

South Sudan's Crisis Response

Displacement Tracking Matrix

April

2015



POPULATION TRACKING & DEMOGRAPHICS

Out of the 187 sites reported as hosting IDPs displaced due to the ongoing conflict, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) verified 123 sites (666,097 IDPs) during the month of April*. The number of IDPs by site typology was 234,138 in host communities, 226,076 in spontaneous settlements, 143,135 in PoCs and 62,748 in collective centers. The largest proportion of IDPs verified was in Unity state (232,247), followed by Jonglei (144,070), Upper Nile (109,272) and Lakes (101,663).

The majority of IDPs hosted in Abyei are recorded as originating from Unity. The majority of IDPs in Central Equatoria (CES) are reported as coming from Jonglei, Unity and CES. IDPs residing in sites across Lakes are reported as primarily coming from Unity and Lakes. Sites in Upper Nile mostly host IDPs from the neighboring state of Jonglei. Northern Bahr el Ghazal hosts IDPs from both Upper Nile and Unity. IDPs in Warrap are reported as mainly coming from Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBG) and Unity. While in WBG the largest numbers of IDPs are reported as originating from Unity and Lakes. IDPs in Jonglei and Unity are reported as mainly coming from the within their state. The greatest numbers of IDPs were recorded as being ethnically Nuer followed by Dinka.

Sites by State			
State	Total Surveyed Sites	Total Identified Individuals	Total Identified Households
Abyei Administrative Area	2	1500	245
Central Equatoria	5	45,541	12,092
Jonglei	16	144,070	46,708
Lakes	18	101,663	21,830
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	13	9,177	2,079
Unity	44	232,247	54,427
Upper Nile	11	109,272	19,103
Warrap	9	7,532	2,391
Western Bahr El Ghazal	5	15,095	4,526
TOTAL	123	666,097	163,401

Table 1: IDP population and number of site by State

April site assessments reported IDPs as predominantly intending to return to their place of origin (42 sites) or place of habitual residence (30). Since the launch of DTM in February 2013 IDPs have been observed as increasingly wishing to move to the nearest town from which they currently live than leaving the country. IDPs residing in Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBG) reported the greatest variety of intended areas of destination. In Lakes IDPs intend to move to NBG, Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBG) and within Lakes. IDPs in NBG intend to move to Upper Nile, Unity and within NBG. 101 sites reported IDPs as not knowing how long they will remain on site, while 19 (1 from Unity, 12 from Northern Bahr el Ghazal, 2 in Central Equatoria, 3 in Lakes and 1 Unity) reported IDPs as intending to stay for more than 3 months.

Out of the 123 sites verified, 23 sites stated the conditions as *not crowded*, 66 *moderately crowded* and 28 as *very crowded*. All sites are recorded as expecting more IDPs. Unity has the greatest number of sites reported as *very crowded*. In 20 sites less than 25% share shelters, in 10 sites less than 50% share shelters, in 11 sites less than 75% and in 25 sites more than 75%. The shelter most present in all site types are Rakoobas and tukuls (94 sites) followed by community buildings (12 sites) and tents (7 sites).

Site committees have been established in 86 sites and IDPs are included in the committees of 82 sites. 61 sites reported there being site management while 43 reported no site management. 6 are recorded as managed by the UN, 44 by NGOs and 21 by the Government (47 sites did not provide an answer).



Out of 114 sites that reported to have access to health facilities, 54 have on-site facilities and 60 have off-site facilities. Sites with on-site facilities, reported 27 being over twenty minutes away (by foot) and 27 as less than twenty minutes away. For the 60 sites with off-site facilities, 30 are over twenty minutes away and 30 less than twenty minutes away. Two sites reported mobile clinics as the primary health facility. Health facilities are primarily managed NGOs (87) and the Government (35). Referral systems are in place in 87 of the health facilities. Sites located in Lakes and Jonglei are reported to have the least referral systems in place. Maternity health services are present across 66 sites. The states where IDPs have least access to maternity services are located in Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

Malaria continues to be the greatest health issue across all states and site typology, followed by diarrhea and Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI). Access to medicine continues to be reported as low with 54 sites reporting no access. Sites located in Unity, Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal are reported to have the least access to medicine. The most in demand drugs are antibiotics (56 sites), anti-malarial medicines (44 sites) and contraception (10 sites). Antibiotics are most in demand in sites across Warrap, Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, while anti-malarial drugs are most in demand in Unity, WBG and Lakes.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) trained staff are recorded as present in 34 sites and not present in 45 sites (44 sites did provide answers). Sites located in Unity, Lakes, Warrap, NBG and Jonglei reported to have the least number of GBV trained staff. 17 sites reported to have access to trained staff in clinical rape management and 57 sites reported not to have access to trained health personnel in clinical rape management (49 did not provide an answer).

The greatest number of sites per location that reported IDPs as not having access to shelter continue to be recorded as being in NBG (13 sites), Upper Nile (10 sites), Warrap (8) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (8 sites). Out of the 53 sites that reported shelters present, 22 reported less than 25% of IDPs possess shelters, in 14 sites less than 50%, in 6 sites less than 75% and in 4 sites more than 75% (20 sites did not provide an answer). Host communities are reported as the site type where most IDPs do not possess shelters. When asked about the shelter typology per site, 18 sites reported that less than 50% of IDPs live in Rakooba structures, in 34 sites less than 50% live in makeshift shelters and in 20 less than 50% live in solid walled structures (*see below table*).

Shelter Typology					
Shelter Type	Not specified	Less than 25%	Less than 50%	Less than 75%	more than 75%
Rakooba	19	42	18	11	33
Makeshift	61	21	34	1	6
Solid walls	81	14	20	1	7

Table 2: Shelter typology across the country

Plastic sheets continue to be the most in demand NFI material across all site types (66 sites). This is followed by mosquito nets (21 sites) and blankets (12 sites). Although the demand for mosquito nets continues to be recorded as low at aggregated level, the use (based on need) of mosquito nets at a disaggregated level is recorded as high across the country.

Families use of mosquito nets						
State	None	Not specified	Less than 25%	Less than 50%	more than 75%	Less than 75%
Upper Nile	5	2	3	1	0	0
Unity	6	2	10	15	7	5
Western Bahr El Ghazal	0	0	4	1	0	0
Lakes	5	7	3	2	1	0
Warrap	5	0	0	4	0	0
Jonglei	5	3	5	1	2	0
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	0	0	10	0	2	1
Central Equatoria	1	0	1	0	0	3
Abyei Administrative Area	0	0	0	0	0	2
Percentage	33%	17%	43%	29%	14%	13%

Table 3: Use of mosquito nets by State


FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Food distributions occurring once month continue to be recorded as the main access to food. Although 98 sites reported having access to markets only half of the sites assessed report having income generating activities. Livestock continues to be reported as present on 86 sites and in 69 sites IDPs are recorded as having access to land for cultivation.

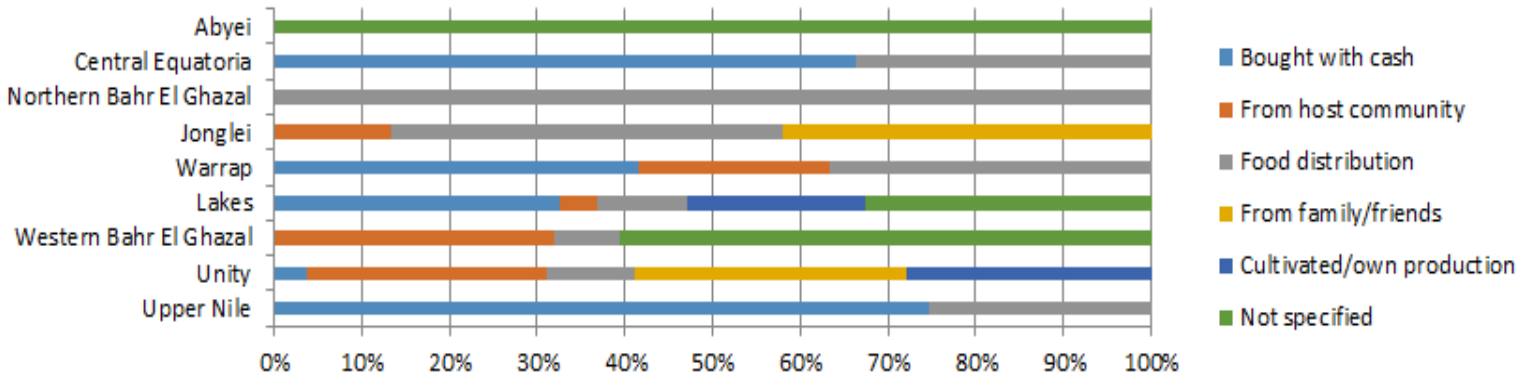


Table 4: Food source by State



WASH

The main source of drinking water is reported as coming from hand pumps (68 sites) and river water (43 sites). In 92 sites water is reported as becoming scarce during the dry season. In Unity out of the 44 sites assessed 39 reported water becoming scarce during the dry season, in Lakes out of the 14 sites assessed 13 reported similar results as did all sites in NBG (12 sites). Two sites (both in Lakes) reported no access to potable water. Treated water was recorded in only 29 sites, with the majority of sites that do not have treated water located in Unity, Lakes, Jonglei and NBG.

The closest onsite water point for 16 sites was recorded as being more than twenty minutes away (by foot), and in 45 sites less than twenty minutes away. For the 47 sites with access to water offsite, 30 reported water being less than twenty minutes away and 17 more than twenty minutes away (15 sites did not provide an answer). Out of the 123 sites assessed 74 reported that *some families* have water containers, in 23 sites *most families* have water containers and in 19 sites *no families* have water containers. Out of the 19 sites that reported not to have water containers, 6 were identified in Unity, 7 in Lakes and 6 in Jonglei.

In 49 sites DTM recorded that the majority of people have access to latrines (more than 75%) while in 12 sites it was recorded that less than 75% have access to latrines. Latrines are reported across the country as being poorly lit with 102 sites reporting this as an issue. Across 98 sites latrines area reported as not having functional locks and in 90 sites no functional draining was recorded. Hygiene educational programs were recorded as being rolled out in 42 sites. Accessibility to sanitary kits continues to be recorded as low with 92 sites recorded as not having access.



PROTECTION

As per previous DTM results, the police is recorded as providing security for the largest proportion of sites (72), followed self-organized committees (26) and the UN (10). Gender Based Violence (GBV) reporting systems are recorded as established in 68 site types (in 37 host communities, 20 spontaneous settlements, all PoCs and 5 collective centers). Psychological support services are recorded as established in 65 sites (including all PoCs). In 50 sites the greatest psychological support provided is orientated at non-specialized services, in 10 sites community-planning strengthening and in 9 sites specialized services.

Families are recorded as primarily reporting to community leaders in case of domestic issues, conflict or crime. In 106 sites the lack of adequate lighting was flagged as a safety concern both by men and women. In 71 sites men are recorded as considering that their perception of security to be adequate. The primary reason given by men as to why they may feel unsafe is due to armed persons in surroundings of the site and resource depletion within site. Women reported similar trends, with 64 sites reporting women's perception of security as being adequate. The primary reason for feeling unsafe is due to lack of adequate lighting and armed persons in surrounding areas.

In 89 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting water, in 65 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting firewood however in 58 sites women are reported as not feeling safe when using the latrines. In the majority of sites (97) women recorded as reporting protection incidents to their community leaders.



EDUCATION

Out the 123 sites verified, 102 reported children having access to educational facilities. Government schools (83) and NGO/UN run schools (16) are the main providers of education. 97 sites reported to have access to primary education, 64 to have access to secondary education and only 19 to have educational facilities for adults. On-site educational facilities are found in 34 sites, with 8 of these facilities more than twenty minutes away (by foot) and 26 less than twenty minutes away. The 57 sites that possess education facilities offsite, report that 37 are less than twenty minutes away and 20 more than twenty minutes away.

In 79 sites teachers are reported as present on a daily basis, in 16 sites teachers are present only two times a week, and in 1 site twice a month. The Government is that main employer of teachers (57 sites), NGOs provide incentives in 25 sites and in 25 sites teachers are not remunerated (13 sites did not provide answers).



COMMUNICATION

In 77 sites IDPs reported receiving adequate levels of information. The sites which reported to not receive adequate levels of information continue to be located in NBG and Central Equatoria. Information continues to be reported primarily via word-of-mouth and through NGOs. The most in demand information is regarding access to daily services, followed by safety and security issues and food distributions.

South Sudan CCCM—DTM (April 2015)



666, 097 Individuals
163, 401 Households

35 Spontaneous settlements
12 Collective centers
6 Protection of Civilian
70 Host communities

DTM Site Count April 2015

Site Type	No. site	Households (HH)	Individuals (Inds)	% Inds
Spontaneous settlement	35	40,548	226,076	34%
Collective center	12	33,129	62,748	9%
Protection of Civilian area (PoC)	6	38,522	143,135	21%
Host Community	70	51,202	234,138	36%
TOTAL	123	163,401	666,097	100%

Please visit the following link for the Displacement Tracking Matrix interactive map:

<http://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking>

**The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster tool designed to routinely gather base-line information on displaced persons welfare, population fluctuations and site conditions. The methodology of the DTM is implemented through a two-fold process. The first step is established through a collaborative process with the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Coordination (OCHA) and humanitarian partners to identify reported sites across South Sudan. The second step is to carry out field visits to all sites to crosscheck the reported population figures, site conditions and IDPs' welfare.*

This report presents data collected between the 1st to the 22nd of April. The total number of sites verified by DTM during the month of April may be higher than the number mentioned in this report but not included due to reporting deadlines.

All data in this report is presented as an overview of the month of April. All data is available for further analysis at site level, state level and by site typology at: <http://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking>

For any further information please contact: southsudandtm@iom.int