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).

<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>2593</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42,652</td>
<td>12,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,616</td>
<td>1,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>214,270</td>
<td>38,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>93,180</td>
<td>20,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>323,964</td>
<td>67,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60,115</td>
<td>16,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr El Ghazal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24,169</td>
<td>5,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td><strong>768,483</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,999</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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](image)

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](image)
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.

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).

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.
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).

### 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

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.

### Chart 7: Water sufficiency

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.
The closest onsite water point for 32 sites was recorded as being more than twenty minutes away (by foot), and in 27 sites less 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](chart)

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).

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**DTM Site Count August**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Siteclass</th>
<th>No. site</th>
<th>Individuals (Inds)</th>
<th>Households (HH)</th>
<th>% Inds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Settlements</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>288,636</td>
<td>54,266</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Centers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53,055</td>
<td>11,177</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of Civilian area (PoC)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>190,753</td>
<td>53,350</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Community</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>236,039</td>
<td>45,206</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td><strong>768,483</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,999</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 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](http://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking)

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

Top morbidities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morbidity</th>
<th>Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternity services

- **No**: 37%
- **Yes**: 63%

GBV trained staff

- **YES**: 63%

Most required medicine

- **Anti-malarial**: 22%
- **Contraception**: 1%
- **Antibiotics**: 74%
- **Oral rehydration solution**: 1%
- **Others**: 2%

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)
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.

**Shelter / NFI overview**

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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 through 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Site type</th>
<th>Site management</th>
<th>Market accessibility</th>
<th>Main income</th>
<th>Main food source</th>
<th>Frequency of GFD</th>
<th>Last GFD</th>
<th>Health access</th>
<th>Malnutrition screening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abayok</strong></td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>Spontaneous settlement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Selling firewood, selling livestock</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Once month</td>
<td>06/30/2015</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abiemnhom</strong></td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>Host community</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Selling firewood, selling livestock</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Once month</td>
<td>04/21/2015</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lankien</strong></td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>Spontaneous settlement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Selling livestock</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Once month</td>
<td>04/8/2015</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Primary food source**

- 55 sites report livestock present
- 52 sites report IDPs as having access to land for cultivation

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The majority of sites (59) reported that water was not sufficient enough. In 60 sites water is reported as becoming scarce during the dry 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.

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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.

**Education access**

- **Adults**
  - Yes: 34%
  - No: 66%

- **13-20 Years**
  - Yes: 40%
  - No: 60%

**Teacher attendance**

- 1 time a month: 1
- 2 times a month: 1
- 2 times a week: 6
- Not specified: 2
- Never: 23
- Daily: 60

**Access to Education (3-12 year)**

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