South Sudan — Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) highlighting potential risks to populations affected by displacement

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) SOUTH SUDAN — MOBILITY TRACKING (MT) - ROUND NO.10 — DECEMBER 2020
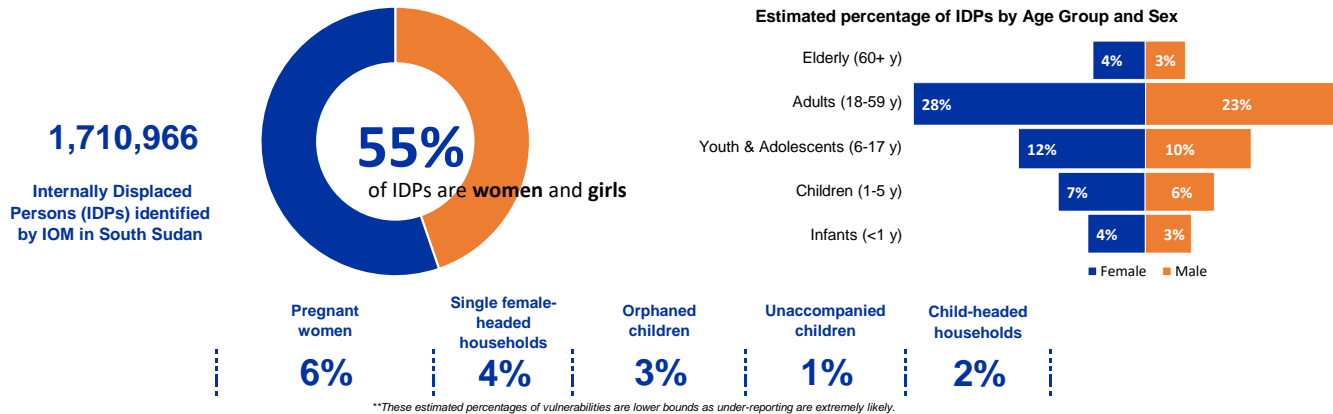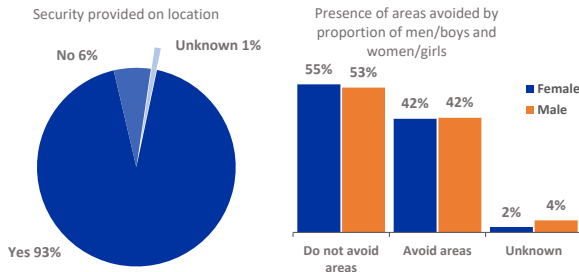
DTM standards advocate for the inclusion of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) to support production of data and analysis specific to women, girls, boys, and men. DTM standards outline the best practices for selecting key informants to increase participation of women and girls. This dashboard aims at raising awareness of the potential risks, including barriers to accessing various services, that women, girls, and other vulnerable persons may face while being displaced.
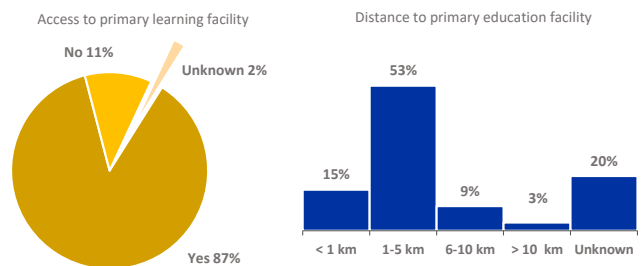
1,710,966

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) identified by IOM in South Sudan

55% of IDPs are **women** and **girls**

Estimated percentage of IDPs by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Female	Male
Elderly (60+ y)	4%	3%
Adults (18-59 y)	28%	23%
Youth & Adolescents (6-17 y)	12%	10%
Children (1-5 y)	7%	6%
Infants (<1 y)	4%	3%

■ Female ■ Male

Pregnant women	Single female-headed households	Orphaned children	Unaccompanied children	Child-headed households
6%	**4%**	**3%**	**1%**	**2%**

**These estimated percentages of vulnerabilities are lower bounds as under-reporting are extremely likely.

WOMEN SAFETY

In 93% of the assessed localities, security is provided and local authorities are the main provider. Nonetheless, the data shows that both, male and female have similar concerns of safety as 42% within both groups tend to avoid certain areas.
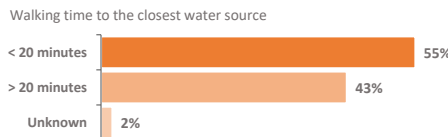
Security provided on location

No 6%   Unknown 1%
Yes 93%

Presence of areas avoided by proportion of men/boys and women/girls

	Female	Male
Do not avoid areas	55%	53%
Avoid areas	42%	42%
Unknown	2%	4%

■ Female ■ Male

DISTANCE TO SCHOOL

In 2,047 out of the 2,355 assessed locations, representing about 87% of all IDP children, it was reported that children are attending a primary learning facility. Of the children with access to a primary learning facility, 12% of them are more than 5 kilometers far from an education facility.
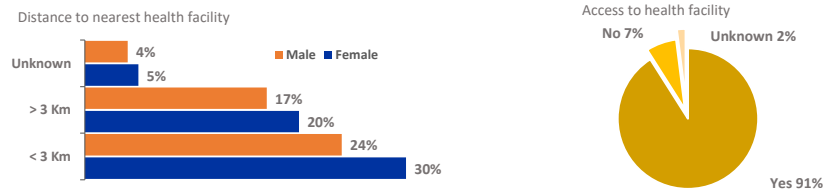
Access to primary learning facility

No 11%   Unknown 2%
Yes 87%

Distance to primary education facility

< 1 km	1-5 km	6-10 km	> 10 km	Unknown
15%	53%	9%	3%	20%

DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE

Residents in 976 locations, representing 43% of all IDPs, require more than 20 minutes to reach their closest water source by foot. In 1,301 locations (55% of IDPs), they are within 20 minutes walking distance.
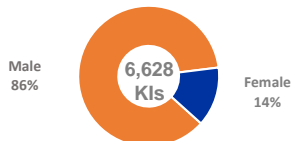
Walking time to the closest water source

< 20 minutes	55%
> 20 minutes	43%
Unknown	2%

DISTANCE TO HEALTH FACILITY

Of all assessed locations, 7% of all IDPs reported not having access to a health facility, of which 4% represent women and girls. 37% of all IDPs across 876 locations reside more than 3 kilometers from the closest health facility.

Distance to nearest health facility

	Male	Female
Unknown	4%	5%
> 3 Km	17%	20%
< 3 Km	24%	30%

■ Male ■ Female

Access to health facility

No 7%   Unknown 2%
Yes 91%

KEY INFORMANTS

IOM DTM collects information in the country through a network of key informants. Among the key informants, women represent 14%.

6,628 KIs
Male 86%
Female 14%

METHODOLOGY

Mobility Tracking supports the humanitarian response in South Sudan by providing a unified and comprehensive system to collect and disseminate data on the numbers, mobility history and needs of IDPs and returnees on a nationwide scale. Data collection takes place at a granular level and is repeated at regular intervals to ensure accurate and up-to-date information. In this dashboard, two sub-components of Mobility Tracking round 10 have been used.
1. A baseline location assessment provides a georeferenced list of locations - defined as villages (rural areas), neighborhoods (urban areas) or displacement sites - hosting displaced and / or returned populations. (**Dataset link**)
2. Multi-sectoral location assessments at village / neighbourhood or site level are conducted to gather data to gather data on needs across key humanitarian sectors including health, WASH, S/NFI, protection, FSL and education.(**VNA dataset link** and **SA dataset link**)
Data collection for round ten took place between November and December 2020 following, round nine which took place between July and September 2020.