



SOUTH SUDAN

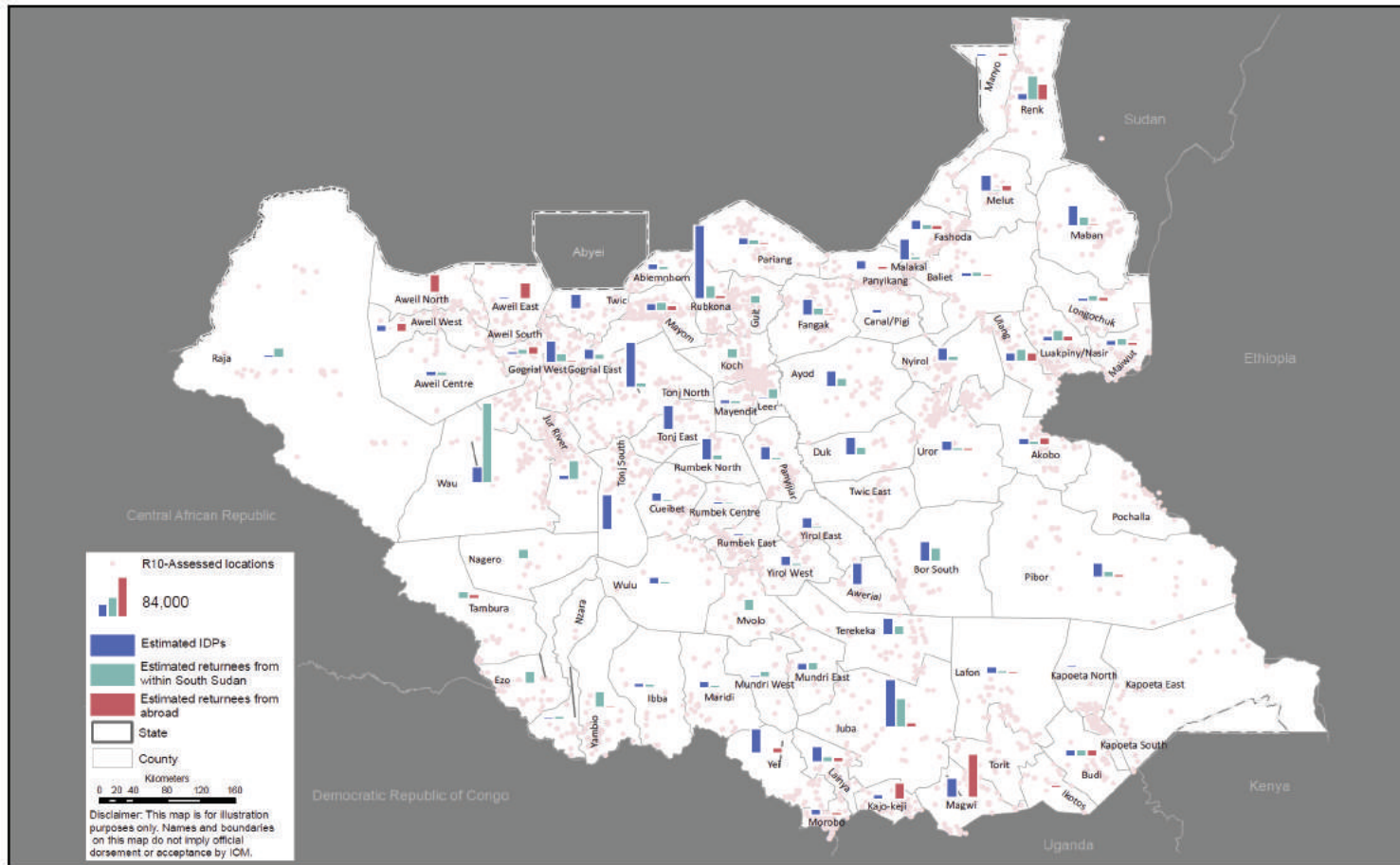
Mobility Tracking Round 10

IDP and Returnee ATLAS as of December 2020



Aweil West
October 2020

Data collection: December 2020
Published: August 2021



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.

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.

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

PERIOD: November-December 2020 **COVERAGE:** 3,038 locations 505 admin 3 (payam) in all 78 counties



Current IDPs
(Displaced between 2014 and December 2020):
1,710,966



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



427,100 IDPs remain displaced since 2014 -2015, 96% due conflict.

- **15 December 2013:** Violence erupted in Juba. The fighting was particularly intense in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Lakes states.
- **23 January 2014:** An agreement to cease hostilities was signed by both parties.
- **Late January 2014:** Fighting in Unity State led to the forced displacement of thousands of civilians.
- **August 2015:** The two warring parties reached Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) facilitated by Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).
- Despite the 2015 ARCSS, violence continued in many parts of the country spreading to previously peaceful areas, e.g., Wau and the Equatorias.

172,806 IDPs remain displaced since 2018 (pre R-ARCSS). The main reason for displacement are communal clashes (55,37%) and conflict (41,18%).

271,682 individuals had returned on this period as of December 2020.

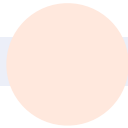
- **June 2018:** Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between parties of the Conflict of South Sudan.
- **August 2018:** signing of a cease-fire and power-sharing agreement.

184,787 IDPs remain displaced since 2019. The main reason for displacement are communal clashes (44,99%), conflict (36,16%) and disaster (15,09%).

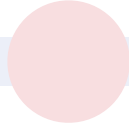
453,838 individuals had returned as of December 2020, of those 26% were previously abroad.

- **May 2019:** The pre-transition period was extended for six months after implementation delays.
- **Since June** severe floods displaced population in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Lakes, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria (DTM, OCHA).

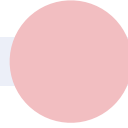
2014-2015



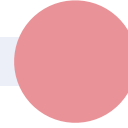
2016-2017



2018-Pre R-ARCSS



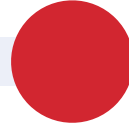
2018-Post R-ARCSS



2019



2020



337,518 IDPs individuals displaced during this period have remained, as of December 2020, by conflict (79%) and communal clashes (17%).

226,744 individuals had returned on this period, as of December 2020.

- **July 2016:** violence broke out between government forces and opposition factions.
- **2017 and 2018:** a series of cease-fires were negotiated and subsequently violated.
- During this period the increased number of IDPs in the Equatoria Region is attributed to a face-off between the center's forces and rebels, as well as the ceasefire violations reported in Jonglei.

144,582 IDPs remain displaced since 2018 (post R-ARCSS). The main reason for displacement are communal clashes (46,35%) and conflict (44,98%).

352,013 individuals had returned, as of December 2020, of those 20% were previously abroad.

September 2018, Signing of the Revitalized Agreement on The Resolution Of The Conflict In South Sudan, officially ending the civil war (IGAD).

388,772 IDPs were displaced in 2020 which is attributed to disaster –flood (54,27%), communal clashes (31,65%) and conflict (12,71%)

380,028 individuals had return on this period, of those 21% were previously abroad.

- **February 2020:** The Transitional Government of National Unity was formed.
- **September 2020:** UNMISS started retiring its troops and police from PoC sites from Bor and Wau.
- **Since June 2020** people were displaced by flooding from locations in Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Warrap, Unity and from Northern Bahr el Ghazal (DTM, OCHA)



IDPs by County as of December 2020



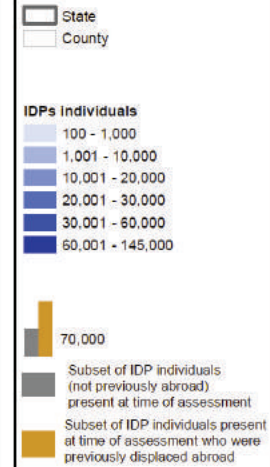
10 counties accounting for most IDP as of December 2020

Rubkona	119,392
Juba	101,639
Tonj North	95,074
Tonj South	75,648
Yei	52,415
Tonj East	52,009
Rumbek North	46,831
Awerial	46,619
Gogrial West	45,247
Malakal	44,646

Accounting for 40% of the caseload displaced

South Sudan

Mobility Tracking
Round 10, December 2020



Current IDPs (Displaced between 2014 and December 2020):
1,710,966

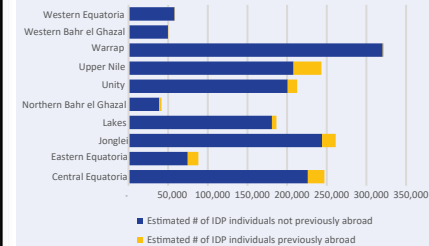
IDPs in Host Community
1,343,355 (79%)

IDPs in Displacement Sites
367,611 (21%)

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



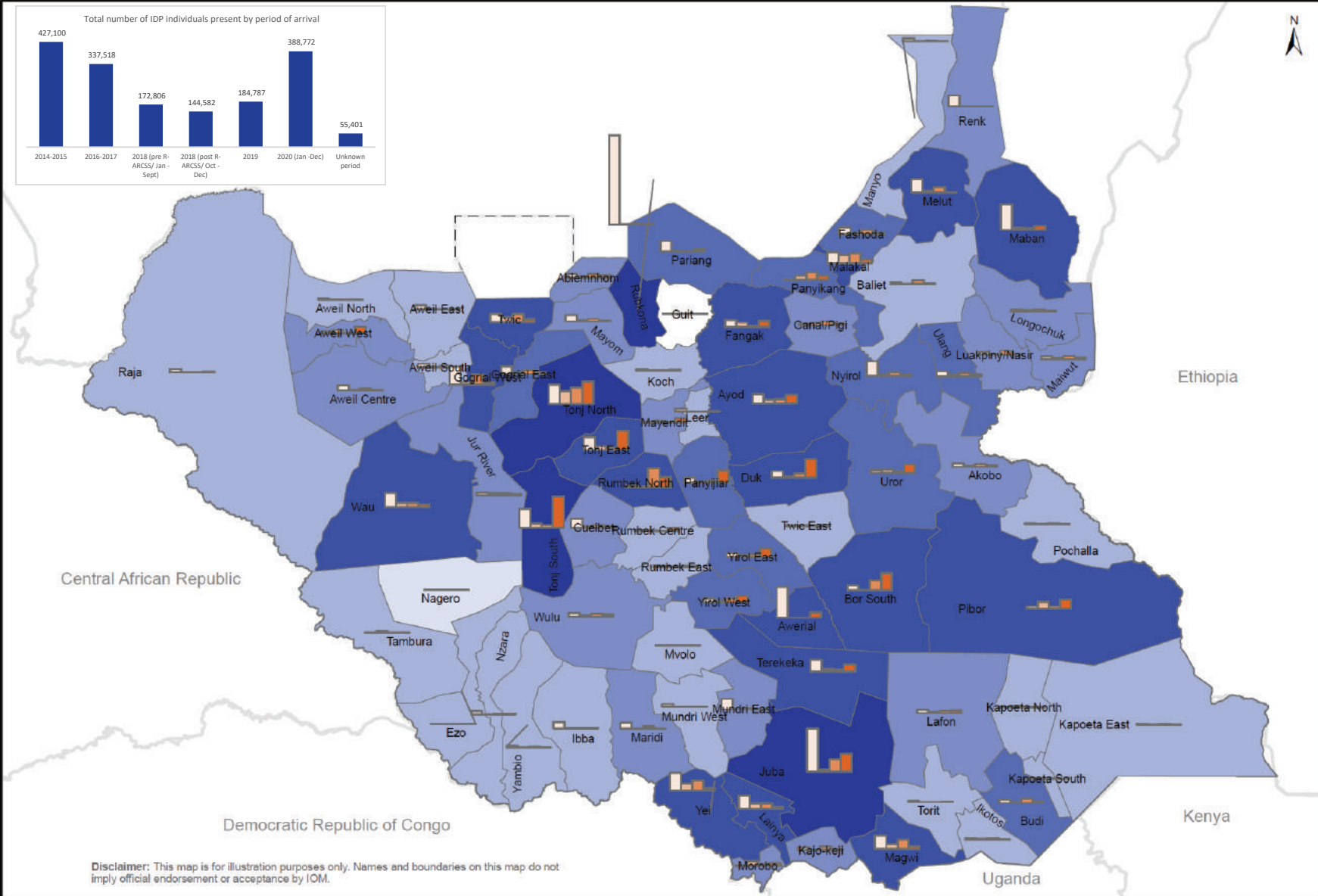
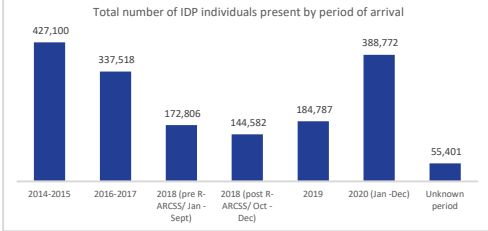
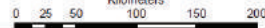
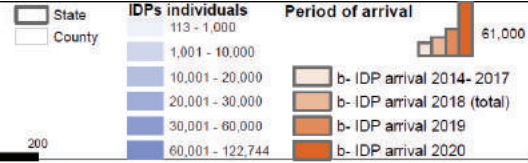
Estimated # of IDP individuals





South Sudan

Mobility Tracking Round 10, December 2020
Estimated number of IDPs and period of arrival as of December 2020



10 counties accounting for most IDP arrival in 2020

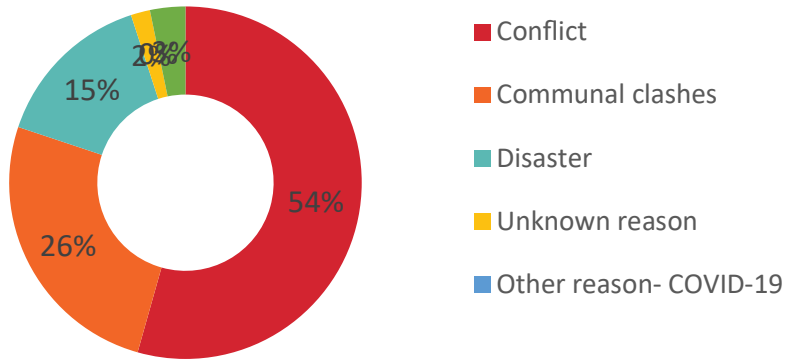
Tonj South	41,625
Tonj North	29,815
Tonj East	25,724
Duk	24,064
Juba	23,103
Bor South	22,406
Panyijar	16,509
Rumbek North	13,541
Pibor	12,473
Yirol East	11,257

Accounting for 57% of the caseload displaced in this period

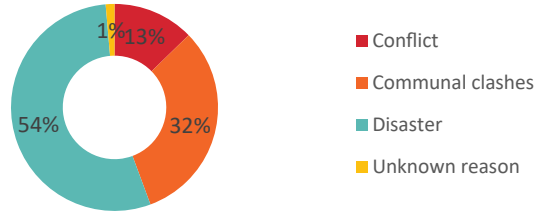
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



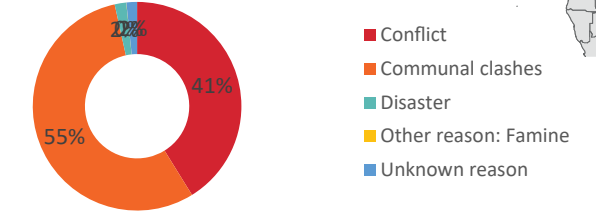
Reason for displacement (total IDPs)



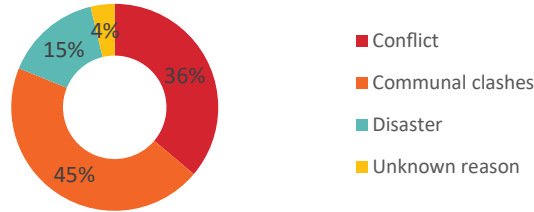
Reason for displacement (IDP arrival 2020)



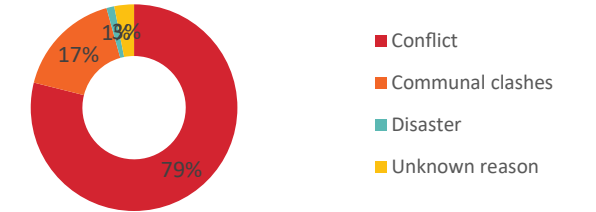
Reason for displacement (2018 pre R-ARCSS)



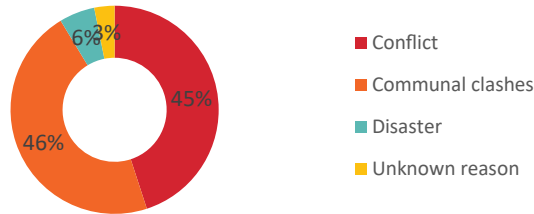
Reason for displacement (IDP arrival 2019)



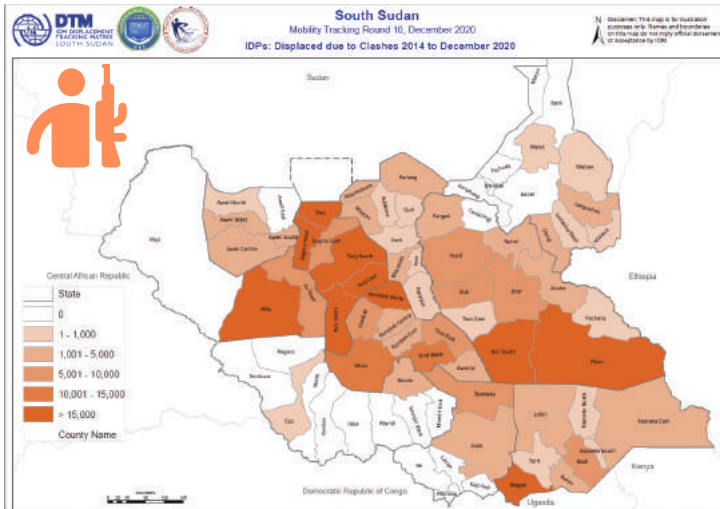
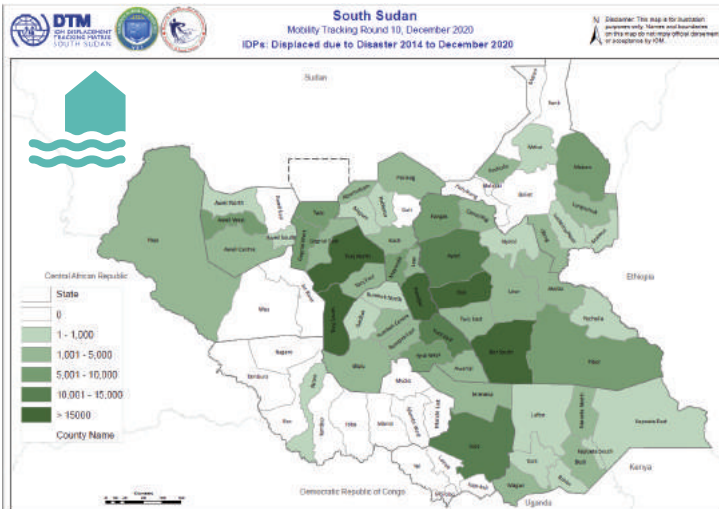
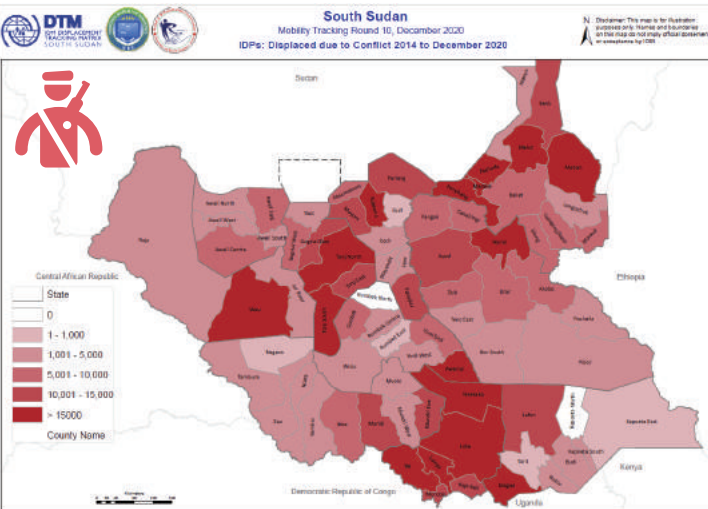
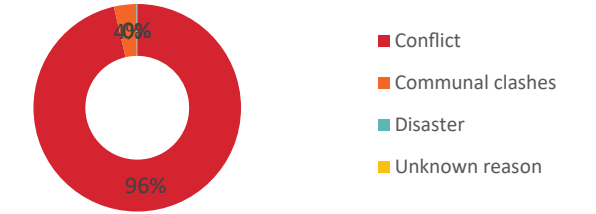
Reason for displacement (arrival 2016-2017)



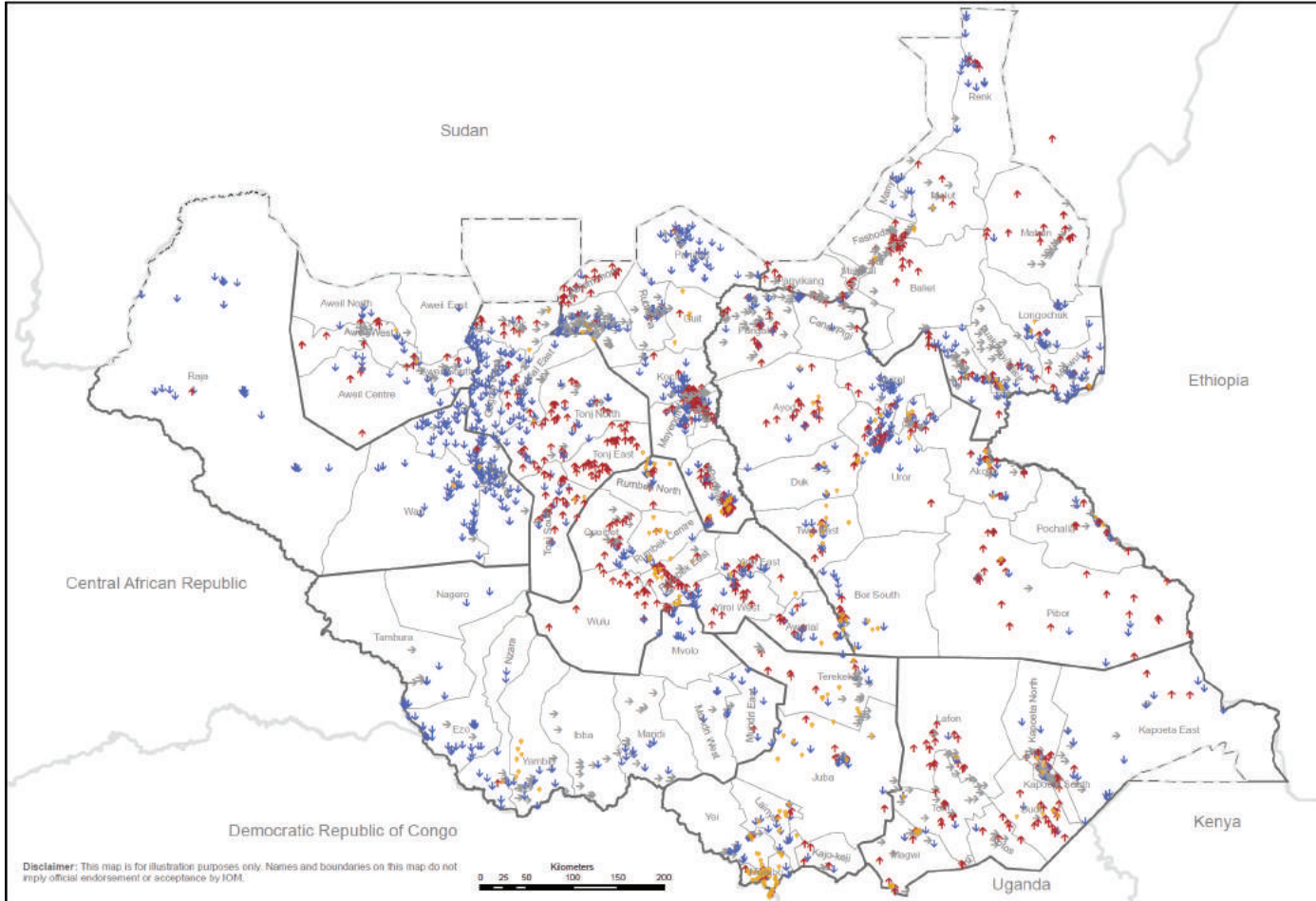
Reason for displacement (2018 post R-ARCSS)



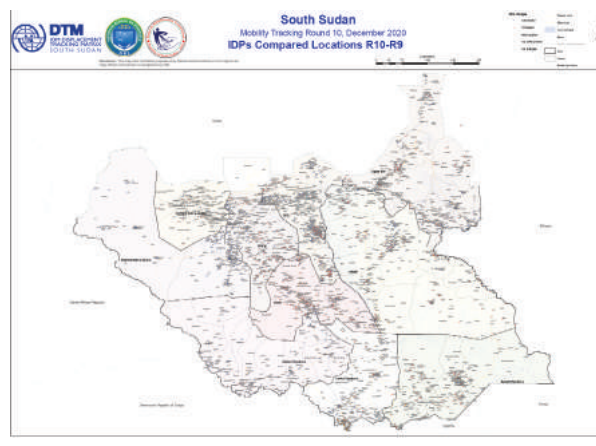
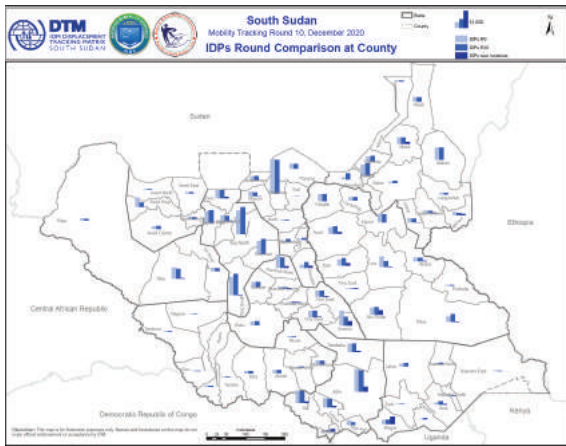
Reason for displacement (arrival 2014-2015)



Note: The maps contain layers for each recorded time period. These layers can be accessed in Adobe Acrobat's "Layers" pane under the folder "Conflict" / "Disaster" / "Clashes". Selecting and unselecting individual layers allows user to visualize displacement by time period



Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



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)
- 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)
- 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)
- Ayod (6,408)





South Sudan

Mobility Tracking Round 10, December 2020

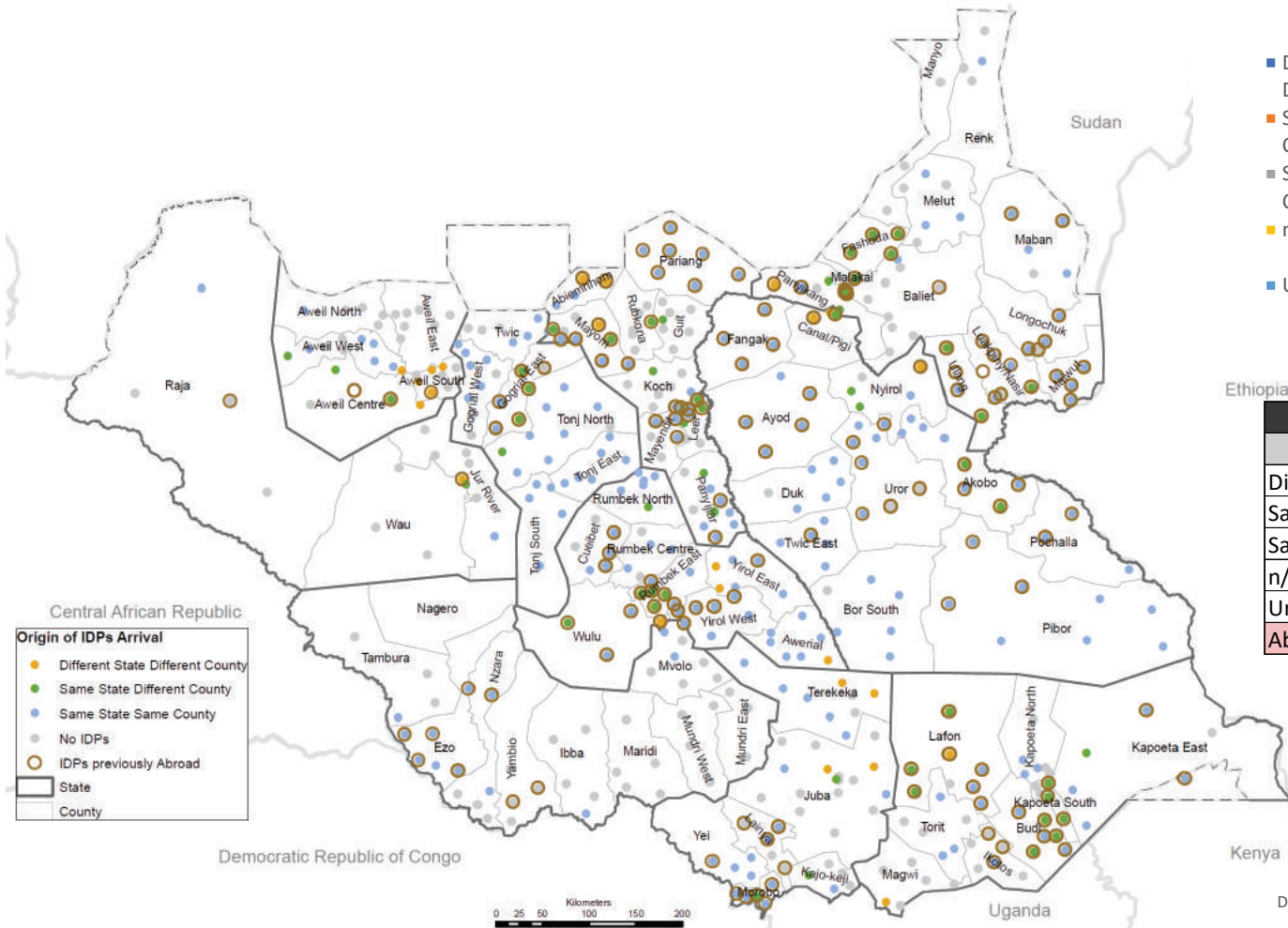
IDPs by current sub areas and by home before displacement



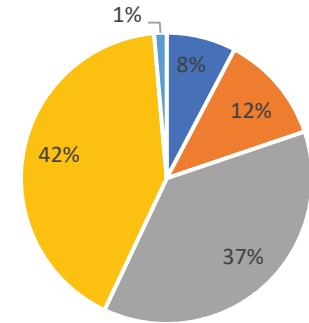
Disclaimer: Disclaimer. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

IDP Arrival 2020

Payams by origin of the IDPs



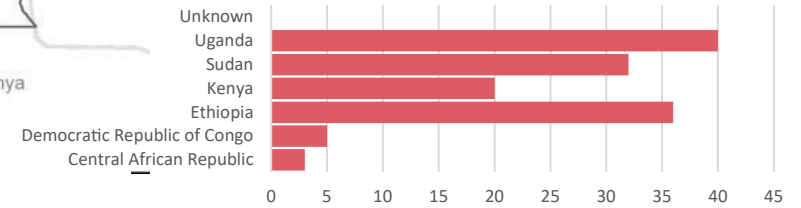
- Different State / Different County
- Same State / Different County
- Same State / Same County
- n/a (no IDPs arrived)
- Unknown



Ethiopia

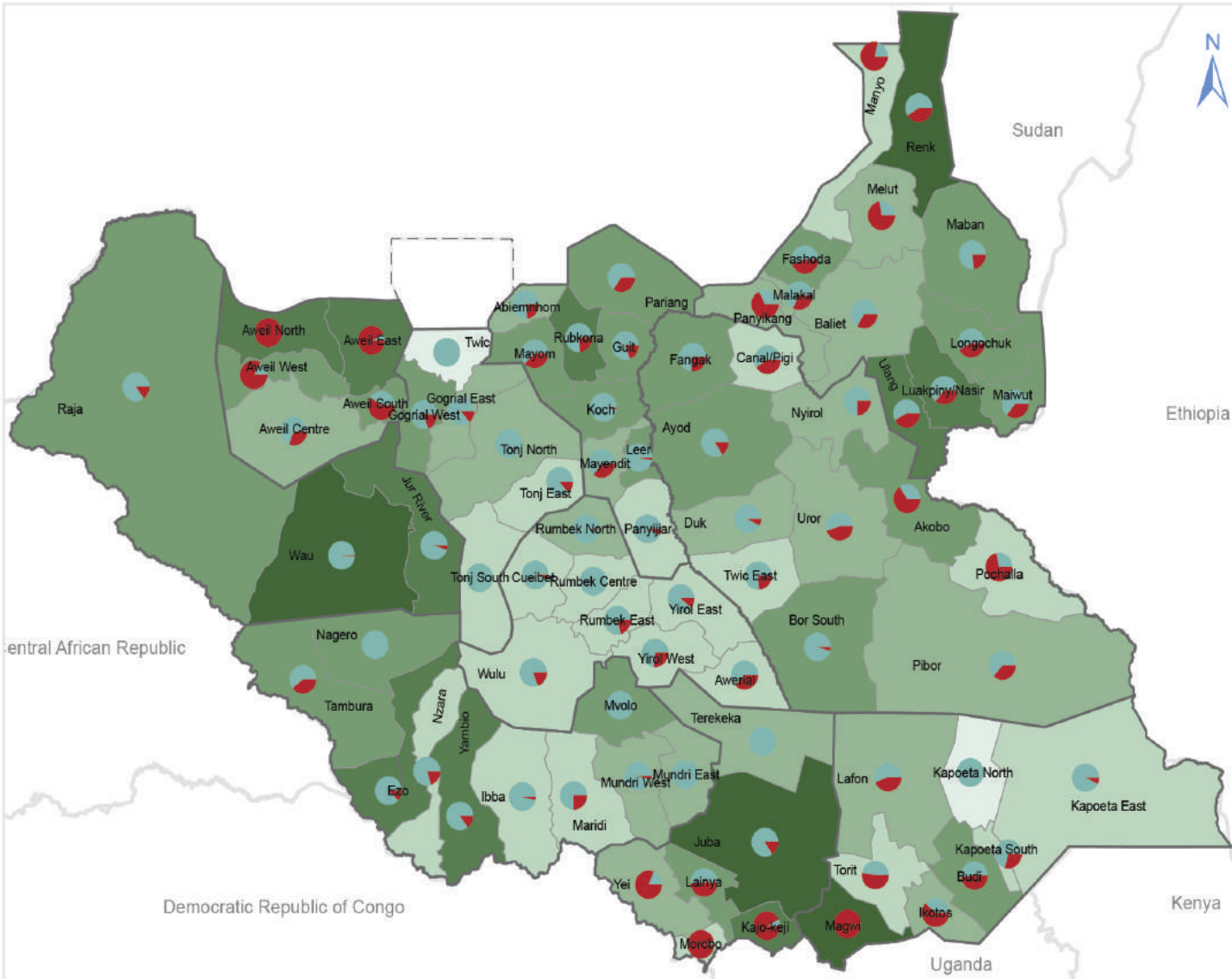
IDP Home	# of payams	Percent
Grand Total	505	100%
Different State / Different County	28	6%
Same State / Different County	60	12%
Same State / Same County	233	46%
n/a (no IDPs arrived)	181	36%
Unknown	3	1%
Abroad	136	27%

Number of payam reporting IDP previously displ. Abroad





Returnees by County as of December 2020

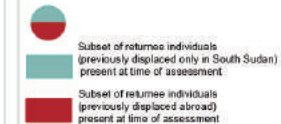
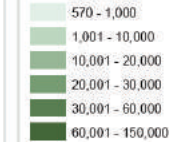


South Sudan

Mobility Tracking
Round 10, December 2020

State
County

Returnee Individuals



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%)

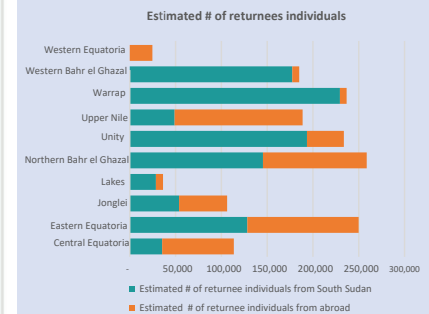
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

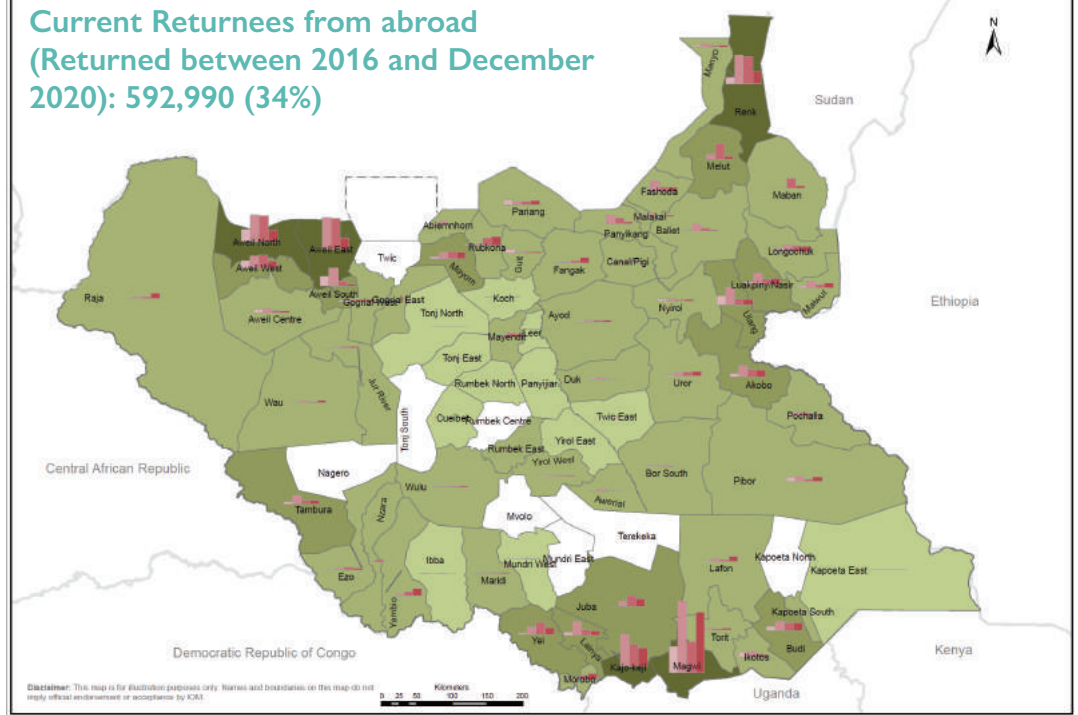
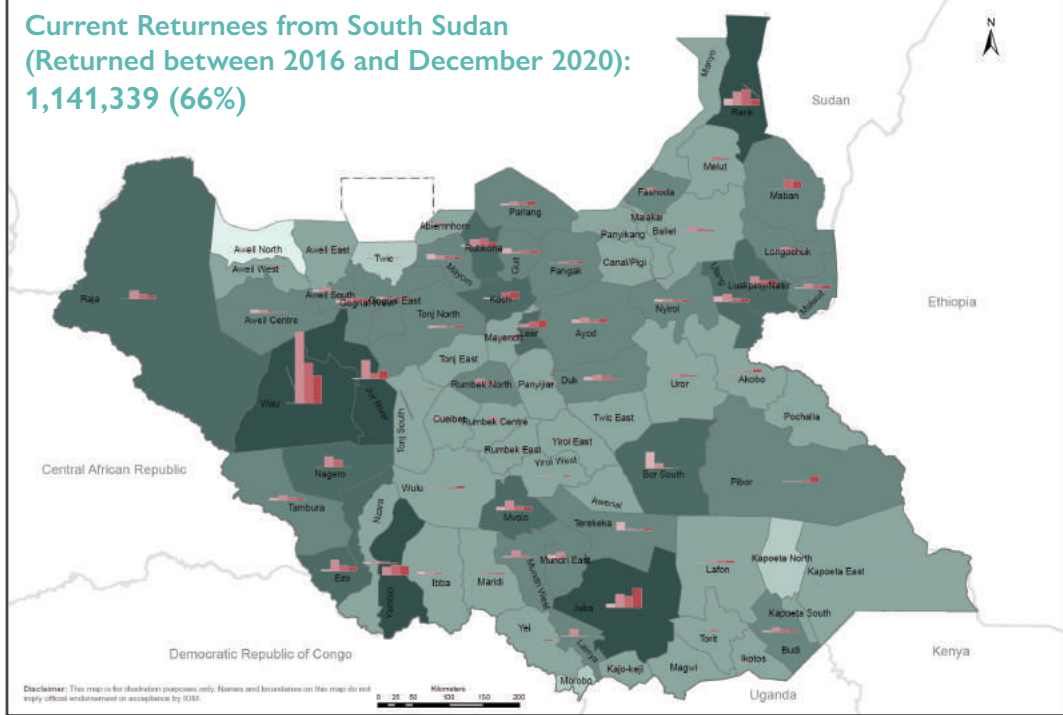


10 counties accounting for most returnees as of December 2020

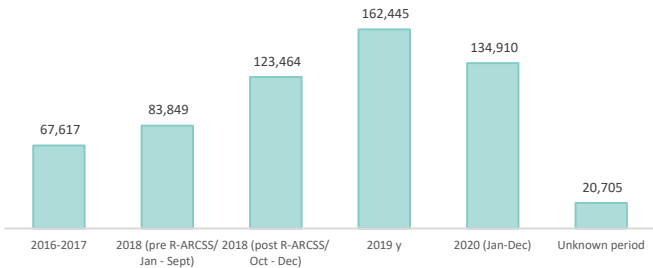
Wau	169,471
Magwi	92,444
Renk	87,401
Juba	73,707
Ulang	45,922
Jur River	43,578
Yambio	39,995
Kajo-Keji	38,502
Luakpiny (Nasir)	38,468
Aweil East	38,187

Accounting for 38% of those returned as of December 2020





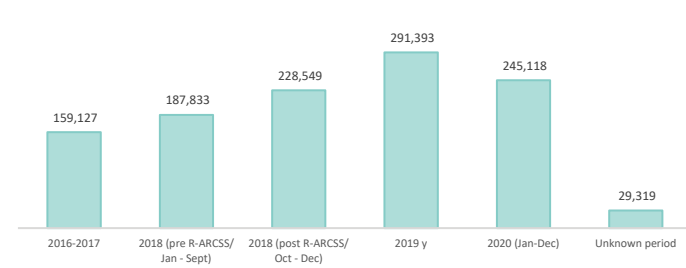
Subset of returnee individuals (previously displaced abroad) present at time of assessment by period of arrival



592,990 (34%) previously displaced in South Sudan present at time of assessment of whom...

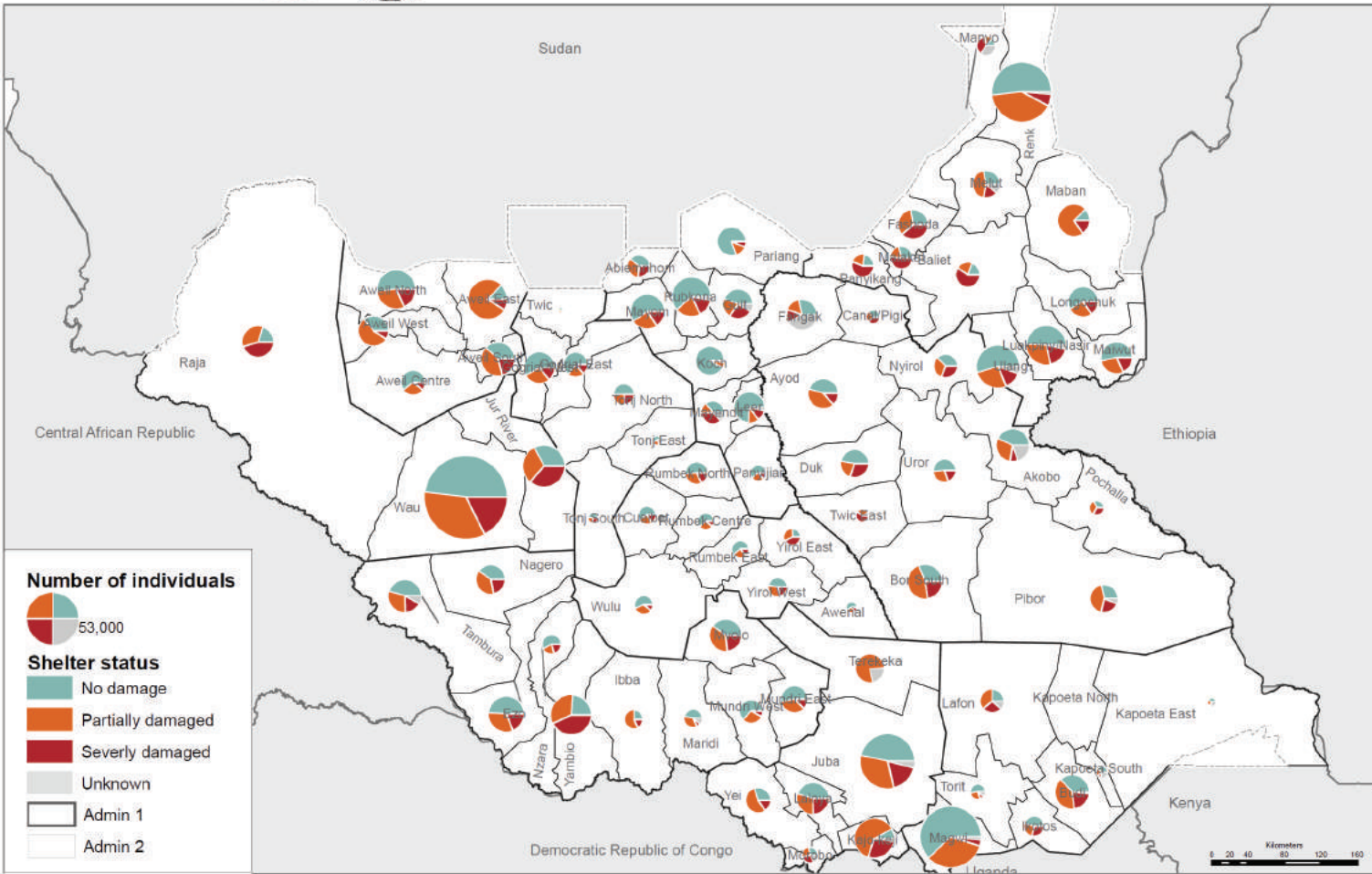
765,060 returnees arrived since R-ARCSS (or 245,118 only within 2020)

Subset of returnee individuals (previously displaced abroad) present at time of assessment by period of arrival

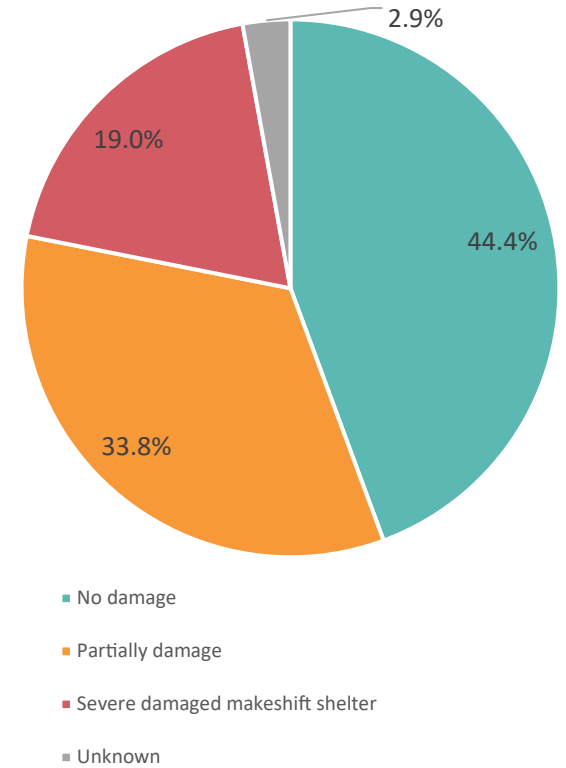


592,990 (34%) previously displaced abroad present at time of assessment of whom...

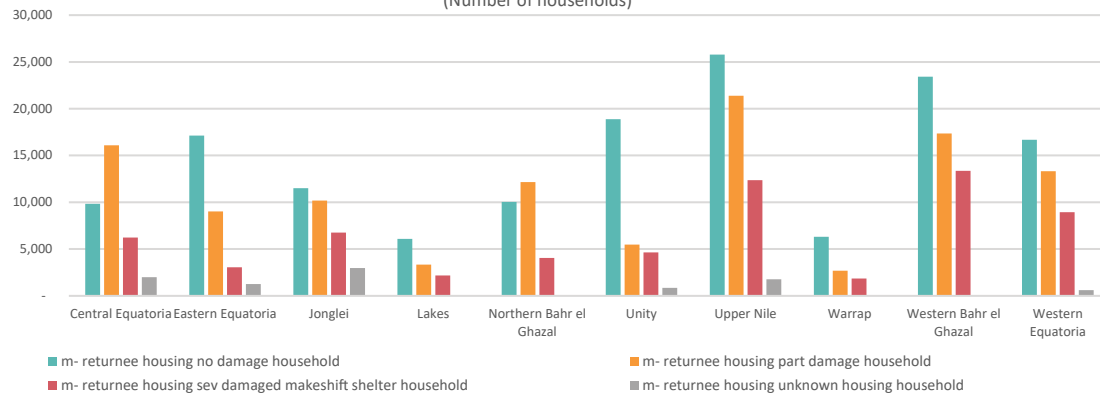
420,819 returnees arrived since R-ARCSS (or 134,910 only within 2020)



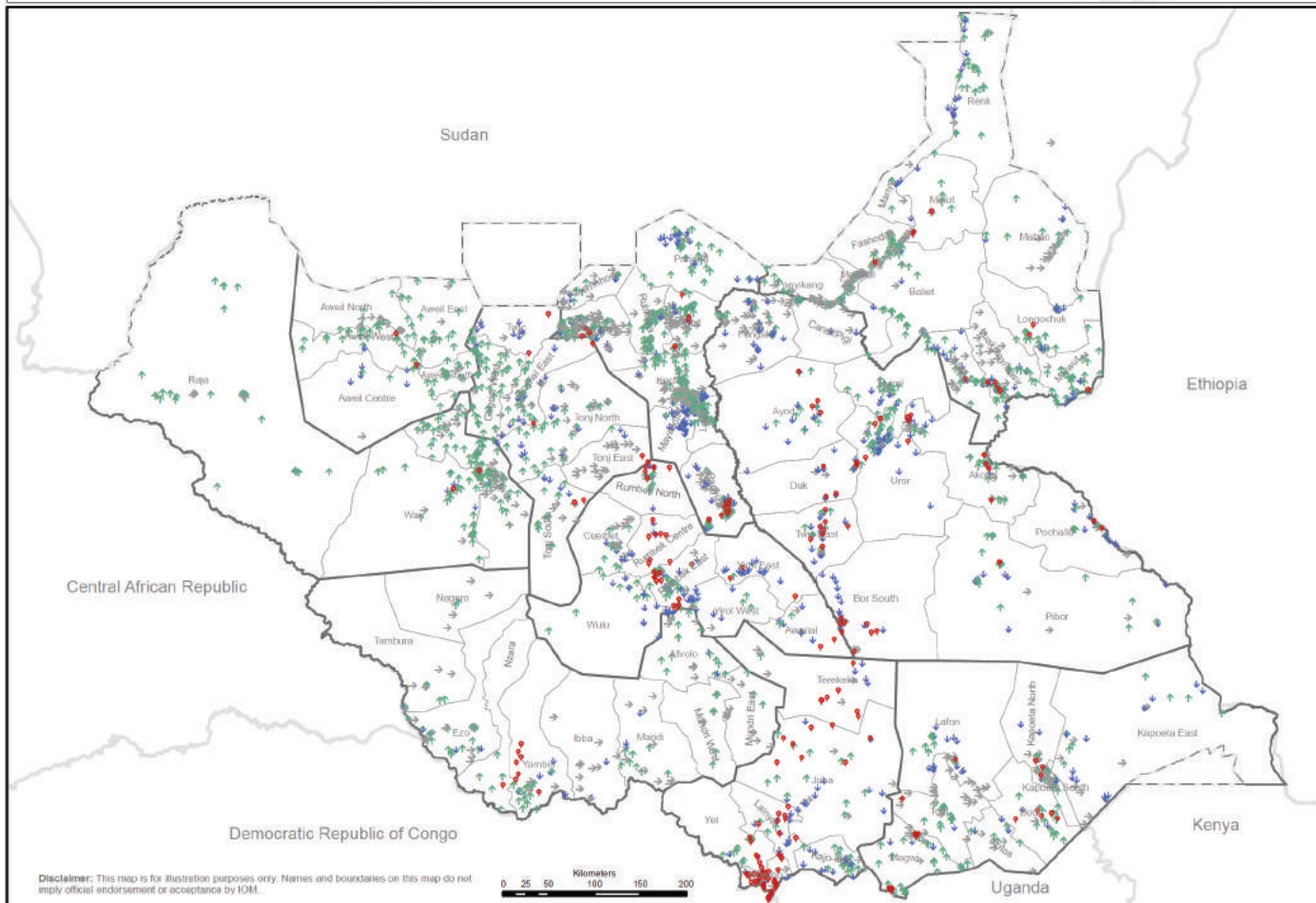
Returnees shelter status (Household percentage)



Returnees shelter status by state (Number of households)



329,829 returnees are living in severely damaged makeshift shelters



Counties with the largest increases in the number of returnees were:

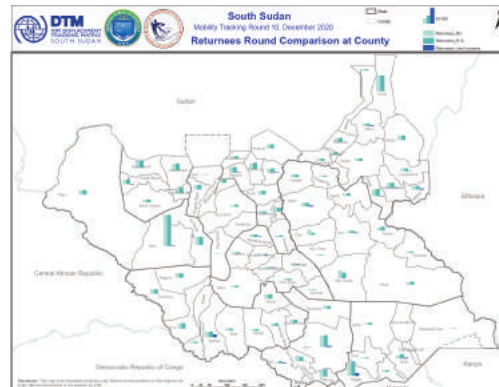
- Magwi (+9,786),
- Juba (+7,948),
- Budi (+7,934),
- Akobo (+7,501),
- Yei (+7,494), and
- Rubkona (+6,080).

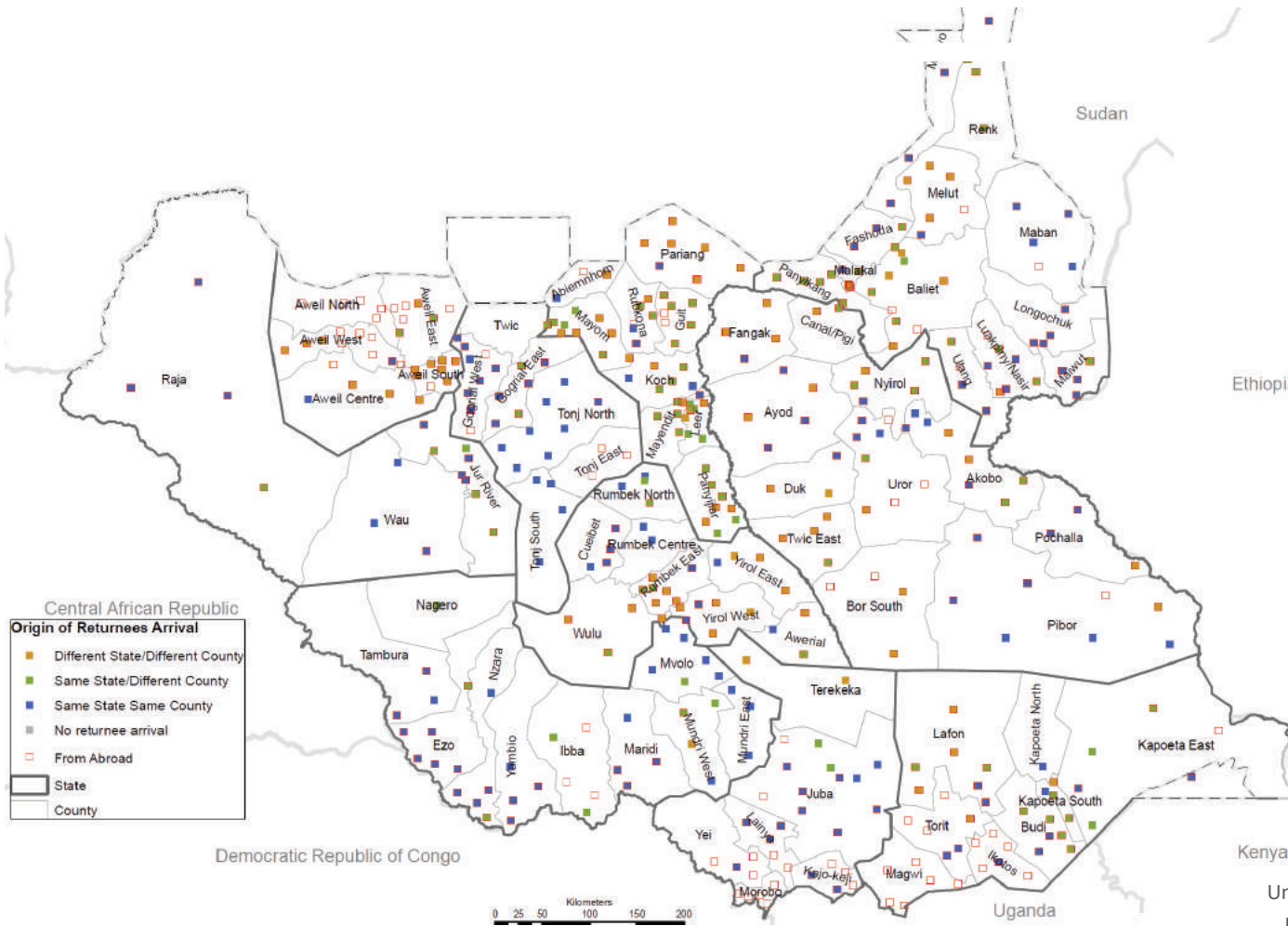
The main counties witnessing decreases in the number returnees since round 9 were:

- 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).





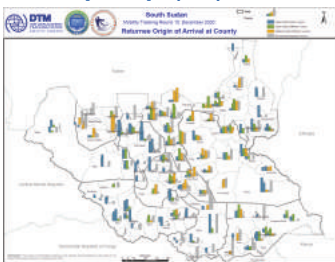
Central African Republic
Origin of Returnees Arrival

- Different State/Different County
- Same State/Different County
- Same State Same County
- No returnee arrival
- From Abroad

State
County

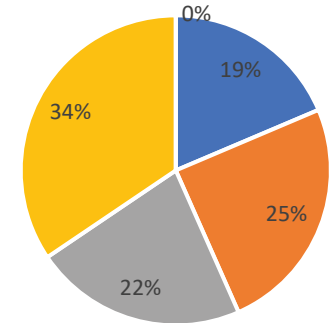


County Map (A4)



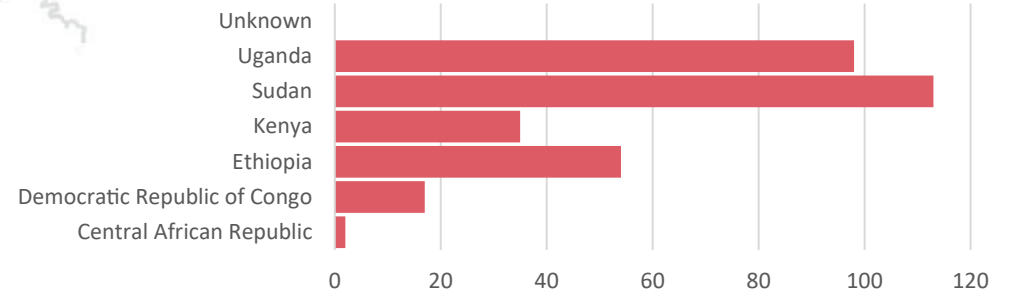
Returnee Arrival 2020
Payams by origin of the IDPs

- Different State / Different County
- n/a (no Ret arrived)
- Same State / Different County
- Same State / Same County
- Unknown



Returnee Displacement	# of payams	Percent
Grand Total	505	100%
Different State / Different County	99	20%
n/a (no Ret arrived)	142	28%
Same State / Different County	98	19%
Same State / Same County	166	33%
Unknown	0	0%
Abroad	304	60%

Number of payam reporting returnees from abroad





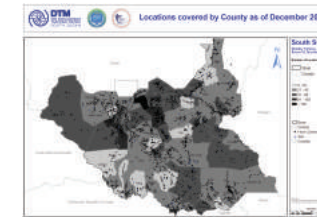
STATE ATLAS: IDPs and RETURNEES LOCATIONS

Click to access state level maps on returnee and IDP locations

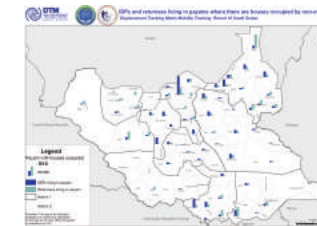
Baseline by locations (3,038)
Baseline by payam (505)



CLICK TO ACCESS OTHER THEMATIC MAPS



Locations covered by county



IDPs and returnees living in payams where there are houses occupied by non-owners



Location type (Displacement site and host community) A0 map



IDPs and Returnees locations A0 map

DTM IS SUPPORTED BY



For more information please contact SouthSudanDTM@iom.int or visit displacement.iom.int/south-sudan