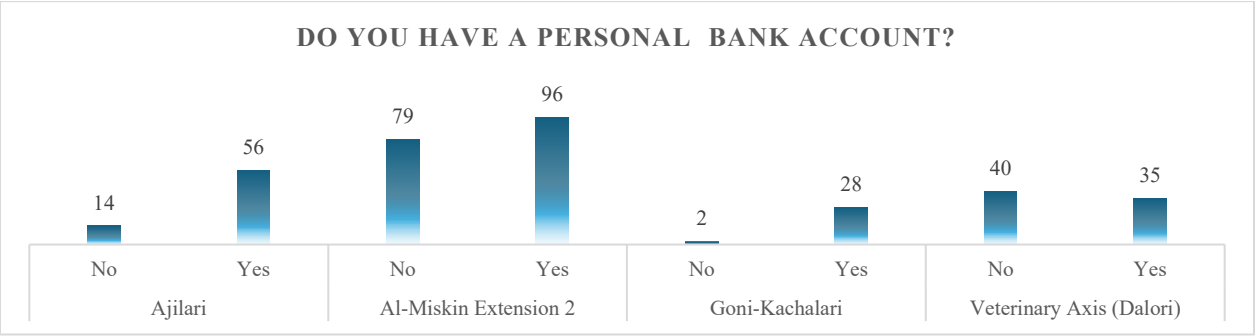


The assessment result indicates the following, in Ajilari, 10% (7/70) of households reported at least one member with a disability, compared to 90% (63/70) who did not. This proportion slightly declined in Al-Miskin Extension 2 to 9.2% (16/175), in Goni-Kachallari to 20% (6/30), and in Veterinary Axis (Dalori) to 10.7% (8/75). While these figures suggest limited disability presence, they may reflect underreporting or low awareness, indicating that disability-related needs could be underestimated within the communities.

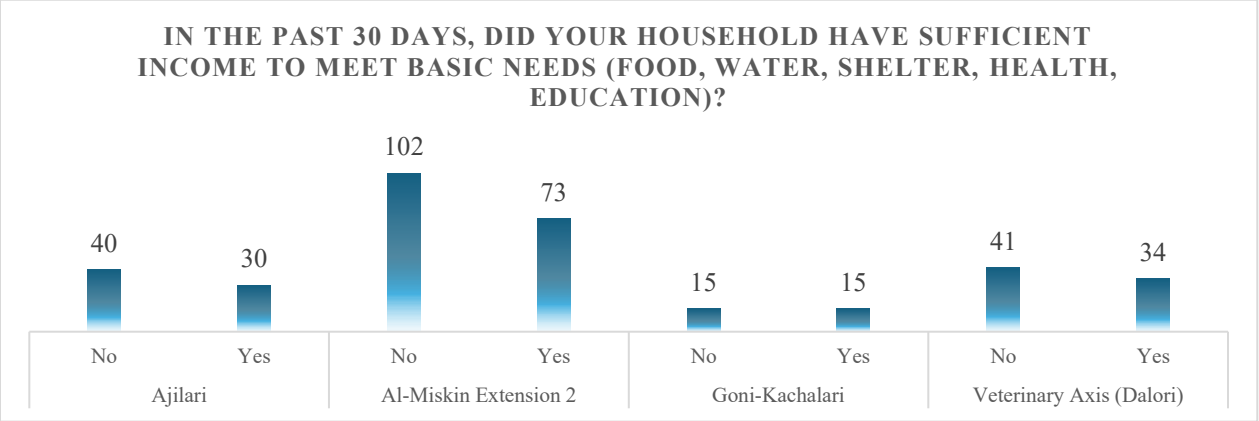
The assessment findings indicate that access to assistive devices or disability-specific support is extremely limited across all assessed locations, with almost no households reporting that such support has been received in the past 12 months. In Ajilari, all respondents (100%; 70 out of 70) reported that no household member had received any disability-specific support. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 100% (175 out of 175) of respondents confirmed that no support had been received. In Goni-Kachallari, the situation is largely the same, with 96.7% (29 out of 30) reporting no support, and only 3.3% (1 out of 30) indicating that a household member had received some form of assistance. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 100% (75 out of 75) of respondents also reported no access to disability-specific support.



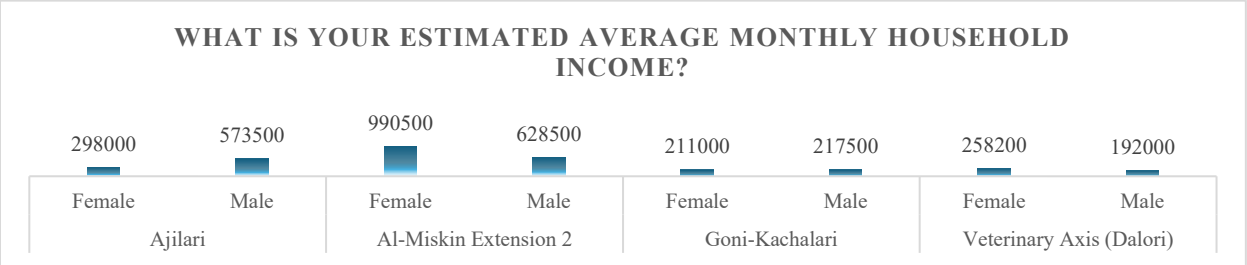
In terms of livelihoods, the findings revealed that most households depend on informal and unstable sources of income. In Ajilari, the primary activities include casual labor (30.0%), petty trading (30.0%), and crop farming (17.1%), while 18.6% of respondents reported having no regular job. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, livelihoods are largely driven by crop farming (30.3%) and petty trading (29.7%), alongside a substantial proportion without stable income (22.9%). In Goni-Kachallari, petty trading (40.0%) is the most common activity, while in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), crop farming (44.0%) and petty trading (30.7%) dominate. These patterns indicate a heavy reliance on daily or seasonal income sources with limited economic stability.



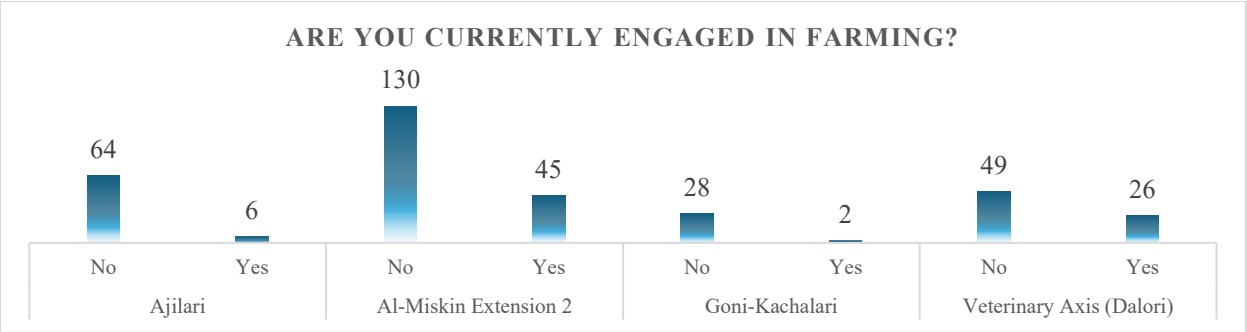
The assessment findings indicate that access to personal bank accounts varies across locations but is generally moderate, with important differences by site that have implications for programme modality selection. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents reported having a bank account, representing 80.0% (56/70), while 20.0% (14/70) do not. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, access is slightly above half, with 54.9% (96/175) reporting ownership of a bank account, compared to 45.1% (79/175) without access. In Goni-Kachallari, access is very high, with 93.3% (28/30) reporting having a bank account and only 6.7% (2/30) without. In contrast, Veterinary Axis (Dalori) shows lower financial inclusion, where only 46.7% (35/75) have a bank account and 53.3% (40/75) do not. These findings suggest that while bank-based transfers may be feasible in some locations, particularly Goni-Kachallari and Ajilari, mixed delivery modalities will be necessary in areas with lower financial access, such as Veterinary Axis.



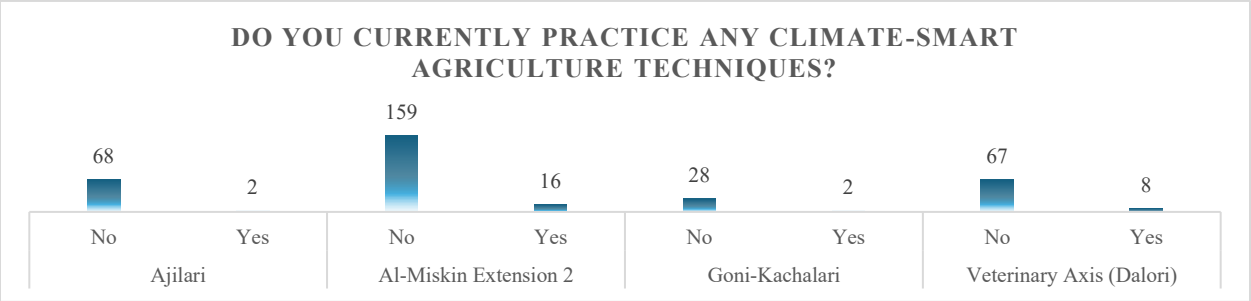
The assessment further shows that a significant proportion of households are unable to meet their basic needs, indicating widespread economic vulnerability. In Ajilari, 57.1% (40/70) reported insufficient income, while only 42.9% (30/70) indicated that they could meet basic needs. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, the situation is more severe, with 58.3% (102/175) unable to meet basic needs compared to 41.7% (73/175) who can. In Goni-Kachallari, the situation is evenly split, with 50.0% (15/30) reporting sufficient income and 50.0% (15/30) not. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 54.7% (41/75) of households reported insufficient income, while 45.3% (34/75) reported sufficient income.



The finding reveal that average monthly household income varies significantly across locations, indicating unequal economic capacity. In Ajilari, income levels are relatively lower, with female respondents reporting about 298,000 compared to 573,500 among males, suggesting a noticeable income gap. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, households report the highest income levels, with approximately 990,500 for female respondents and 628,500 for male respondents, indicating relatively better livelihood opportunities in this location. In contrast, Goni-Kachallari shows lower income levels, with about 211,000 for females and 217,500 for males, while Veterinary Axis (Dalori) reports 258,200 for females and 192,000 for males, highlighting financial vulnerability in these areas.



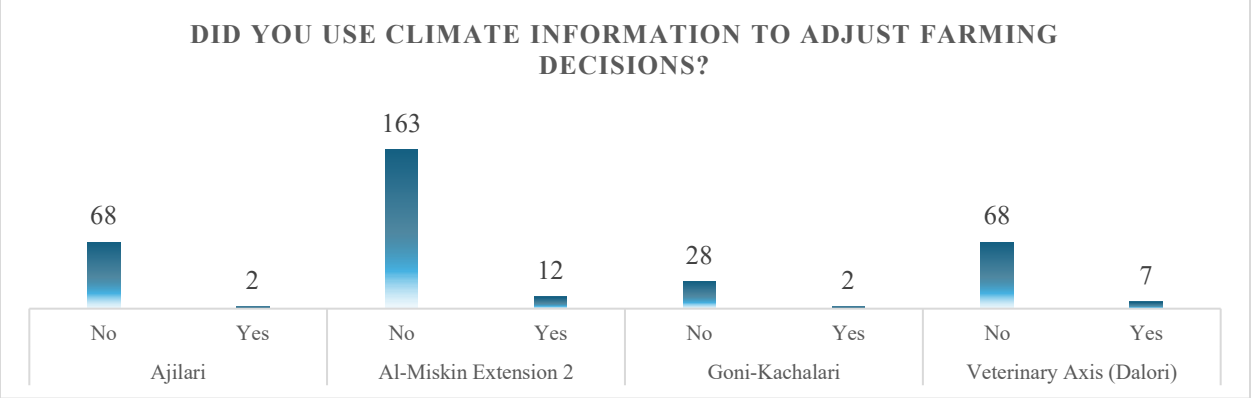
The assessment further indicates that engagement in farming remains low across most locations. In Ajilari, only 8.6% (6/70) of respondents reported being engaged in farming, while 91.4% (64/70) were not. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, 25.7% (45/175) reported farming engagement compared to 74.3% (130/175) who were not. In Goni-Kachallari, only 6.7% (2/30) were engaged in farming, while 93.3% (28/30) were not. Veterinary Axis (Dalori) shows slightly higher engagement, with 34.7% (26/75) engaged and 65.3% (49/75) not engaged. These results suggest that a large proportion of households are not actively involved in agricultural production, despite its potential as a key livelihood source.



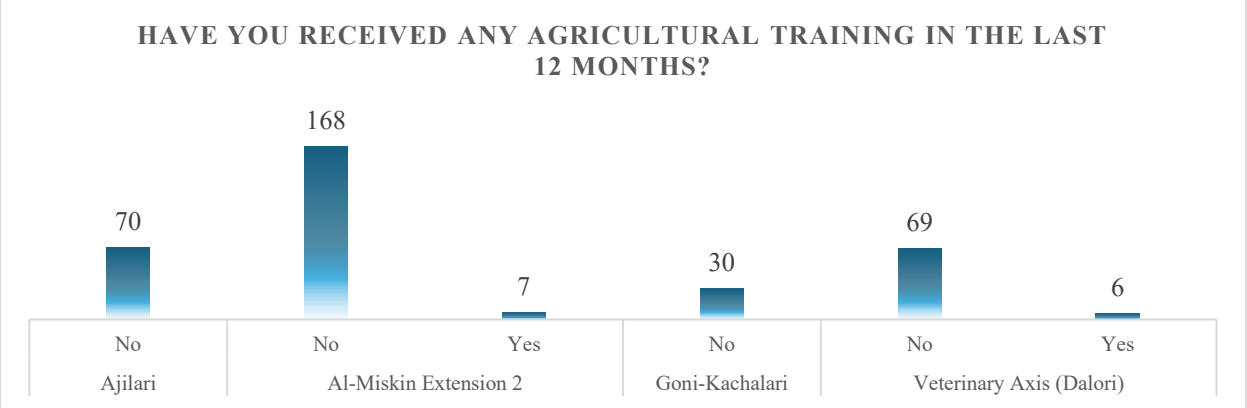
The assessment findings show that the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques is very low across all assessed locations, with the vast majority of households reporting that they do not practice any CSA techniques.

Starting with Ajilari, the findings indicate that 97.1% of households (68 out of 70) reported that they do not practice climate-smart agriculture, while only 2.9% (2 out of 70) reported that they do. This shows that climate-smart agricultural practices are almost entirely absent in Ajilari. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, a similar pattern is observed. 90.9% of households (159 out of 175) reported that they do not practice climate-smart agriculture, compared to only 9.1% (16 out of 175) who reported practicing some form of climate-smart technique. Given the high concentration of internally displaced persons in this location, the findings suggest that displacement-related constraints significantly limit adoption of CSA practices. In Goni-Kachallari, the adoption rate is even lower. 93.3% of households (28 out of 30) reported that they do not practice climate-smart agriculture, while only 6.7% (2 out of 30) reported practicing such techniques. As a host community, this indicates that limited access to agricultural extension and climate-related support affects both displaced and non-displaced populations. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), although adoption is slightly higher compared to other locations, the overall level remains low. 89.3% of households (67 out of 75) reported not practicing climate-smart agriculture, while only 10.7% (8 out of 75) reported that they do. This suggests that

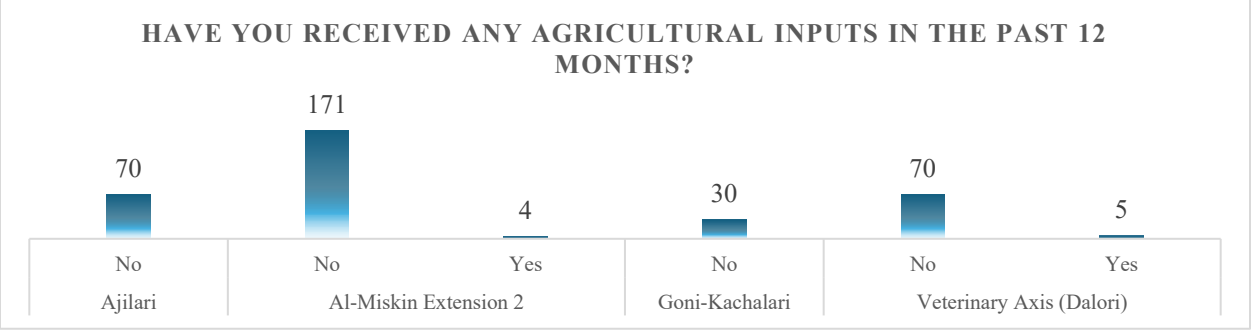
climate-smart practices are still not widely mainstreamed, even in areas with relatively higher exposure.



The assessment shows that use of climate information to guide farming decisions is very limited across all locations. In Ajilari, only 2.9% (2/70) reported using climate information, while 97.1% (68/70) did not. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, 6.9% (12/175) reported usage compared to 93.1% (163/175) who did not. A similarly low pattern is observed in Goni-Kachallari, with 6.7% (2/30) using climate information and 93.3% (28/30) not using it. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 9.3% (7/75) reported using climate information, while 90.7% (68/75) did not.

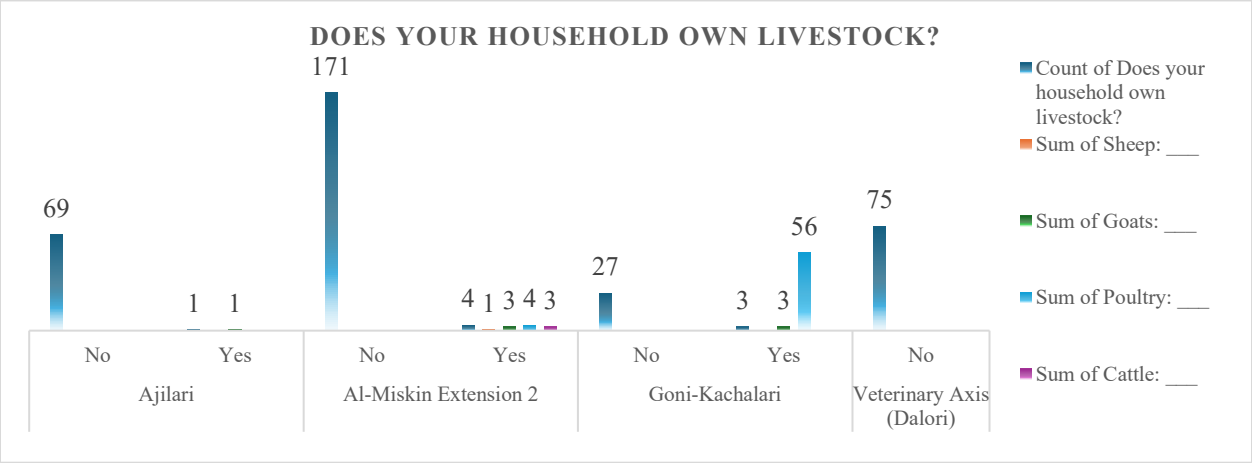


The analysis shows that very few households have received agricultural training in the last 12 months. In Ajilari, all respondents (100%; 70 out of 70) reported that they had not received any training. A similar pattern is observed in Goni-Kachallari, where 100% (30 out of 30) reported no training. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, the majority of households (96.0%; 168 out of 175) reported no training, while only a small proportion (4.0%; 7 out of 175) had received some form of training. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 92.0% (69 out of 75) reported no training, with just 8.0% (6 out of 75) having received training. These findings demonstrate a widespread gap in access to knowledge and extension services that are critical for improving agricultural productivity.

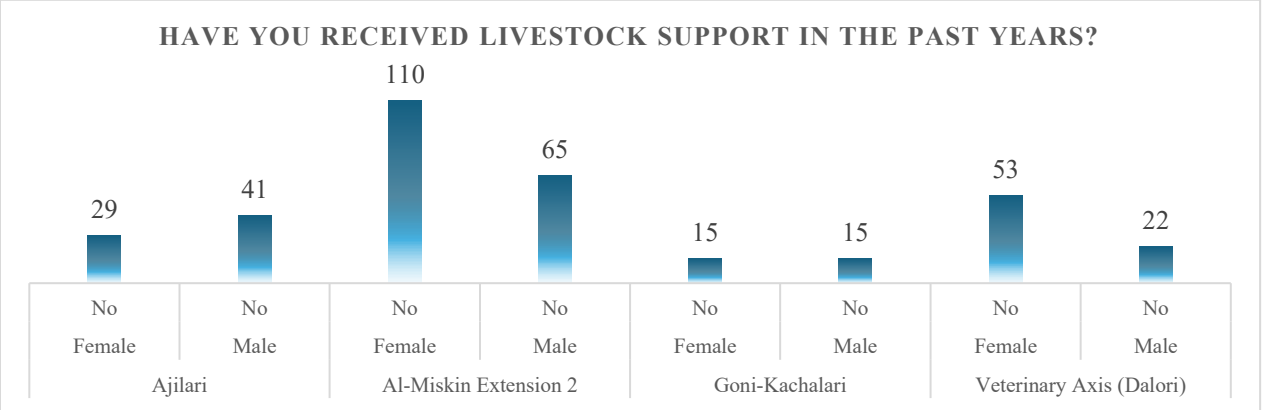


The assessment findings show a consistently low level of access to agricultural inputs across all locations, following a pattern similar to that observed for agricultural training. In both Ajilari and Goni-Kachallari, none of the surveyed households (100%) reported receiving agricultural inputs, indicating a complete lack of support in these areas. In

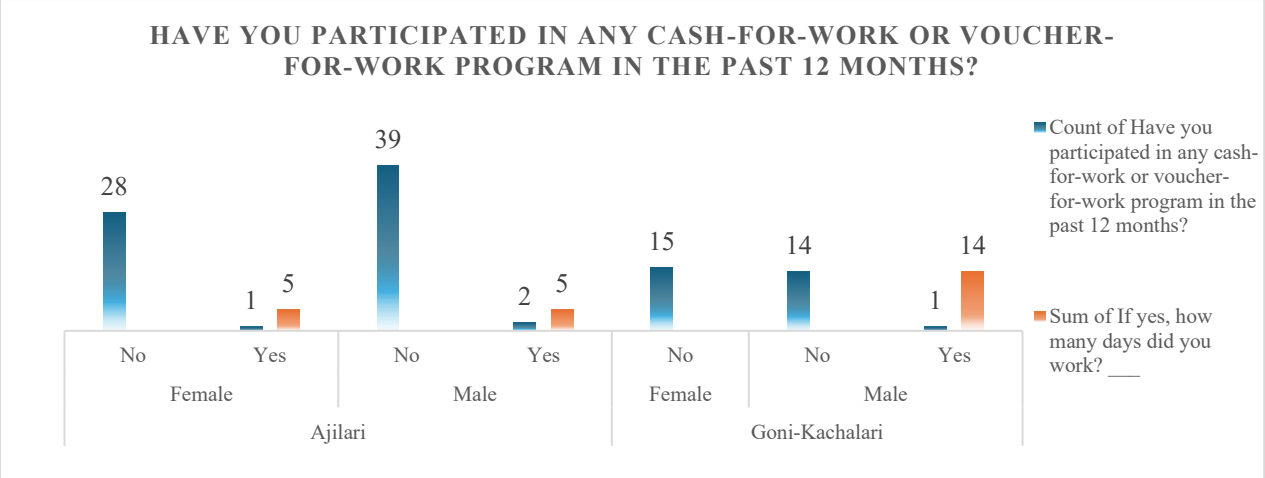
Al-Miskin Extension 2, access to inputs remains extremely limited, with 97.7% (171 out of 175) of households reporting no access, while only 2.3% (4 out of 175) received any form of input support. Likewise, in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 93.3% (70 out of 75) of households reported not receiving inputs, with only 6.7% (5 out of 75) benefiting from such support.



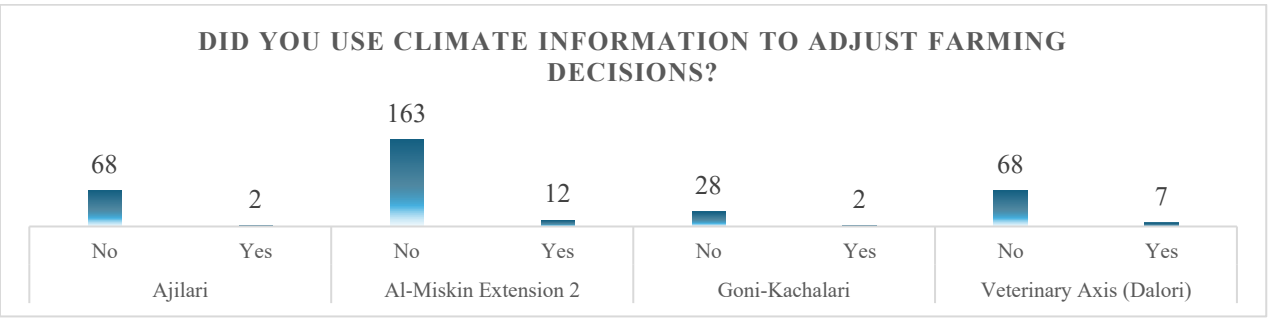
The assessment findings indicate that livestock ownership is generally very low across all assessed locations, with most households reporting no ownership of productive assets. In Ajilari, the vast majority of households (98.6%; 69 out of 70) reported that they do not own any livestock, indicating extremely limited access to this livelihood asset. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 97.7% (171 out of 175) of households reported no livestock ownership. While Goni-Kachallari shows slightly higher levels of ownership compared to other sites, the overall level remains low, with only 10.0% (3 out of 30) of households reporting ownership, compared to 90.0% (27 out of 30) reporting none. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), livestock ownership is almost non-existent, with nearly all households reporting that they do not own any livestock.



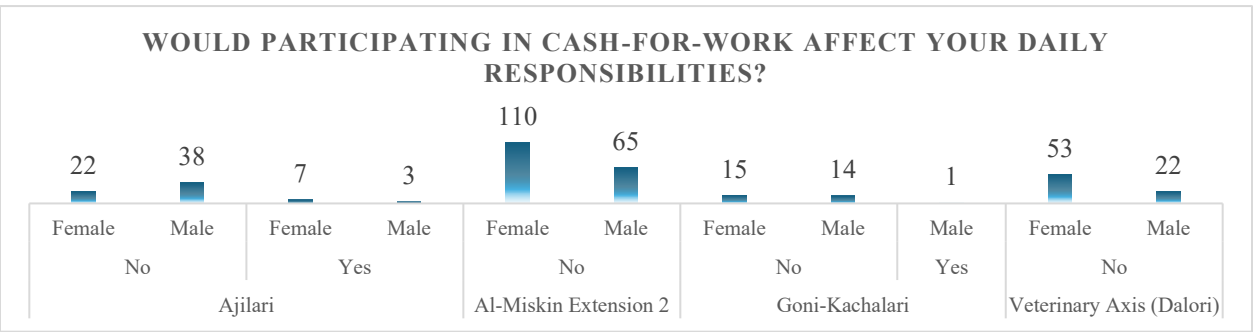
The assessment findings indicate that access to livestock support is extremely limited across all assessed locations, with all respondents reporting that they have not received any support in the past years. In Ajilari, the data show that 100% of respondents (70/70) reported not receiving livestock support, including 41 male respondents (58.6%) and 29 female respondents (41.4%). A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 100% of respondents (175/175) reported no support, comprising 110 female respondents (62.9%) and 65 male respondents (37.1%). In Goni-Kachallari, the findings show that 100% (30/30) of respondents also reported no livestock support, with 15 female respondents (50.0%) and 15 male respondents (50.0%), indicating equal representation but no access to support. Likewise, in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 100% (75/75) of respondents reported not receiving livestock support, including 53 female respondents (70.7%) and 22 male respondents (29.3%).



The assessment findings indicate that participation in cash-for-work or voucher-for-work programmes is very limited across the locations where this question was assessed, suggesting low coverage of labour-based support interventions. In Ajilari, the results shows that the large majority of respondents reported not participating in such programmes. Among female respondents, 96.6% (28 out of 29) indicated no participation, while only 3.4% (1 out of 29) reported having participated. Similarly, among male respondents, 88.6% (39 out of 44) reported no participation, with 11.4% (5 out of 44) indicating that they had participated. This shows that although participation exists, it remains relatively low. In Goni-Kachallari, participation is even more limited. Among female respondents, 100% (15 out of 15) reported not participating in any cash-for-work or voucher-for-work programme. Among male respondents, 93.3% (14 out of 15) reported no participation, with only 6.7% (1 out of 15) indicating participation.

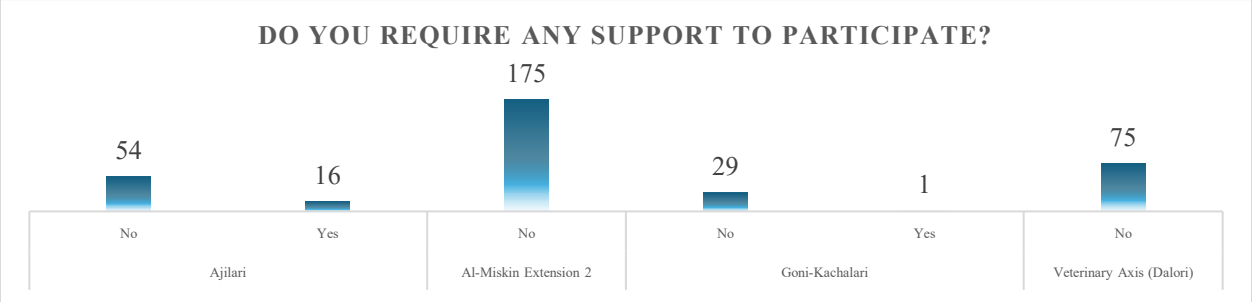


The assessment findings indicate that the use of climate information to guide farming decisions is very limited across all assessed locations, despite its importance for improving agricultural outcomes and resilience. In Ajilari, the vast majority of respondents 97.1% (68 out of 70) reported that they do not use climate information when making farming decisions, while only 2.9% (2 out of 70) indicated that they use it. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 93.1% (163 out of 175) reported not using climate information, compared to only 6.9% (12 out of 175) who do. In Goni-Kachallari, the findings show that 93.3% (28 out of 30) of respondents do not use climate information, with only 6.7% (2 out of 30) reporting usage. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 90.7% (68 out of 75) reported not using climate information, while 9.3% (7 out of 75) indicated that they do.

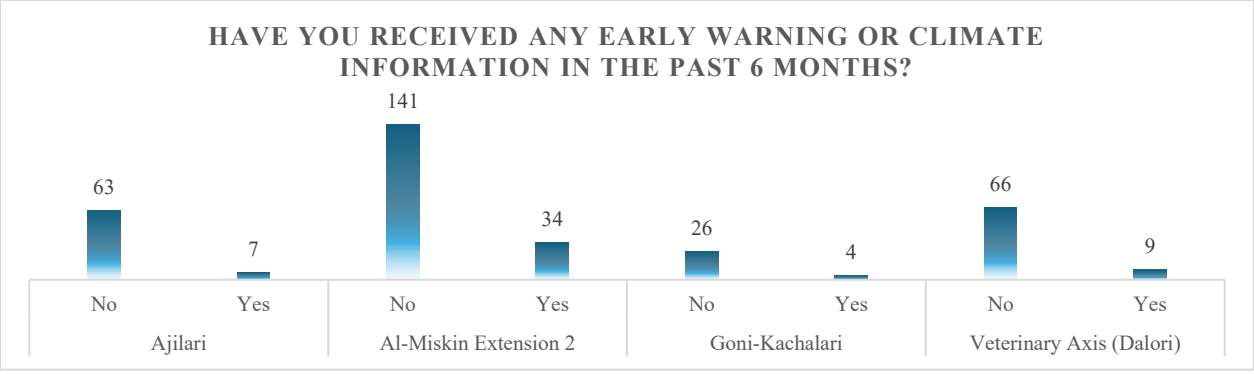


The assessment findings indicate that most respondents believe that participating in cash-for-work could not affect their daily responsibilities, though the extent of the impact varies slightly across locations and between respondent groups. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents reported that participation would not affect their daily responsibilities, with female respondents at 75.9% (22 out of 29) and male respondents at 85.4% (35 out of 41) indicating "No." However, a smaller proportion reported potential disruption, with 24.1% of females (7 out of 29) and 14.6% of males (6 out of 41) indicating that participation could affect their daily activities. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, the pattern is similar, where a larger proportion of respondents indicated that participation would not affect their daily responsibilities, including 61.1% of females (67 out of 110) and 60.0% of males (39 out of 65).

In Goni-Kachallari, the majority of respondents also indicated that participation would not affect their responsibilities, with 93.3% of females (14 out of 15) and 93.3% of males (14 out of 15) reporting "No." Only a very small proportion (6.7% of males, 1 out of 15) indicated that it could affect their responsibilities. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), most respondents similarly reported no expected impact, with 100% of females (53 out of 53) and 100% of males (22 out of 22) indicating that participation would not affect their daily activities.

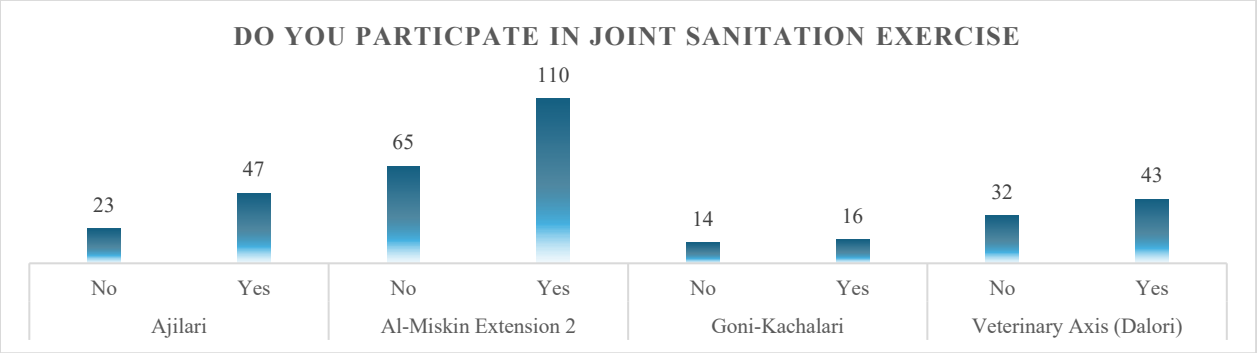


The assessment findings indicate that most respondents across the assessed locations believe they can participate in programme activities without requiring additional support, although there are some variations between locations. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents reported that they do not require support, with 77.1% (54 out of 70) indicating "No," while 22.9% (16 out of 70) reported that they would require support to participate. This suggests that while most households feel able to engage independently, a notable proportion may still face barriers such as time, resources, or other constraints. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, all respondents (100%; 175 out of 175) reported that they do not require support to participate, indicating a high level of perceived ability to engage in programme activities. Similarly, in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) indicated that they do not require support, suggesting minimal perceived constraints to participation. In Goni-Kachallari, almost all respondents reported no need for support, with 96.7% (29 out of 30) indicating "No," while only 3.3% (1 out of 30) reported requiring support.

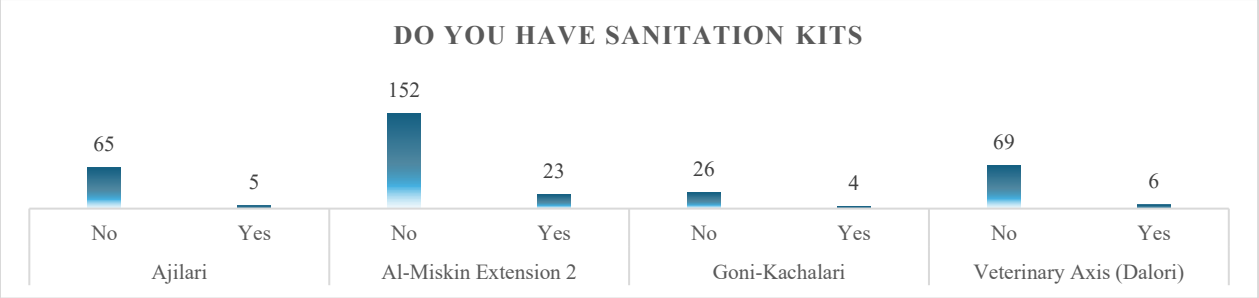


The assessment findings indicate that access to early warning or climate information remains low across all assessed locations, suggesting limited reach of climate-related communication and advisory services. In Ajilari, only 10.0% of respondents (7 out of 70) reported receiving early warning or climate information in the past six months, while the majority, 90.0% (63 out of 70), indicated that they had not received any information. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 19.4% (34 out of 175) reported receiving information, compared to 80.6% (141 out of 175) who did not. In Goni-Kachallari, access is also limited, with 13.3% (4 out of 30) reporting receipt of information

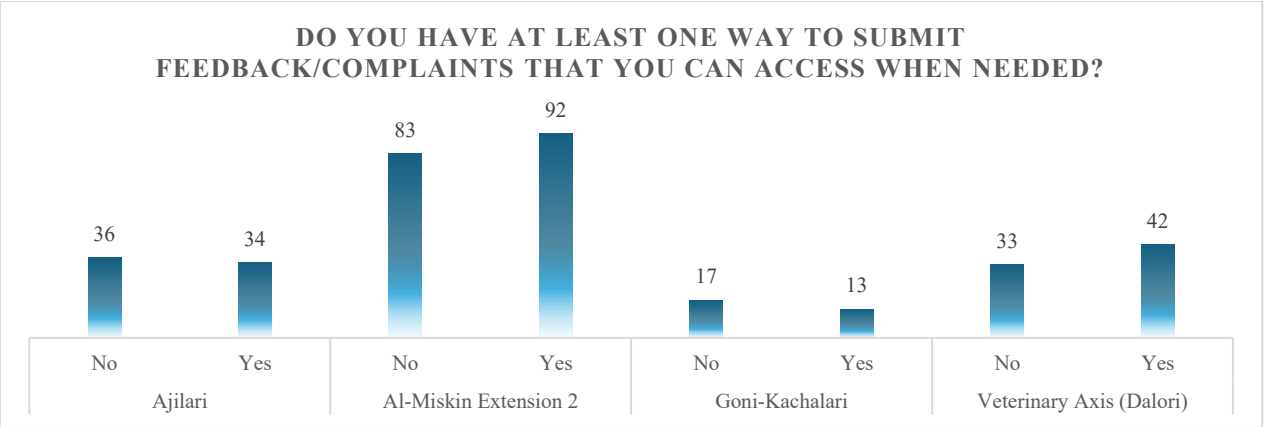
and 86.7% (26 out of 30) reporting no access. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 12.0% (9 out of 75) of respondents reported receiving climate information, while 88.0% (66 out of 75) indicated that they had not.



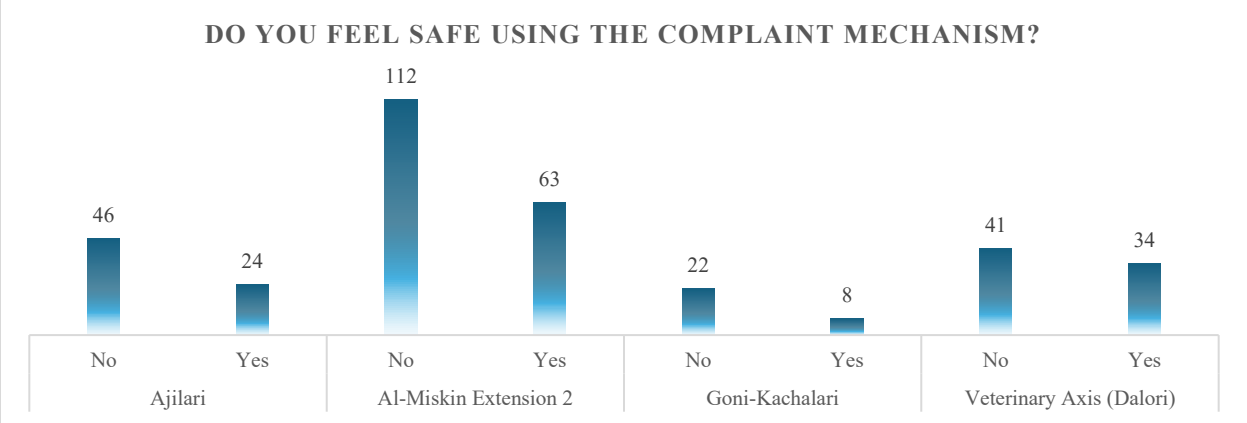
The assessment findings indicate that participation in joint sanitation exercises is moderate across all assessed locations, with more than half of respondents reporting that they take part in these community activities. In Ajilari, 67.1% of respondents (47 out of 70) reported participating in joint sanitation exercises, while 32.9% (23 out of 70) reported that they do not participate. This suggests relatively strong community engagement, although a notable proportion remains unengaged. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, participation is also relatively high, with 62.9% (110 out of 175) reporting participation, compared to 37.1% (65 out of 175) who do not. This indicates a fairly active level of community involvement in sanitation activities. In Goni-Kachallari, participation is slightly lower but still balanced, with 53.3% (16 out of 30) reporting participation and 46.7% (14 out of 30) not participating. This suggests that engagement is present but not consistent across all households. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 57.3% (43 out of 75) reported participating in joint sanitation exercises, while 42.7% (32 out of 75) reported not participating, indicating moderate engagement levels.



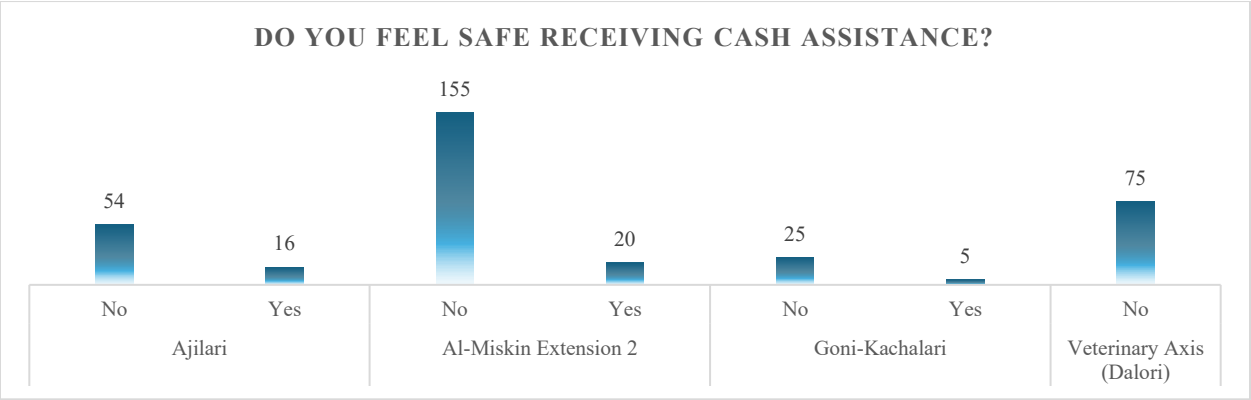
The assessment findings indicate that access to sanitation kits is very limited across all assessed locations, highlighting a significant gap in basic WASH support. In Ajilari, the results show that the majority of households do not have sanitation kits, with 92.9% (65 out of 70) reporting no access, while only 7.1% (5 out of 70) reported having sanitation kits. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 86.9% (152 out of 175) of respondents reported not having sanitation kits, compared to 13.1% (23 out of 175) who reported access. In Goni-Kachalari, access remains limited, with 86.7% (26 out of 30) of households reporting no sanitation kits, while only 13.3% (4 out of 30) reported having them. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), the situation is slightly more severe, with 92.0% (69 out of 75) of respondents reporting no access to sanitation kits, and only 8.0% (6 out of 75) reporting availability.



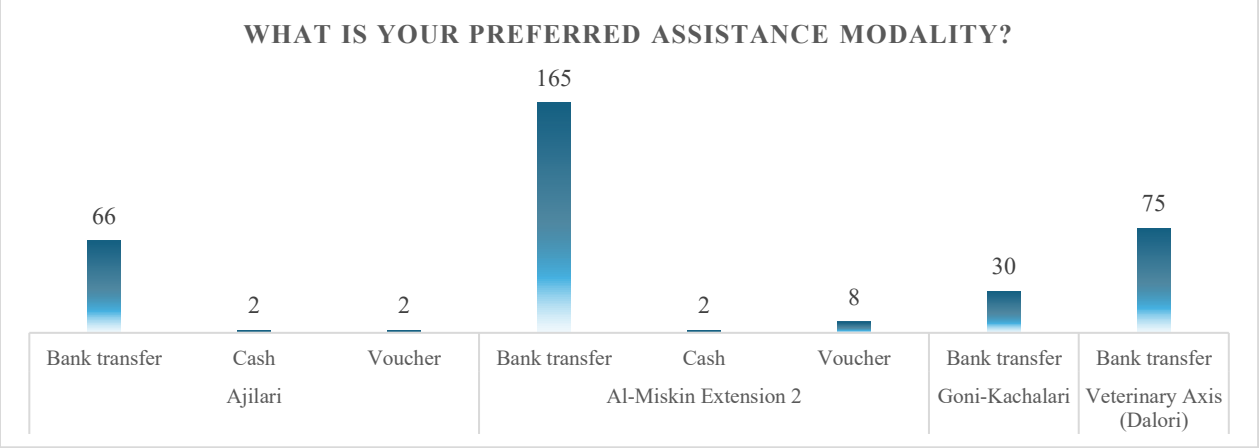
The assessment findings indicate that access to feedback and complaints mechanisms is moderate overall but varies across locations, with a noticeable proportion of households still lacking access. In Ajilari, access is nearly balanced, with 48.6% of respondents (34 out of 70) reporting that they have access to at least one feedback or complaints channel, while a slightly higher proportion, 51.4% (36 out of 70), reported that they do not. This suggests that about half of the population may not be able to raise concerns or provide feedback when needed. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, access to feedback mechanisms is stronger, with 52.6% (92 out of 175) reporting access compared to 47.4% (83 out of 175) who do not. Although this reflects relatively better availability, a significant portion of households still remain excluded. In Goni-Kachallari, access is comparatively lower, with only 43.3% (13 out of 30) reporting access, while 56.7% (17 out of 30) reported that they do not have any accessible channel for feedback or complaints. While in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), access is relatively higher, with 56.0% (42 out of 75) reporting access and 44.0% (33 out of 75) reporting no access.



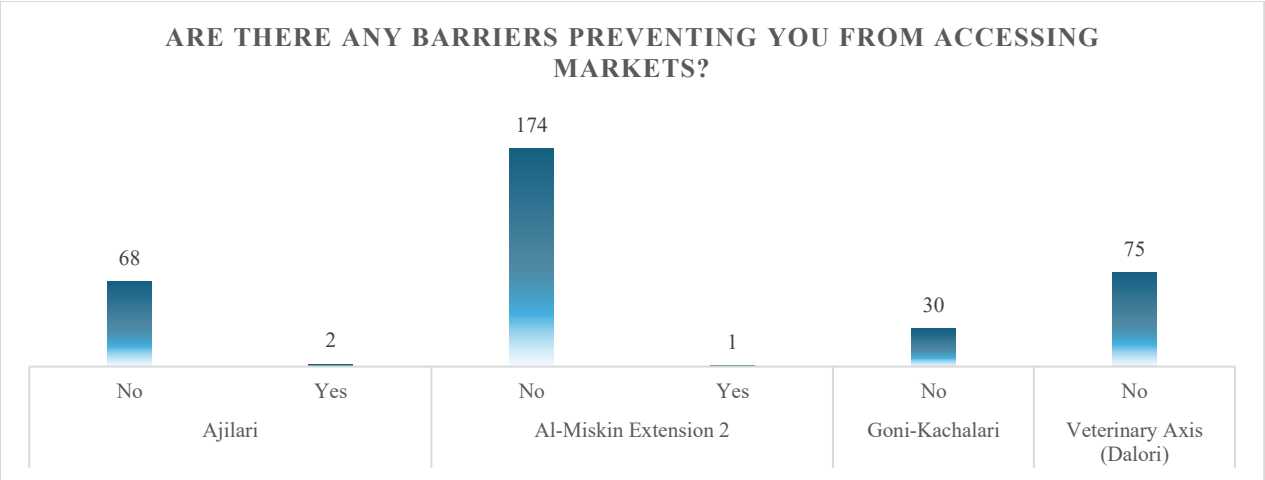
The assessment findings indicate that perceptions of safety in using complaint and feedback mechanisms remain mixed across the assessed locations, with a considerable proportion of respondents expressing concerns. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents reported that they do not feel safe using the complaint mechanism, with 65.7% (46 out of 70) indicating "No," while 34.3% (24 out of 70) reported feeling safe. This suggests that although some households are confident in using the system, a larger proportion may have trust or access concerns. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 64.0% (112 out of 175) reported that they do not feel safe using the complaint mechanism, compared to 36.0% (63 out of 175) who reported feeling safe. This indicates moderate confidence levels but highlights persistent concerns among a majority of respondents. In Goni-Kachallari, perceptions of safety are lower, with 73.3% (22 out of 30) reporting that they do not feel safe, while only 26.7% (8 out of 30) indicated feeling safe using the mechanism. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), responses are more balanced, with 54.7% (41 out of 75) reporting that they do not feel safe and 45.3% (34 out of 75) reporting that they do.



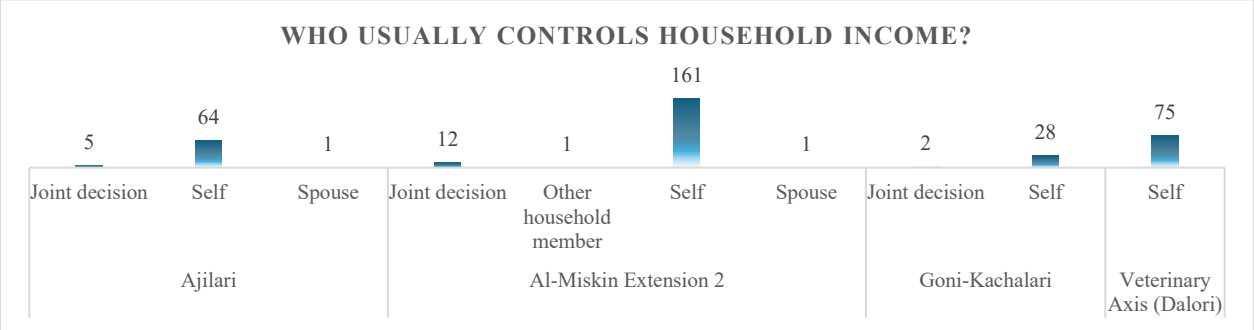
The assessment findings indicate that perceptions of safety regarding receiving cash assistance are generally positive across most locations, although concerns remain in some areas. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents reported concerns about safety, with 77.1% (54 out of 70) stating that they do not feel safe, while only 22.9% (16 out of 70) reported feeling safe receiving cash assistance. This suggests that safety concerns are relatively high in this location and may affect participation. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, perceptions are more balanced, with 88.6% (155 out of 175) indicating that they do not feel safe, compared to 11.4% (20 out of 175) who reported feeling safe. This points to significant safety concerns despite the high number of respondents. In Goni-Kachallari, the majority also reported not feeling safe, with 83.3% (25 out of 30) indicating "No," while 16.7% (5 out of 30) reported feeling safe, reflecting similar concerns. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) reported that they do not feel safe receiving cash assistance, indicating the highest level of concern among the assessed locations.



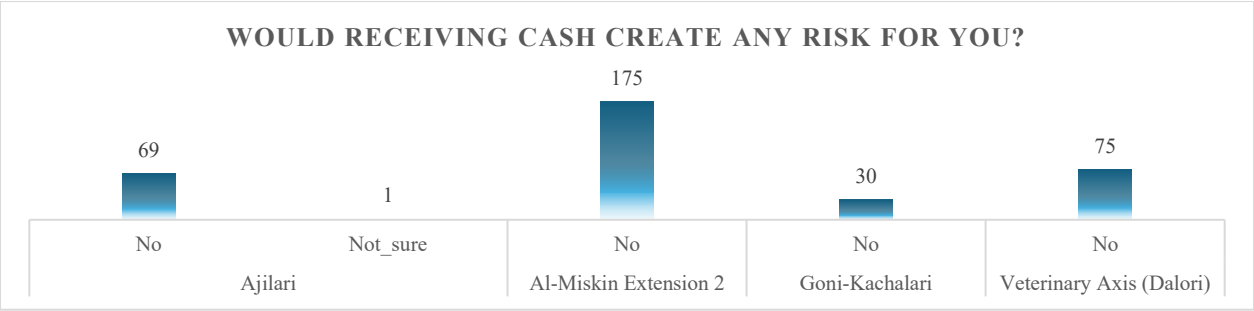
The assessment findings indicate that bank transfer is the most preferred form of assistance across all assessed locations, with very limited preference for other modalities such as cash or vouchers. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents (94.3%; 66 out of 70) indicated a preference for bank transfers, while only a small proportion preferred cash (2.9%; 2 out of 70) and vouchers (2.9%; 2 out of 70). This suggests a strong inclination toward formal financial channels in this location. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, the preference for bank transfers is even more pronounced, with 94.3% (165 out of 175) indicating bank transfer as their preferred modality. A very small proportion preferred cash (1.1%; 2 out of 175) and vouchers (4.6%; 8 out of 175), indicating minimal demand for alternative modalities. In Goni-Kachallari, 100% of respondents (30 out of 30) reported a preference for bank transfers, showing complete reliance on this modality. Similarly, in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), the findings show 100% preference for bank transfers (75 out of 75), with no respondents indicating preference for cash or vouchers.



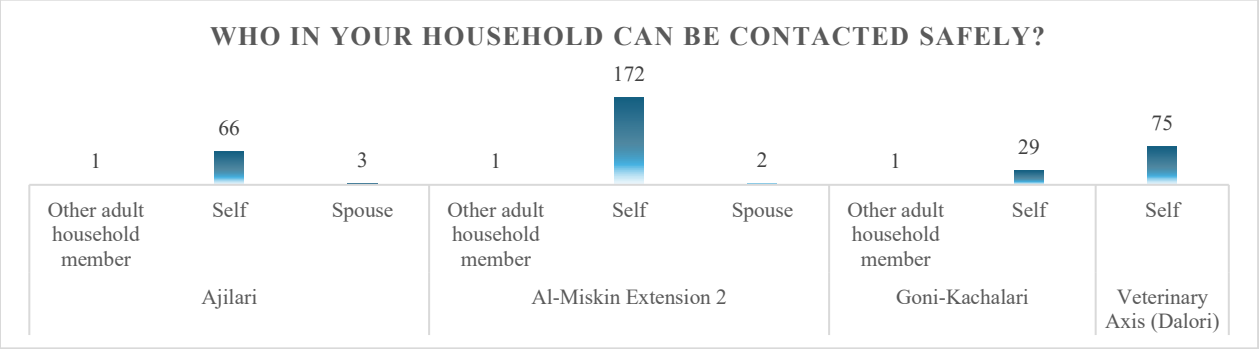
The assessment findings indicate that most households across all assessed locations do not face major barriers in accessing markets, although a very small proportion reported challenges in some areas. In Ajilari, the large majority of respondents reported no barriers, with 97.1% (68 out of 70) indicating that they are able to access markets without difficulty, while only 2.9% (2 out of 70) reported facing challenges. Similarly, in Al-Miskin Extension 2, 99.4% (174 out of 175) of respondents reported no barriers to accessing markets, with only 0.6% (1 out of 175) indicating the presence of barriers. In Goni-Kachallari, 100% of respondents (30 out of 30) reported no barriers to market access, suggesting that physical or structural access to markets is not a constraint in this location. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) also reported no barriers to accessing markets.



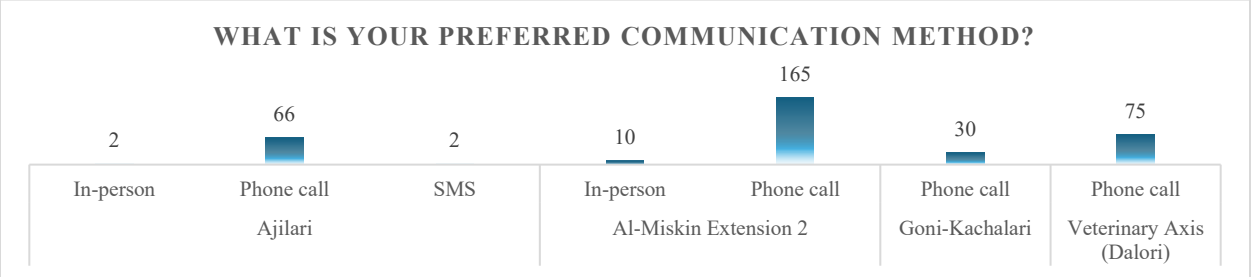
The assessment findings indicate that control over household income is largely concentrated at the individual level, particularly among respondents themselves, rather than being jointly managed within households. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents (91.4%; 64 out of 70) reported that they personally control household income, while only 7.1% (5 out of 70) indicated that decisions are made jointly, and 1.4% (1 out of 70) reported that a spouse is responsible. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 92.0% (161 out of 175) reported self-control over income. A smaller proportion reported joint decision-making (6.9%; 12 out of 175), while very few indicated control by a spouse (0.6%; 1 out of 175) or other household members (0.6%; 1 out of 175). In Goni-Kachallari, all respondents (100%; 30 out of 30) reported that they personally control household income, with no indication of joint or alternative decision-making arrangements. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), the results show a similarly strong pattern, with 100% of respondents (75 out of 75) indicating that they control household income themselves.



The assessment findings indicate that most respondents across all locations prefer to be contacted directly themselves, reflect-ing a strong preference for direct and personal communication. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents (94.3%; 66 out of 70) reported that they themselves can be contacted safely, while a very small proportion indicated a spouse (4.3%; 3 out of 70) or another adult household member (1.4%; 1 out of 70) as the safer contact. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 98.3% (172 out of 175) of respondents indicated self-contact as the safest option, with only 1.1% (2 out of 175) preferring a spouse and 0.6% (1 out of 175) another adult household member. In Goni-Kachallari, this pattern remains consistent, with 96.7% (29 out of 30) reporting self-contact, while 3.3% (1 out of 30) preferred another adult household member. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 100% of respondents (75 out of 75) indicated that they themselves can be contacted safely, with no respondents selecting alternative options.

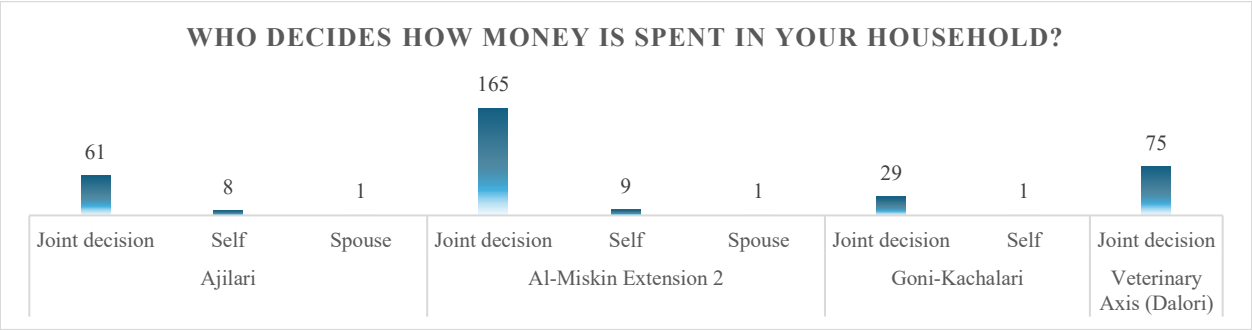


The assessment findings indicate that most respondents across all assessed locations prefer to be contacted directly themselves, suggesting a strong preference for direct and personal communication. In Ajilari, the vast majority of respondents (94.3%; 66 out of 70) indicated that they themselves are the safest person to contact, while only a small proportion reported that a spouse (4.3%; 3 out of 70) or another adult household member (1.4%; 1 out of 70) could be contacted safely. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where almost all respondents (98.3%; 172 out of 175) reported self-contact as the safest option, with very minimal preference for a spouse (1.1%; 2 out of 175) or other household member (0.6%; 1 out of 175). In Goni-Kachallari, 96.7% (29 out of 30) of respondents also identified themselves as the safest contact, while only 3.3% (1 out of 30) indicated another household member. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 100% of respondents (75 out of 75) reported that they personally can be contacted safely, with no alternative contacts recorded.

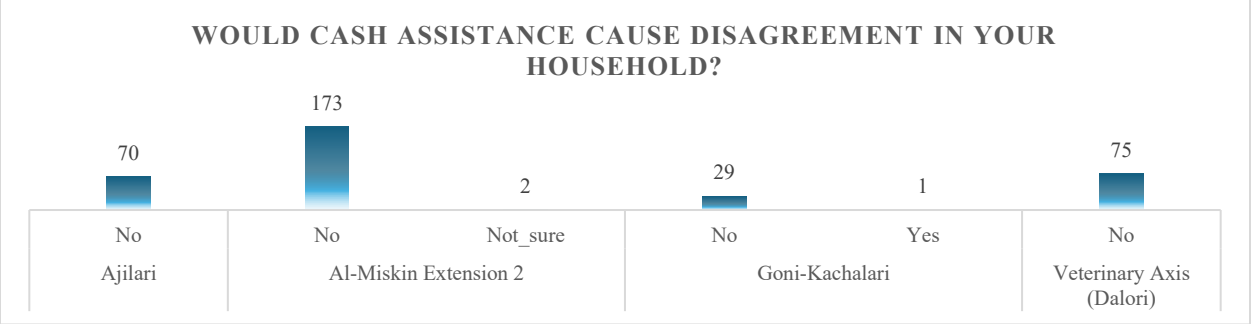


The assessment findings indicate that phone calls are the most preferred communication method across all assessed locations, with very limited preference for in-person communication or SMS. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents

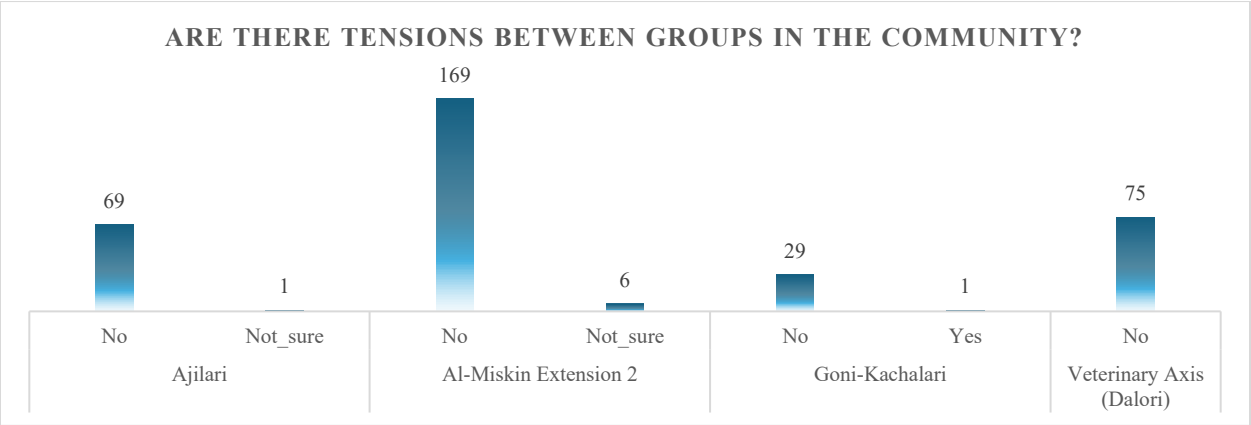
(94.3%; 66 out of 70) reported that they prefer to be contacted through phone calls, while only 2.9% (2 out of 70) preferred in-person communication and another 2.9% (2 out of 70) preferred SMS. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 94.3% (165 out of 175) selected phone calls as their preferred method. A small proportion preferred in-person communication (5.7%; 10 out of 175), while only 1.1% (2 out of 175) preferred SMS. In both Goni-Kachallari and Veterinary Axis (Dalori), the preference is even more pronounced, with 100% of respondents (30 out of 30 and 75 out of 75 respectively) indicating phone calls as their preferred communication method.



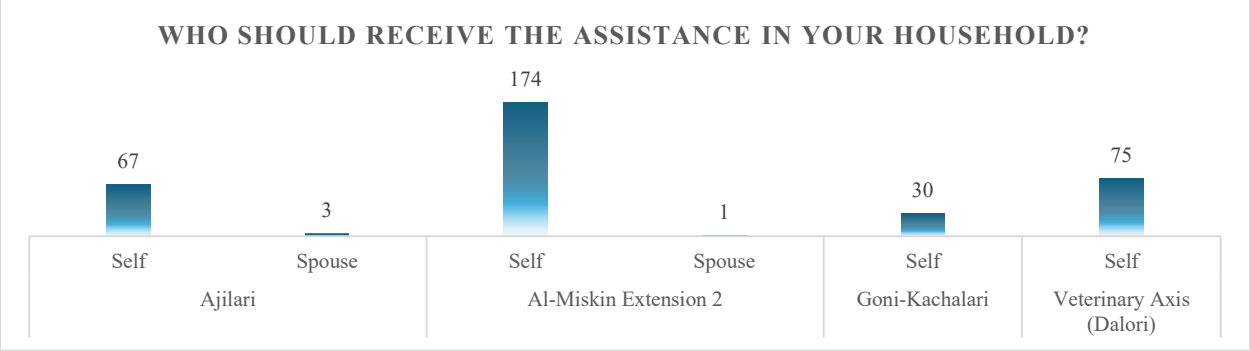
The assessment findings indicate that decisions on how money is spent are mostly made jointly within households, although there are some variations across locations. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents reported that spending decisions are made jointly, with 87.1% (61 out of 70) indicating joint decision-making. A smaller proportion reported that they make decisions on their own (11.4%; 8 out of 70), while very few indicated that decisions are made by a spouse (1.4%; 1 out of 70). A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 94.3% (165 out of 175) reported joint decision-making, while only 5.1% (9 out of 175) reported self-decision, and 0.6% (1 out of 175) indicated spouse control. In Goni-Kachallari, joint decision-making remains dominant, with 96.7% (29 out of 30) reporting shared control, while 3.3% (1 out of 30) reported making decisions individually. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) reported that spending decisions are made jointly.



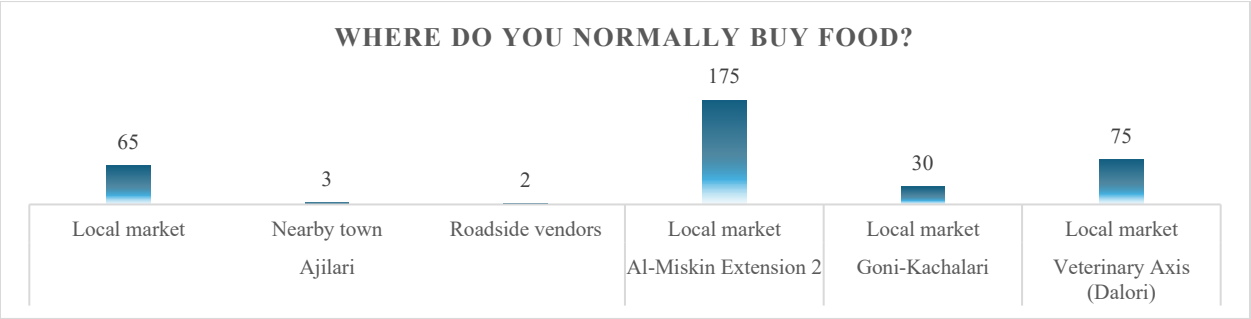
The assessment findings indicate that cash assistance is generally not expected to cause disagreement within households across the assessed locations, although a small level of uncertainty exists in some areas. In Ajilari, all respondents (100%; 70 out of 70) indicated that cash assistance would not cause disagreement within the household, suggesting strong acceptance and low perceived conflict risk. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where the vast majority (98.9%; 173 out of 175) reported no risk of disagreement, while a very small proportion (1.1%; 2 out of 175) were not sure. In Goni-Kachallari, almost all respondents (96.7%; 29 out of 30) reported that cash assistance would not lead to disagreement, while 3.3% (1 out of 30) indicated that it could potentially cause issues. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) also confirmed that cash assistance would not lead to disagreement.



The assessment findings indicate that there are generally low levels of reported tension between groups across all assessed locations, although a small number of respondents expressed uncertainty or isolated concerns. In Ajilari, almost all respondents reported that there are no tensions, with 98.6% (69 out of 70) indicating "No," while only 1.4% (1 out of 70) reported being unsure. This suggests a largely stable community environment with minimal perceived conflict. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 96.6% (169 out of 175) of respondents reported no tensions, while 3.4% (6 out of 175) were uncertain. This indicates generally peaceful coexistence, though a small proportion may have limited awareness or mixed perceptions. In Goni-Kachallari, 96.7% (29 out of 30) reported no tensions, while 3.3% (1 out of 30) reported that tensions exist. Although this is a very small proportion, it signals the presence of isolated concerns that may require monitoring. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) reported that there are no tensions between groups, suggesting a high level of perceived community harmony.

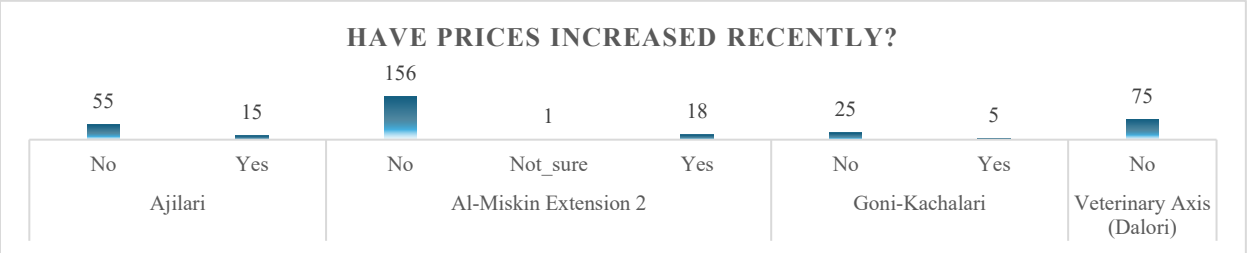


The assessment findings indicate that the majority of respondents across all assessed locations prefer to receive assistance directly themselves, rather than through another household member. This reflects a strong preference for individual control and direct access to support. In Ajilari, the vast majority of respondents (95.7%; 67 out of 70) reported that they themselves should receive the assistance, while only a small proportion (4.3%; 3 out of 70) indicated that the assistance should be received by a spouse. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where almost all respondents (99.4%; 174 out of 175) reported that they prefer to receive assistance directly, with only 0.6% (1 out of 175) indicating a preference for a spouse. In both Goni-Kachallari and Veterinary Axis (Dalori), the pattern is even more consistent, with 100% of respondents (30 out of 30 and 75 out of 75 respectively) indicating that they prefer to receive assistance themselves, with no respondents selecting alternative household members.



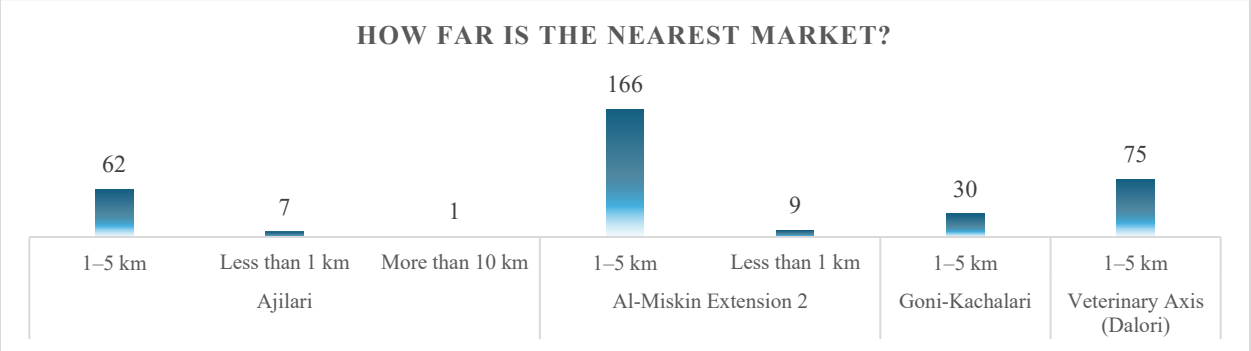
The assessment findings indicate that local markets are the primary source of food for households across all assessed locations, with very limited reliance on alternative sources such as nearby towns or roadside vendors. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents (92.9%; 65 out of 70) reported purchasing food from the local market, while a small proportion reported buying from a nearby town (4.3%; 3 out of 70) and roadside vendors (2.9%; 2 out of 70). This suggests that while the local market is the dominant source, some households still access alternative sources, likely due to availability or preference. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, all respondents (100%; 175 out of 175) reported purchasing food from the local market, indicating complete dependence on local market systems for food access. Similarly, in both Goni-Kachallari and Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 100% of respondents (30 out of 30 and 75 out of 75 respectively) reported relying on the local market as their primary source of food.

The assessment findings indicate that local markets are fully functional across all assessed locations, with respondents consistently reporting that goods are always available. In Ajilari, all respondents (100%; 70 out of 70) reported that goods in the local market are always available, suggesting stable supply and reliable access to commodities. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 100% of respondents (175 out of 175) also confirmed that goods are always available in the market. In Goni-Kachallari, the findings show the same trend, with 100% (30 out of 30) reporting continuous availability of goods. Likewise, in Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) reported that goods are always available in their local markets.



The assessment findings indicate that perceptions of price increases vary across locations, but a notable proportion of households report that prices have risen recently, which has implications for affordability and purchasing power. In Ajilari, 21.4% of respondents (15 out of 70) reported that prices have increased, while 78.6% (55 out of 70) indicated that prices have not increased. This suggests that although most respondents do not currently perceive price increases, a significant proportion are beginning to experience changes in market prices. In Al-Miskin Extension 2, the majority of respondents (89.1%; 156 out of 175) reported no increase in prices, while 10.3% (18 out of 175) indicated that prices have increased, with a very small proportion (0.6%; 1 out of 175) unsure. This shows relatively stable price perceptions but still highlights emerging concerns. In Goni-Kachallari, price increases appear more pronounced

compared to other locations, with 16.7% (5 out of 30) reporting that prices have increased, while 83.3% (25 out of 30) reported no increase. In Veterinary Axis (Dalori), all respondents (100%; 75 out of 75) indicated that prices have not increased, suggesting stable market conditions from the perspective of respondents.



The assessment findings indicate that most households across all assessed locations have relatively good physical access to markets, with the nearest market typically located within a short distance. In Ajilari, the majority of respondents (88.6%; 62 out of 70) reported that the nearest market is located within 1–5 kilometers, while a smaller proportion (10.0%; 7 out of 70) reported that the market is less than 1 kilometer away, and only 1.4% (1 out of 70) reported a distance of more than 10 kilometers. A similar pattern is observed in Al-Miskin Extension 2, where 94.9% of respondents (166 out of 175) reported that markets are within 1–5 kilometers, and 5.1% (9 out of 175) reported that markets are less than 1 kilometer away, indicating generally strong access. In both Goni-Kachallari and Veterinary Axis (Dalori), 100% of respondents (30 out of 30 and 75 out of 75 respectively) reported that the nearest market is within 1–5 kilometers, showing consistent access across these locations.

Actionable Recommendations

Based on the assessment findings, the following actionable recommendations are proposed to guide SCER programme design and implementation:

Strengthen Livelihoods and Food Security

- Implement integrated livelihood support packages combining skills training, start-up inputs, and follow-up support to reduce reliance on unstable income sources.
- Promote livelihood diversification, including non-farm income-generating activities, particularly for female-headed, elderly-headed, and single-adult households.
- Introduce or expand cash-for-work and income support activities in highly displacement-affected areas to address immediate income gaps while contributing to community assets.

Scale Up Agricultural and Climate-Smart Support

- Prioritize climate-smart agriculture (CSA) training and practical demonstrations to address extremely low adoption rates.
- Improve access to agricultural inputs, tools, and extension services, ensuring that support is adapted to local conditions and displacement contexts.
- Integrate climate and early warning information into agricultural programming, linking information directly to practical actions and support.

Leverage Functional Markets through Cash-Based Assistance

- Implement cash-based assistance as a core modality, leveraging functional markets while addressing purchasing power constraints.
- Use flexible and mixed delivery mechanisms (bank transfers, mobile money, or other safe alternatives) to account for uneven financial inclusion and safety concerns.
- Regularly monitor market prices and adjust transfer values to maintain household purchasing power.

Improve WASH Access and Public Health Conditions

- Scale up sanitation kit distribution and hygiene promotion, prioritizing densely populated displacement settings.
- Strengthen community-led sanitation activities by pairing participation with access to essential materials.

Promote Inclusion and Protection

- Integrate disability inclusion measures across all programme components, including identification, referral pathways, and provision of assistive support where feasible.
- Apply protection-sensitive targeting that prioritizes households with high dependency ratios and limited coping capacity.
- Strengthen accountability systems by expanding accessible feedback and complaint mechanisms and building community trust in their use.

Conclusion

The assessment concludes that household vulnerability in the SCER intervention areas is not driven by lack of markets, but by insufficient income, assets, climate-resilient livelihood support, and essential services. Addressing these gaps requires integrated and inclusive interventions that combine livelihood recovery, climate-smart agricultural support, cash-based assistance, WASH services, and protection-sensitive approaches. The baseline findings provide a strong evidence base to guide programme design, targeting, and monitoring, and establish a clear reference point for measuring progress and impact over time.