



MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 8

Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

WASH II (Hygiene)

Data collection February - March 2020



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND	4
METHODOLOGY	4
DEFINITIONS	4
KEY INFORMANTS: 6,628 INDIVIDUALS	4
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	4
LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	5
DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS AND RETURNEES BY SETTLEMENT TYPE	5
REPRESENTING NEEDS AND CHANGE	5
WASH II (HYGIENE) KEY INSIGHTS	6
STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)	7
F1. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [n = 2,221]	7
F2. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [n = 2,221].....	7
F3. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [n = 2,221].....	7
F4. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [n = 2,221].....	7
COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)	8
F5. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 2,201]	8
F6. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 2,201].....	8
F7. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 2,201]	8
F8. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 2,201].....	8
COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)	9
F9. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [n = 2,077]	9
F10. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [n = 2,077]	9
F11. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [n = 2,077].....	9
F12. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by count [n = 2,077]	9
STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: WASH II (HYGIENE)	10
F13. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [n = 1,556]	10
F14. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [n = 1,556].....	10
F15. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [n = 1,461].....	10
F16. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [n = 1,461].....	10

COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: WASH II (HYGIENE)	11
F17. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 1,556].....	11
F18. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 1,556].....	11
F19. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [n = 1,461].....	11
F20. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [n = 1,461].....	11
WASH II (HYGIENE) INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE	12
F21. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	12
F22.% IDP population living in IDP settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	12
F23. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	12
F24. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	12
WASH II (HYGIENE) INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS	12
F25. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	12
F26. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	12
F27. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	12
F28. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	12
DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT	13
F29. Number of assessed IDP locations by type and size of settlement [n = 2,746].....	13
F30. Number of IDPs by type and size of settlement [n = 2,746].....	13
F31. % of assessed IDP locations of given size by settlement type [n = 2,746].....	13
F32. % of IDPs living in IDP settlements of given size by settlement type [n = 2,746].....	13
F33. Number of assessed returnee locations by size of settlement and place of displacement of the majority [n = 2,746].....	13
F34. Number of returnees by size of settlement and place of displacement [n = 2,746].....	13
F35. % of assessed returnee locations of given size by place of displacement of the majority [n = 2,746].....	13
F36. % of returnees living in returnee settlements of given size by place of displacement [n = 2,746].....	13
DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS	14
F37. Number of assessed IDP / returnee locations by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	14
F38. Number of IDPs / returnees by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	14
F39. % of assessed IDP locations by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	14
F40. % of IDPs by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	14
F41. % of assessed returnee locations by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	14
F42. % of returnees by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	14
MOBILITY TRACKING PRODUCTS	15
ROUND 8 MAPS	15
ROUND 8 DATASETS	15

BACKGROUND

Mobility tracking aims to quantify the presence and needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and relocated individuals in displacement sites and host communities across South Sudan. The assessments are repeated at regular intervals to track mobility dynamics and needs over time. This summary presents the main findings from the multi-sectoral location assessment component of the eight round of Mobility Tracking in South Sudan, complementing the [Baseline Initial Data Release](#). Other products available on the [DTM website](#) include displacement site profiles and an atlas of IDP and returnee settlements, as well as the raw datasets.

As of Mobility Tracking round six, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) IDP baseline was [consolidated with DTM findings](#). The two agencies continue working together to maintain a unified and regularly updated baseline for the IDP population in South Sudan.

Data collection for Mobility Tracking Round 8 took place in February and March 2020, coinciding with the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). While this represented an important political development in the transition process and was accompanied by a lull in large-scale armed conflict, sub-national conflict with the National Salvation Front (NAS) continued in the Greater Equatoria region, while other parts of the country have faced rising instances of localized conflict, often related to land issues or livestock and revenge raids. The lines between livestock-related conflict, other forms of communal tensions and politically motivated violence are frequently blurred (SC/13857, 25 June 2019).

While Round 8 took place during the dry season, many communities continued to suffer the indirect effects of severe seasonal flooding in the 2019 rainy season.

METHODOLOGY

Mobility Tracking comprises two interrelated tools: baseline area assessments and multi-sectoral location assessments.

Baseline area assessments provide information on the presence of targeted populations in defined administrative sub-areas (following roughly the 10-state payam system), and capture information at the group level on population categories (IDPs, returnees, relocated) and some of their key attributes (e.g. reasons for displacement, dates of displacement/return). The baseline assessment form also comprises a list of locations (defined as villages / neighbourhoods / displacement sites) hosting displaced and / or returned populations.

Multi-sectoral location assessments are carried out in villages / neighbourhoods hosting IDPs and / or returnees and at displacement sites. They gather data at a more granular level and include indicators on the main humanitarian sectors such as Health, WASH, S/ NFI, Protection, FSL and Education. The objective of the location level assessments is to collect key multi-sectoral indicators on the living conditions and needs of affected populations to enable partners to prioritize locations for more in-depth sector-specific assessments.

DEFINITIONS

IDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

South Sudan: Time of arrival in assessed area considered: 2014 to March 2020

Returnees: internal / from abroad

Someone who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan or abroad, who has since returned to their habitual residence. Please note: the returnee category, for the purpose of DTM data collection, is restricted to individuals who returned to the exact location of their habitual residence, or an adjacent area based on a free decision. South Sudanese displaced persons having crossed the border into South Sudan from neighboring countries without having reached their home are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

South Sudan: Time of arrival in assessed area considered: 2016 to March 2020

KEY INFORMANTS: 6,628 INDIVIDUALS

Information is obtained through a network of key informants, with data captured at the location level during multi-sectoral location assessments helping to improve initial estimates provided by key informants at the sub-area level. Key informants commonly comprise local authorities, community leaders, religious leaders and humanitarian partners.

In Round 8, DTM enumerators consulted an estimated 6,628 key informants, including 1,727 at the sub-area level, 5,063 at the village or neighbourhood level and 196 at displacement sites. Some key informants were consulted at multiple levels. Data is triangulated with direct observation by the enumerators and subsequently verified against secondary data from partners and other DTM sources, including biometric registration figures.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In Round 8, DTM accessed 2,746 locations (villages / neighbourhoods and displacement sites) in 500 sub-areas

across every county (78) in all ten states, representing a 7 per cent increase since round 7 (2,558 locations accessed). Locations are assessed upon confirmation of presence of IDPs and / or returnees.

DTM conducted multi-sectoral assessments at:

- 81% per cent of mapped villages / neighbourhoods (2,134/ 2,631).
- 76% per cent of mapped displacement sites (87 / 115).

The settlements included in the multi-sectoral location assessment were estimated to host 1,412,548 IDPs (88% of 1,600,254 IDPs estimated in the Baseline) and 1,377,133 returnees (90% of 1,533,390 returnees estimated in the Baseline).

LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

Since the assessments are carried out at the location level on the basis of key informant interviews and direct observation, they provide general estimates for the population of concern without accounting for differences between households in each location.

For example, we can say that X per cent of the IDP population in a given state lives in settlements where the main water source is within 20 minutes walking distance. This is a description of the general situation for the majority of the population in the assessed settlement, however one needs to keep in mind that individual households live at different distances from the water source.

This report combines population estimates for IDPs and returnees with selected sectoral indicators to provide state- and county-level overviews of needs and their evolution since Round 6 (June 2019). Comparisons with Round 6 are based only on locations assessed in both rounds.

Needs are also compared across three analytical dimensions: i) settlement type (IDPs only), host community or camp / camp-like setting; ii) settlement size, based on the number

of IDPs or returnees; and iii) settlement urban/peri-urban or rural location based on the [Global Human Settlement Layer \(GHSL\)](#)¹.

DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS AND RETURNEES BY SETTLEMENT TYPE

While the majority of IDPs live in host-community settings, 26.7 per cent (or 426,693 individuals) live in camps and camp-like settings. [F30, F32]

Both IDPs and returnees tend to be concentrated in large settlements. 68.2 per cent of IDPs live in settlements hosting over 1,000 IDPs (95.2% of the IDPs living in camps and 58.4% of those living in host community settlements), compared to 61.4 per cent of returnees (65.1% of returnees from abroad and 59.6% of returnees from within South Sudan). [F30, F32, F34, F36]

¹ The GHSL is provided by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in collaboration with the OECD and the World Bank. Malakal PoC site has been manually recoded as urban by DTM.

While most IDPs and returnees live in large settlements, 84.2 per cent of locations hosting IDPs and 84.8 per cent of locations hosting returnees are medium (301-1,000 IDPs / returnees) or small (1-300 IDPs / returnees). [F29, F31, F33, F35]

Based on a spatial overlay with JRC's GHSL, 87.7 per cent of IDPs (or 1,403,069 individuals) and 85.8 per cent of returnees (or 1,316,232 individuals) live in rural areas. IDPs living in camps are more likely to be in urban/peri-urban areas compared to those living with host communities (17.8% vs 10.3%); the same applies to IDP returnees as compared to returnees from abroad (16.3% vs 9.9%). [F37-F42]

REPRESENTING NEEDS AND CHANGE

Different indicators can affect the way in which needs are compared geographically and over time.

While the number of individuals living in affected settlements in a certain region of the country links most directly with operational planning, it tends to downplay severe needs in smaller or less populous areas in favour of larger ones. As a result, prevalence is used at the state-level and accompanies absolute figures in the county-level section.

When looking at change over time, starting levels and population inflows / outflows affect indicators in different ways. Percentage change in the number of

individuals living in affected settlements is unbounded and tends to overstate change in less populous areas or ones that performed better in Round 6, since these had fewer individuals living in affected settlements.

This report uses the change in the proportion of individuals living in affected settlements – or change in prevalence – at the state level and the change in the number of individuals living in affected settlements at the county level. Change in prevalence is not sensitive to population inflows / outflows that maintain the same distribution of individuals across affected and better-performing settlements, and is less affected by the state's initial population and needs situation, helping to highlight underlying sectoral changes.

KEY INSIGHTS

Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 6 (June 2019) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

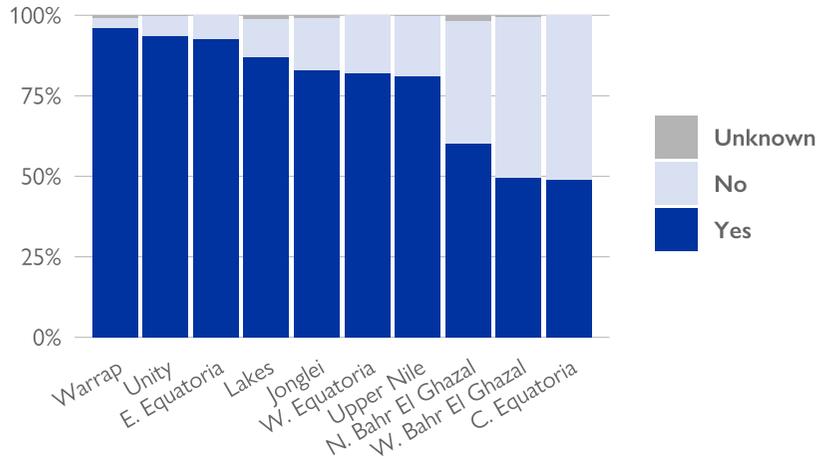
WASH II (HYGIENE)

- 78.9 per cent of IDPs, or 1,114,779 individuals, and 76.1 per cent of returnees, or 1,047,318 individuals, live in settlements with evidence of open defecation. The prevalence of open defecation is over 40 per cent in IDP and returnee settlements across all ten states, with over eighty per cent of IDPs and returnees in Warrap, Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile living in settlements with evidence of it. The same applies to IDPs only in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes and Western Equatoria, and to returnees only in Northern Bahr El Ghazal. [F1, F2, F5-F8]
- 50.9 per cent of returnees, or 600,517 individuals, live in locations that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, compared to 41 per cent of IDPs, or 579,758 individuals. [F3, F4]
- The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements that have not been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns is highest in Western Equatoria (59.3% of IDPs/returnees, or 123,647 individuals) and in Jonglei (58.6% of IDPs/returnees, or 218,283 individuals). The majority of IDPs in Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal as well as the majority of returnees in Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Unity and Lakes live in settlements that have not been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns. [F3, F4]
- At the county level, the entire IDP and returnee population in Rumbek Centre (Lakes), 21,305 individuals, lives in settlements reporting not having been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns.
- All IDPs in Aweil East (Northern Bahr El Ghazal) and Guit (Unity) and all returnees in Tonj South (Warrap) and Fashoda (Upper Nile) live in such settlements as well. Other counties with limited exposure to hygiene promotion campaigns – defined as over 80 per cent of a group and at least 10,000 individuals from that group – are found among IDPs and returnees in Fangak (Jonglei), among IDPs only in Wulu (Lakes), Yirol East (Lakes) and Twic (Warrap), and among returnees only in Mayom (Unity), Ezo (Western Equatoria) and Tambura (Western Equatoria). [F9-F12]
- Comparisons of the hygiene indicators by settlement type and size reveal that rural IDP and returnee settlements, as defined by GHSL urban classification, fare significantly worse in terms of evidence of open defecation and are less likely to have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign than urban and peri-urban settlements. While IDPs in large camps are much more likely to live in a settlement reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, the rate of open defecation remains high even in such camps. [F21-F28]
- Comparing locations assessed in both round 6 and round 8, the prevalence of open defecation increased by 5.3 percentage points, or 32,316 individuals, for IDPs. For returnees, a decrease in prevalence was accompanied by an increase in absolute terms, driven by the overall influx of returnees. At the state level, the proportion of IDPs living in settlements with evidence of open defecation increased the most in Unity (+55.9 p.p., or +102,199 individuals) and Upper Nile (+17.1 p.p., or +41,849 individuals)¹. The number of returnees living in settlements with evidence of open defecation increased most in Upper Nile (+46,659 individuals), though prevalence decreased slightly. [F13, F14, F17, F18]
- The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements that have not been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns increased for IDPs by 3.1 percentage points, or 22,031 individuals, and for returnees by 0.9 percentage points, or 65,250 individuals. At the state level, the increase in the proportion of IDPs living in such settlements was highest in Eastern Equatoria (+26.9 p.p., or +8,495 individuals), Western Equatoria (+23.1 p.p., or +14,227 individuals) and Upper Nile (+14.7 p.p., or +27,783 individuals). For returnees, it was highest in Eastern Equatoria (+27.9 p.p., or +25,232 individuals), Jonglei (+21.3 p.p., or +21,637 individuals) and Western Equatoria (+8.4 p.p., or +13,328 individuals). [F15, F16, F19, F20]

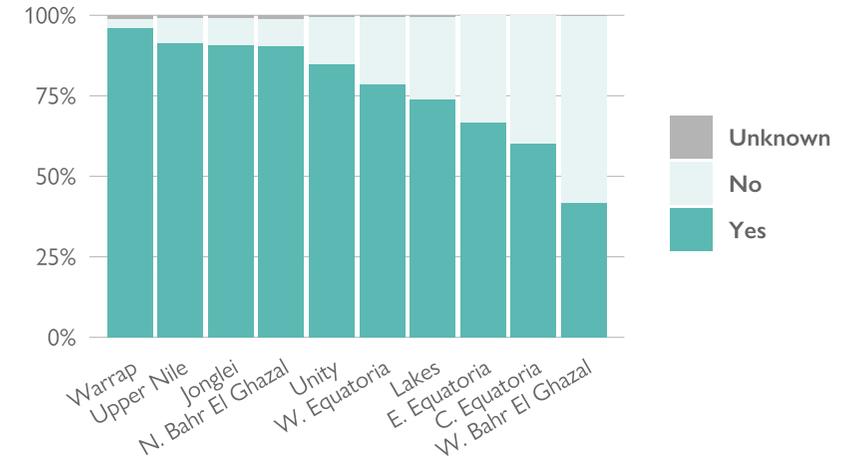
¹ In Northern Bahr El Ghazal, an apparent improvement in prevalence (-45.3 p.p.) took place despite a significant increase in the number of IDPs living in settlements with evidence of open defecation (+13,333 individuals). This was driven by the influx of IDPs resulting from seasonal flooding in 2019.

STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)

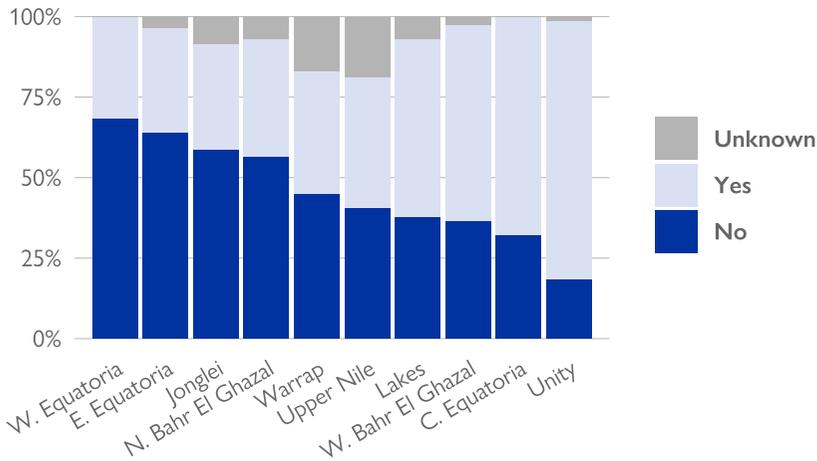
F1. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



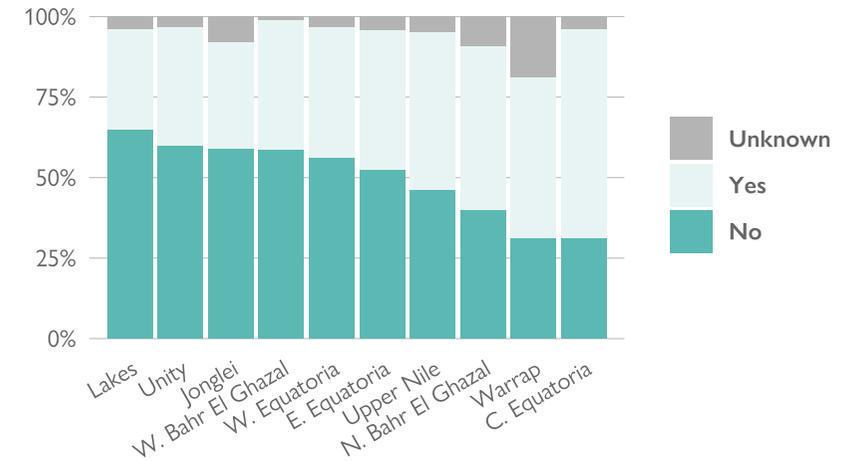
F2. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



F3. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY STATE [N = 2,221]

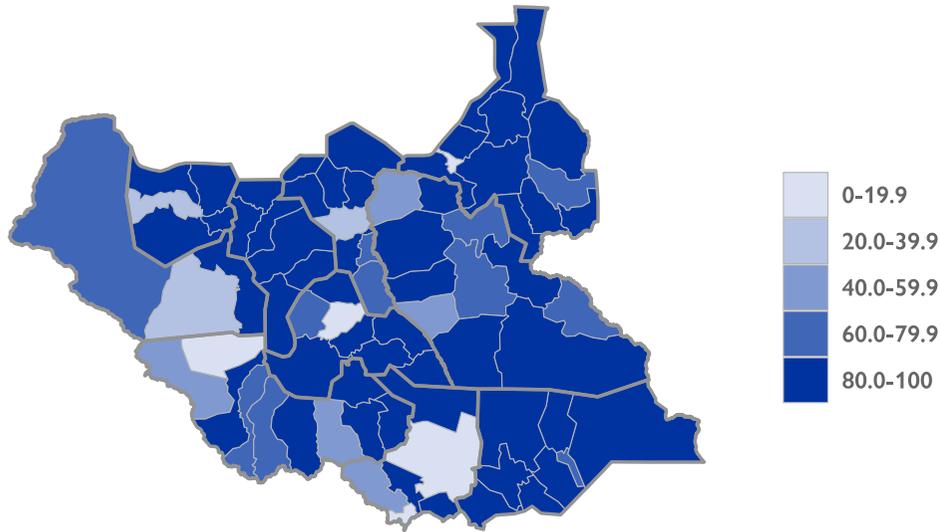


F4. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY STATE [N = 2,221]

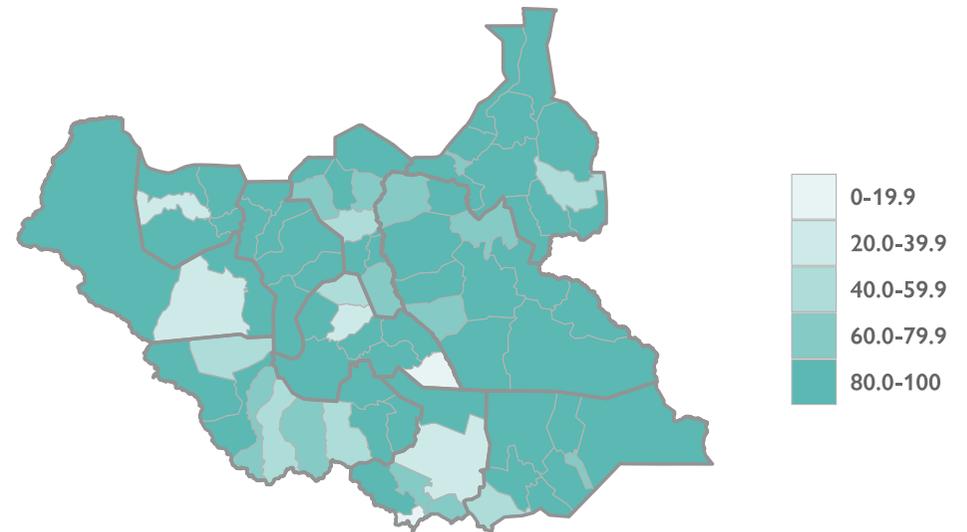


COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)

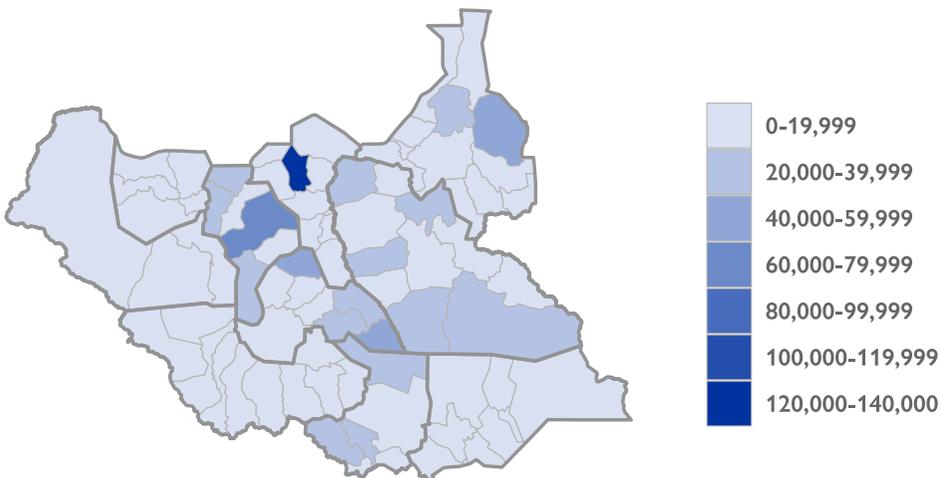
F5. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECTION, BY COUNTY [N = 2,201]



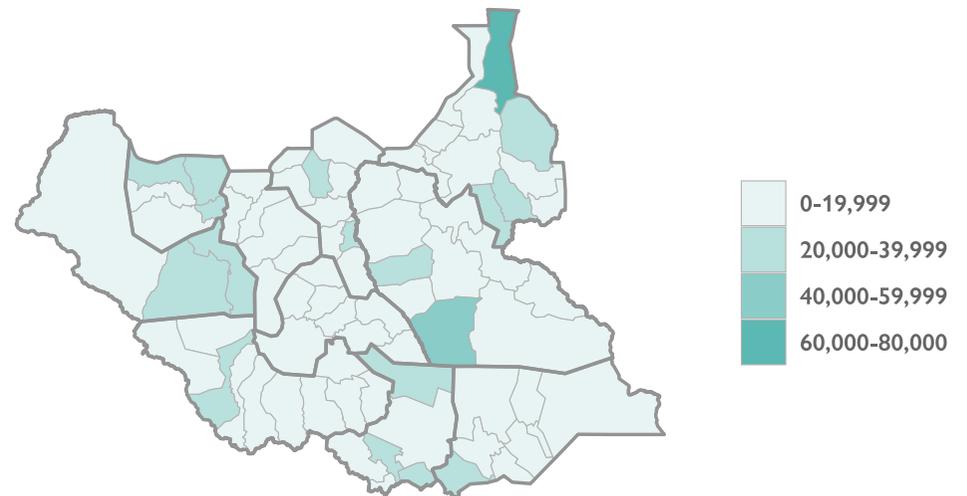
F6. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECTION, BY COUNTY [N = 2,201]



F7. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECTION, BY COUNTY [N = 2,201]

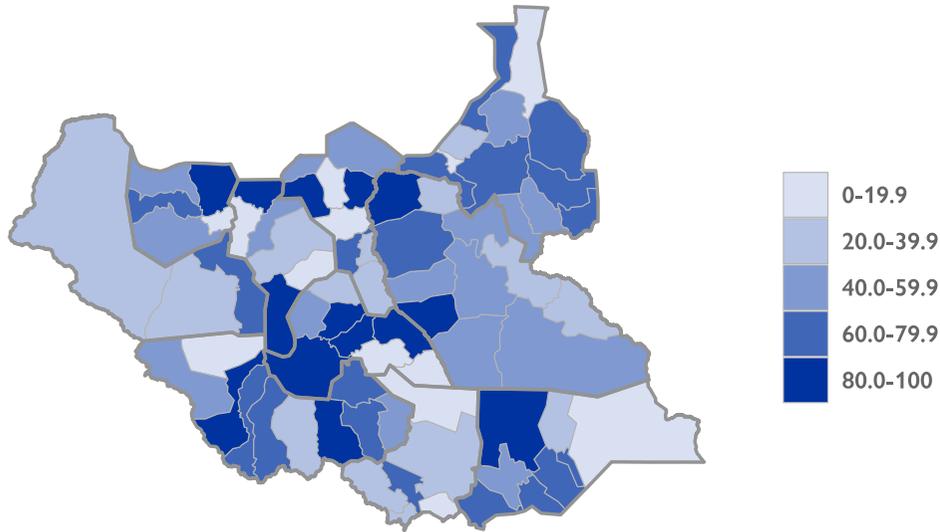


F8. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECTION, BY COUNTY [N = 2,201]

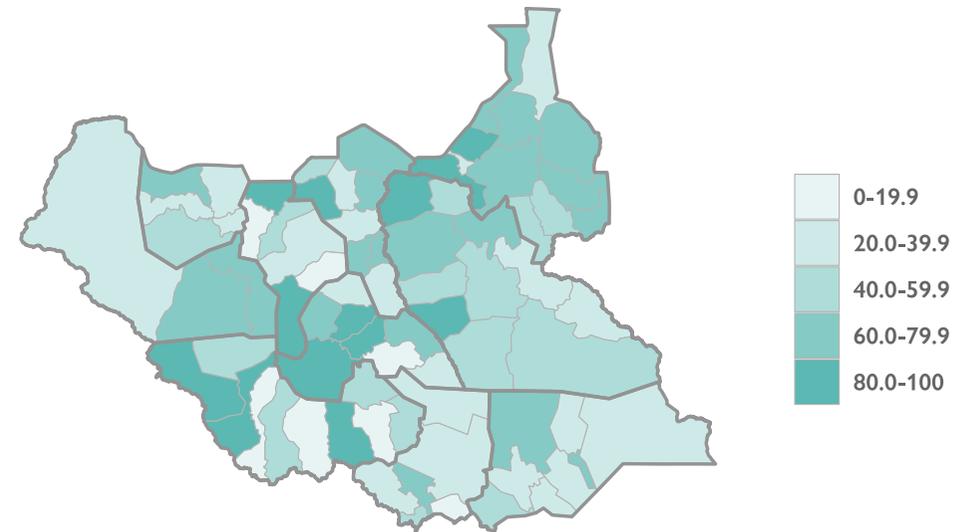


COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)

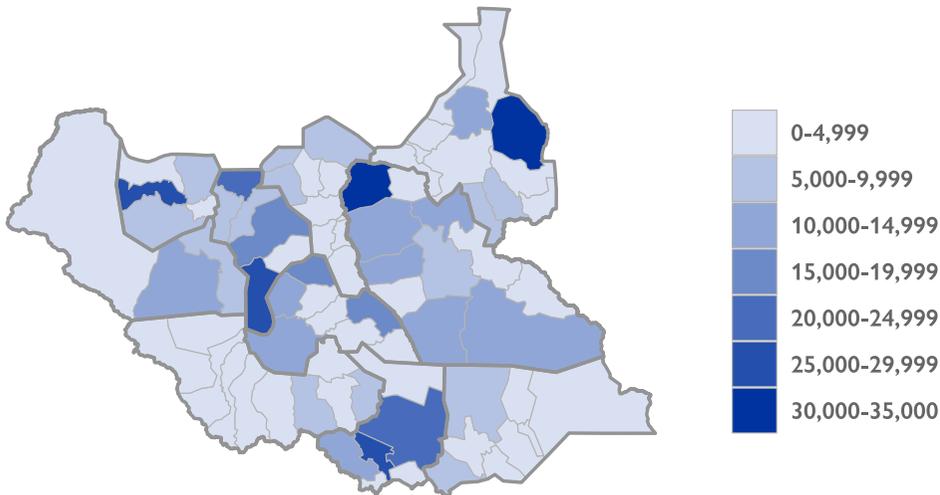
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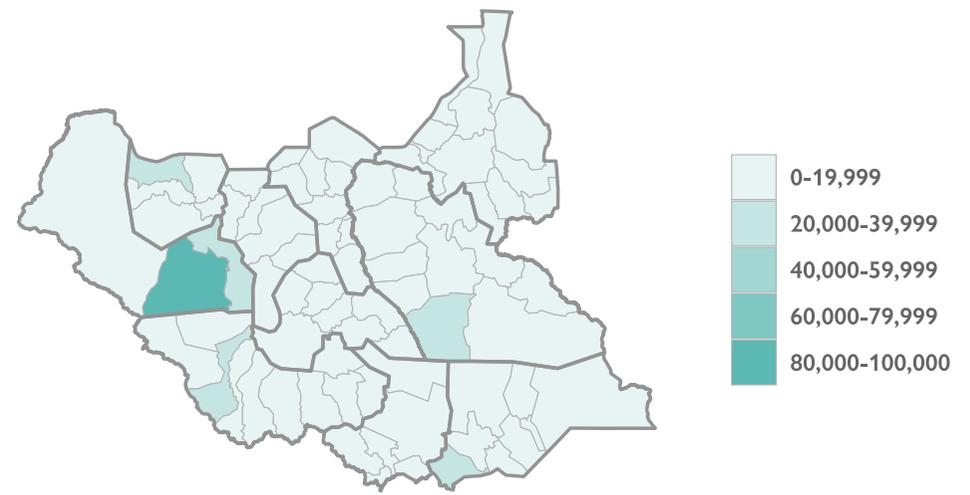
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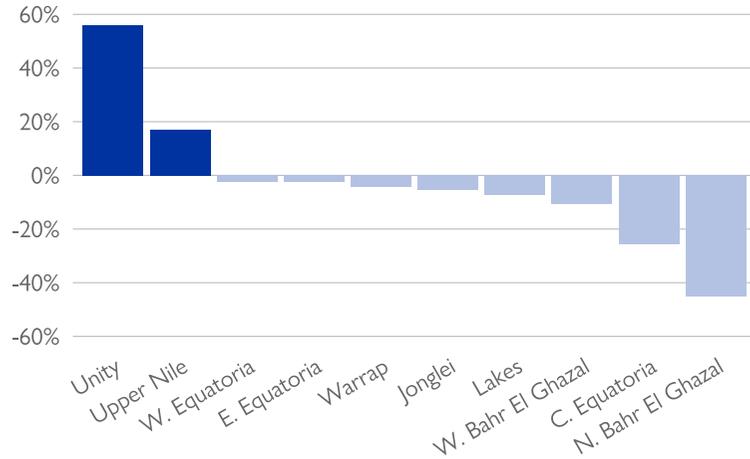


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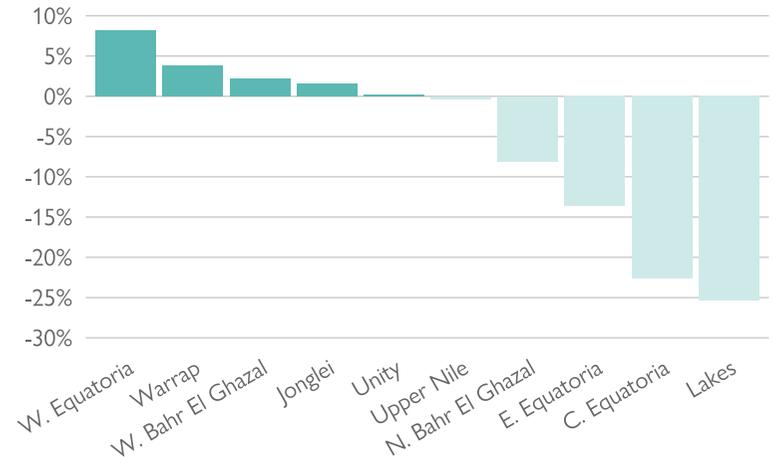


STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: WASH II (HYGIENE)

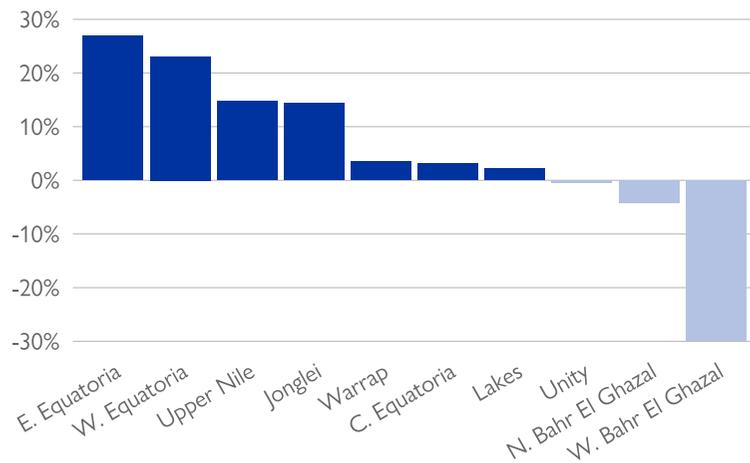
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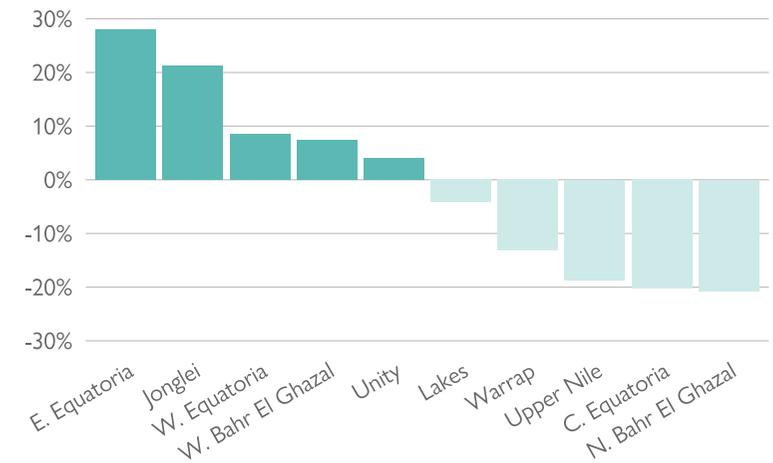
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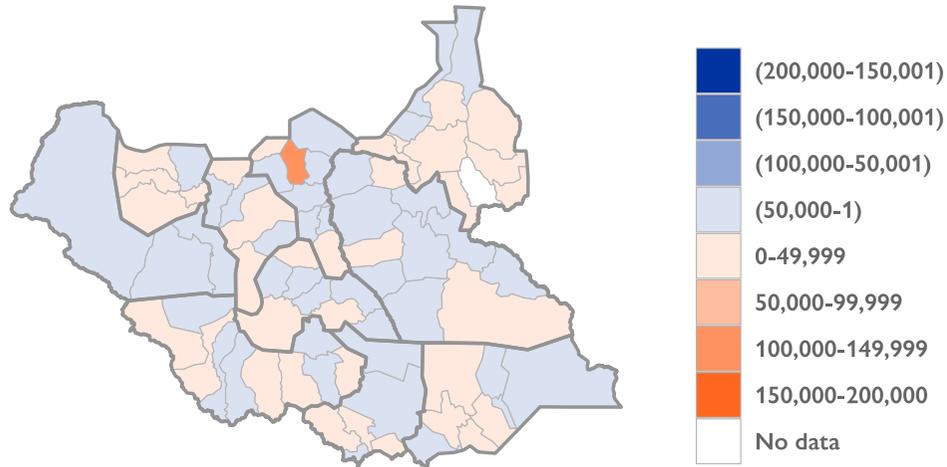


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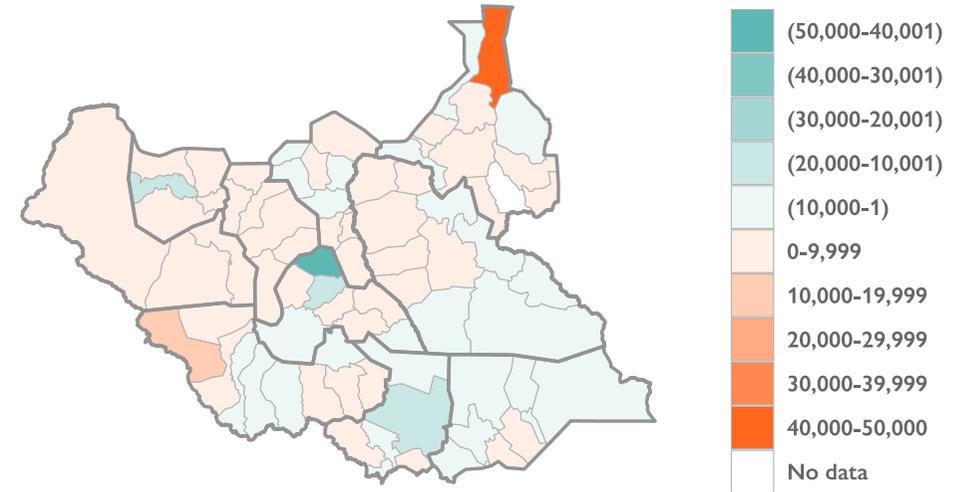


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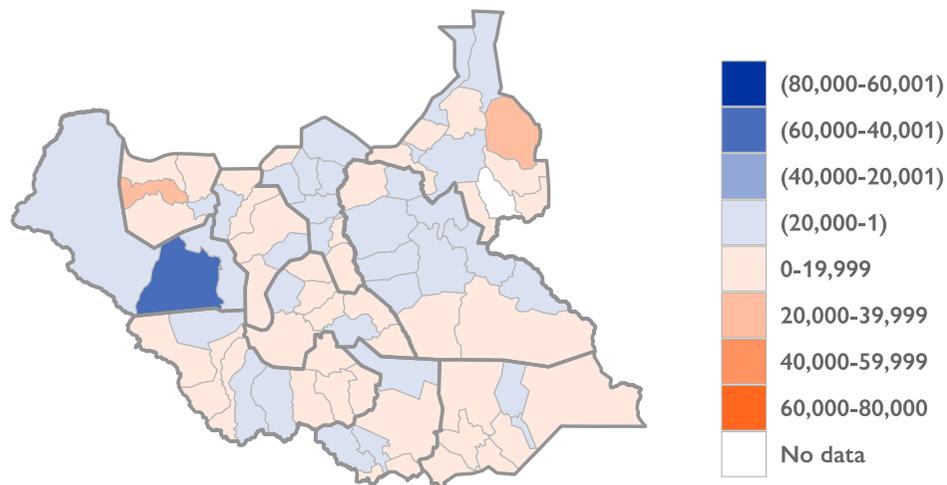
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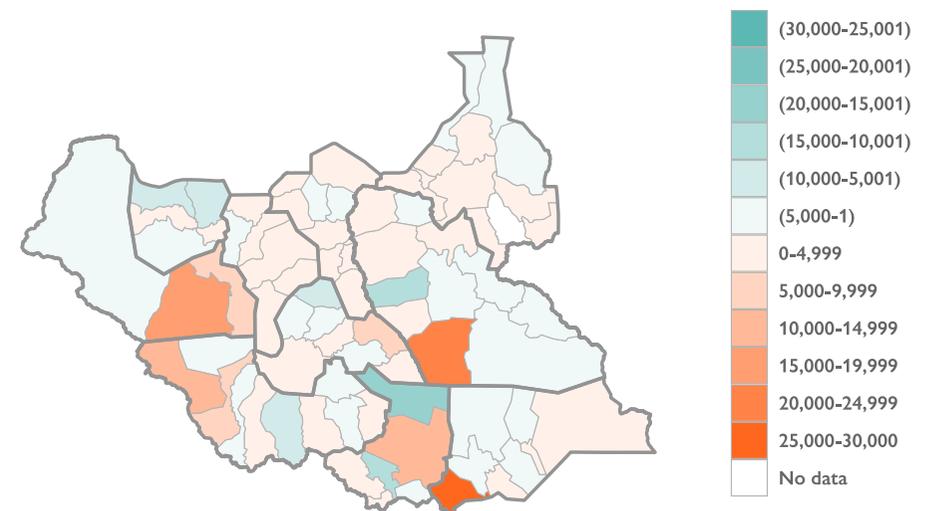
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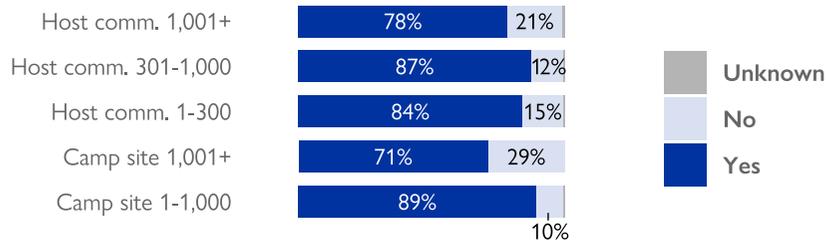


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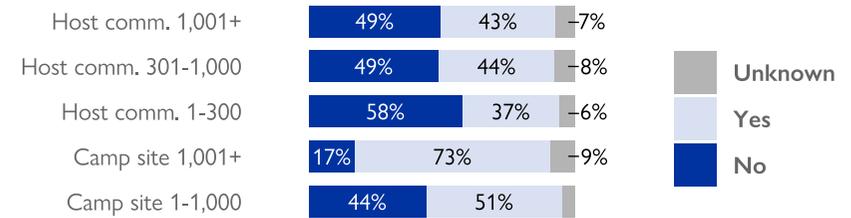


WASH II (HYGIENE) INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

F21. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



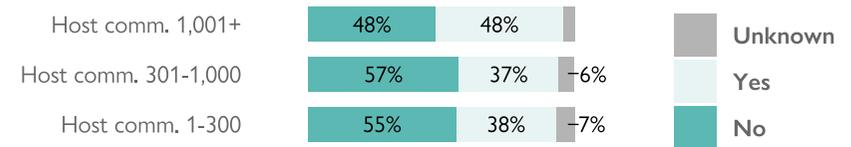
F22. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



F23. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

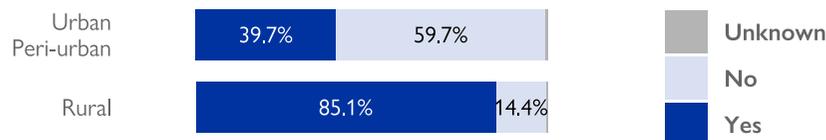


F24. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

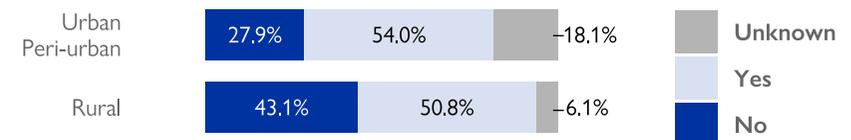


WASH II (HYGIENE) INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

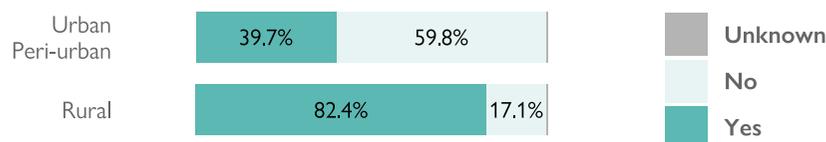
F25. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



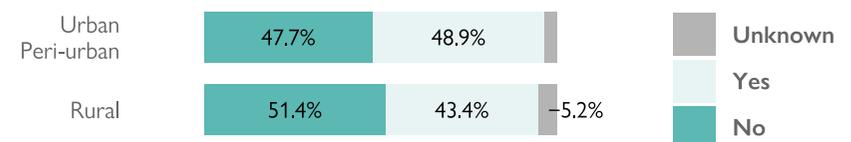
F26. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



F27. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



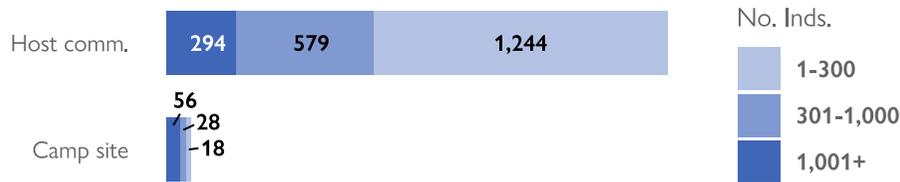
F28. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



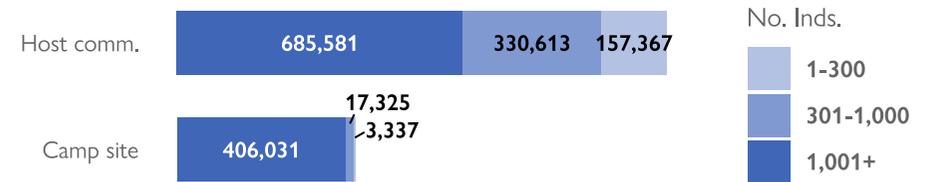
Notes: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs (for IDP settlements) or returnees (for returnee settlements).

DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS¹ BY TYPE AND SIZE² OF SETTLEMENT

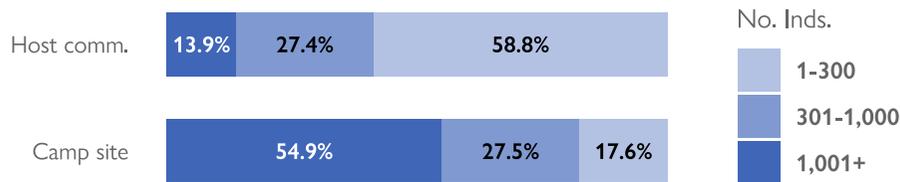
F29. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,746]



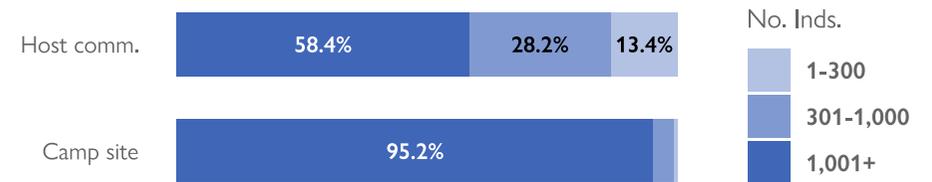
F30. NUMBER OF IDPS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,746]



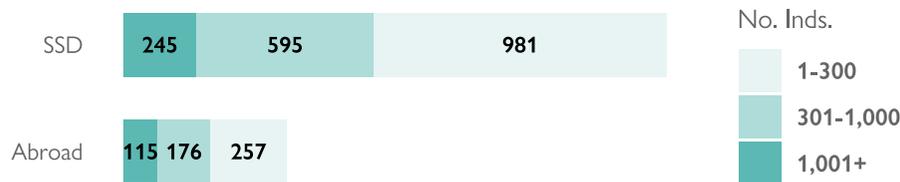
F31. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,746]



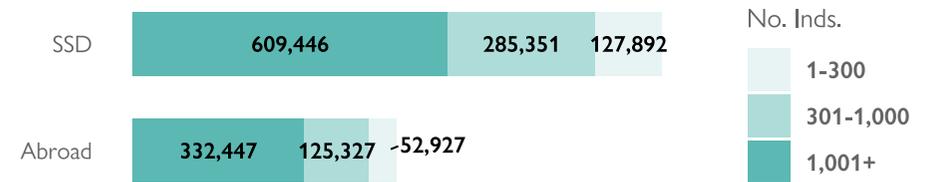
F32. % OF IDPS LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,746]



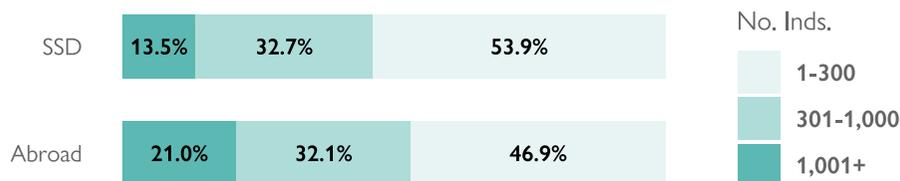
F33. NUMBER OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,746]



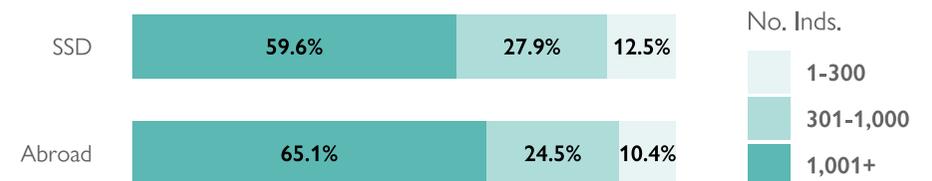
F34. NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,746]



F35. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,746]



F36. % OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,746]



Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,746 settlements covered in Round 8 of the Baseline assessment, including 525 for which the multi-sector component is not available. [2] Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the relevant population group only.

DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS¹ BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

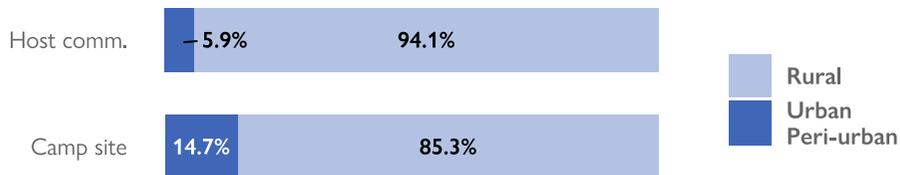
F37. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP / RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



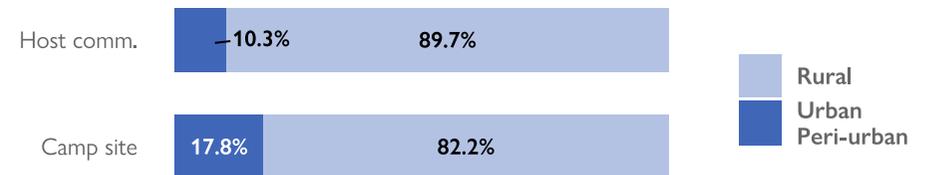
F38. NUMBER OF IDPS / RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



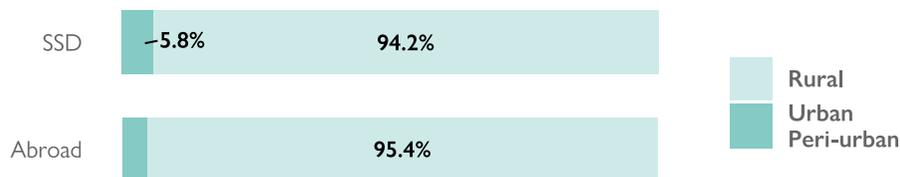
F39. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



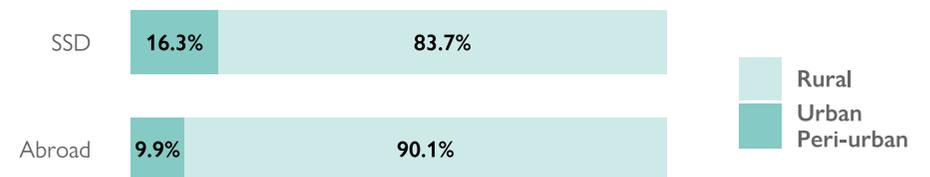
F40. % OF IDPS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



F41. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



F42. % OF RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,746 settlements covered in Round 8 of the Baseline assessment, including 525 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available.

MOBILITY TRACKING PRODUCTS

The Baseline Assessment Initial Data Release presents an overview of identified IDP and returnee populations in South Sudan.

The Site Profiles contain a two-page dashboard for each assessed camp or camp-like setting, displaying a broad range of collected indicators. They aim to provide in-depth location-level information to partners planning operations in specific areas.

The datasets contain the raw data used for DTM reports and allow users to carry out their own analysis. A limited amount of sensitive data, including additional protection and vulnerabilities indicators, is available upon request.

MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 8 REPORTS

[Baseline Assessment Initial Data Release](#)

[Site Assessment Profiles](#)

[Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Reports](#)

1. WASH I (Water)
2. WASH II (Hygiene)
3. WASH III (GBV Risk)
4. Protection
5. SNFI
6. Food Security
7. Health
8. Education

ROUND 8 MAPS

[Baseline IDPs by County](#)

[Baseline Returnees by County](#)

ROUND 8 DATASETS

[Baseline Location Dataset](#)

[Baseline Summaries \(period of arrival, reasons for displacement, returnee shelter status\)](#)

[Site Assessment Dataset](#)

[Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Dataset](#)