

# South Sudan's Crisis Response Displacement Tracking Matrix

June  
2015



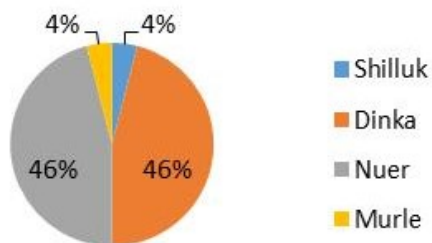
## POPULATION TRACKING

During the month of July the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) verified 81 sites (650,634 IDPs). The number of IDPs by site type was 200,347 in host communities, 237,473 in spontaneous settlements, 170,131 in PoCs and 42,683 in collective centers\*. The largest proportion of IDPs verified was in Unity state (248,440), followed by Jonglei (199,383) and Lakes (82,090). The greatest numbers of IDPs were recorded as being ethnically Nuer and Dinka (see below chart for ethnic breakdown).

**DTM Sites Count by State - July**

State	Total Surveyed Sites	Total Identified Individuals	Total Identified Households
Abyei Administrative Area	2	1583	268
Central Equatoria	3	35,946	10,815
Eastern Equatoria	2	5,287	1,211
Jonglei	24	199,383	35,036
Lakes	13	82,090	18,344
Unity	23	248,470	54,245
Upper Nile	6	59,829	15,411
Warrap	4	1,710	482
Western Bahr El Ghazal	4	16,336	4,375
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>650,634</b>	<b>140,187</b>

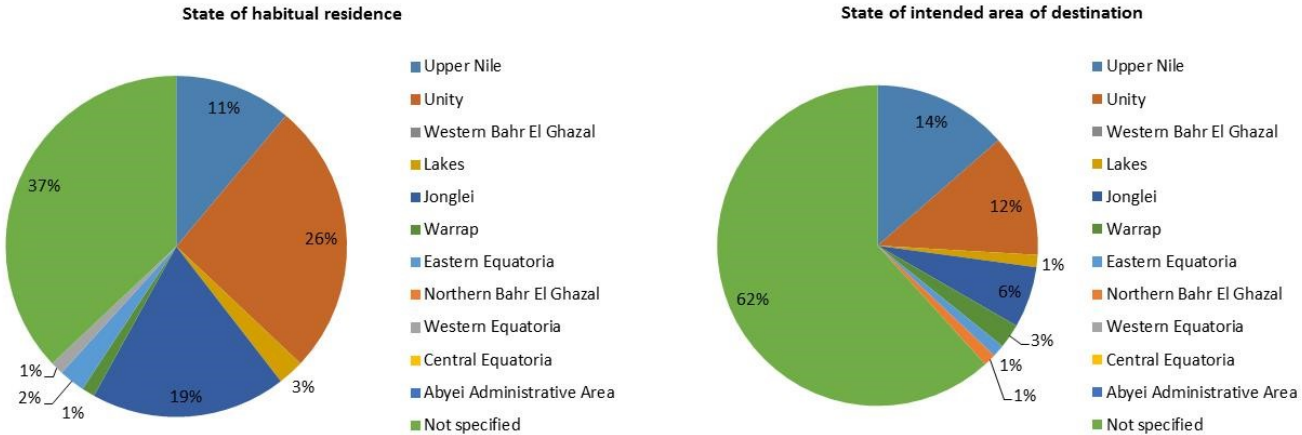
**Table 1: IDP population by State**



**Chart 1: IDP ethnicity**

The majority of IDPs verified reported to originate from Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile. In the majority of sites (72), IDPs do not know how long they intend to stay at the site, but most intend to return to their place of origin (33), nearest town (15) or place of habitual residence (25) when possible. The primary locations where IDPs intend to return to are Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei.

Out of the 81 sites verified, 28 sites reported site conditions as not crowded, 38 moderately crowded and 15 very crowded. The majority of sites (57) expect more IDPs. Jonglei and Unity have the greatest number of sites reported as very crowded. The site types where conditions are recorded as very crowded are primarily spontaneous settlements followed by host communities.

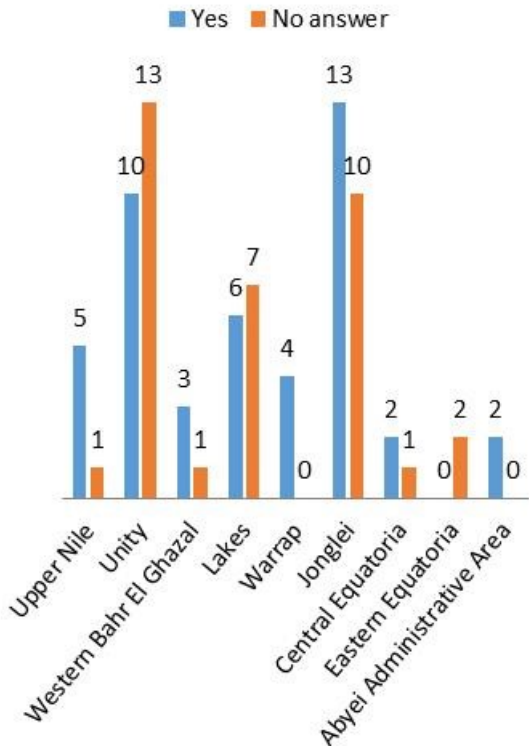


**Chart 2:** State of habitual residence and State of intended destination

Site committees have been established in 49 sites and IDPs are included in the committees of 43 sites. 48 sites reported there being site management while 29 reported no site management. 6 sites are recorded as managed by the UN, 24 by NGOs and 17 by the Government (34 sites did not provide an answer).

 **HEALTH**

Out of 77 sites that reported to have access to health facilities, 44 have on-site facilities and 30 have off-site facilities. Sites with on-site facilities, reported 26 as being over twenty minutes away (by foot) and 18 as less than twenty minutes away. For the 30 sites with off-site facilities, 13 are over twenty minutes away and 17 as less than twenty minutes away. Three sites reported mobile clinics as the primary health facility. Health facilities are mostly managed NGOs and INGOs (58). Referral systems are in place in 62 of the health facilities. Sites located in Lakes and Jonglei continue to be recorded as having the least referral systems in place. Maternity health services are present across 50 sites. The sites where IDPs have least access to maternity services are located in Unity, Lakes and Jonglei.



**Chart 3:** Access to medicine by State

Malaria continues to be the greatest health issue across all states and site type, followed by diarrhea and Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI). Access to medicine was recorded to have increased compared to previous months, with 45 sites reporting access and 35 reporting no access. Sites located in Unity and Lakes report to have the least access to medicine. The most in demand drugs are anti-malarial medicines (37 sites), and antibiotics (31 sites). Antibiotics are most in demand in sites across Jonglei, while anti-malarial drugs are most in demand in Unity, Lakes and Jonglei.

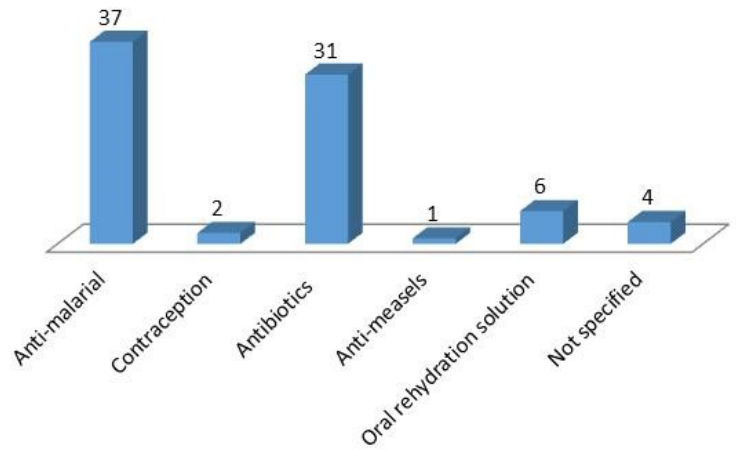


Chart 4: Most requested medicine—July

## SHELTER/NFI

In the majority of sites (48) verified IDPs are reported as sharing shelter with another family. In 18 sites the majority of IDPs are reported as owning shelter and in 10 IDPs are reported as being provided with shelter. The shelter types most observed in all sites are Rakoobas (62 sites), followed by tents (7 sites) and makeshift shelters (7 sites). In 11 sites more than 75% of the IDP population are reported as primarily sharing shelter with multiple households. Specifically 7 sites in Unity, 2 in Upper Nile, 1 Western Bahr el Ghazal and 1 in Jonglei. The majority of IDPs residing in host community settings are recorded as sharing shelters, particularly in Unity and Lakes.

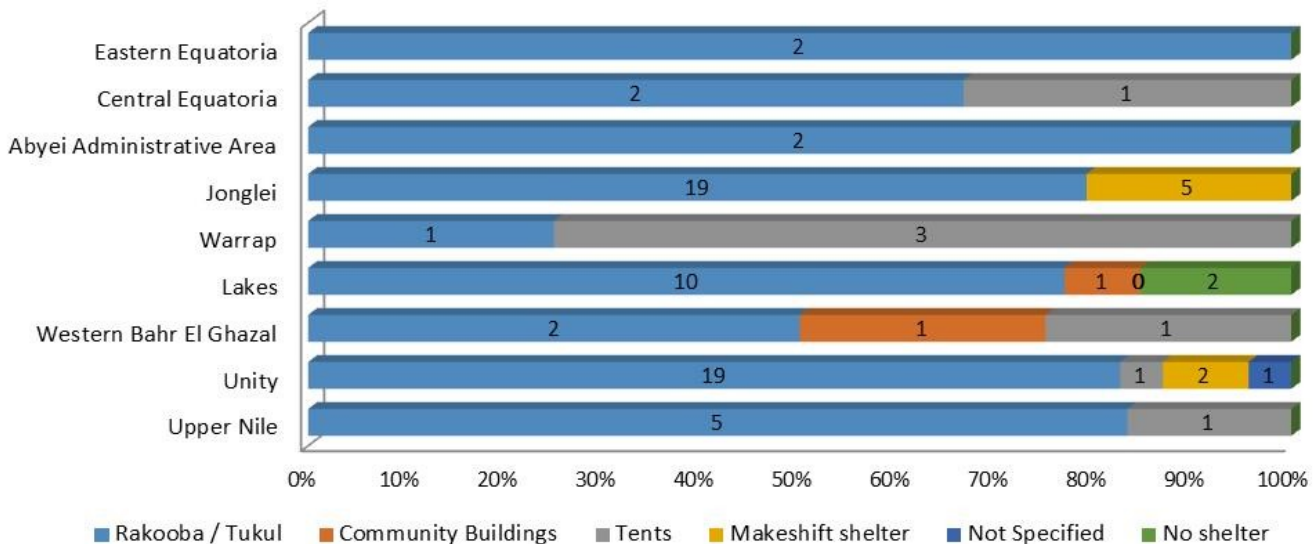


Chart 5: Shelter typology across the country

Plastic sheets continue to be the most in observed NFI material across all site types (33 sites). This is followed by mosquito nets (18 sites) and blankets (9 sites).





## FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Food distributions occurring once a month continue to be recorded as the main method of accessing food. Since March 2015 DTM has recorded food distributions, followed by food shared by host communities, friends and family as the main source for food.

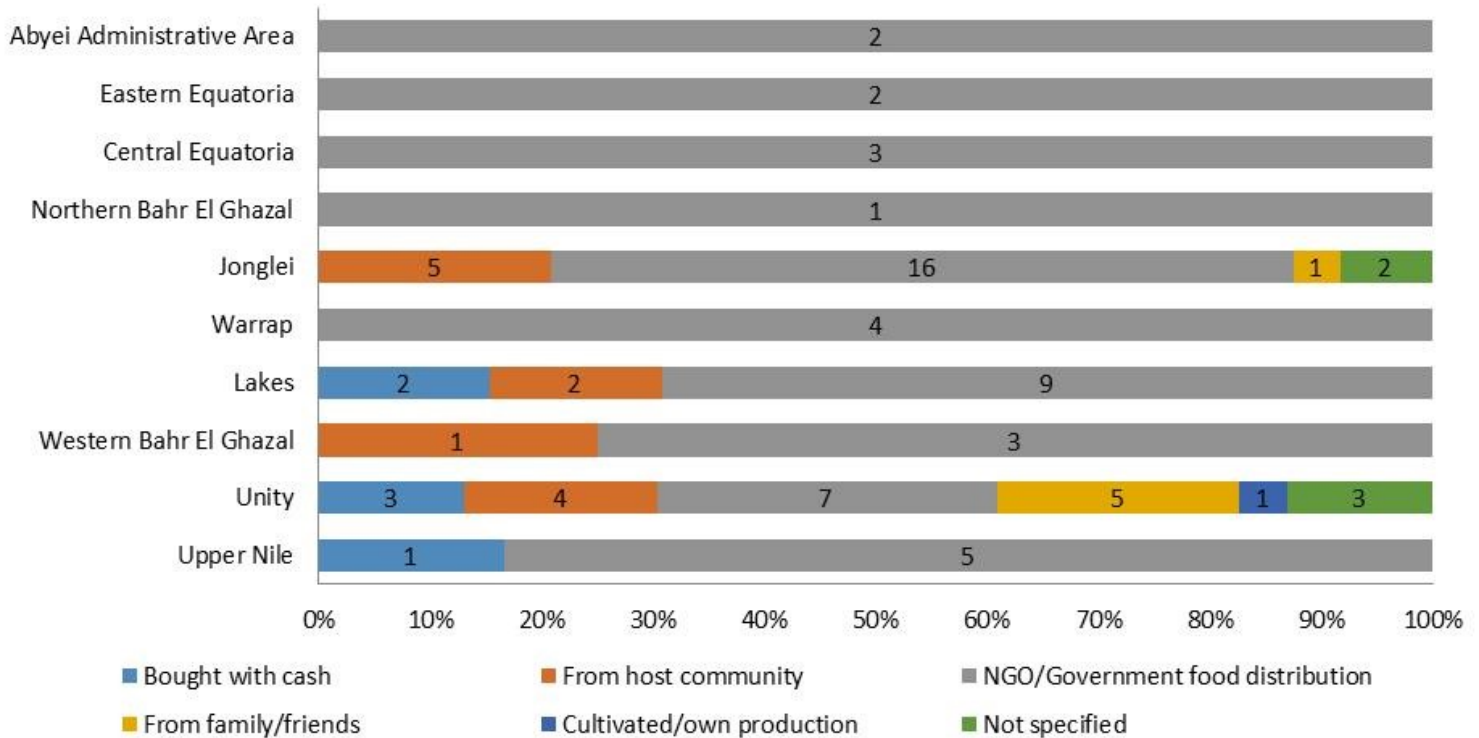


Chart 6: Food source by State

Although 67 sites reported having access to markets only 31 sites assessed report having income generating activities. Livestock continues to be reported as present on 50 sites and in 47 sites IDPs are recorded as having access to land for cultivation.

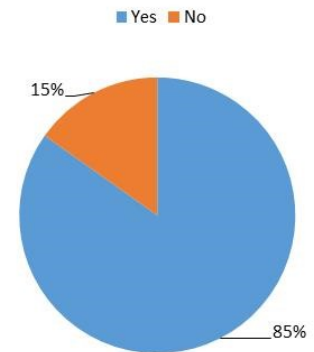


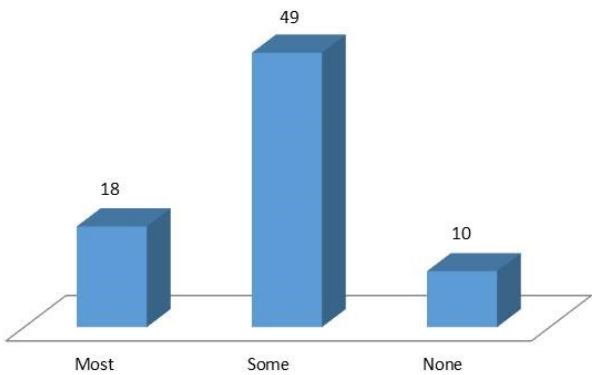
Chart 7: Market accessibility



## WASH

The majority of sites (51) reported that water was not sufficient enough. In 60 sites water is reported as becoming scarce during the dry the season. Out of the 24 sites assessed in Jonglei all reported water becoming scarce during the dry season; out of the 22 sites assessed in Unity 16 reported water scarcity during the dry season, and in Lakes out of the 13 sites assessed 11 reported similar results. The main source of drinking water is reported as coming from hand pumps (38 sites) and river water (33 sites). Treated water was recorded in only 29 sites, with the majority of sites that do not have treated water located in Unity, Lakes, Jonglei.

The closest onsite water point for 32 sites was recorded as being more than twenty minutes away (by foot), and in 26 sites less than twenty minutes away. For sites with access to water offsite, 17 reported water being less than twenty minutes away and 6 more than twenty minutes away. Out of the 81 sites assessed 49 reported that *some families* have water containers, in 18 sites *most families* have water containers and in 10 sites *no families* have water containers. Out of the 10 sites that reported not to have water containers, 5 were identified in Jonglei, 4 in Lakes and 1 in Unity.



**Chart 8:** Water containers

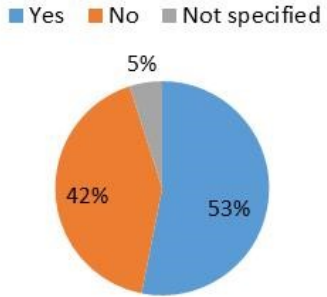
In 27 sites DTM recorded that the majority of people have access to latrines (more than 50%) while in 12 sites it was recorded that less than 75% have access to latrines. Latrines are reported across the country as being poorly lit with 69 sites reporting this as an issue. Across 60 sites latrines are reported as not having functional locks and in 52 sites no functional draining was recorded. Hygiene education programs were recorded as being rolled out in 33 sites. Accessibility to sanitary kits continues to be recorded as low with 62 sites recorded as not having access.



## PROTECTION

The police continue to be the main provider of security for the largest proportion of sites (51), followed self-organized committees (17) and the UN (6). Families are recorded as primarily reporting to community leaders in case of domestic issues, conflict or crime. In the majority of sites the lack of adequate lighting and presence of armed persons in the vicinity was flagged as a safety concern both by men (21 sites) and women (22 sites). In 41 sites men perceive their security situation to be adequate as do women in 40 sites.

In 52 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting water, in 43 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting firewood. Women continue to report not feeling safe when using latrines. In July DTM 44 sites recorded women not feeling safe when using the latrines.



**Chart 9:** Women feeling safe collecting firewood

Gender Based Violence (GBV) trained staff are recorded as present in 31 sites and not present in 30 sites (20 sites did provide answers). Sites located in Unity and Lakes continue to be recorded that IDPs have the least access to GBV trained staff. 26 sites reported to have access to trained staff in clinical rape management and 29 sites reported not to have access to trained health personnel in clinical rape management (26 did not provide an answer). Gender Based Violence (GBV) reporting systems are recorded as established in 36 site types (in 21 host communities, 12 spontaneous settlements, all PoCs and 6 collective centers). Psychological support services are recorded as established in 52 sites (including all PoCs). In 28 sites the greatest psychological support provided is orientated at community and family strengthening, 21 sites non-specialized services, in 3 sites specialized services.



## EDUCATION

Out the 81 sites verified, 73 reported children having access to educational facilities. Government schools (53) and NGO/UN run schools (8) are the main providers of education. 63 sites reported to have access to primary education, 50 to have access to secondary education and only 25 to have educational facilities for adults. In 57 sites teachers are reported as present on a daily basis, and in 2 sites teachers are present only two times a week. The Government is that main employer of teachers (36 sites), NGOs provide incentives in 28 sites and in 12 sites teachers are not remunerated (5 sites did not provide answers).



## COMMUNICATION

In 45 sites IDPs reported receiving adequate levels of information. The sites located in Jonglei report to have the access to adequate levels of information. 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 distribution and registration exercises.



**650,634** Individuals  
**140,187** Households

**25** Spontaneous settlements  
**9** Collective centers  
**5** Protection of Civilian  
**42** Host communities

DTM Site Count - July				
Site Type	No. site	Individuals (Inds)	Households (HH)	% Inds
Spontaneous Settlement	25	237,473	47,775	36%
Collective Centre	9	42,683	9,629	7%
Protection of Civilian (PoC)	5	170,131	46,916	26%
Host Community	42	200,347	35,867	31%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>650,634</b>	<b>140,187</b>	<b>100%</b>

Please visit the Displacement Tracking Matrix website for more information:

<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 1<sup>st</sup> to the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July. 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 July. 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](mailto:southsudandtm@iom.int)*

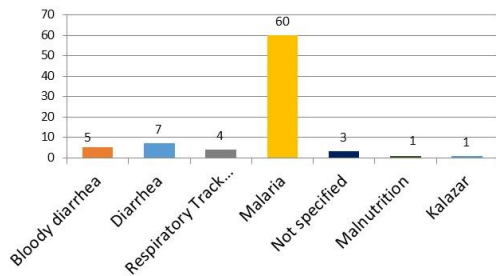


### Health overview:

Out of 77 sites that reported to have access to health facilities, 44 have on-site facilities and 30 have off-site facilities. Three sites reported mobile clinics as the primary health facility. Health facilities are mostly managed NGOs and INGOs (58). Access to medication was recorded to have increased compared to previous months, with 45 sites reporting access compared to 35 reporting no access. The most in demand drugs are anti-malarial medicines (37 sites), and antibiotics (31 sites).



### Top morbidities

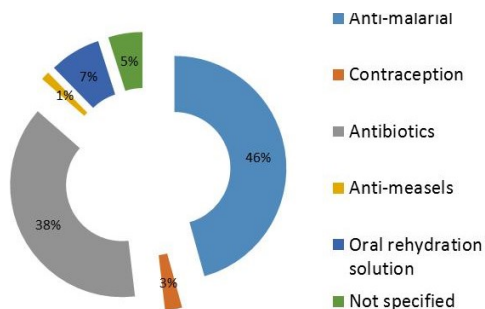


### Maternity services

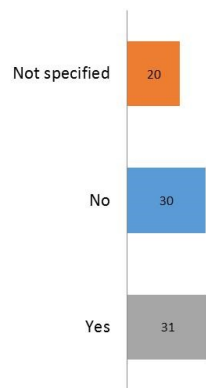
**NO** **YES**  
**62%** **38%**



### Most required medicine



### GBV trained staff



### Highlighted Sites

#### Wanthau

State: Upper Nile  
Site type: Spontaneous settlement  
Site management: No  
Health access: Yes  
Health access: On-site  
Top morbidity: Malaria  
Maternity services: Yes  
Number of death <5: 0  
Number of deaths >5: null  
Malnutrition screening: Yes

#### Bentiu (Host Community)

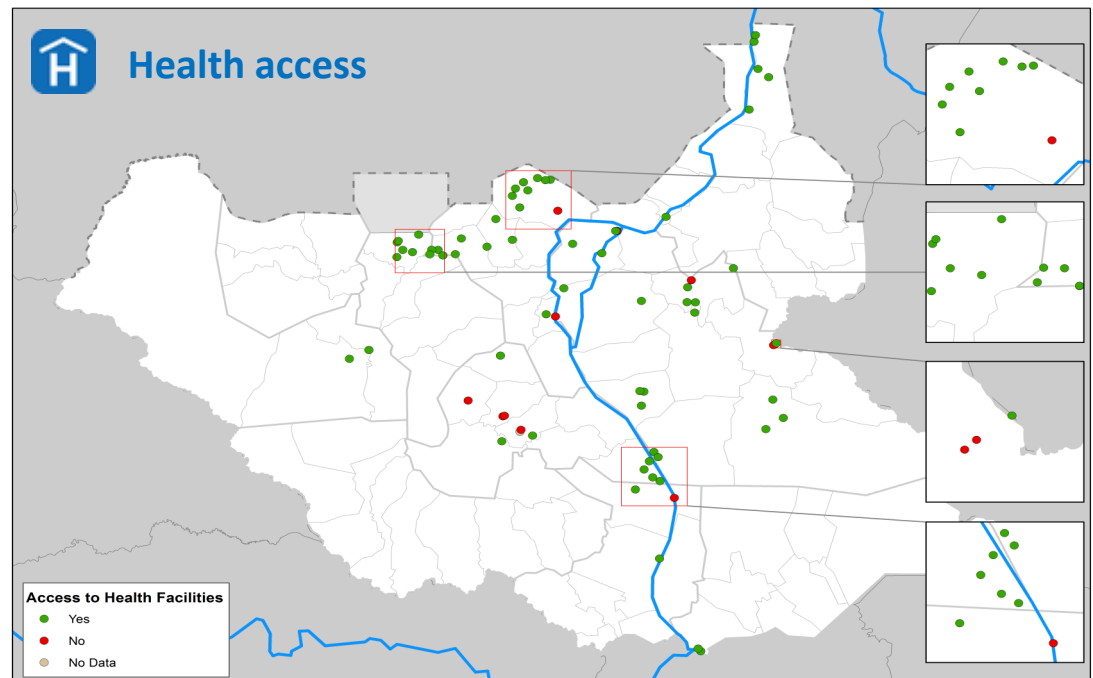
State: Unity  
Site type: Host community  
Site management: No  
Health access: Yes  
Health access: Off-site  
Top morbidity: Malaria  
Maternity services: Yes  
Number of death <5: null  
Number of deaths >5: null  
Malnutrition screening: Yes

#### Former WFP Compound

State: Jonglei  
Site type: Collective Center  
Site management: Yes  
Health access: Yes  
Health access: Off-site  
Top morbidity: Malaria  
Maternity services: Yes  
Number of death <5: null  
Number of deaths >5: null  
Malnutrition screening: Yes



### Health access

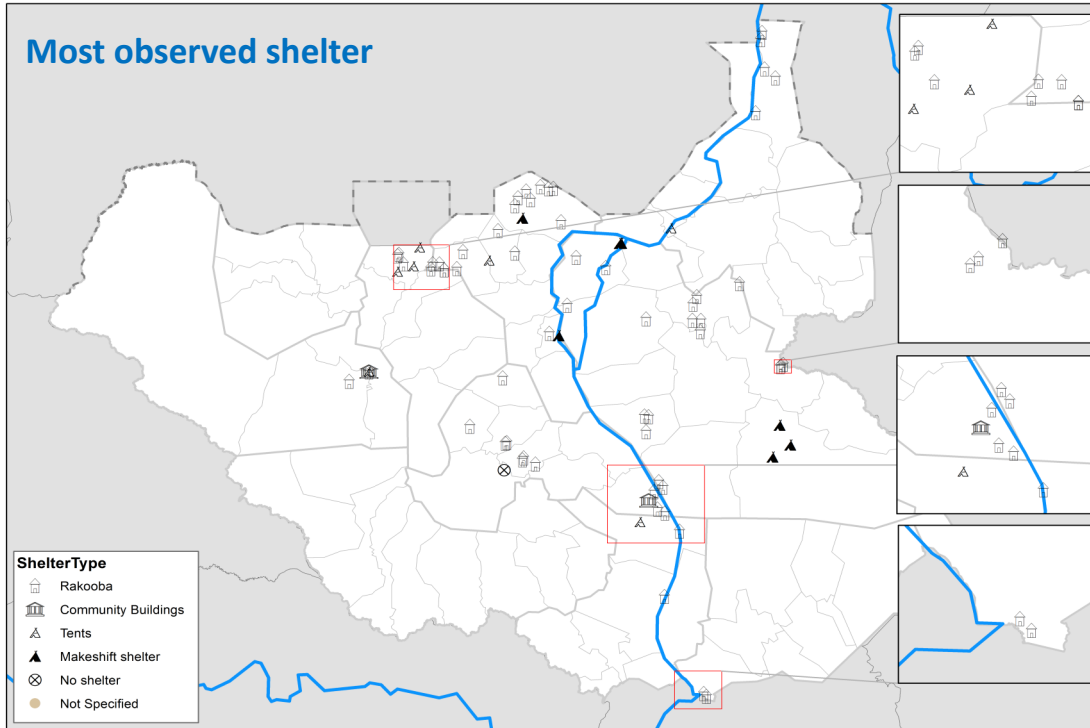


For comprehensive site profiles, thematic maps and reports on IDP population tracking and IDP site condition please visit the Displacement Tracking Matrix website:

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### Most observed shelter



### Shelter / NFI overview

In 48 sites verified IDPs are reported as sharing shelter with another family. In 18 sites the majority of IDPs are reported as owning shelter and in 10 sites IDPs are reported as being provided with shelter. The shelter types most present in all sites are Rakoobas (62 sites), followed by tents (7 sites) and makeshift shelters (7 sites).

### Sites of Concern

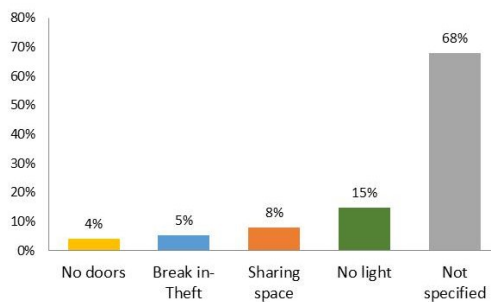
#### Wanthau

State: Upper Nile  
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement  
 Site management: No  
 Most observed shelter: Rakooba  
 Most common shelter access: Own shelter  
 Most observed NFI: Framing materials  
 Families with mosquito nets: Unknown  
 Site crowded: Moderately

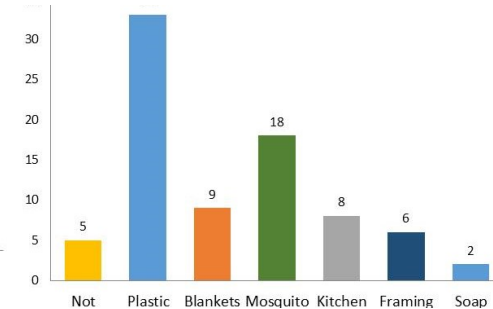
#### Bentiu (Host Community)

State: Unity  
 Site type: Host community (HC)  
 Site management: No  
 Most observed shelter: Tents  
 Most common shelter access: Sharing with HC  
 Most observed NFI: Mosquito nets, blankets  
 Families with mosquito nets: Less than 50%  
 Site crowded: Low

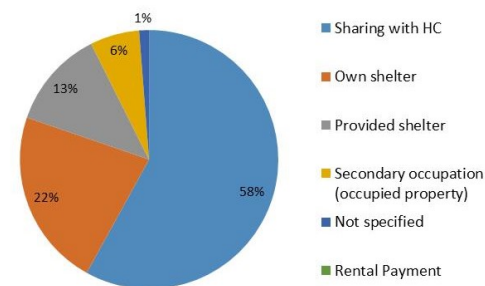
### Security concerns



### NFI Items most observed



### Shelter access



### Former WFP Compound

State: Jonglei  
 Site type: Collective center  
 Site management: Yes  
 Most observed shelter: Rakooba  
 Most common shelter access: Secondary occupation  
 Most observed NFI: Blankets, plastic sheets, mosquito nets  
 Families with mosquito nets: Less than 50%  
 Site crowded: Low

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### Highlighted Sites

#### Wanthau

State: Upper Nile  
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement  
 Site management: No  
 Market accessibility: Yes  
 Main income: Fishing & trade  
 Main food source: Distribution  
 Frequency of GFD: Once month  
 Last GFD: 07/08/2015  
 Health access: Yes  
 Malnutrition screening: Yes

#### Bentiu (Host Community)

State: Unity  
 Site type: Host community  
 Site management: No  
 Market accessibility: Yes  
 Main income: Trade & collecting firewood  
 Main food source: Distribution  
 Frequency of GFD: Irregular  
 Last GFD: 03/12/2015  
 Health access: Yes  
 Malnutrition screening: Yes

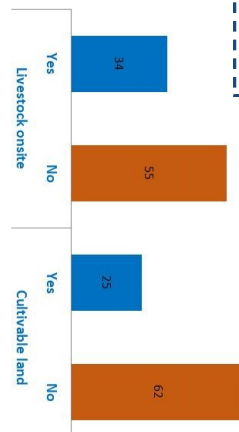
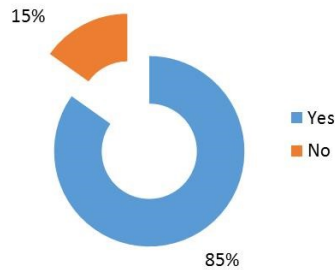
#### Former WFP Compound

State: Jonglei  
 Site type: Collective Center  
 Site management: Yes  
 Market accessibility: Yes  
 Main income: Collecting firewood & daily labour  
 Main food source: Family/friends  
 Frequency of GFD: Irregular  
 Last GFD: 04/28/2015  
 Health access: Yes

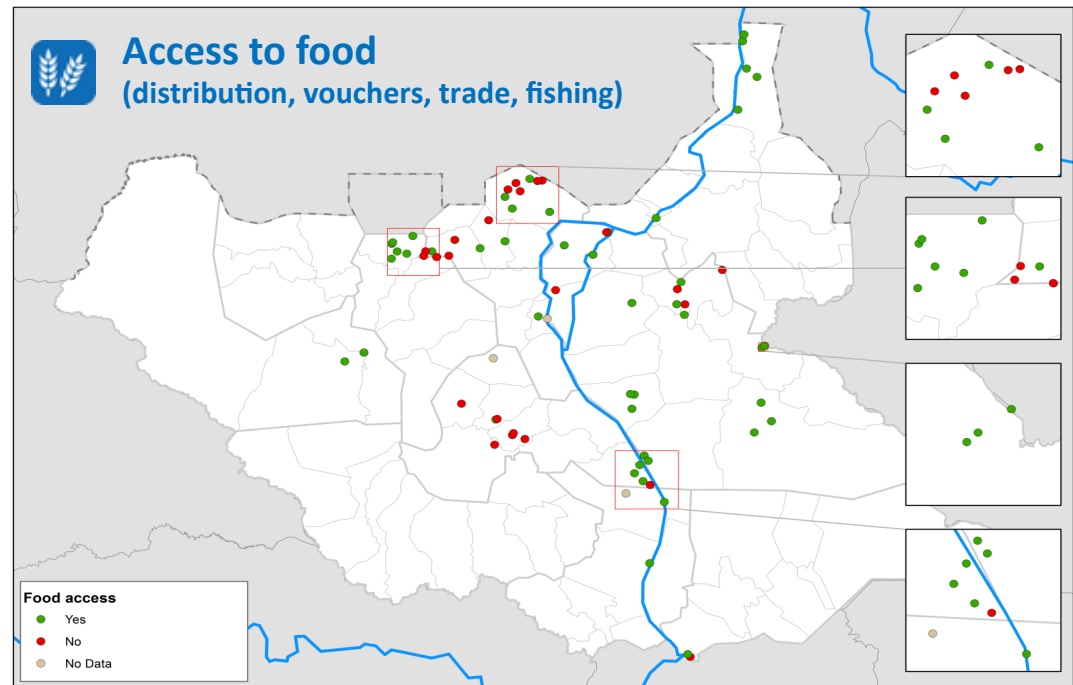
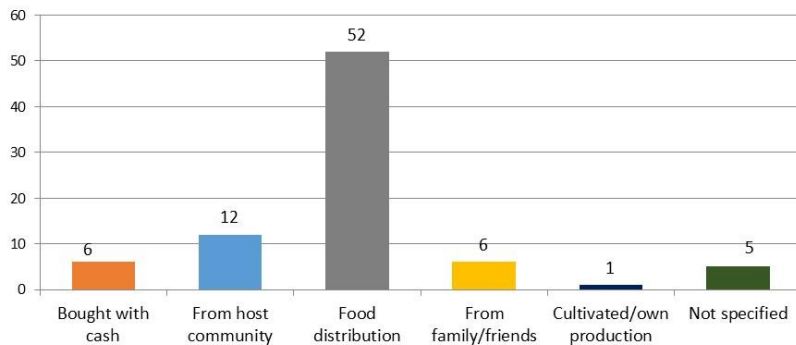
Since March 2015 DTM has recorded food distributions, followed by food shared by host communities, friends and family as the main access points for food. Although 67 sites reported having access to markets only 31 sites assessed report having access to income generating activities.



### Access to markets



### Primary food source



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# Displacement Tracking Matrix

## WASH Overview

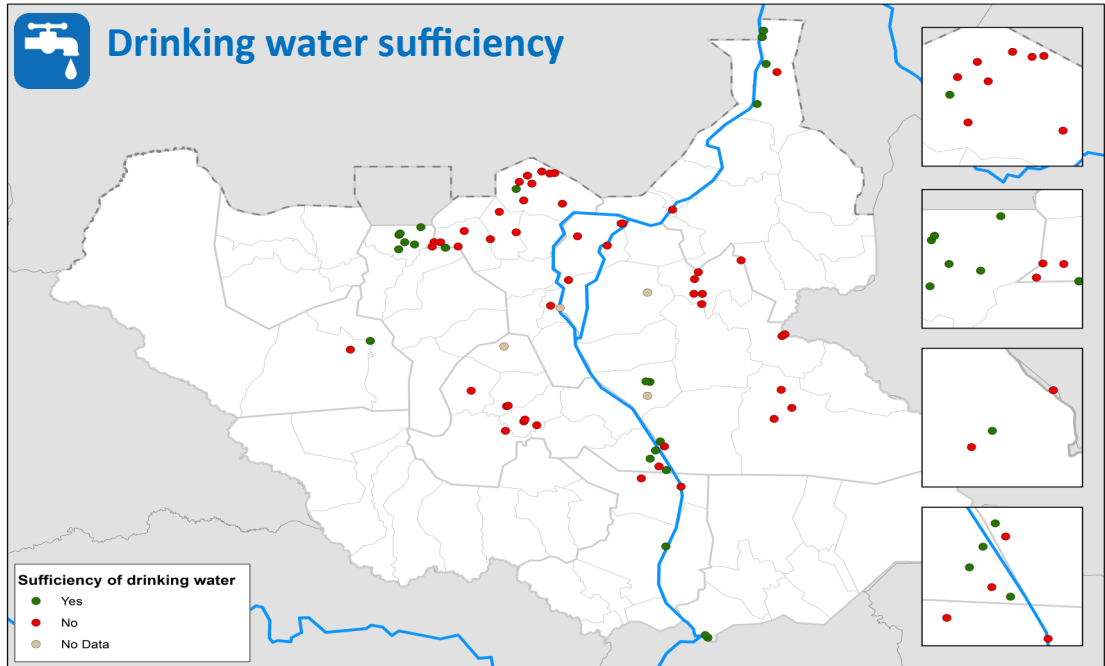
July 2015

### WASH Overview:

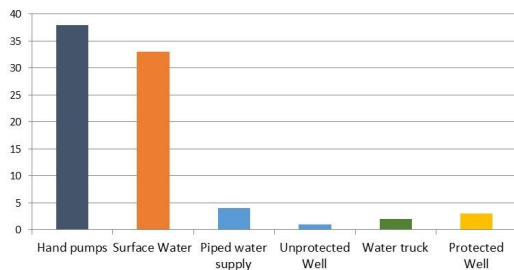
51 sites reported water as not sufficient. In 60 sites water is reported limited during the dry season. In Jonglei all sites assessed reported water becoming scarce during the dry season and in Unity 16 reported similar results. The main drinking water source comes from hand pumps (38 sites) and river water (33 sites).



### Drinking water sufficiency



### Drinking water Source

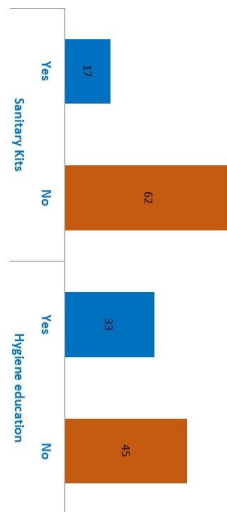
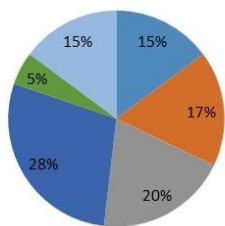


### Water treated

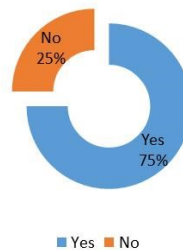
**NO**      **YES**  
**52%**    **46%**

### % Households using latrines

- Unknown
- Less than 75%
- None
- Not specified
- more than 75%
- Less than 50%
- Less than 25%



### Dry season water availability



### High emergency sites

#### Wanthau

State: Unity  
 Site type: Host community  
 Site management: No  
 Main water source: Surface water  
 Water access: Off-site  
 Water source distance: More than 20 minutes away  
 Water sufficiency: No  
 Water during dry season: No  
 Water containers: Some  
 Treated water: No  
 IDPs wash hands: Water only

#### Former WFP Compound

State: Jonglei  
 Site type: Collective Center  
 Site management: Yes  
 Main water source: Surface water  
 Water access: Off-site  
 Water source distance: Less than 20 minutes away  
 Water sufficiency: No  
 Water during dry season: Yes  
 Water containers: Some  
 Treated water: Yes  
 IDPs wash hands: Water & soap

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Out of the 81 sites verified, 73 reported children having access to educational facilities. Government schools (53) and NGO/UN run schools (8) are the main providers of education. 63 sites reported to have access to primary education, 50 to have access to secondary education and only 25 to have educational facilities for adults. In 57 sites teachers are reported as present on a daily basis, and in 2 sites teachers are present only two times a week.

### Highlighted Sites

#### Wanthau

State: Upper Nile  
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement  
 Site management: No  
 Education provider: Government  
 School location: Off-site (more than 20 minutes)  
 Teacher attendance: Daily  
 Staff remuneration: NGO

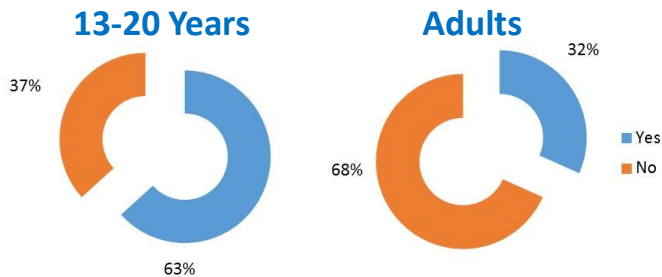
#### Bentiu (Host Community)

State: Unity  
 Site type: Host community  
 Site management: No  
 Education provider: Government  
 School location: Off-site (more than 20 minutes)  
 Teacher attendance: Daily  
 Staff remuneration: Government

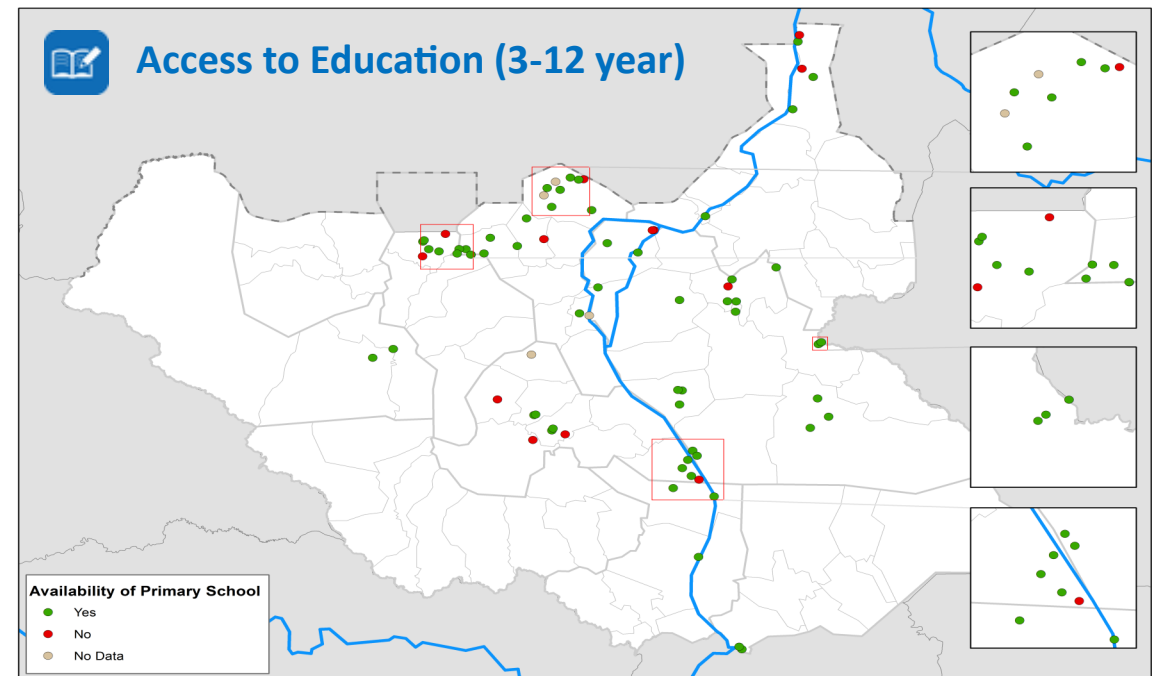
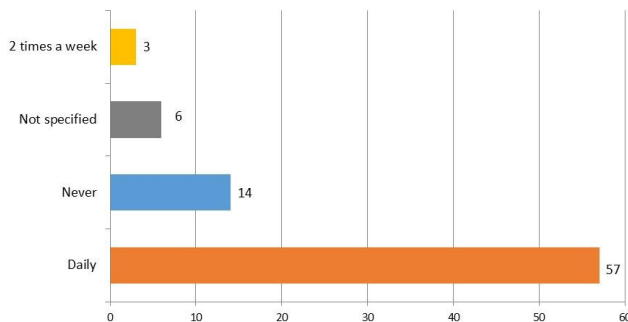
#### Former WFP Compound

State: Jonglei  
 Site type: Collective Center  
 Site management: Yes  
 Education provider: None  
 School location: N/A  
 Teacher attendance: N/A  
 Staff remuneration: N/A

### Education access



### Teacher attendance



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