

# South Sudan's Crisis Response Displacement Tracking Matrix

March

2015



## POPULATION TRACKING & DEMOGRAPHICS

During the month of March the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) verified 103 of the 187 sites reported as hosting displaced populations. The number of IDPs by site typology was 261,151 in host communities, 166,656 in spontaneous settlements, 134,245 in PoCs and 50,570 in collective centers. The largest proportion of IDPs verified was in Unity state, followed by Upper Nile and Lakes. IDPs in 77 sites reported to not know how long they intend remain on site, while 14 (5 from Unity, 8 from Northern Bahr el Ghazal and 1 from Central Equatoria) reported as intending to stay for more than 3 months. The states where the majority of IDPs intend to go are recorded as Unity (263,480 IDPs), Upper Nile (146,208), Central Equatoria (34,793), Lakes (33,020), Western Bahr el Ghazal (14,771), Jonglei (17,347) and Warrap (3,719).

Sites by State			
State	Total Sites Surveyed	Total Identified Households	Total Identified Individuals
Abyei	2	538	1,414
Central Equatoria	4	10,612	38,424
Jonglei	16	5,709	35,307
Lakes	12	25,882	115,415
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	11	2,777	9,627
Unity	31	61,989	260,447
Upper Nile	15	27,979	131,255
Warrap	7	1,891	5,429
Western Bahr El Ghazal	5	4,355	15,304
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>141,732</b>	<b>612,622</b>

Table 1: IDP population and number of site by State

The majority of IDPs hosted in Abyei are recorded as originating from Unity; IDPs in Central Equatoria (CES) from Jonglei and CES; IDPs residing in Jonglei come from Jonglei and Upper Nile; IDPs in Lakes come from Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBG) and Jonglei; IDPs in Northern Bahr el Ghazal from Upper Nile and Unity; IDPs in Upper Nile from Upper Nile and Jonglei; IDPs in Warrap from Warrap and Unity; and IDPs in WBG from Unity and WBG. The greatest number of IDPs were recorded as being ethnically Dinka followed by Nuer (*see below table for ethnic breakdown*).

Out of the 103 sites verified, 29 sites stated the conditions as *not crowded*, 59 *moderately crowded* and 18 as *very crowded*. Lakes has the greatest number of sites reported as *very crowded*. In 16 sites less than 25% share shelters, in 10 sites less than 50% share shelters, in 9 sites less than 75% and in 20 sites more than 75%. Site committees are established in 79 sites, with 75 sites reporting IDPs included in the committees. Service providers are reported as present in 46 sites (25 host communities, 14 spontaneous settlements, 5 PoCs and in 2 collective centers). The largest portion of IDP sites (33) are managed by the government, followed by NGOs (24) and the UN (5).

IDP Ethnicity per State							
State	Shilluk	Dinka	Nuer	Lou Nuer	Rup	Darfurians	Balanda
Upper Nile	9	4	2	0	0	0	0
Unity	0	7	19	0	0	0	0
Western Bahr El Ghazal	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
Lakes	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
Jonglei	0	5	7	3	0	0	0
Warrap	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	0	6	5	0	0	0	0
Central Equatoria	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Abyei	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>



Out of 93 sites that reported to have access to health facilities, 47 are on-site and 46 off-site. Sites with health facilities on-site, reported that 32 are over twenty minutes away (by foot) and 15 as less than 20 minutes away. For the 47 sites with off-site health facilities, 32 are over 20 minutes away and 25 less than 20 minutes away. Six sites reported mobile clinics as the primary health facility. In 80 sites malaria was recorded as the primary morbidity. Out of the 31 sites verified in Unity, 21 mentioned malaria as the greatest health concern, out of the 12 sites in Lakes 10 mentioned malaria as the greatest health concern and out of the 16 sites verified in Jonglei 13 flagged malaria as the greatest health concern. Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI) were recorded as the greatest health problem in 8 sites (4 in Upper Nile, 3 in Unity, 1 in Central Equatoria). Diarrhea was recorded as the main health issue in 5 sites (1 in Upper Nile, 1 WBG, 1 Lakes and 2 in Jonglei). Gender Based Violence (GBV) trained staff were recorded as present in 36 sites, sites located in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei reported to have the greatest number of trained GBV staff. 20 Sites reported to possess trained health personnel able to provide psychological support.



## SHELTER/NFI

Shelters are reported as not present in 49 sites. The greatest number of sites per location that reported IDPs as not having shelter are located in NBG (11 sites), Upper Nile (7 sites) and Lakes (7 sites). Out of the 30 sites that reported shelters present, 17 reported less than 25% of IDPs possess shelters, in 4 sites less than 50%, in 6 sites less than 75% and in 3 sites more than 75%. Host communities are reported as the site type where most IDPs do not possess shelters. In 32 sites more than 75% of IDPs reside in tukuls, in 27 less than 50% live in makeshift shelter and in 11 less than 25% reside in solid walled structures. Plastic sheets were the most in demand NFI material across all site types (51 sites). This was followed by mosquito nets (13 sites) and blankets (7 sites). Although the demand for mosquito nets was recorded as low, in 37 sites less than 25% and in 18 sites less than 50% of the population are reported as possessing mosquito nets.



## FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Even though the majority of sites (65) rely on food distribution, 86 have access to local markets, 74 have livestock present on site and 51 have land available to cultivate for food. Out of the 103 sites verified 55 sites reported food distributions occurring once a month, 23 sites reported the activity occurring on irregular basis and 21 sites reported that food distributions never occur. All sites that reported not receiving food distributions are host communities.



## EDUCATION

Out of the 103 sites verified, 86 reported that children have access to educational facilities. Government schools (69) and NGO/UN run schools (15) are the main providers of education. On-site educational facilities are found in 41 sites, with 24 of these facilities more than 20 minutes away (by foot) and 17 less than 20 minutes away. Sites that reported education facilities as off site, 22 are less than 20 minutes away and 20 more than 20 minutes away. In 21 sites less than 25% of children attend school, in 23 less than 50%, in 22 less than 75% and in 10 more than 75%. The sites (7) where the largest proportion of children were recorded as accessing schools are all located in Jonglei. In 68 sites teachers are reported as present on a daily basis, in 9 sites present only two times a week, and 1 site once a month. The Government is that main employer of teachers (46 sites), NGOs provide incentives in 25 sites and in 26 sites teachers are not remunerated.

Children in School per State						
State	Less than 25%	Less than 50%	Less than 75%	more than 75%	Unknown	None
Upper Nile	3	4	2	0	2	4
Unity	7	9	8	0	3	4
Western Bahr El Ghazal	0	2	1	0	0	2
Lakes	1	3	2	2	3	1
Jonglei	0	0	7	7	0	2
Warrap	2	3	0	0	0	2
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	7	1	0	0	0	3
Central Equatoria	0	0	2	1	0	1
Abyei	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>



## WASH

Although the majority of sites (64) reported to have access to water, 54 reported water supplies as insufficient, including all sites in Northern Bahr el Ghazel, and 25 out of the 31 assessed in Unity. Two sites (located in Unity and Lakes) reported no access to potable water. Hand pumps as the mean for accessing potable water are the most diffused (47 sites). 4 sites (1 Upper Nile, 3 in NBG) reported receiving water trucks and only two sites (1 Lakes and 1 Jonglei) reported accessing water through a piped water supply. In 38 sites IDPs reported to rely on river water and seasonal ponds and in four sites (2 in Upper Nile, 1 in Lakes and 1 NBG) on unprotected wells. Out of the 103 sites assessed 60 reported that *some families* have water containers, in 24 sites *most families* have water containers and in 12 sites *no families* have water containers. Out of the 12 sites that reported not to have water containers, 10 were identified in Unity. Most sites (60) reported that water is less available during the dry season. Out of the sites that reported water becoming scarce during the dry season, 10 were identified in Upper Nile, 22 in Unity, 10 NBG, 8 in Jonglei, 5 in Lakes and 2 in Warrap. Hygiene education programs are present across 41 sites and hygiene kits were recorded as present in 31 sites. In terms of latrines, 35 sites reported more than 75% of the population does not use latrines, while 27 sites reported that less than 25% of the IDPs use latrines. No functioning latrines were reported in 23 sites. The majority of sites (64) recorded IDPs as mainly using water to wash their hands while 28 sites IDPs primarily use water and soap.



## PROTECTION

The police is reported as providing security for the largest portion of sites (60), followed self-organized committees (27) and the UN (5). Gender Based Violence (GBV) reporting systems are recorded as established across all site types (in 34 host communities, 15 spontaneous settlements, all PoCs and 3 collective centers). Psychological support services are recorded as established in 53 sites (including all PoCs). In 25 sites the greatest psychological support provided is orientated at community-family strengthening, in 11 sites specialized services and in 16 sites non-specialized services.

Substance abuse, armed conflict and theft are recorded as the main cause of security incidents in all site types. Domestic violence is reported as the most widespread protection incident across all sites, with 66 sites having reported it as the primary concern, followed by cases of adultery and sexual harassment. Community leaders are reported as the primary body that women turn to when protection incidents occur. Out of the 103 sites verified, 58 reported women as feeling safe and 41 as not feeling safe. In 70 sites women are reported as feeling safe at food distributions and in 55 sites women are reported feeling safe when collecting fire wood. Out of the 44 sites where women are reported as not feeling safe 25 are recorded as being in Unity state. Similar responses are reflected in men, who reported feeling safe in 60 sites and unsafe in 38 sites.



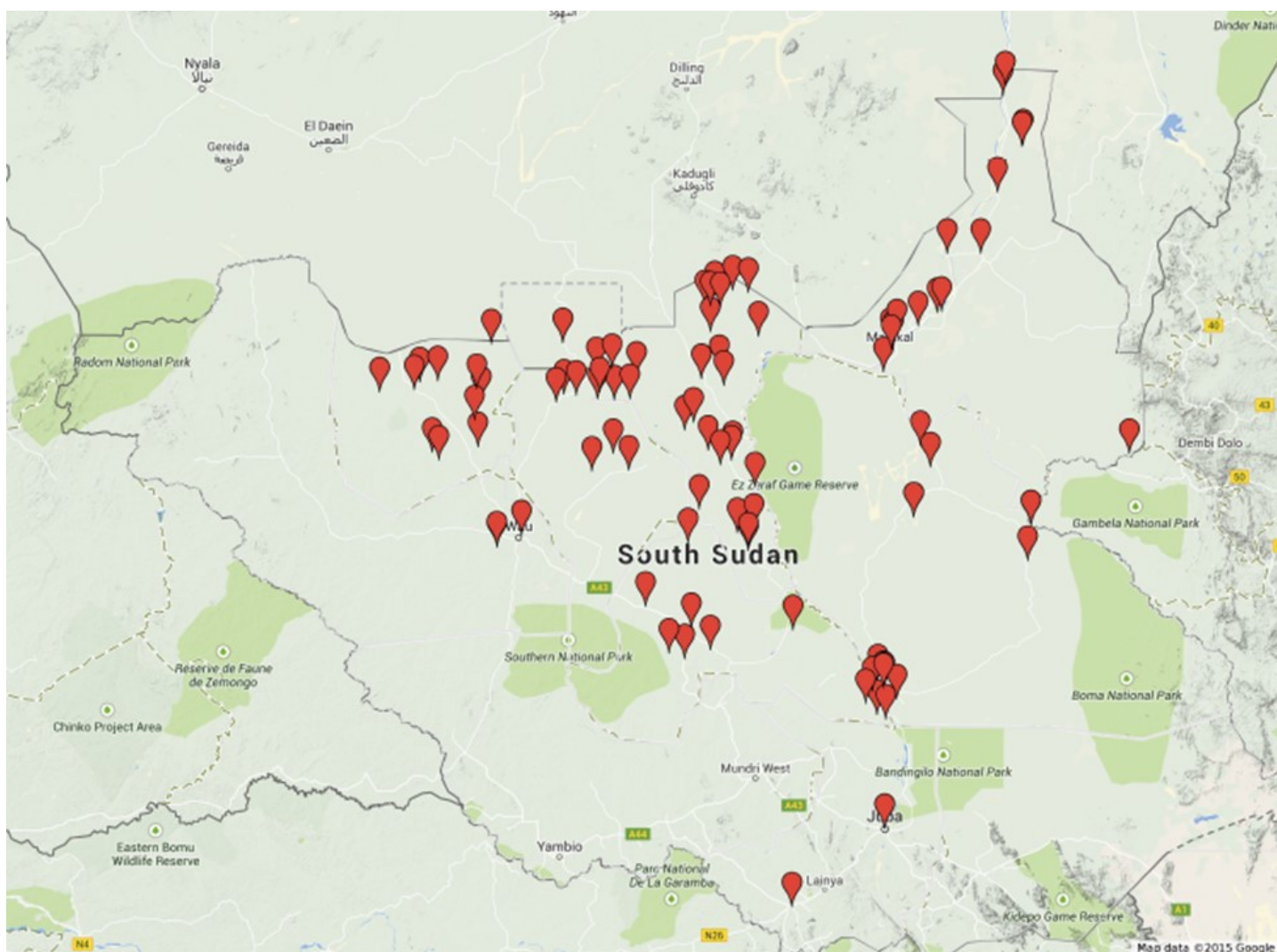
## COMMUNICAITON

In 62 sites IDPs reported receiving adequate levels of information. The sites which reported to not receive adequate levels of information are located in NBG and Central Equatoria. The most in demand information was regarding access to daily services, followed by safety and security issues and food distributions.

# South Sudan CCCM—DTM (March 2015)

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

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=zYzvEcJy9kbY.kMBCIDTOyn-Y>



**612,622**

Individuals

**142,732**

Households

**23**

Spontaneous settlements

**10**

Collective centers

**5**

Protection of Civilian

**65**

Host communities

## DTM Site Count March 2015

Siteclass	No. site	Households (HH)	Individuals (Inds)	% Inds
Spontaneous settlement	23	34,391	66,656	27%
Collective centres	10	9,061	50,570	8%
PoC	5	35,234	134,245	22%
Host Community	65	63,046	261,151	43%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>141,732</b>	<b>612,622</b>	<b>100%</b>