

South Sudan's Crisis Response Displacement Tracking Matrix

August

2015



POPULATION TRACKING

During the month of August the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) verified 93 sites (768,483 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 largest proportion of IDPs verified was in Unity state (323,964), followed by Jonglei (214,270) and Lakes (93,180). The greatest numbers of IDPs were recorded as being ethnically Dinka and Nuer (see below chart for ethnic breakdown).

Sites by State			
State	Total Surveyed Sites	Total Identified Individuals	Total Identified Households
Abyei Administrative Area	2	2593	501
Central Equatoria	6	42,652	12,382
Eastern Equatoria	2	5,616	1,325
Jonglei	19	214,270	38,522
Lakes	22	93,180	20,985
Unity	26	323,964	67,606
Upper Nile	6	60,115	16,384
Warrap	4	1,924	538
Western Bahr El Ghazal	6	24,169	5,756
TOTAL	93	768,483	163,999

Table 1: IDP population by State

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, Warrap and Upper Nile. During the month of August up to 16% reported intending to return to Unity and 52% of sites reported that IDPs do not know the specific State they intend to return to.

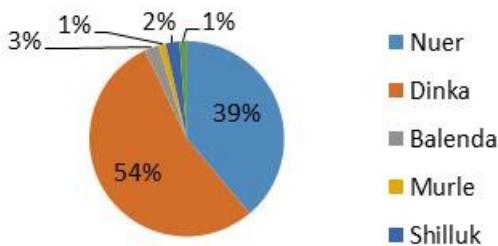


Chart 1: IDP ethnicity

Out of the 93 sites verified, 26 sites reported site conditions as not crowded, 41 moderately crowded and 26 very crowded. The majority of sites (58) expect more IDPs. Jonglei and Unity have the greatest number of sites reported as very crowded. The site types where conditions continue to be recorded as very crowded are primarily spontaneous settlements followed by host communities.

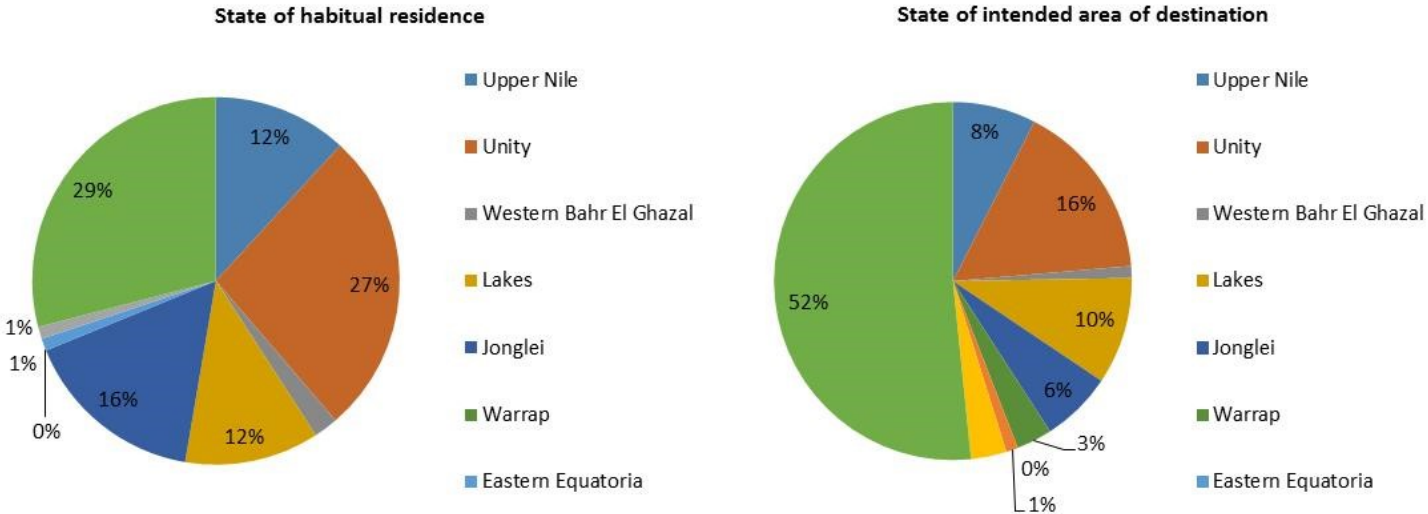


Chart 2: State of habitual residence and State of intended destination

Site committees have been established in 58 sites and IDPs are included in the committees of 52 sites. 59 sites reported there being site management while 34 reported no site management. 6 sites are recorded as managed by the UN, 33 by NGOs, 11 by the Government and 11 sites are reported without site management (30 sites did not provide an answer).

 **HEALTH**

Mosquito nets are the most observed NFI material in 18 sites and anti-malaria medicine the most requested drugs in 37 site, malaria continues to be reported as the most common morbidity in 81 sites.

Access to medicine was recorded to have increased compared to previous months, with 50 sites reporting access while 41 reporting no access. Sites located in Unity, Lakes, Jonglei report to have the least access to medicine. The most in demand drugs are anti-malarial medicines (69 sites), and antibiotics (20 sites). Antibiotics are most in demand in sites across Jonglei, while anti-malarial drugs are most in demand in Unity, Lakes and Jonglei.

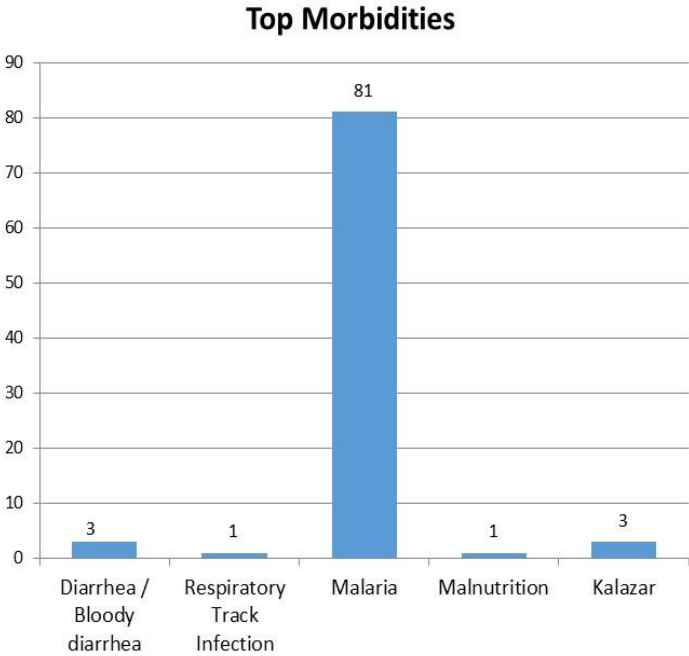


Chart 3: Most reported morbidities



Out of 80 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 by NGOs and INGOs (58). Referral systems are in place in 64 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 59 sites. The sites where IDPs have least access to maternity services are located in Unity, Lakes and Jonglei.



SHELTER/NFI

In the majority of sites (59) verified IDPs are reported as sharing shelter with another family. In 11 sites more than 75% of the IDP population are reported as sharing shelter with multiple households. Specifically 7 sites in Unity, 3 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. In 15 sites the majority of IDPs are reported as owning shelter and in 19 sites IDPs are reported as being provided with shelter (*see below for shelter access by site type*). The shelter types most observed in all sites are Rakoobas (74 sites), followed by tents (6 sites) and make-shift shelters (4 sites).

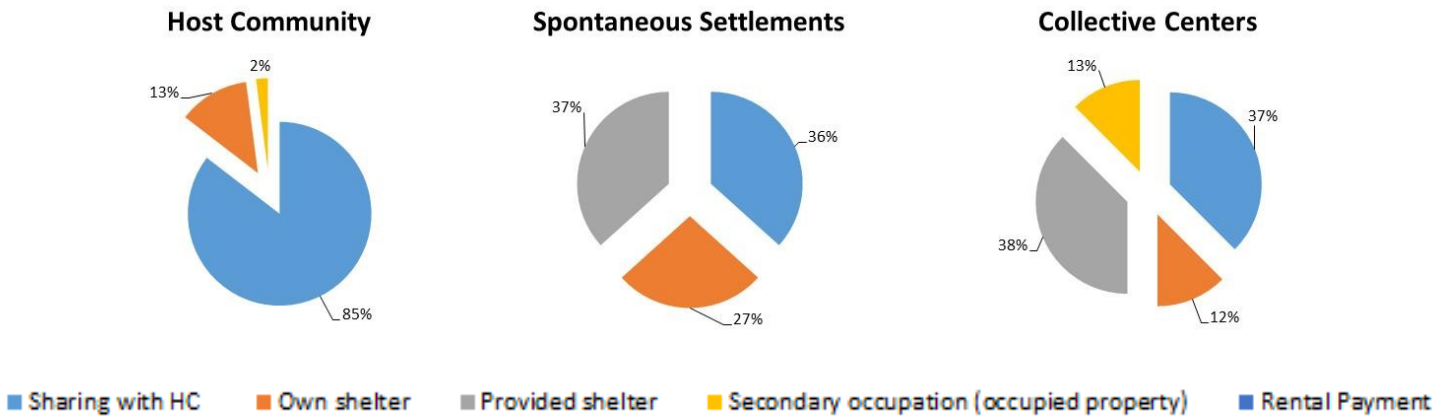


Chart 4: Access to shelter across site types

Plastic sheets continue to be the most observed NFI material across all site types (33 sites), followed by mosquito nets (19 sites) and blankets (13 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 71 sites and income generating activities remains low across all site types. IDPs residing in host communities and spontaneous settlements are reported as having the least access to work. Unity and Jonglei States are recorded as hosting the greatest percentage of IDP sites without access to work. Food is recorded as being bought through cash transaction in only 10 sites (primarily all located in Lakes State).

Access to markets



Access to income generating activities



Chart 5: Access to market & Access to work

Access to land and livestock continues to be observed in all site types, with 56 sites reporting livestock present and 52 sites reporting IDPs as having access to land for cultivation. 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.

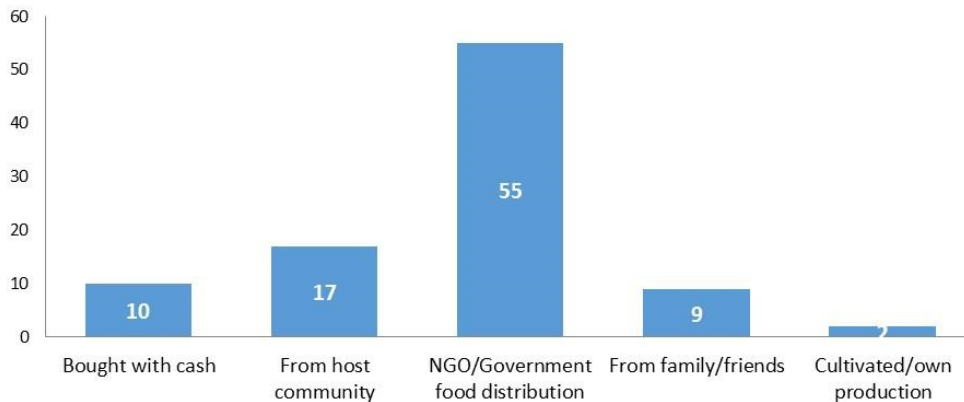


Chart 6: Food source



WASH

The majority of sites (59) reported that water was not sufficient enough. In 60 sites water is reported as becoming scarce during the dry the season. Sites located in Jonglei, Unity and Lakes are recorded as the sites where water becomes the most scarce during the dry season. The main source of drinking water is reported as coming from hand pumps (49 sites) and river water (36 sites). Water treatment facilities were reported as present in 49 and not present in 49 sites. The primary issue related to water quality is reported as due to suspended solids.

Drinking Water Sufficient

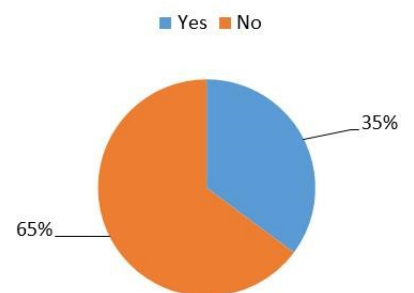


Chart 7: Water sufficiency

The closest onsite water point for 32 sites was recorded as being more than twenty minutes away (by foot), and in 27 sites less than twenty minutes away. For sites with access to water offsite, 19 reported water being less than twenty minutes away and 14 more than twenty minutes away. Out of the 93 sites assessed 59 reported that *some families* have water containers, in 19 sites *most families* have water containers and in 11 sites *no families* have water containers. Out of the 11 sites that reported not to have water containers, 9 were identified in Lakes and 2 in Jonglei.

In 41 sites DTM recorded that the majority of people have access to latrines (more than 50%) while in 13 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 68 sites latrines are reported as not having functional locks and in 64 sites no functional draining was recorded. Hygiene education programs were recorded as being rolled out in 38 sites. Accessibility to sanitary kits continues to be recorded as low with 69 sites recorded as not having access.

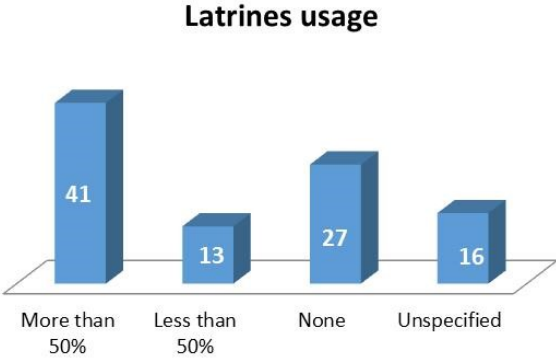


Chart 8: Latrines usage



PROTECTION

The police continue to be the main security provider for the largest proportion of sites (48), followed self-organized committees (26) and the UN (6). Families are recorded as primarily reporting to community leaders in case of domestic issues, conflict or crime (71 sites). 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 (27 sites) and women (38 sites). Men and women perceptions of security varies with women in 46 sites reporting as feeling safe and in 45 feeling unsafe, and in 47 sites men feel safe in 45 men unsafe. Both genders report sites in Unity and Jonglei as the least safe.

In 59 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting water, in 49 sites women are reported as feeling safe when collecting firewood. Women continue to report not feeling safe when using latrines (56 sites).

Gender Based Violence (GBV) trained staff are recorded as present in 38 sites and not present in 30 sites (26 sites did provide answers). Sites located in Unity and Lakes continue to record that IDPs have the least access to GBV trained staff. 29 sites reported to have access to trained staff in clinical rape management and 38 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 45 site types and not in 47 sites. Psychological support services are recorded as established in 54 sites (including all PoCs). In 24 sites the greatest psychological support provided is orientated at community and family strengthening, 213sites non-specialized services, in 36sites specialized services.



EDUCATION

Out the 93 sites verified, 70 reported children having access to educational facilities. Government schools (57), NGO/UN run schools (10) and community schools (10) are the main providers of education. 76 sites reported to have access to primary education, 55 to have access to secondary education and only 31 to have educational facilities for adults. In 60 sites teachers are reported as present on a daily basis, and in 6 sites teachers are present only two times a week. The Government is that main employer of teachers (46 sites), NGOs provide incentives in 27 sites and in 17 sites teachers are not remunerated.



COMMUNICATION

In 50 sites IDPs reported receiving adequate levels of information. The sites located in Unity and Jonglei report to have the least access to adequate levels of information. Information continues to be reported primarily via word-of-mouth (73 sites) and through NGOs (16 sites). The most in demand information is regarding access safety and security (28 sites), daily services (25 sites), followed by distribution (20 sites) and registration exercises (14 sites).



768,483 Individuals

163,999 Households

30

Spontaneous settlements

9

Collective centers

5

Protection of Civilian

49

Host communities

DTM Site Count August

Siteclass	No. site	Individuals (Inds)	Households (HH)	% Inds
Spontaneous Settlements	30	288,636	54,266	38%
Collective Centers	9	53,055	11,177	7%
Protection of Civilian area (PoC)	5	190,753	53,350	25%
Host Community	49	236,039	45,206	31%
TOTAL	93	768,483	163,999	100%

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 1st to the 22nd of August. The total number of sites verified by DTM during the month of August 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>

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



Displacement Tracking Matrix - August 2015

Health Overview



Access to medicine increased compared to previous months, with 50 sites reporting access while 41 reporting no access. Sites located in Unity, Lakes, Jonglei report to have the least access to medicine. The most in demand drugs are anti-malarial medicines (69 sites), and antibiotics (20 sites). Antibiotics are most in demand in sites across Jonglei, while anti-malarial drugs are most in demand in Unity, Lakes and Jonglei.

Sites in Focus

Abayok

State: Upper Nile
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement
 Site management: Yes
 Health access: Yes
 Health access: On-site
 Top morbidity: Malaria
 Maternity services: Yes
 Number of birth: 12
 Number of deaths >5: null
 Supplementary food: Yes

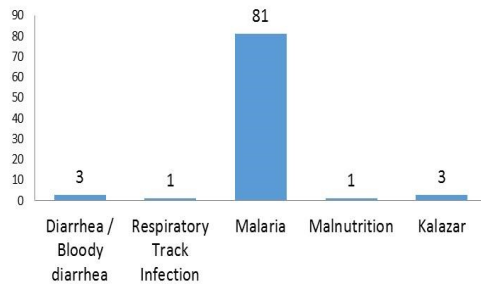
Abiemnhom

State: Unity
 Site type: Host community
 Site management: Yes
 Health access: Yes
 Health access: On-site
 Top morbidity: Malaria
 Maternity services: Yes
 Number of birth: 13
 Number of deaths >5: 1
 Supplementary food: Yes

Lankien

State: Jonglei
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement
 Site management: Yes
 Health access: Yes
 Health access: On-site
 Top morbidity: Malaria
 Maternity services: No
 Number of birth: 16
 Number of deaths >5: null
 Supplementary food: Yes

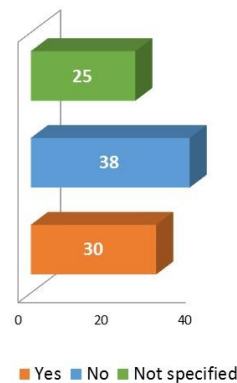
Top morbidities



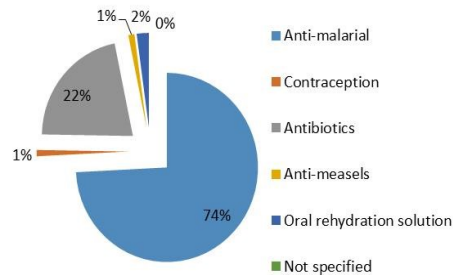
Maternity services

NO YES
 37% 63%

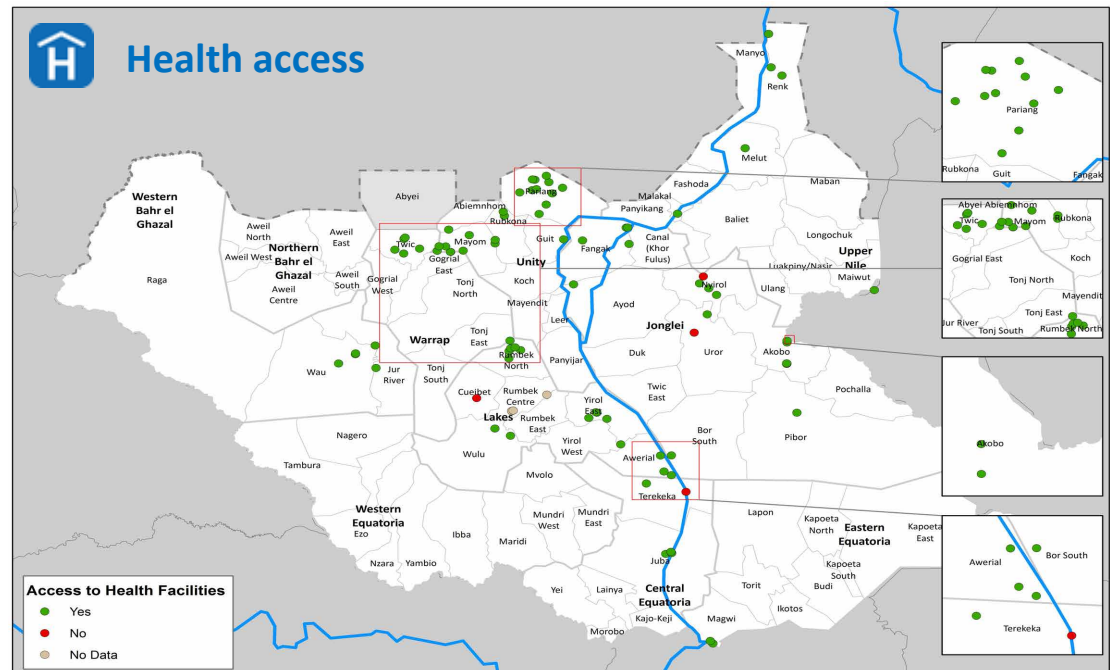
GBV trained staff



Most required medicine



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:

www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/dtm





Displacement Tracking Matrix - August 2015

SHELTER/NFI Overview



Shelter / NFI overview

In 59 sites IDPs are reported as sharing shelter with another family. The shelter types most observed in all sites are Rakoobas (74 sites), followed by tents (6 sites) and makeshift shelters (4 sites). Plastic sheets continue to be the most in observed NFI material across all site types (33 sites), followed by mosquito nets (19 sites) and blankets (13 sites). Framing materials, soap and kitchen sets continue to be the least observed NFI material.

Sites in Focus

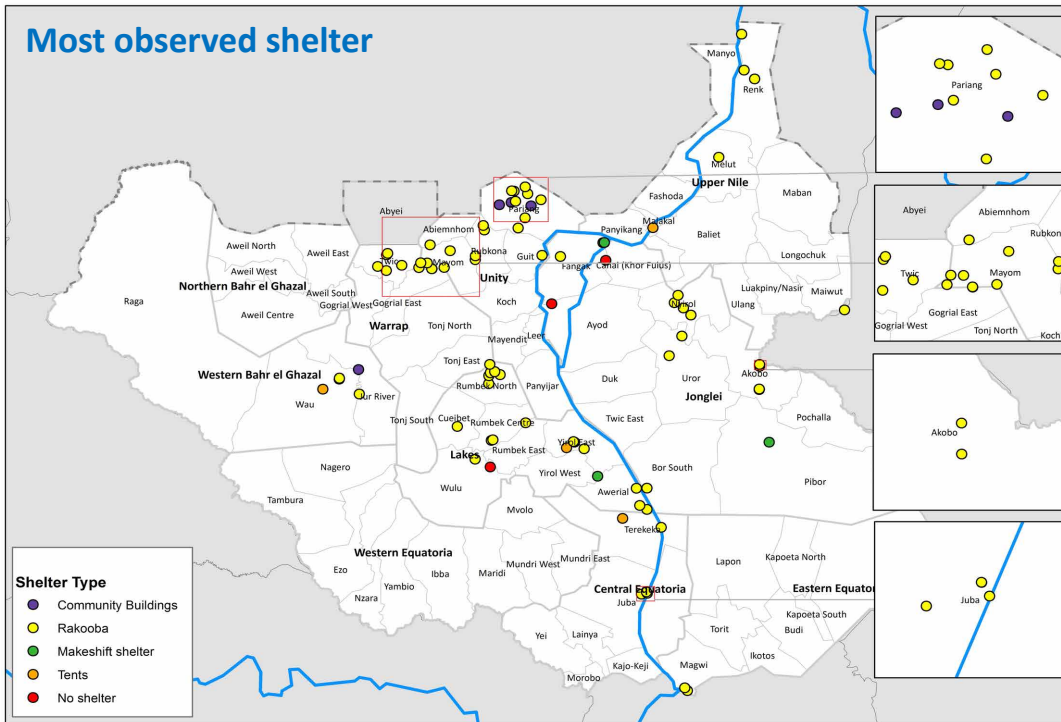
Abayok

State: Upper Nile
Site type: Spontaneous settlement
Site management: Yes
Most observed shelter: Rakooba
Most common shelter access: Own shelter
Most observed NFI: Framing materials
Families with mosquito nets: Unknown

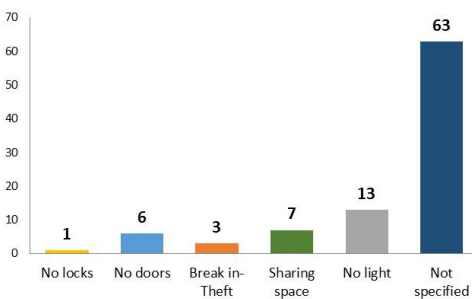
Abiemnhom

State: Unity
Site type: Host community
Site management: Yes
Most observed shelter: Tents
Most common shelter access: Sharing with HC
Most observed NFI: Framing materials
Families with mosquito nets: Unknown

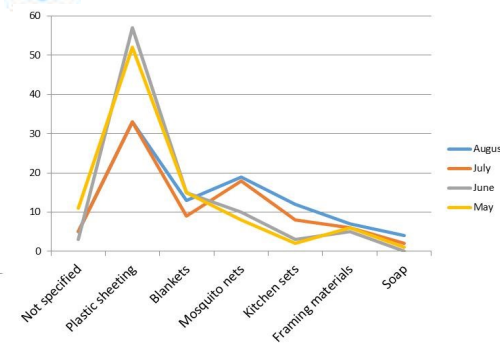
Most observed shelter



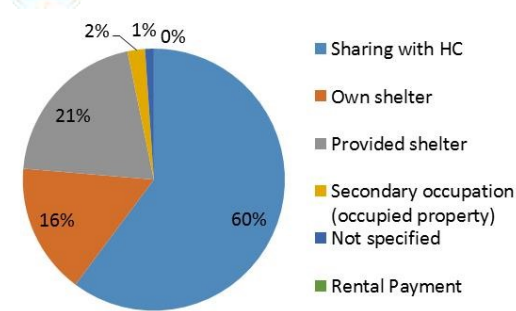
Security concerns



NFI Items most observed



Shelter access



Lankien

State: Jonglei
Site type: Spontaneous settlement
Site management: Yes
Most observed shelter: Rakooba
Most common shelter access: Provided with shelter
Most observed NFI: Plastic sheets
Families with mosquito nets: Less than 50%

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

www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/dtm





Displacement Tracking Matrix - August 2015

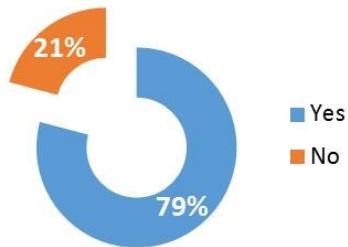
Food, Livelihood & Security (FSL) Overview



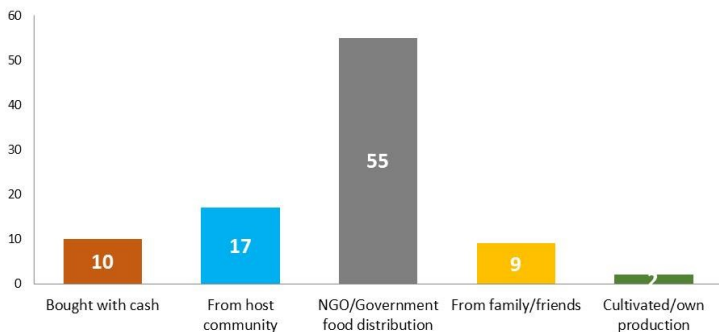
IDPs residing in host communities and spontaneous settlements are reported as having the least access to markets. 71 sites are recorded as having access to markets, however people power of purchase for good though cash transactions remains low. Food distribution remains the primary means to accessing food. 56 sites report livestock present and 52 sites reporting IDPs as having access to land for cultivation.



Access to markets



Primary food source



Sites in Focus

Abayok

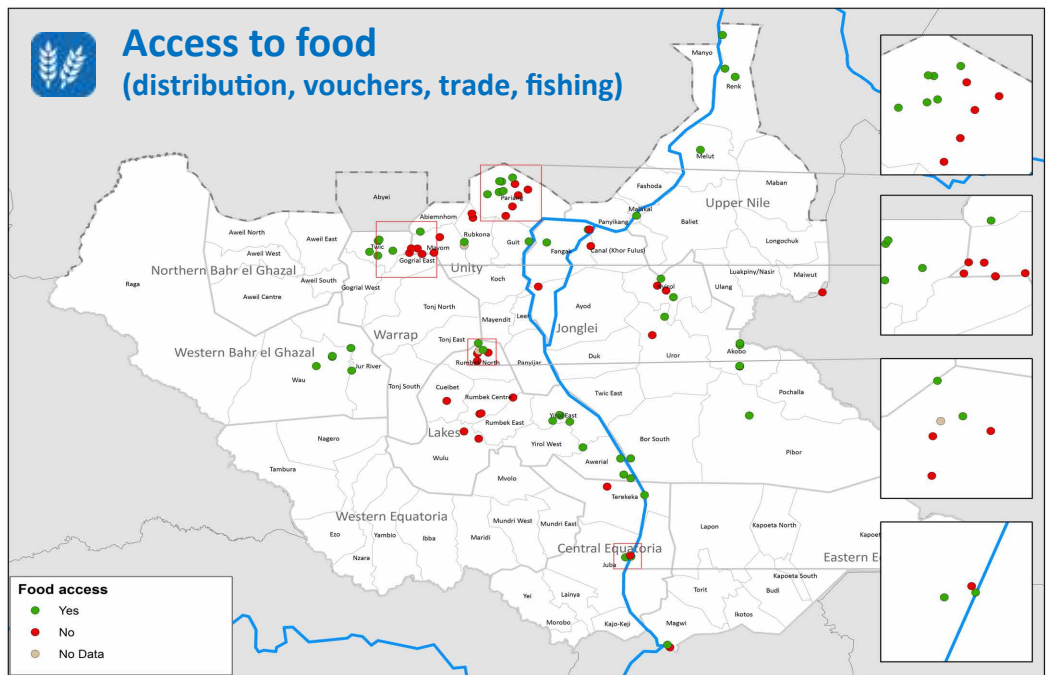
State: Upper Nile
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement
 Site management: Yes
 Market accessibility: Yes
 Main income: Small business, selling livestock, selling produce
 Main food source: Distribution
 Frequency of GFD: Once month
 Last GFD: 06/30/2015
 Health access: Yes
 Malnutrition screening: Yes

Abiemnhom

State: Unity
 Site type: Host community
 Site management: Yes
 Market accessibility: Yes
 Main income: Selling firewood, selling livestock
 Main food source: Distribution
 Frequency of GFD: Irregular
 Last GFD: 04/21/2015
 Health access: Yes
 Malnutrition screening: Yes

Lankien

State: Jonglei
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement
 Site management: Yes
 Market accessibility: Yes
 Main income: Sellig livestock
 Main food source: Distribution
 Frequency of GFD: Once month
 Last GFD: 04/8/2015
 Health access: Yes
 Malnutrition screening: No



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

www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/dtm



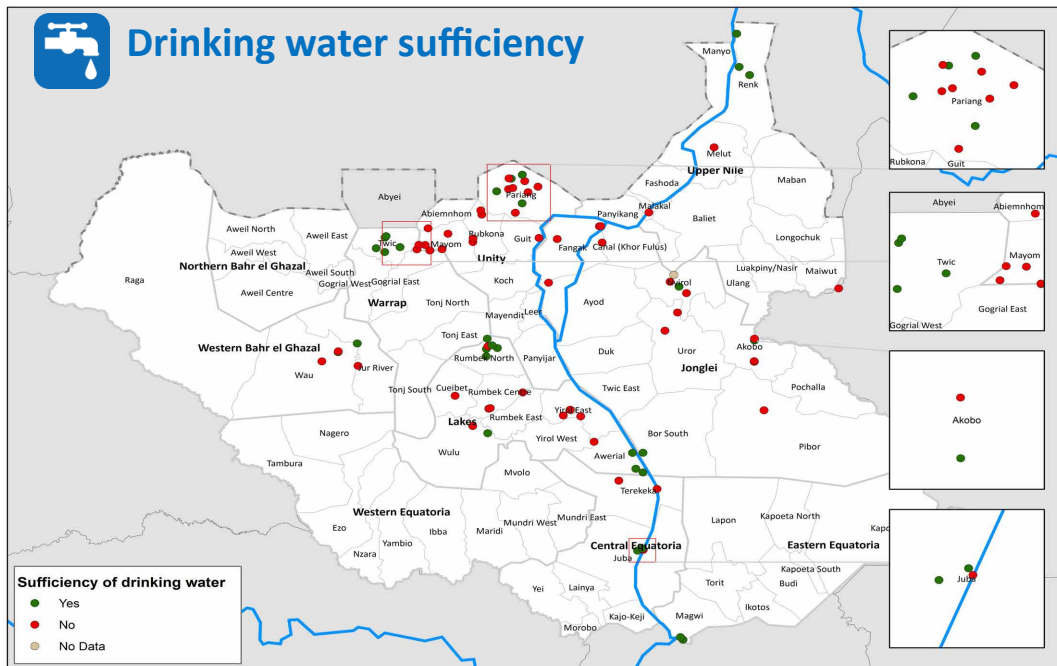


Displacement Tracking Matrix - August 2015

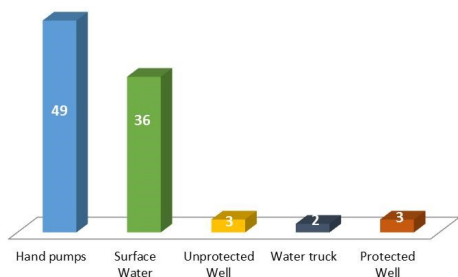
WASH Overview



The majority of sites (59) reported that water was not sufficient enough. In 60 sites water is reported as becoming scarce during the dry the season. Sites located in Jonglei, Unity and Lakes are recorded as the sites where water becomes the most scarce during the dry season. In 41 sites DTM recorded that the majority of people have access to latrines (more than 50%) while in 13 sites it was recorded that less than 50% have access to latrines.



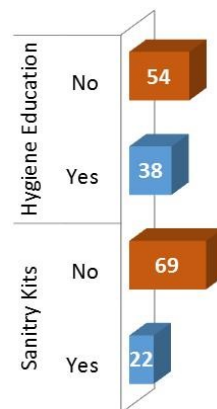
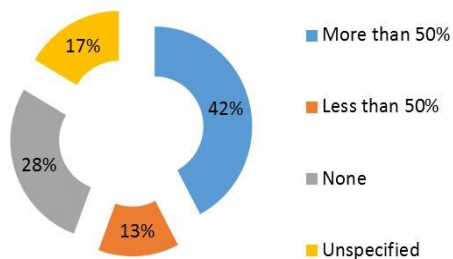
Drinking water Source



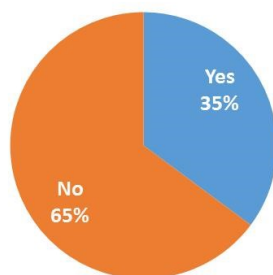
Water treated

NO 50%
YES 50%

% Households using latrines



Drinking water sufficiency



Site in focus

Abayok

State: Upper Nile
Site type: Spontaneous settlement
Site management: Yes
Main water source: Hand pumps
Water access: On-site
Water source distance: More than 20 minutes away
Water sufficiency: Yes
Water during dry season: no
Water containers: Some
Treated water: Yes
IDPs wash hands: Water only

Abiemnhom

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

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

www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/dtm





Displacement Tracking Matrix - August 2015

Education Overview



The Government runs schools 57 schools, NGO/UN run 10 schools and 10 schools are community managed. 76 sites are reported to have access to primary education, 55 to have access to secondary education and 31 to have educational facilities for adults. In 60 sites teachers are reported as present on a daily basis, and in 6 sites teachers are present only two times a week. The Government is that main employer of teachers (46 sites), NGOs provide incentives in 27 sites and in 17 sites teachers are not remunerated.

Sites in Focus

Abayok

State: Upper Nile
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement
 Site management: Yes
 Education provider: Community school
 School location: On-site (more than 20 minutes)
 Teacher attendance: Daily
 Staff remuneration: None

Abiemnhom

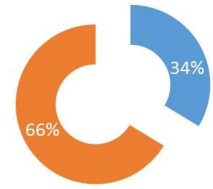
State: Unity
 Site type: Host community
 Site management: Yes
 Education provider: UN/NGOs
 School location: On-site (more than 20 minutes)
 Teacher attendance: Daily
 Staff remuneration: NGO

Lankien

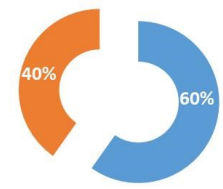
State: Jonglei
 Site type: Spontaneous settlement
 Site management: Yes
 Education provider: Community school
 School location: On-site (more than 20 minutes)
 Teacher attendance: Daily
 Staff remuneration: Government

Education access

Adults



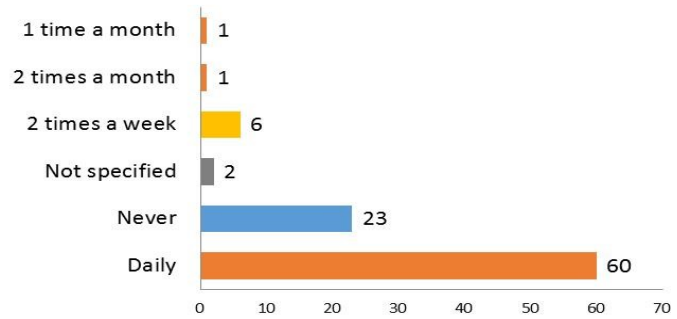
13-20 Years



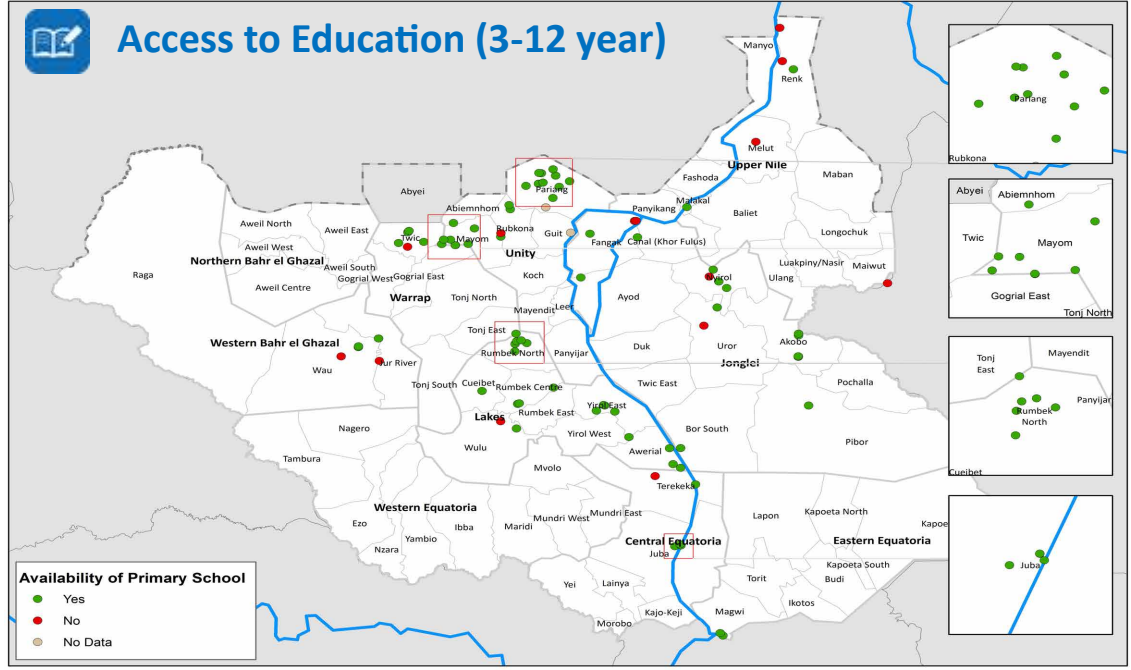
■ Yes
 ■ No



Teacher attendance



Access to Education (3-12 year)



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

www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/dtm

