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).

### Table 1: IDP population by State

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

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.

![Chart 1: IDP ethnicity](chart1.png)
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.

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

**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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 police continue to be the main provider of security for the largest proportion of sites (51), followed by 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.

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 record 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.

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

*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 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](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).

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

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
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

### Wantau
- **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

### 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

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](http://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/dtm)
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.

**Highlighted Sites**

**Wanthau**
- State: Upper Nile
- Site type: Spontaneous settlement
- Site management: No
- Market accessibility: Yes
- Main income: Trade & collecting firewood
- 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

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
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).

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
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.

**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

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