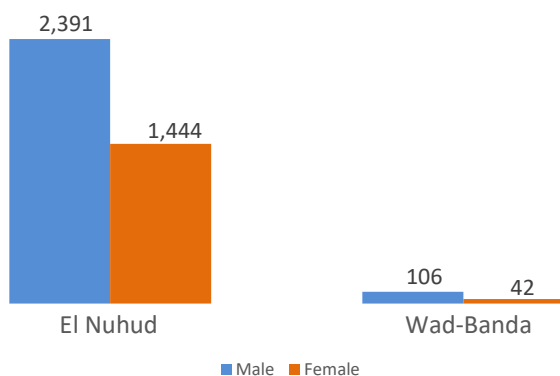


The IOM-DTM team conducted registration exercises to register and verify the reported South Sudanese refugees living in El Nuhud and Wad-Banda Localities so as to better understand their situation.

Consequently, the DTM registered **1,547** households consisting of **3,983** individuals in **43** locations within the two localities. Most of the South Sudanese are living in El Nuhud locality (**1,486** households consisting of **3,835** individuals), of which about **62%** are male.

The team visited **39** sites / villages to register the **3,835** South Sudanese in El Nuhud locality. **43%** of the registered caseload are living in El Nuhud town, while **61** households consisting of **148** individuals live in **5** areas in Wad-Banda locality, of which **72%** are male.

Some of the refugees, mainly in EL Nuhud locality, are engaged in agricultural activities for their livelihood, as well as in small trade businesses such as making and selling bricks.



### Services

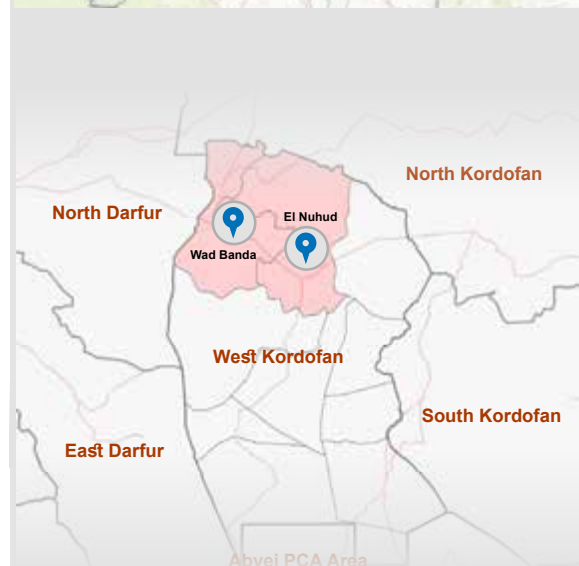
**Health:** There are no health facilities in the areas to cater for South Sudanese refugees. The refugees share the existing health facilities with the host community, however, the capacity of these health facilities cannot sustain the health needs of the host community and South Sudanese refugees.

**Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** There are insufficient water sources for the South Sudanese, they are depending on the rainy water as well as sharing the available water sources with the host community. In addition, people are practicing open defecation as there are no household or shared latrines in the areas. Construction of new latrines and hygiene campaigns are highly recommended to avoid the spread of diseases.

**Emergency Shelter/Non Food Items (ES/NFIs):** Most of the refugees stated that the most urgent need is ES/NFIs. Some refugees stated that jerry cans are available for sale at 200 SDG each, which is not affordable for most of the refugees.

**Food Security and Livelihood:** Some of the refugees are engaged in farming activities. The refugees stated that they are made to agree to work in farms through verbal agreements with the local leaders (Sultans) for their livelihood and sustainability. However, as these agreements are made verbally and not signed, the refugees are subjected to low wages/income. The refugees stated that there is need to harmonize the relationship between the farm owners and refugees through dialogue so that the wages/income reflect the work done.

**Education:** Few of the children are enrolled in schools, however, the majority of school-aged children do not attend school due to economic challenges as parents stated they cannot afford the school fees.



**Return intentions:** Most of the registered refugees stated that they have no intentions to return to South Sudan.

### Recommendations:

- ✔ Construct water sources to reduce the pressure on the limited existing water sources.
- ✔ Construct latrines and conduct hygiene promotion campaigns.
- ✔ Distribute ES/NFIs to the refugees.

### Mission Duration:

27th July - 5th August 2017

The Mission was jointly conducted with HAC (State Level)



World Food Programme

