



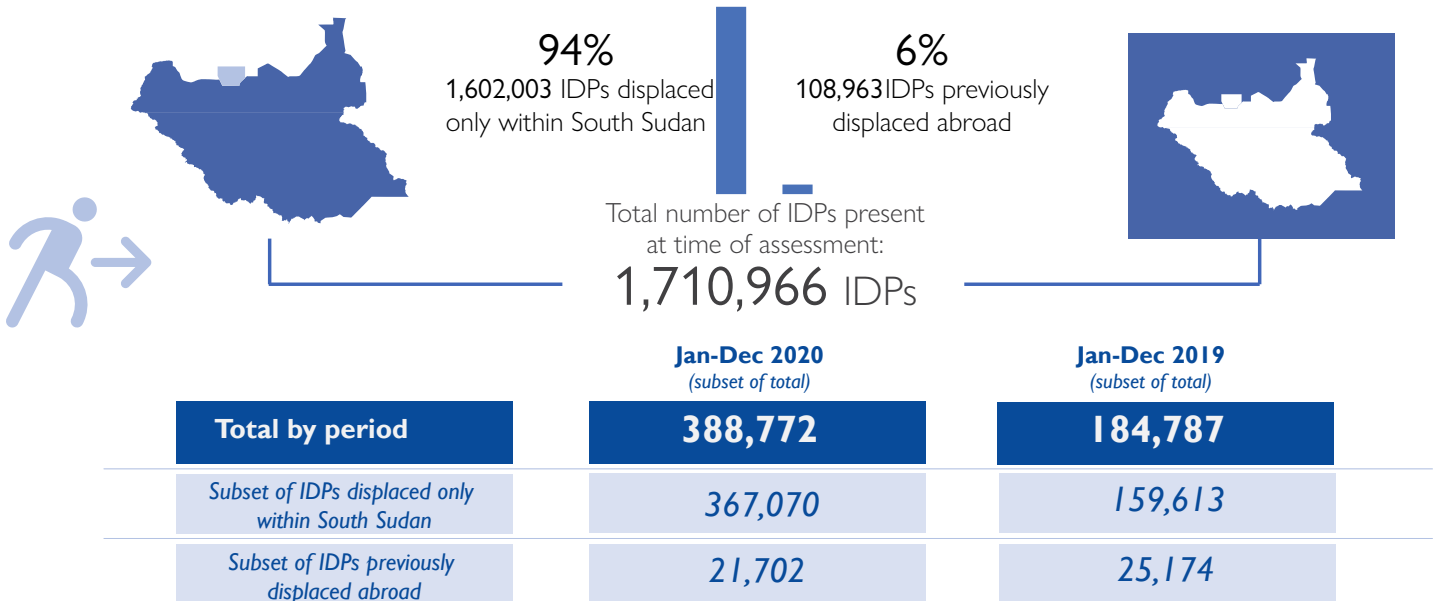
This summary presents initial findings from round ten of Mobility Tracking conducted across South Sudan through key-informant based assessments at payam and location level between November and December 2020. Mobility Tracking estimates the presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in South Sudan in displacement sites and host communities. IOM DTM mapped a total of **1,710,966** (that includes 6% previously displaced abroad) and **1,734,329** returnees (that includes 34% from abroad) in 3,038 locations across South Sudan as of December 2020.

PARTNERSHIP WITH NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

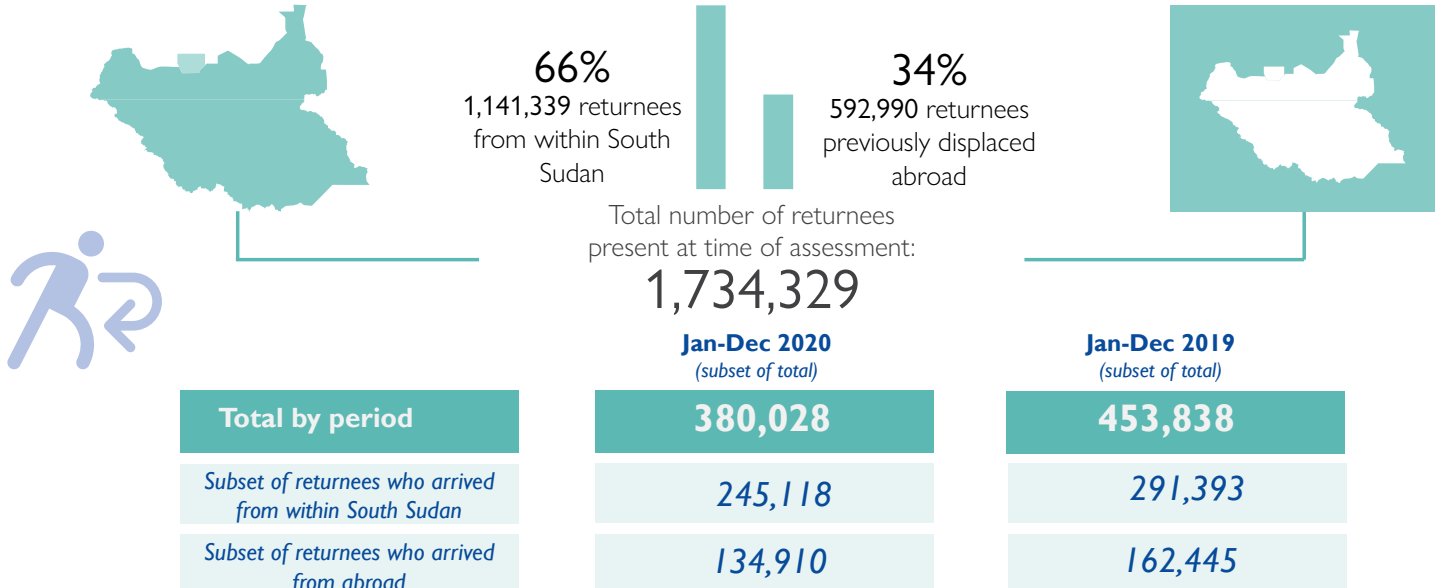
During the validation and verification process of round ten of Mobility Tracking, IOM DTM engaged with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), as part of the existing institutional agreements on data exchange and capacity building. This review process has resulted in the official endorsement of DTM data by the two government agencies. Moving forward, trained information management specialists from RRC and NBS will continue working with IOM DTM to support the data collection, processing and analysis of upcoming rounds of DTM Mobility Tracking.

PERIOD: NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2020 COVERAGE: 3,038 LOCATIONS 505 ADMIN 3 (PAYAM) IN ALL 78 COUNTIES

IDP Overview



Returnee Overview



IOM DTM mapped a total of **1,710,966 IDPs** (that includes 6% previously abroad), of whom 79 per cent live in host community settings. A quarter of IDPs present at the time of assessment live in Rubkona (119,392), Juba (101,639), Tonj North (95,074), Tonj South (75,648) and Yei (52,415). The lowest numbers of IDPs are found in Nagero and Guit (973 and 150 respectively).

INTERPRETING TRENDS IN IDP NUMBERS

DTM observed an overall net increase from 1,615,765 IDPs in round 9 (September 2020) to 1,710,966 IDPs in round 10 (December 2020). The difference between round 9 and round 10 IDP figures can be broken down into a) a net decrease in IDPs across re-assessed locations (-45,773 IDPs), b) the addition of IDPs in newly assessed locations (+159,780 IDPs), c) a decrease due to an overhaul of the existing database through data cleaning and the exclusion of outdated information (-18,806 IDPs).

Considering only the 86 per cent of locations which were re-assessed, DTM has witnessed a decrease of 45,773 IDPs representing a drop by 3 per cent. For the remaining 14 per cent of locations, which are either newly assessed (7%) or for which data had to be reused from previous rounds due to inaccessibility (7%), DTM was unable to confirm changes in IDP populations.

The above-mentioned net decrease of 45,773 IDPs in re-assessed locations results from a combined 234,802 decrease and a 189,029 increase. Counties with the most significant net decreases in the number of IDPs were Awerial (-22,666), Uror (-21,551), Aweil West (-21,200), Bor South (-18,033), Rumbek North (-13,837), Yei (-9,584), and Raja (-8,469). The main counties witnessing net increases in the number IDPs since round 9 were Tonj North (+14,997), Tonj South (+14,672), Panyikang (+13,363), Panyijar (+11,098) and Pibor (+8,693).

The counties with the highest numbers of IDPs in new locations are Magwi (26,209), Bor South (12,141), Morobo (9,055), Melut (6,552) and Ayod (6,408).

The newly assessed locations includes locations that were previously not accessible or new instances of population movement.

Current IDPs

(Displaced between 2014 and December 2020):

1,710,966

IDPs in Host Community

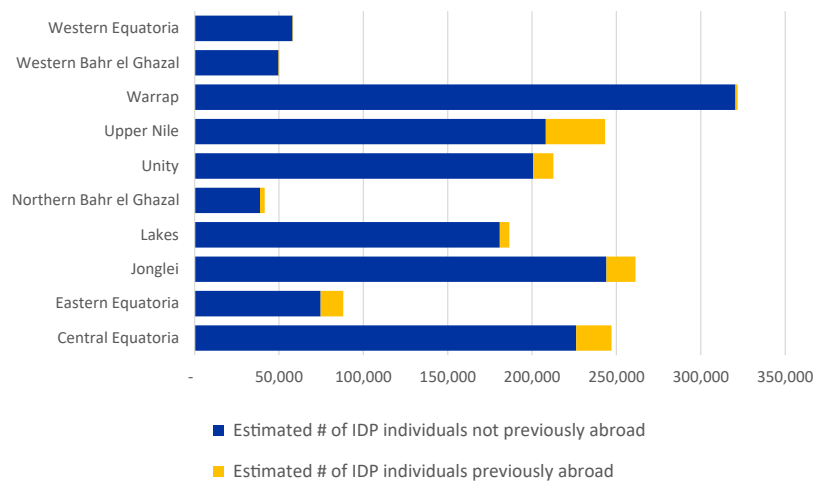
1,343,355 (79%)

IDPs in Displacement Sites

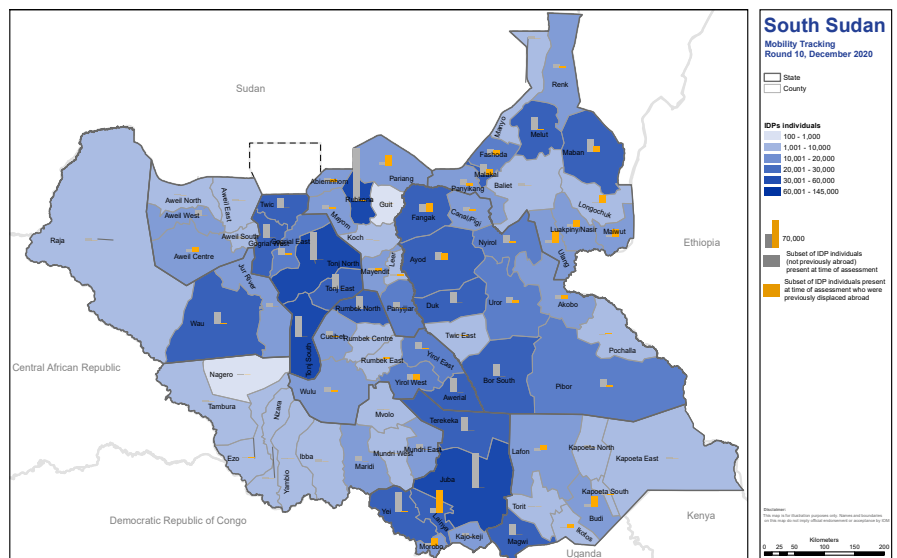
367,611 (21%)



Estimated # of IDP individuals



IDPs by County as of December 2020





During data collection for round ten, IOM DTM estimated the presence of **1,734,329 returnees** present (that includes 34% from abroad). The counties with the greatest number of returnees are Wau (169,471), Magwi (92,44), Renk (87,401), Juba (73,707), Ulang (45,922) and Jur River (43,578). Border counties see the highest numbers of returnees from abroad; Magwi (91,294) and Kajo-Keji (35,527) near the border with Uganda; Aweil North (37,753), Renk (35,538) and Aweil East (35,237), near the border with Sudan; Ulang (19,185) and Akobo (17,452) near the border with Ethiopia. Twic and Kapoeta North are the counties with the lowest number of returnees (731 and 609 respectively).

INTERPRETING TRENDS IN RETURNEES NUMBERS

DTM recorded an overall net increase from 1,674,668 returnees in round 9 (September 2020) to 1,734,329 returnees in round 10 (December 2020). The difference between round 9 and round 10 returnee figures can be broken down into a) a net increase in returnees across re-assessed locations (+3,179 returnees), b) the addition of returnees in newly assessed locations (+70,264 returnees) and c) a decrease due to an overhaul of the existing database through data cleaning and the exclusion of outdated information (-13,782 returnees).

Considering only the 86 per cent of locations which were re-assessed, DTM has witnessed an increase of 3,179 returnees representing an less than one per cent growth. For the remaining 14 per cent of locations, which are either newly assessed (7%) or for which data had to be reused from previous rounds due to inaccessibility (7%), DTM was unable to confirm changes in returnee populations.

The above-mentioned net increase of 3,179 returnees in re-assessed locations results from a combined 148,478 returnee decrease and a 151,657 returnee increase. Counties with the largest increases in the number of returnees were Magwi (+9,786), Juba (+7,948), Budi (+7,934), Akobo (+7,501), Yei (+7,494), and Rubkona (+6,080). The main counties witnessing decreases in the number returnees since round 9 were Bor South (-22,023), Duk (-18,336), Rumbek Centre (-13,850), Mayiendit (-10,837) and Leer (-8,065).

The counties with the highest numbers of returnees in new locations are Magwi (13,394), Yambio (11,493), Juba (4,541), Maiwut (4,429), Budi (4,326) and Rumbek Centre (4,036).

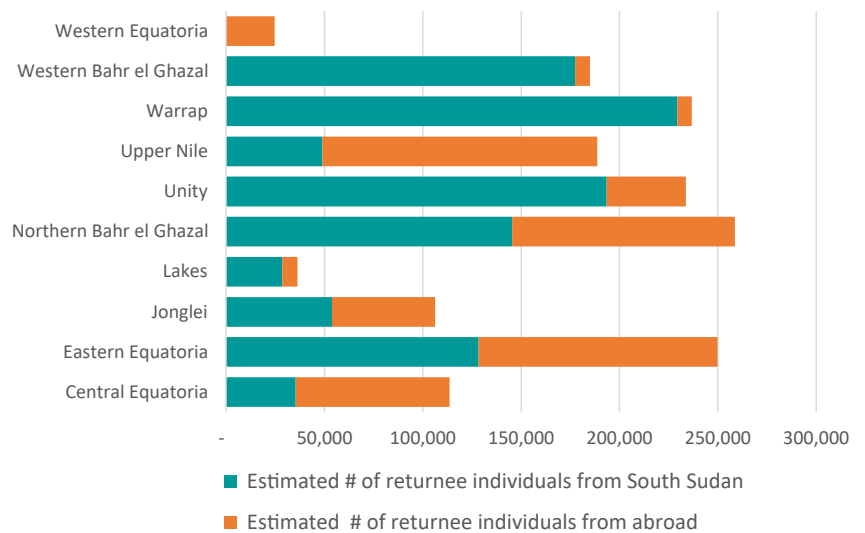
Current Returnees
(Returned between 2016 and December 2020):
1,734,329

Current Returnees from South Sudan
(Returned between 2016 and December 2020):
1,141,339 (66%)

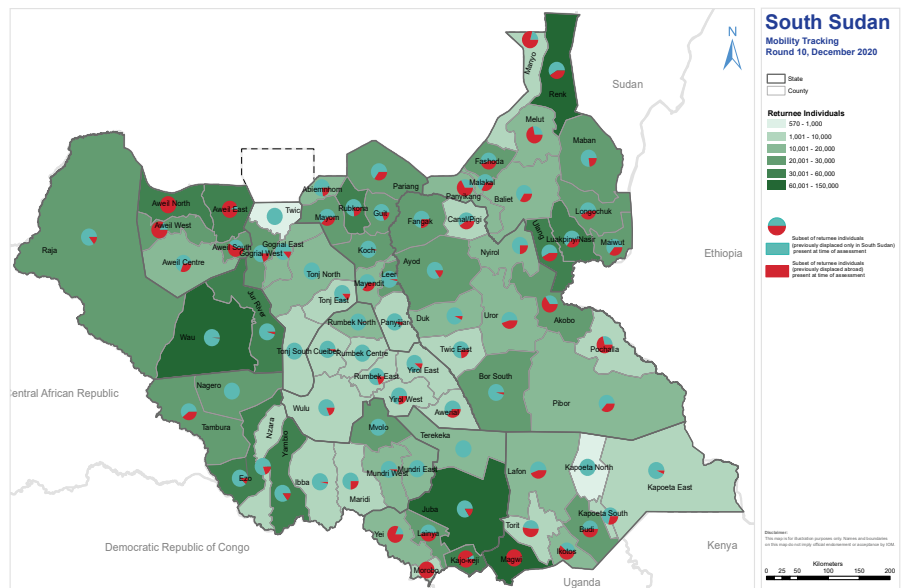
Current Returnees from abroad
(Returned between 2016 and December 2020):
592,990 (34%)



Estimated # of returnees individuals



Returnees by County as of December 2020



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.

Round 10 of Mobility Tracking included three sub-components:

- 1. A baseline area assessment** provides information on the presence and number of targeted population groups (IDPs, returnees, relocated) in level-3 administrative subdivisions (following the 10-state system), as well as attributes such as time of arrival of the targeted population in the assessed sub-area, return from abroad or South Sudan, whether current IDPs were previously displaced abroad, reasons for displacement and former areas of habitual of IDPs (both captured on a majority basis for a given sub-area), and shelter conditions for returnees.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.

Data collection for round ten took place between November and December 2020 following round nine which took place between July and September 2020.

SCOPE

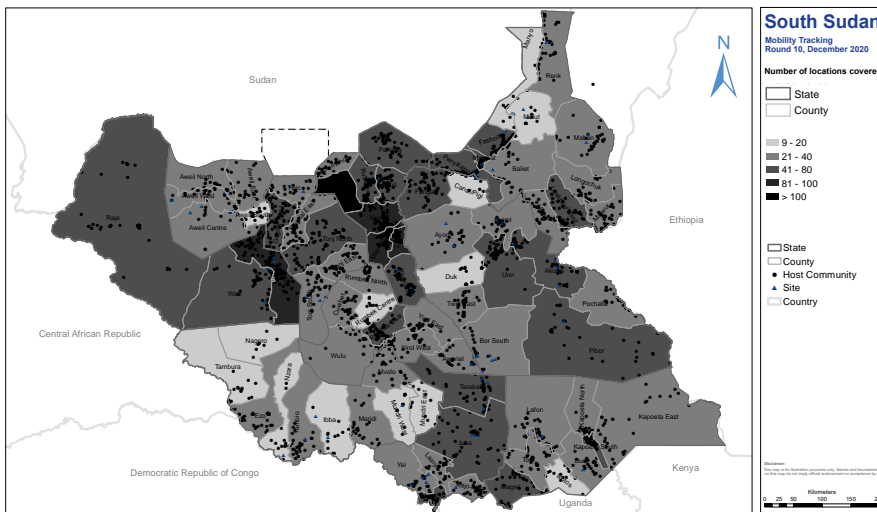
In round ten, DTM assessed **3,038 locations** (137 displacement sites and **2,901** villages/neighborhoods). Assessed locations were spread across **505 sub-areas** (locally known as payams) at the third administrative level in every county (78) of all 10 states.

CHALLENGES

DTM teams faced several logistical and access challenges during data collection for round 10, including a delay due to COVID-19 restrictions, bureaucratic impediments and insecurity at local level, and widespread flooding.

For 223 locations that could not be accessed, DTM used the most recent available data in order to provide a comprehensive picture of displacement and return across the entire country. The reasons for inaccessibility included flooding on the road or at the location (49%), long distance (30%), and insecurity (21%) as localized conflict, military presence.

Locations covered by County as of December 2020



Of the 3,038 locations in the dataset, 2,599 (86%) were re-assessed in round 10, 216 (7%) are newly covered locations and 223 (7%) are inaccessible locations for which data from previous rounds was used.

Dataset link [Baseline by locations \(3,038\)](#)
[Baseline by payam \(505\)](#)

Maps link:
[Returnees by county \(A4\)](#)
[Returnees comparison \(R9-R10\)](#)
[IDPs by county \(A4\)](#)
[IDPs comparison \(R9-R10\)](#)
[IDPs and returnees' locations country overview \(A0\)](#)
[IDPs and returnees' locations - State Atlas \(A3\)](#)
[Locations coverage \(A4\)](#)
[Locations type overview \(A0\)](#)

DTM IS SUPPORTED BY



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