

South Sudan's Crisis Response

Displacement Tracking Matrix

September
2015



POPULATION TRACKING

During the month of September the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) verified 90 sites (713,144 IDPs). The number of IDPs by site type was 236,039 in host communities, 288,636 in spontaneous settlements, 190,753 in PoCs and 53,055 in collective centers*. The greatest numbers of IDPs were recorded as being ethnically Dinka and Nuer (see below chart for ethnic breakdown). The state with the highest number of individuals in the sites surveyed was Unity state, followed by Jonglei and then Lakes state. Almost 50% of individuals surveyed were living in host community sites.

Sites by State			
State	Total Surveyed Sites	Total Identified Individuals	Total Identified Households
Abyei Administrative Area	2	2593	501
Central Equatoria	6	43,210	12,033
Eastern Equatoria	2	5,816	1,325
Jonglei	12	111,971	17,654
Lakes	19	106,596	23,007
Unity	30	326,298	61,754
Upper Nile	9	90,566	15,973
Warrap	4	1,924	538
Western Bahr El Ghazal	6	24,170	5,756
TOTAL	90	713,144	138,541

Table 1: IDP population by State

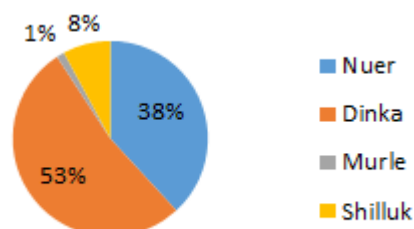


Chart 1: IDP ethnicity

The majority of IDPs verified reported not knowing how long they intend to remain in the sites. If and when they leave the majority of IDPs intend to return to their place of origin or place of habitual residence. The States of origin for the majority of IDPs are recorded as Unity, Jonglei, and Upper Nile.

Out of the 90 sites verified, 31 sites reported site conditions as not crowded, 44 moderately crowded and 11 very crowded. The majority of sites (65) expect more IDPs. Unity and Lakes have the greatest number of sites reported as congested. During the month of September up to 21% reported intending to return to Unity and 56% of sites reported that IDPs do not know the specific State they intend to return to.

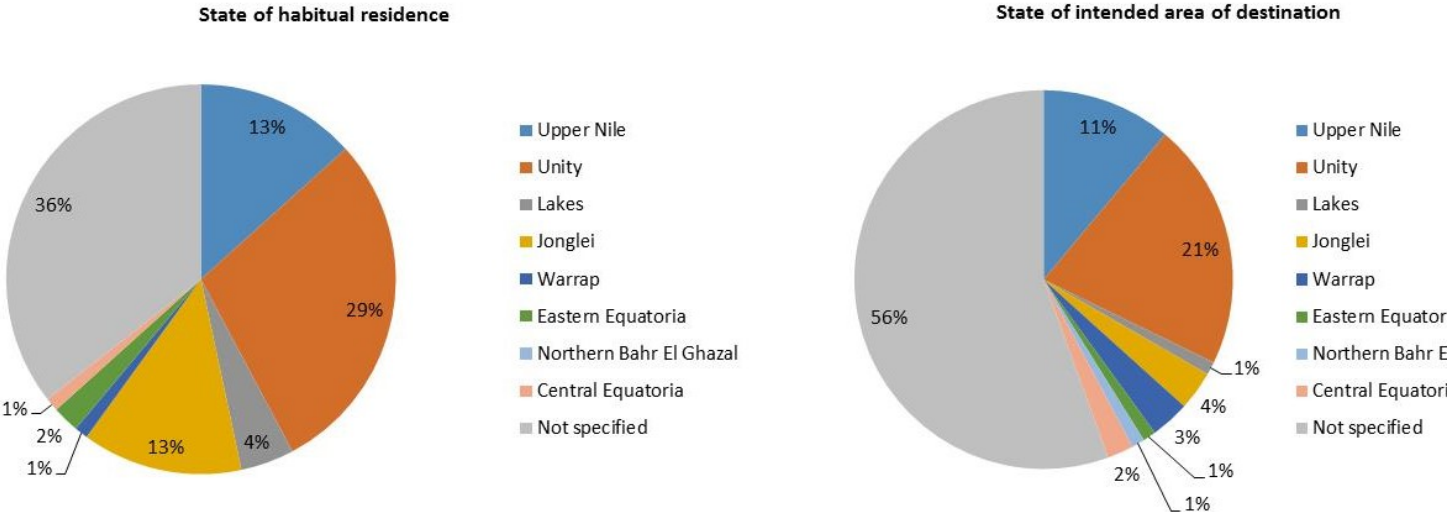


Chart 2: State of habitual residence and State of intended destination

Site committees have been established in 50 sites and IDPs are included in the committees of 51 sites. 59 sites reported there being site management while 40 reported no site management. 5 sites are recorded as managed by the UN, 31 by NGOs, 8 by the Government and 45 sites are reported without site management (45 sites did not provide an answer).

 **HEALTH**

Out of 90 sites that reported to have access to health facilities, 41 are on-site and 43 off-site. Sites with health facilities on-site, reported that 24 are over twenty minutes away (by foot) and 27 as less than twenty minutes away. For the 43 sites with off-site health facilities, 19 are over twenty minutes away and 24 less than twenty minutes away. Two sites reported mobile clinics as the primary health facility. Malaria continues to be the greatest morbidity across the country (81 sites).

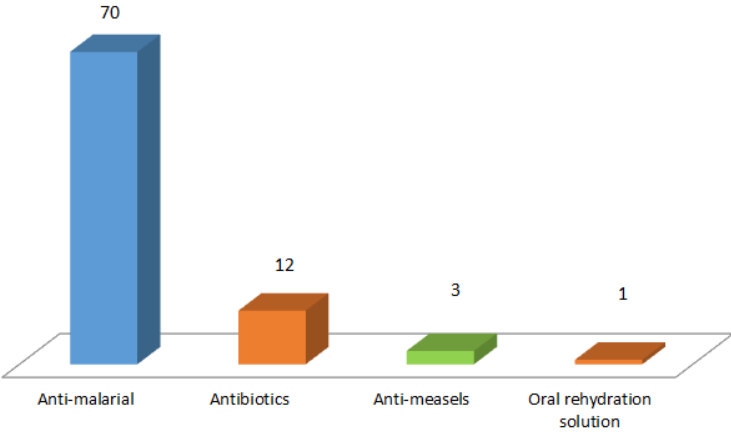


Chart 3: Most requested medicine

Out of the 30 sites verified in Unity, 24 mentioned malaria as the greatest health concern, out of the 19 sites in Lakes 18 mentioned malaria as the greatest health concern and out all sites monitored in Jonglei flagged malaria as the greatest health concern. The most in demand medicine reflects the most common morbidities with 70 sites reporting the anti-malarial drugs, followed by antibiotics and anti-measles medicine. Maternity health services are present across 52 sites. The sites where IDPs have least access to maternity services are located in Lakes State.



SHELTER/NFI

In the majority of sites (55) verified IDPs are reported as sharing shelter with another family. In 14 sites the majority of IDPs are reported as owning shelter and in 14 IDPs are reported as being provided with shelter. The shelter types most observed in all sites are Rakoobas (70 sites), followed by tents (6 sites) and makeshift shelters (6 sites). The majority of IDPs residing in host community settings are recorded as sharing shelters, particularly in Unity and Lakes.

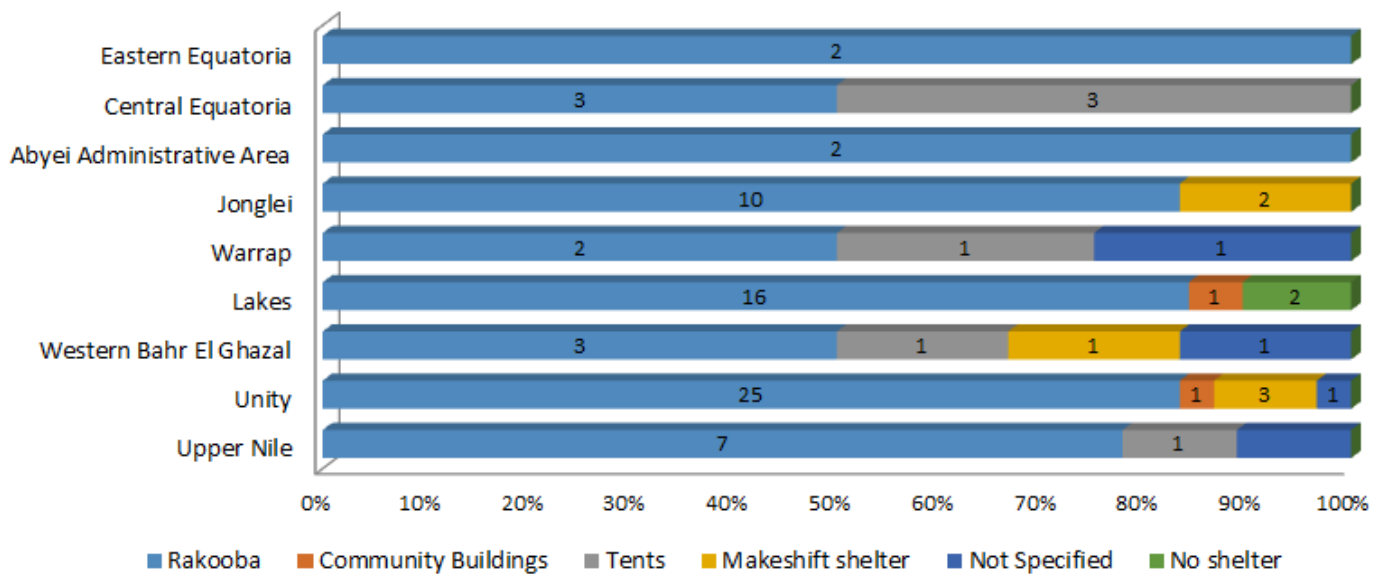


Chart 4: Access to shelter across site types

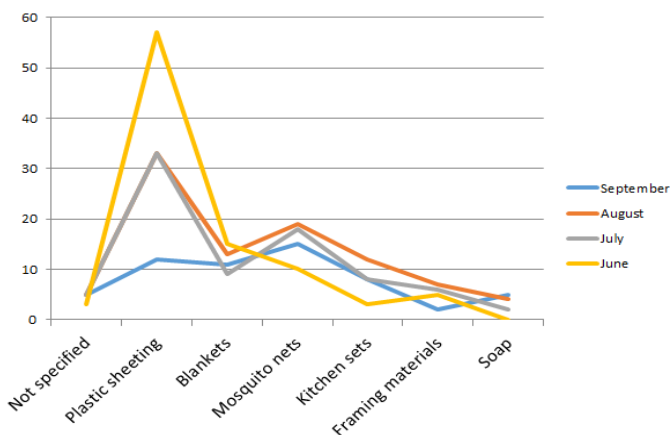


Chart 5: Most observed NFI material since June

Plastic sheets continue to be the most observed NFI material across all site types (30 sites), followed by mosquito nets (17 sites) and blankets (17 sites). Framing materials, soap and kitchen sets continue to be the least observed NFI material. In 37 sites less than 50% of the population are reported as using mosquito nets and in 22 sites more than 50% are not using mosquito nets. In 19 sites no mosquito nets were reported.



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Market accessibility is present in 77 sites and income generating activities remains low across all site types. IDPs residing in host communities and spontaneous settlements remain the sites where IDPs have the least access to work. Unity and Jonglei are the location where IDPs site have the least access to work.

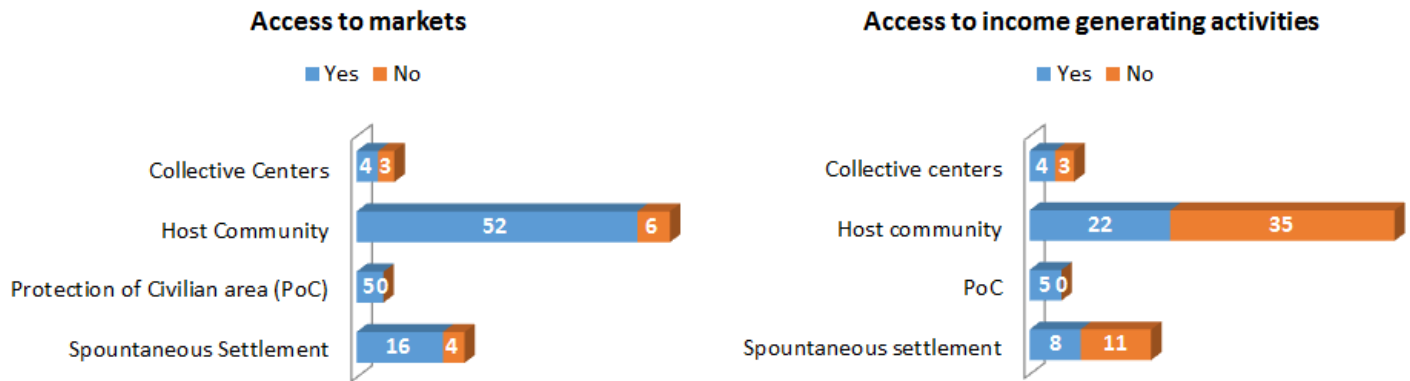


Chart 6: Access to market & Access to work

Access to land for cultivation and livestock continues to be observed in all site types, with 62 sites reporting livestock present and 56 sites reporting IDPs as having access to land for cultivation. Since June 2015 DTM has recorded food distributions, followed by food shared by host communities, friends and family as the main source for food. Notably DTM data reveals that reliance on the greater community for food increases when food distributions drop.

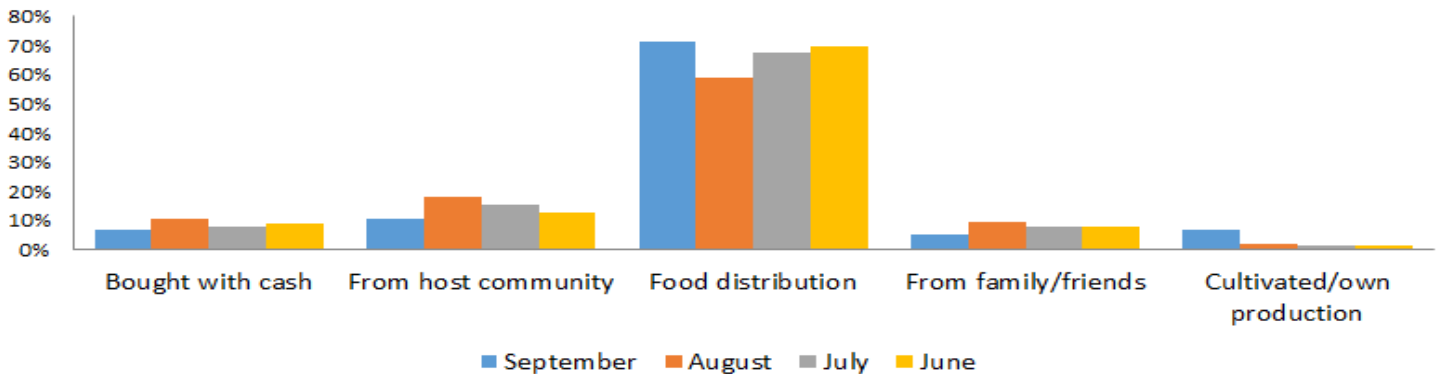


Chart 7: Food source patterns since June



WASH

Hand pumps are the main means to access water for 52 sites. In 29 sites, the main source of water is surface water (river, seasonal ponds lakes...etc.) and most are recorded in Unity. Water is reported as not sufficient in 58 sites, especially in sites across Lakes (13) and Unity (22). In 65 sites water is reported as becoming scarce during the dry season.

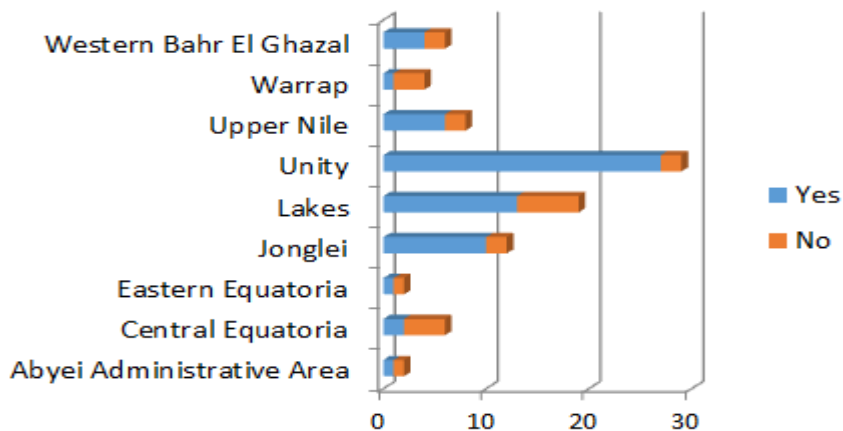


Chart 8: Water sufficiency during dry season

The majority of sites assessed reported that drinking water was accessible onsite (53 sites), while 35 reported water accessibility offsite. Out of the 90 sites assessed 52 reported that some families have water containers, in 24 sites most families have water containers and in 9 sites no families have water containers. Out the 9 sites that reported not to have water containers, 6 were identified in Lakes, 2 in Unity and 1 in Jonglei.

In 41 sites DTM recorded that the majority of people have access to latrines (more than 50%) while in 10 sites it was recorded that less than 50% have access to latrines. Latrines are reported across the country as being poorly lit with 74 sites reporting this as an issue. Across 48 sites latrines are reported as not having functional locks and in 56 sites no functional draining was recorded. Hygiene education programs were recorded as being rolled out in 32 sites. Accessibility to sanitary kits continues to be recorded as low with 66 sites recorded as not having access.



PROTECTION

The police continue to be the main security provider for the largest proportion of sites (47), followed self-organized committees (24) and the UN (6). The most reported incident of security incidents are reported as relating to GBV incidents. Families are recorded as primarily reporting to community leaders in case of domestic issues, conflict or crime (69 sites). In the majority of sites report that the presence of armed persons in the vicinity and resource depletion as a the primary safety concern both by men and women. Men and women’s perceptions of security varies with women in 38 sites reporting as feeling safe and in 49 feeling unsafe, and in 45 sites men feel safe in 42 men unsafe. Both genders report sites in Unity and Jonglei as the least safe.

In 60 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting water, in 37 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting firewood. Women continue to report not feeling safe when using latrines (48 sites).

Gender Based Violence (GBV) trained staff were recorded as present in 23 sites, sites located in Unity and Lakes reported to have the least number of trained GBV staff. Most sites do not provide psychosocial support. For those that do 29 provide non-specialized services and 16 community and family strengthening programs. Referral systems are in place in 60 of the health facilities. Sites located in Lakes continue to be recorded as having the least referral systems in place.



EDUCATION

Out the 90 sites verified, 74 reported children having access to educational facilities. Government schools (57), NGO/UN run schools (8) and community schools (8) are the main providers of education. 73 sites reported to have access to primary education, 57 to have access to secondary education and 34 to have educational facilities for adults. In 50 sites teachers are reported as present on a daily basis, in 13 sites teachers are present only two times a week. The Government is that main employer of teachers (48 sites), NGOs provide incentives in 20 sites and in 15 sites teachers are not remunerated.



COMMUNICATION

In 49 sites IDPs reported receiving adequate levels of information. The sites located in Lakes and Jonglei report to have the least access to adequate levels of information. Information continues to be reported primarily via word-of-mouth (55 sites) and through NGOs (13 sites). The most in demand information is regarding access to daily services (26 sites), followed by distribution (23 sites) and registration exercises (20 sites).



713,144

Individuals

138,541

Households

20

Spontaneous settlements

7

Collective centers

5

Protection of Civilian

58

Host communities

DTM Site Count September				
Site type	No. site	Individuals (Inds)	Households (HH)	% Inds
Spontaneous settlement	20	169,962	29,557	24%
Collective centers	7	13,814	3,066	2%
Protection of Civilian (PoC)	5	194,981	54,698	27%
Host community	58	334,387	51,220	47%
TOTAL	90	713,144	138,541	100%

Please visit the Displacement Tracking Matrix website for site specific 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 1st to the 22nd of September. The total number of sites verified by DTM during the month of September 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 August All data is available for further analysis at site level, state level and by site typology at: <http://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking>

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