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The following report will provide a brief overview on DTM’s MSLA activities in each of the three localities to date. It is important to note, however, that all figures are estimations based on information given by key informants. They are thus not to be interpreted literally, as they have not been verified through direct registration, but rather serve to provide an overview of the situation as reported on the ground.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages (locations) covered in three localities</th>
<th>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>88,169</td>
<td>18,587</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The current population in Abu Jubaiha is estimated to be 539,549 individuals, comprising:

- 490,417 Host community
- 40,214 IDPs
- 8,918 Returnees

More than 78 per cent of the locations visited host a higher proportion of females than males, with an estimated 9,165 single female-headed households across the locality. The predominant vulnerabilities observed are:

- 35,274 Breastfeeding mothers
- 22,847 Pregnant women
- 19,835 Orphaned children

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Health in Abu Jubaiha represents a high priority need in 16 (out of the 97 visited) locations. There are currently 165 doctors and 174 nurses, in addition to 240 midwives available. Of significance, 68 per cent of the locations do not have any health facilities available and 88 per cent do not have any pharmacies. Although dependent on the services required, there is a large divide between facilities where medical care is free (32%), partially charged (33%) or fully charged (35%). Furthermore, health presents an additional vulnerability for 12,674 persons with physical disabilities, 2,777 persons with mental disabilities and 23,751 persons with chronic diseases/serious medical conditions.

**HEALTH**

- **Access to education**: 71%
- **Students enrolled in school**: 17,734
- **Teachers**: 502

**EDUCATION**

Education is a high priority need across nine of the locations in the locality. Out of a total 17,734 students enrolled in educational institutions in Abu Jubaiha, there is a notably even gender distribution. There are 502 teachers working in the locality (67% of whom are female). Seventy-one per cent of the present population have access to education, with primary schools being the most prominent. Eighty-nine per cent of existing schools are functional.

**FOOD SECURITY**

Food security is a high priority need at only one of the locations in Abu Jubaiha. The main reasons for food shortages in the locality have been attributed to the lack of finances, crop damage and low rainfall. Food aid has only been provided to two locations. The main income generating activities in the area are agriculture, livestock husbandry, firewood collecting and small trading. Veterinary services are only available in three villages.

**SHELTERS**

Shelters in Abu Jubaiha are mostly constructed from rakooba grass (48%) or from brick (28%). Of the existing shelters available, only six per cent are unoccupied. At present, 55 per cent of locations are in the process of constructing new shelters.

**OTHER SERVICES**

In Abu Jubaiha, police are present in 25 locations. A formal justice system is operating in one village, whilst tribal justice systems exist across 57 other locations. Mobile network is available across 76 per cent of the locality and most of the population own a radio – 94 per cent listening to non-local radio channels.
The current population in Kadugli is 218,317 individuals, comprising:

- **Host community**: 193,240
- **IDPs**: 26,208
- **Returnees**: 6,192

Almost 90 per cent of the locations visited have a higher presence of females than males, with 5,000 single female-headed households. The significant additional vulnerabilities present in Kadugli are:

- **Breastfeeding mothers**: 10,531
- **Pregnant women**: 5,756
- **Orphaned children**: 6,528

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HEALTH

Health presents a high priority need in three (out of 39 visited) locations across Kadugli. At present, there are 194 doctors and 160 nurses, in addition to 118 midwives. Over 52 per cent of the villages, however, do not have any health facilities available in their location – 54 per cent without available pharmacies. Although it is dependent on the medical service needed, many of the medical care facilities charge the cost of medication (26) and not the full medical fees. There are at present 1,429 persons with physical disabilities, 580 persons with mental disabilities and 8,225 persons with chronic diseases/serious medical conditions.

EDUCATION

Education is a high priority need across five of the visited locations. There are currently an estimated 29,051 students enrolled in school, with a larger percentage being female (17,736 females and 14,861 males). There are 1,208 teachers in Kadugli – producing an average of 24 students per class. Almost 82 per cent of the population have access to education – primary schools constituting the largest availability. Finally, 99 per cent of existing schools are reportedly functionable, with 87 per cent constructed from brick.

FOOD SECURITY

Food security is a high priority need in five of the locations in Kadugli. The main reasons for food shortages are the lack of finances, the difficulties in accessing agricultural land, the stealing of crops and the lack of agricultural activities. Food aid has been provided at 11 locations. The main income generating activities observed in this locality are agriculture and small trading. Veterinary services are only available in one village.

WASH

WASH is the highest priority need in 22 of the locations in Kadugli. Currently, there are 170 water sources, of which 72 per cent are functional. Primarily, these water sources consist of hand pumps (67%) that are maintained by the community. On average it takes between 0-30 minutes for households to collect water – 72 per cent of which is free of charge.

SHELTERS

Shelters was mostly constructed with brick across 62 per cent of all locations. The number of occupied shelters is lower than Abu Jubaiha (with 15% left vacant). In total, 54 per cent of villages in Kadugli are in the process of building new shelters for the existing population.

OTHER SERVICES

In Kadugli, police are present in 13 villages. Tribal justice systems are also functioning at nine locations. Mobile network is available in 97 per cent of the locality and most of the population own a radio – far more than Abu Jubaiha. Eighty-two per cent of the population with radio access reported to listen to non-local radio stations.
The current population in Reif Ashargi is 113,555 individuals, comprising:

- **88,331** Host community
- **21,747** IDPs
- **3,477** Returnees

Almost 86 per cent of the locations visited have a higher population of females than males, with 3,180 single female-headed households. Additional vulnerabilities recorded in Reif Ashargi are:

- **4,032** Breastfeeding mothers
- **3,171** Pregnant women
- **2,907** Orphaned children

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HEALTH

Health presents a high priority need in two (out of the 49 visited) locations in Reif Ashargi. At present, there are zero doctors, nine medical assistants and 14 nurses, in addition to 93 midwives. Fifty-one per cent of villages do not have available health facilities – 94 per cent without any pharmacies. Although dependent on the medical service required, 50 per cent of medical care – when available – is free of charge. At present, there are 1,648 persons with physical disabilities, 352 persons with mental disabilities and 1,897 persons with chronic diseases/serious medical conditions.

EDUCATION

Education is a high priority need in eight of the locations in Reif Ashargi. There are 9,188 students enrolled in school, 5,901 of which are females and 4,297 of which are male. Out of the 470 teachers available, only 97 are female. In this locality, 71 per cent of the population have access to education. As evident across all localities, there is a greater presence of primary education – only 11 per cent of schools are at a secondary educational level. Ninety-one per cent of existing schools in Reif Ashargi were reported functional, but with a wider variety of construction materials used – rakooba (made from grass/straw) featuring in addition to brick.

FOOD SECURITY

Food security exists as a high priority need in one of the locations in Reif Ashargi. The main reasons for food shortages this past year were the low levels of rainfall, the damage to crops and the lack of finances. Food aid has been provided to eight locations. The main income generating activities in Reif Ashargi are agriculture and livestock husbandry. Veterinary services are available at only six sites.

WASH

WASH is the highest priority need in 29 of the visited locations in Reif Ashargi. At present, there are 193 water sources, of which only 54 per cent are considered functional. The main water sources available are hand pumps (78%) and these are maintained by the community. For 17 per cent of the population, it takes between 30 minutes to one hour for households to collect their water supply – 88 per cent of which is free of charge.

SHELTERS

Shelters in Reif Ashargi are mostly constructed from rakooba grass (46%), however almost 45 per cent of the remaining locations have shelters constructed with either brick or clay. Twelve per cent of existing shelters are unoccupied and 53 per cent of the locations visited are currently constructing new shelters.

OTHER SERVICES

In Reif Ashargi, police are present in seven locations. One location has a formal justice system, whereas 22 villages have tribal justice systems. Mobile network is available across 86 per cent of the locality, but 14 per cent of the locations have no access to a radio.
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Alternatively, Click here for the interactive dashboard to view the available data in more detail or use your mobile to scan the QR code:

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