



# MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 5

Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

Part I/II: Narrative, Conflict Events and State-Level Analysis

Data collection: March 2019

[Click here for Part II/II: County-Level Analysis](#)



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## MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 5 REPORTS

[Baseline Assessment Summary Report](#)

[Site Assessment Catalogue](#)

[Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Catalogues](#)

1. [Central Equatoria](#)
2. [Eastern Equatoria I \(Budi - Kapoeta South\)](#)
3. [Eastern Equatoria II \(Lafon - Torit\)](#)
4. [Jonglei I \(Akobo - Duk\)](#)
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10. [Northern Bahr el Ghazal](#)

11. [Unity I \(Abiemnhom - Guit\)](#)

12. [Unity II \(Koch - Mayom I/II\)](#)

13. [Unity III \(Mayom II/II\)](#)

14. [Unity IV \(Panyijar - Pariang\)](#)

15. [Unity V \(Rubkona\)](#)

16. [Upper Nile I \(Baliet - Maban\)](#)

17. [Upper Nile II \(Maiwut - Ulang\)](#)

18. [Warrap I \(Gogrial East - Tonj East\)](#)

19. [Warrap II \(Tonj North - Twic\)](#)

20. [Western Bahr El Ghazal I \(Jur River\)](#)

21. [Western Bahr El Ghazal II \(Raja - Wau\)](#)

22. [Western Equatoria I \(Ezo - Mundri East\)](#)

23. [Western Equatoria II \(Mundri West - Yambio\)](#)

## MOBILITY TRACKING PRODUCTS

The Baseline Assessment Summary Report presents an overview of identified IDP and returnee populations in South Sudan, with key characteristics such as time of arrival, reason for displacement and type of displacement setting (IDPs) or current housing status (returnees). It also contains a linked map providing access to a county-level atlas of assessed locations.

The Catalogues provide a two-page profile on each assessed settlement including the full range of collected indicators. They are designed 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.

## ROUND 5 DATASETS

[Baseline Sub-Area Dataset](#)

[Baseline Location Dataset](#)

[Site Assessment Dataset](#)

[Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Dataset](#)

## 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 fifth round of Mobility Tracking in South Sudan, complementing the [Baseline Assessment Summary Report](#). Other products available on the [DTM website](#) include location-level catalogues and an atlas of IDP and returnee settlements.

Data collection for Mobility Tracking Round 5 took place in March 2019, six months after the signing of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). Whilst armed conflict has continued in certain parts of South Sudan, notably around Yei County in Central Equatoria State, other areas of the country have faced rising instances of inter-communal violence. The lines between cattle raiding, other forms of communal tensions and politically motivated violence have at times become blurred (SC/13857, 25 June 2019).

## 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.

## KEY INFORMANTS: 4,695 INDIVIDUALS<sup>1</sup>

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 5, DTM enumerators consulted a total of 4,695 key informants, 1,417 at the sub-area level, 206 for site assessments and 3,453 for village/neighbourhood assessments at the location level (some key informants were consulted at both levels). Data was triangulated with direct observation by the enumerators and consultation with the local population.

## SCOPE

In Round 5, DTM accessed 1,973 locations (villages / neighbourhoods and displacement sites) in 444 sub-areas across every county (78) in all 10 states. Locations are assessed upon confirmation of

presence of IDPs and / or returnees. DTM conducted multi-sectoral assessments at:

- 85 per cent of mapped villages / neighbourhoods (1,621 / 1,879), for a 35 per cent increase in coverage over Round 4
- 99 per cent of mapped displacement sites (93 / 94), for a 21 per cent increase over Round 4.

## 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 household-specific variations.

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 assessed population in the 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 sectoral indicators to provide state- and county-level overviews of needs and their evolution since Round 4 (November-December 2018). Comparisons with Round 4 are based only on locations assessed in both rounds. Needs are also compared across two analytical dimensions: i) settlement type (IDPs only), host community or camp / camp-like setting; and ii) settlement size, based on the number of IDPs or returnees.

[ACLED](#) data was spatially overlapped with Mobility Tracking data to derive a location-level measure of proximity to conflict events (see “Key Information on ACLED data” on page 18).

[1] The number of key informants was revised from the initial estimate provided in the *Baseline Assessment Summary Report* as a result of further data validation.

## KEY INSIGHTS 1/5

Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 4 (November-December 2018) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

### LOCATIONS

1. The multi-sectoral location assessment component of Mobility Tracking Round 5 reached a total of 1,621 villages and neighbourhoods hosting IDPs / returnees (1,290 hosting IDPs and 1,395 hosting returnees) and 93 IDP camps and camp-like settings.

### IDPS / RETURNEES

2. In total, the settlements included in the multi-sectoral location assessment were estimated to host 1,341,950 IDPs (94.5% of 1,420,189 IDPs estimated in the Baseline) and 1,048,763 returnees (93.2% of 1,125,200 returnees estimated in the Baseline<sup>1</sup>).

### SETTLEMENT TYPE & MOBILITY<sup>2</sup>

3. 29.6 per cent of the estimated IDP population, or 419,860 individuals, live in camps and camp-like settings. [F78, F80]
4. 72.2 per cent of IDPs live in large settlements hosting over 1,000 IDPs. This applies to 94.9 per cent of IDPs living in camps and 62.7 per cent of those living in host community settlements. [F78, F80]
5. 65.4 per cent of returnees live in settlements hosting over 1,000 returnees. [F82, F84]
6. Returnees are more likely to live in large settlements if they were displaced in another country. 74.5 per cent of returnees coming from abroad live in

villages and neighbourhoods hosting more than 1,000 returnees. This compares to 60.8 per cent of returnees who were displaced within South Sudan. [F82, F84]

7. While most IDPs and returnees live in large settlements, the rest are scattered across a large number of small (1-300 IDPs / returnees) and medium (301-1,000 IDPs / returnees) settlements. 80.6 per cent of locations hosting IDPs and 84.0 per cent of locations hosting returnees are medium or small. [F77, F79, F81, F83]

### PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS<sup>2,3</sup>

8. 44.1 per cent of IDPs and 43.4 per cent of returnees live in settlements located within 30km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event occurring between 1 January and 31 March 2019. [F1, F2]
9. The proportion of IDPs living in settlements located within 30km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event is highest in Lakes (82.3%, or 167,166 IDPs) and Central Equatoria (78.3%, or 144,167 IDPs). Jonglei also hosts 106,208 IDPs living in settlements near a conflict event (55.7% of the state's total). [F3]
10. The proportion of returnees living in settlements located within 30km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event is highest in Western Bahr El Ghazal (83.2%, or 102,623 returnees), Jonglei (59.5%, or 118,629 returnees) and Central Equatoria (59.4%, or 63,198 returnees). [F4]
11. Awerial, Juba, Tonj North, Yirol East, Jur River, Yei

and Nyirol Counties host over 30,000 IDPs living in settlements located within 30km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event, while Wau, Bor South, Juba and Duk Counties host over 30,000 returnees living in proximity of a conflict event. [F5-F8]

12. Among locations assessed in both round 4 and round 5, the number of IDPs and returnees living in settlements located within 30km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event occurring within the 3 months preceding each round fell in most states. The main exceptions were Warrap, where the share of IDPs living within 30km of a conflict event increased by 60.7 percentage points and that of returnees by 30.0 p.p., and Northern Bahr El Ghazal, with a 46.8 p.p. increase for IDPs and 37.9 p.p. for returnees. Western Equatoria (both IDPs and returnees) and Western Bahr El Ghazal (returnees only) also reported an increase. [F9-F12]

### WASH

13. 45.0 per cent of IDPs and 52.5 per cent of returnees live in settlements where the main water source is further than 20 minutes away on foot (one way). Warrap (80.5% of IDPs, or 79,966 individuals, and 75.4% of returnees, or 10,648 individuals, living in affected settlements) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (61.9% of IDPs, or 21,840 individuals, and 73.9% of returnees, or 75,901 individuals) fare worst in relative terms, while Jonglei (111,899 IDPs and 110,990 returnees living in affected settlements),

[1] For the purposes of this report, the returnee estimate for one location in Nasir County (Upper Nile) was excluded after further triangulation with other sources. [2] Figures in these sections refer to all settlements included in the Baseline assessment. [3] Data on conflict events was sourced from [ACLED](#) (see "Key Information on ACLED data" on page 18).

## KEY INSIGHTS 2/5

Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 4 (November-December 2018) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

- Upper Nile (97,581 IDPs and 78,663 returnees) and Western Equatoria (30,855 IDPs and 82,939 returnees) have the highest populations of IDPs and returnees living in affected settlements. [F13-F14]
14. 28.0 per cent of IDPs and 32.8 per cent of returnees live in settlements reporting water unfit for human drinking, with Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Western Bahr El Ghazal and Unity each hosting over 80,000 IDPs and returnees living in such settlements. Despite lower population figures, Warrap and Northern Bahr El Ghazal also have high shares of IDPs and returnees living in settlements with poor water quality. [F15-F16]
  15. A number of counties outside the above states also fare badly on distance from the closest water source or water quality, including Kajo-Keji and Lainya Counties in Central Equatoria, Yirol East and Rumbek East in Lakes and Magwi in Eastern Equatoria. [see [Part III/II](#)]
  16. The prevalence of open defecation is high in IDP and returnee settlements across all ten states. 84.3 per cent of returnees and 78.3 per cent of IDPs live in settlements with evidence of open defecation. [F17-F18]
  17. 47.2 per cent of returnees live in locations that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, compared to 39.8 per cent of IDPs. Warrap (64.7% of IDPs living in unreached settlements) and Western Bahr El Ghazal (50.5%) have the worst prevalence rates for IDPs, while Lakes (64.2% of returnees) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (63.7%) have the highest shares of returnees living in unreached settlements. Jonglei (88,125 IDPs and 80,915 returnees living in unreached settlements), Lakes (84,826 IDPs and 44,361 returnees) and Central Equatoria (67,081 IDPs and 46,285 returnees) fare worst in terms of the number of IDPs and returnees living in unreached settlements. [F19-F20]
  18. As a result of data collection challenges, statistics on WASH GBV indicators are calculated relative to the population living in settlements where these indicators are available<sup>1</sup>. 90.0 per cent of IDPs in host-community settings and 94.0 per cent of returnees live in settlements without gender-separated latrines, compared to 35.2 per cent of IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings. Similarly, 71.4 per cent of IDPs living in host-community settings and 66.0 per cent of returnees live in settlements where bathrooms / latrines cannot be locked from the inside, against 46.6 per cent of IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings. [F21-F24]
  19. Weighting settlements by their IDP population, host community settings fare consistently worse than camps on the water access and quality indicators. On the hygiene indicators, larger camps (1,000+ IDPs) fare better while smaller camps have similar rates to host community settings. For returnees, large settlements (1,000+ returnees) fare better in terms of water access, quality, and prevalence of hygiene promotion campaigns, but not for prevalence of open defecation. [F85-F88, F101-F104]
  20. Relative to Round 4, Unity was the only state showing an increase in the number of IDPs (+8,042 individuals) living in settlements located over 20 minutes away on foot from the main water source, corresponding to an increase in the share of IDPs living in affected settlements of 5.9 p.p.<sup>2</sup> The main states of concern for returnees were Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+48.5 p.p. prevalence, or +32,300 returnees living in affected settlements) and Western Equatoria (+11.6 p.p. prevalence, or +18,107 returnees). Jonglei was the worst performing state in terms of water quality, with +8.9 p.p. in the share of IDPs (+8,677 individuals) and +6.7 p.p. in the share of returnees (+6,966 individuals) living in settlements where the water is reported to be unfit for human drinking. [F45-F48]
  21. The number of IDPs living in settlements with evidence of open defecation decreased in all states relative to Round 4, even though some saw an increase in prevalence. On the other hand, Lakes (+15.2 p.p.), Unity (+14.3 p.p.), Central Equatoria (+10.9 p.p.) and Eastern Equatoria (+9.9 p.p.) saw the highest increases in the share of returnees living in settlements with evidence of open defecation. The share of IDPs (+17.5 p.p., or +24,936 individuals) and returnees (+30.1 p.p., or +20,225 individuals) living in settlements not reached by a hygiene promotion campaign increased markedly

[1] Presence of gender-separated latrines is available in Round 5 for 291 IDP and 260 returnee settlements, while presence of latrines / bathrooms lockable from the inside is available for 308 IDP and 288 returnee settlements. [2] The proportion of IDPs living in affected settlements also increased in Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+31.6 p.p.). Since this coincided with a decrease in the number of IDPs living in affected settlements (-5,782 individuals), the change in prevalence was driven by a stronger reduction in the number of IDPs living in better-off settlements.

## KEY INSIGHTS 3/5

Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 4 (November-December 2018) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

in Lakes. [F49-F52]

22. Limited to the few locations for which they were available in both rounds<sup>1</sup>, WASH GBV indicators appear to have improved or remained stable for IDPs, but not for returnees (+8.0 p.p. for the proportion of returnees living in settlements with gender-separated latrines, +2.2 p.p. for lockable latrines). [F53-F56]

### PROTECTION

23. In five states over fifty percent of the IDP population lives in settlements with reports of conflict-related incidents<sup>2</sup>: Eastern Equatoria (62.6% of IDPs, or 35,897 individuals, living in affected settlements), Jonglei (59.1%, or 110,235), Western Bahr El Ghazal (58.3%, or 73,532), Lakes (56.4%, or 114,542) and Western Equatoria (52.4%, or 35,398). The same applies to the returnee population in Lakes (60.1% of returnees, or 41,536 individuals, living in affected settlements), Jonglei (59.0%, or 111,221), Western Bahr El Ghazal (53.4%, or 59,830) and Western Equatoria (52.7%, or 66,295). Upper Nile is also of concern, with 92,801 IDPs and 65,400 returnees living in settlements with reports of conflict-related incidents. [F25-F26]
24. 33.9 per cent of IDPs and 41.2 per cent of returnees live in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls. Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Upper Nile have the highest proportions of IDPs

living in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, while Unity, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile have the highest proportions of returnees. [F27-F28]

25. Host community settlements hosting IDPs fare consistently worse than IDP camps on both protection indicators, while larger settlements tend to fare better on the gender-focused indicator for both IDPs and returnees. [F91-F92, F107-F108]
26. The share of IDPs and returnees living in settlements reporting conflict related incidents decreased overall since Round 4. However, notable increases were reported in Eastern Equatoria (+41.3 p.p. in prevalence, or +15,055 individuals living in affected settlements) for IDPs, and in both Western Equatoria (+23.7 p.p. in prevalence, or +25,576 individuals) and Eastern Equatoria (+16.8 p.p. in prevalence, or 18,569 individuals) for returnees. [F57-F58]
27. Similarly, there was a general improvement with regards to the share of IDPs and returnees living in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls. The main exceptions were Western Equatoria for IDPs (+18.4 p.p. in prevalence, or +8,530 individuals living in affected settlements) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+24.4 p.p., or +18,536 individuals) and Lakes (+17.1 p.p., or +13,026 individuals) for returnees<sup>3</sup>. [F59-F60]

### SNFI

28. Relative to the locations for which a damage ratio could be computed<sup>4</sup>, 16.0 per cent of IDPs and 22.6 per cent of returnees live in settlements with over 50 per cent of collapsed shelters or shelters in danger of collapse. Central Equatoria stands out with 43.1 per cent of returnees (42,762 individuals) living in settlements with the highest damage ratio. [F29-F30]
29. 39.3 per cent of returnees live in location without access to a local market selling NFIs, compared to 33.2 per cent of IDPs. Western Equatoria (51.8% of IDPs, or 35,008 individuals, and 51.2% of returnees, or 64,348 individuals living in settlements without access), Central Equatoria (45.9% of IDPs, or 78,951 individuals, and 56.1% of returnees, or 55,594 individuals) and Jonglei (52.5% of IDPs, or 97,882 individuals, and 42.1% of returnees, or 79,437 individuals) have the lowest IDP / returnee market access rates. Upper Nile also has over one hundred thousand IDPs and returnees living in settlements lacking access to a local NFI market. [F31-F32]
30. The percentage of IDPs living in settlements with over 50 per cent of collapsed shelters or shelters in danger of collapse is highest in small IDP camps and host-community settings, while larger host-community settings and, especially, large IDP camps fare better. Similarly, large returnee settlements

[1] Presence of gender-separated latrines is available for 116 IDP and 96 returnee settlements in both round; presence of lockable latrines / bathrooms for 125 IDP and 134 returnee settlements. [2] Conflict-related incidents include: armed conflict, conflict over land and resources, friction among site residents and friction with host community. [3] Warrap also saw a 31.9 p.p. increase in prevalence for returnees, but the change in individuals living in affected settlements was only +540 given the low number of returnees in that state. [4] The damage ratio is available in Round 5 for 738 IDP and 749 returnee settlements.

## KEY INSIGHTS 4/5

Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 4 (November-December 2018) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

fare better than smaller ones. The same pattern applies for access to a local market selling non-food items. [F93-F94, F109-F110]

31. Among locations for which a damage ratio could be computed in both rounds<sup>1</sup>, there was an overall increase in the shares of IDPs and returnees living in settlements with over 50 per cent of collapsed shelters or shelters in danger of collapse. This was driven by Central Equatoria, with a 49.0 p.p. (+7,850 individuals) increase for IDPs and +49.6 p.p. (+20,636 individuals) for returnees. [F61-F62]
32. The shares of both IDPs and returnees living in settlements without access to a NFI market decreased by over 10 p.p. relative to Round 4. The main exceptions were Western Equatoria for IDPs (+18.4 p.p. in prevalence, or +8,530 individuals living in affected settlements) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+24.4 p.p., or +18,536 individuals) and Lakes (+17.1 p.p., or +13,026 individuals) for returnees<sup>2</sup>. [F63-F64]

### FOOD SECURITY

33. 5.7 per cent of IDPs and 9.6 per cent of returnees live in settlements reporting lack of access to food. Returnees in Upper Nile are the worst affected, with 28.9 per cent (41,516 individuals) living in settlements reporting lack of access to food and particularly high rates in Panyikang, Renk, Longochuk and Melut Counties. Eastern Equatoria and Lakes also have relatively high shares of IDPs and returnees living in affected settlements.

[F33-F34, see also [Part II/II](#)]

34. 24.7 per cent of IDPs and 28.2 per cent of returnees live in settlements without access to a local food market. The share of IDPs living in settlements without access is highest in Eastern Equatoria (42.8%, or 24,554 IDPs), Upper Nile (38.1%, or 72,717 IDPs) and Jonglei (37.7%, or 70,288), while the share of returnees is highest in Lakes (57.8%, or 39,952 returnees), Unity (43.5%, or 37,276 returnees) and Eastern Equatoria (41.7%, or 45,050 returnees). [F35-F36]
35. Settlements hosting few IDPs / returnees fare worse in terms of access to a food market; among IDP settlements, camps fare better than host community settings. [F95-F96, F111-F112]
36. The food security situation in Upper Nile worsened markedly among returnees relative to Round 4, with a 16.6 p.p. increase in the share living in settlements reporting lack of access to food (+14,618 individuals), although it improved among IDPs in that state. Lakes also witnessed a 7.0 p.p. increase in prevalence for both IDPs (+10,412 individuals) and returnees (+4,206). [F65-F66, see also [Part II/II](#)]
37. The share of IDPs and returnees living in settlements without access to a food market improved slightly relative to Round 4 (-3.2 p.p. for IDPs and -6.8 p.p. for returnees), with Eastern Equatoria being the main exception. IDPs in Central Equatoria also fared poorly. [F67-F68]

### HEALTH

38. 8.2 per cent of IDPs and 8.7 per cent of returnees live in settlements with no access to health care. The worst affected states are Lakes (21.9% of IDPs, or 44,542 individuals, living in settlements without access) and Jonglei (10.6% of IDPs, or 19,746 individuals) for IDPs, and Unity (22.6% of returnees, or 19,401 individuals, living in settlements without access) and Lakes (15.0% of returnees, or 10,366 individuals) for returnees. [F37-F38]
39. 22.6 per cent of IDPs and 22.8 per cent of returnees live in settlements that do not have on-site health facilities / services and are further than three kilometers away from the closest off-site health service provider. Lakes has an exceptionally high share and number of IDPs living far from health care facilities (51.1%, or 103,703 individuals), while returnees fare better (26.8%, or 18,537, living in settlements located far from health care facilities). Jonglei has the second highest number of IDPs living in affected settlements (41,642) and the highest number of returnees (50,510). Warrap also has among the highest shares of IDPs (32.7%, or 32,501 individuals) and returnees (46.9%, or 6,624 individuals) living in settlements located far from health care facilities. [F39-F40]
40. The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements with no access to health care is higher for smaller settlements. [F97-F98, F113-F114]
41. The share of IDPs living in settlements without access to health care increased by 6.2 p.p. (+2,612

[1] The damage ratio is available in both rounds for 293 IDP and 287 returnee settlements. [2] Warrap also witnessed a worsening prevalence among returnees, but this affected few individuals given the low number of returnees living in the state.

## KEY INSIGHTS 5/5

Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 4 (November-December 2018) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

individuals) in Eastern Equatoria, while Lakes saw an increase of 7.1 p.p. (+4,894 individuals) for returnees and 3.6 p.p. (+3,897 individuals) for IDPs. [F69-F70]

42. Overall, the shares of IDPs and returnees living in settlements located further than three kilometers away from the closest off-site health service provider decreased slightly relative to Round 4. The most notable increases affected returnees in Upper Nile (+10.0 p.p., or +5,481 individuals), Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+6.6 p.p., or 4,796 individuals) and Eastern Equatoria (+4.7 p.p., or +6,022 individuals). [F71-F72]

### EDUCATION

43. 20.9 per cent of IDPs and 19.5 per cent of returnees live in settlements that are further than 6 km away from the closest primary education facility, with Warrap having a particularly high share of affected IDPs (34.1%, or 33,875). Lakes (34.8% of returnees, or 24,069 individuals, living in affected settlements), Warrap (34.8%, or 4,907) and Unity (33.2%, or 28,486) have similarly high shares of returnees living in settlements over 6 km away from the closest primary education facility, though Upper Nile (79,729 IDPs and returnees in affected locations), Jonglei (74,188) and Central Equatoria (62,030) have higher IDP and returnee population figures living in affected settlements. [F41-F42]
44. Even in settlements that are relatively close to educational establishments, however, a large

number of IDP and returnee children are not attending primary education. 69.5 per cent of IDPs and 70.5 per cent of returnees live in settlements where no more than half of the children are attending primary education. [F43-F44]

45. The share of IDPs living in settlements where no more than half of the children are attending primary education is highest in Unity (89.2%, or 181,807 IDPs), Western Equatoria (88.0%, or 59,442 IDPs) and Lakes (81.8%, or 166,168), while for returnees it is highest in Northern Bahr El Ghazal (91.4%, or 93,828 returnees), Eastern Equatoria (81.9%, or 88,448 returnees) and Central Equatoria (81.4%, or 80,670 returnees). [F43-F44]
46. Large IDP camps are comparable to host-community settings in terms of the number of IDPs living in settlements where the majority of children are not attending primary education, despite most large camps having on-site educational facilities located close to the IDPs. [F99, F100]
47. While the shares of IDPs and returnees living in settlements over 6km away from the closest primary education facility decreased slightly relative to Round 4, there was a marked worsening in the share of returnees living in settlements where the majority of children are not attending primary education (+13.7 p.p.). [F73-F76]
48. Despite the above general trend, the share of IDPs living in settlements over 6km away from primary education facilities increased noticeably in Jonglei (+10.1 p.p., or +10,621 individuals) and Unity

(+9.6 p.p., or +16,152 individuals). For returnees, Northern Bahr El Ghazal performed worst (+5.2 p.p., or +4,506 individuals).<sup>1</sup> [F73-F74]

49. The share of IDPs living in settlements where the majority of children is not attending primary education increased sharply in Warrap (+40.1 p.p., or +12,355 individuals) and, to a lower extent, in Western Equatoria (+13.8 p.p., or +4,075 individuals). For returnees, the states showing the strongest increases in the share of returnees living in affected settlements were Western Bahr El Ghazal (+31.4 p.p., or +13,738 individuals), Central Equatoria (+27.6 p.p., or +24,245 individuals), Eastern Equatoria (+26.4 p.p., or +32,734 individuals) and Western Equatoria (+11.7 p.p., or +21,131 individuals).<sup>1</sup> [F75-F76]

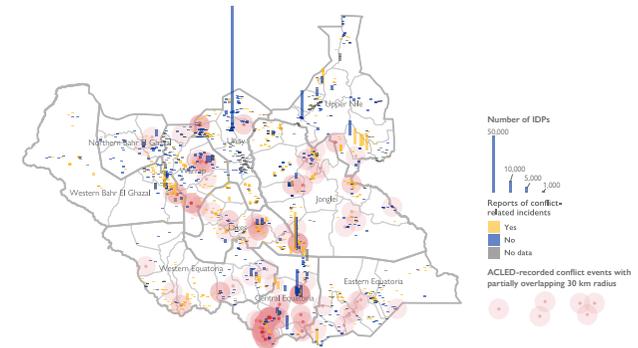
[1] Returnee prevalence also increased sharply for both education indicators in Warrap, but the change in individuals living in affected settlements was comparatively small given the low number of returnees in that state.

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Click on the thumbnails to skip to the relevant section.

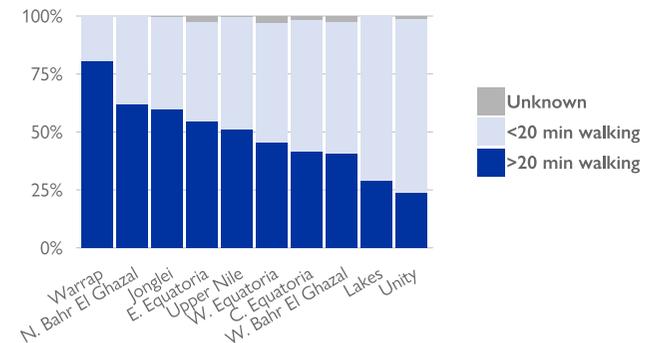
## PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

Figures and maps based on a spatial overlay of Mobility Tracking data and ACLED conflict events



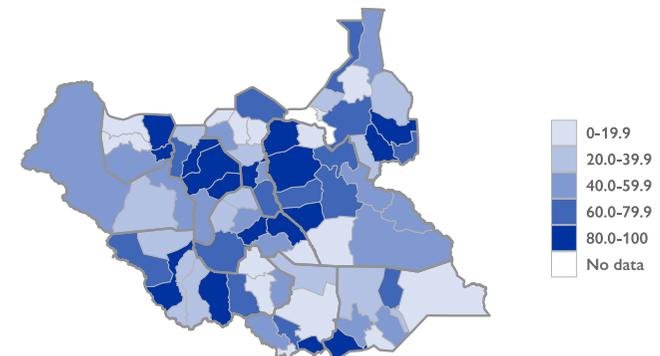
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Ranked barplots showing the percentage of IDPs / returnees in need in each state according to 16 sectoral indicators (WASH, Protection, SNFI, Food security, Health and Education)



## COUNTY-LEVEL MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS OVERVIEW

Choropleth maps highlighting the number and percentage of IDPs / returnees in need in each county for 16 sectoral indicators (see Part II/II)

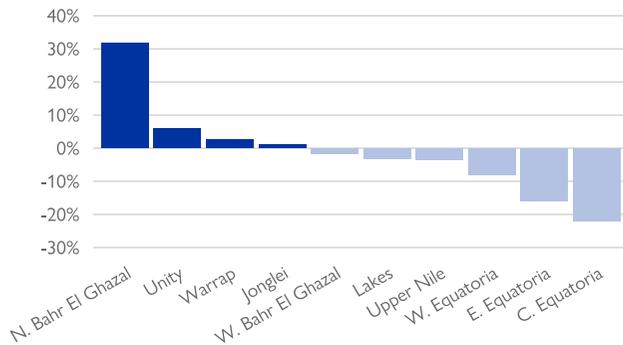


## OVERVIEW OF CONTENTS

Click on the thumbnails to skip to the relevant section.

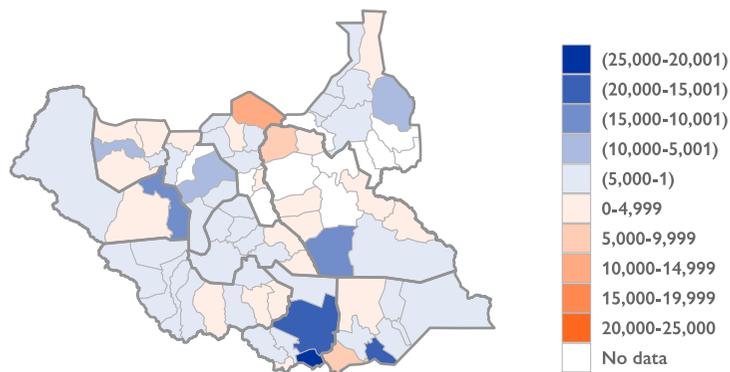
### STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUND 4 AND 5

Ranked barplots highlighting the change in the share of IDPs / returnees in need in each state for 16 sectoral indicators



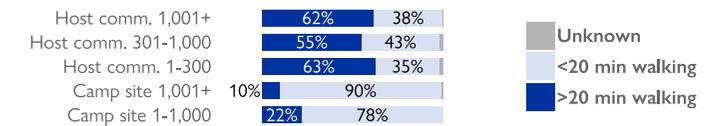
### COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUND 4 AND 5

Choropleth maps showing the change in the number of IDPs / returnees in need by county for 16 sectoral indicators (see Part II/II)



### SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

Barplots showing how the share of IDPs / returnees in need changes according to the type and size of settlements



### ANALYSING 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 4, 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.

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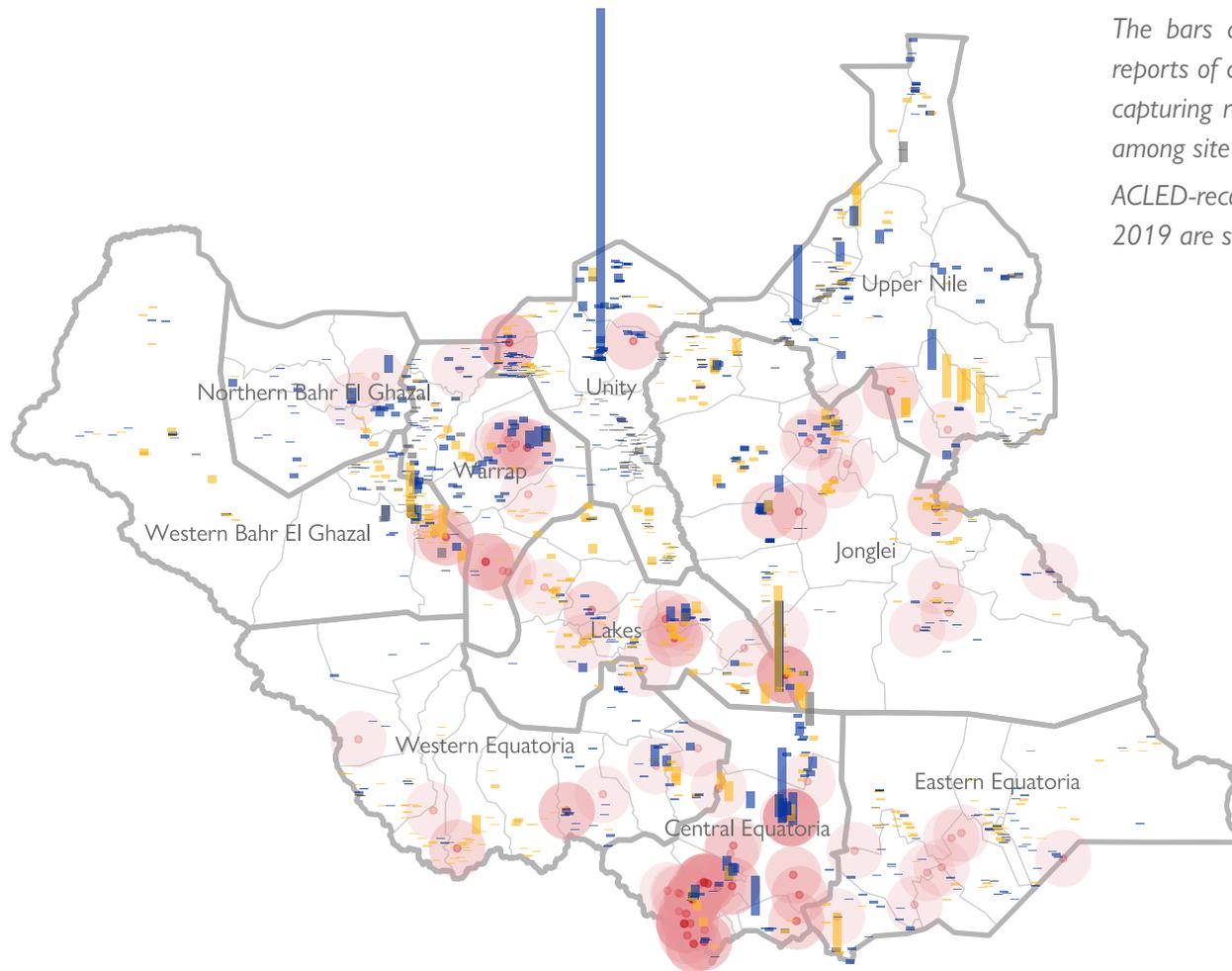
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## PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

**PROXIMITY OF IDPS TO CONFLICT EVENTS**

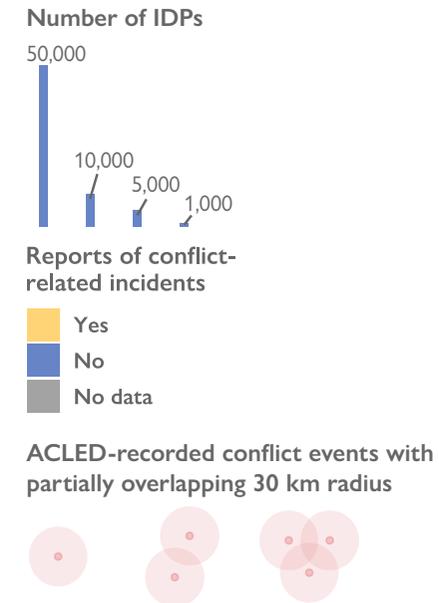
F1. POSITION OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENTS HOSTING IDPS<sup>1</sup>



Settlements hosting IDPs as recorded in the Mobility Tracking Round 5 Baseline are shown as bars whose height is proportional to the number of IDPs living in each settlement.

The bars are coloured according to a DTM protection indicator capturing reports of conflict-related incidents in the settlement. This is a broad indicator capturing reports of armed conflict, conflict over land and resources, friction among site residents and friction with host community

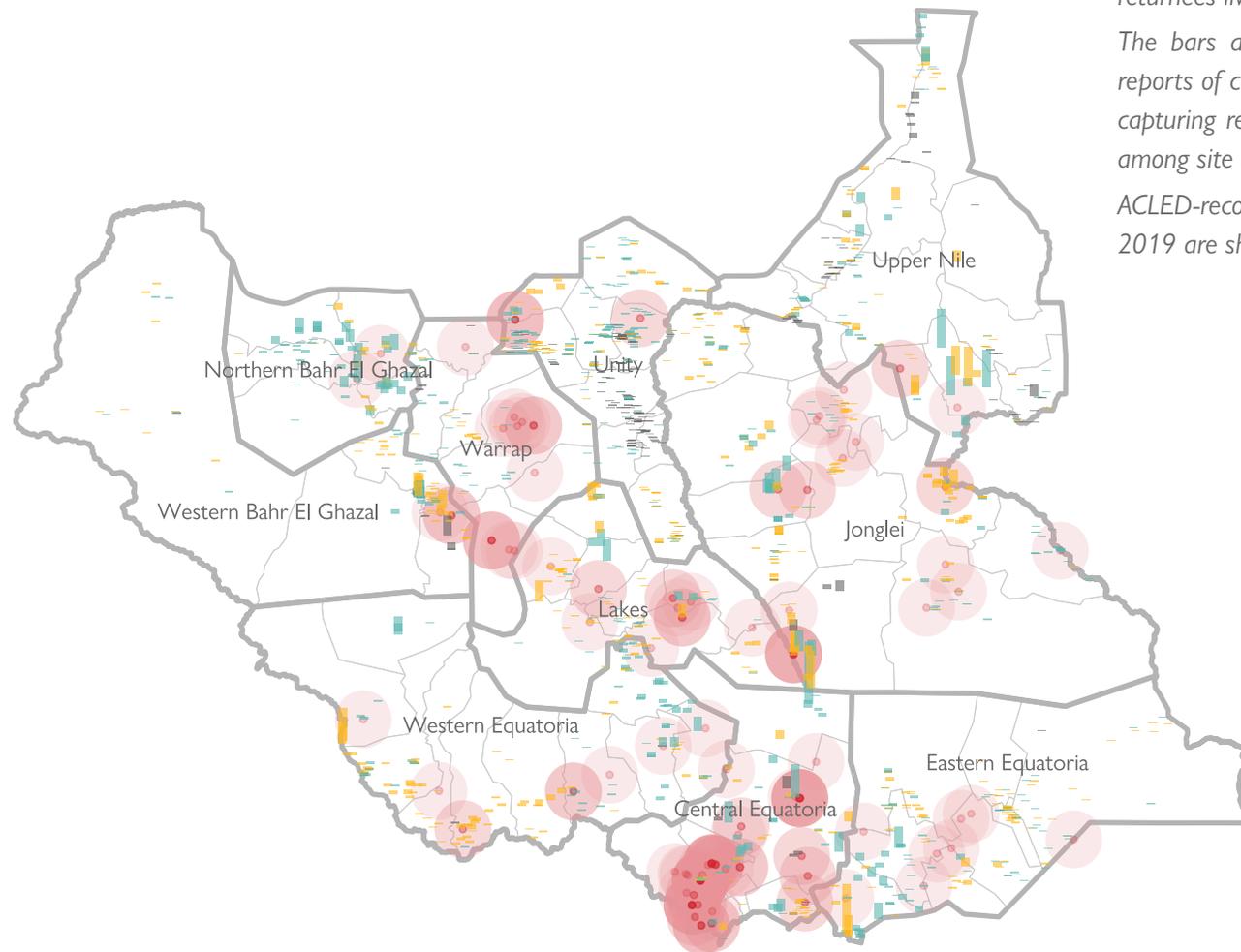
ACLED-recorded conflict events happening between 1 January and 31 March 2019 are shown as red dots surrounded by a shaded area of 30km radius.



Notes: [1] This figure includes all 1,572 IDP settlements covered in Round 5 of the Baseline assessment, including 189 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available.

## PROXIMITY OF RETURNEES TO CONFLICT EVENTS

### F2. POSITION OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENTS HOSTING RETURNEES<sup>1</sup>

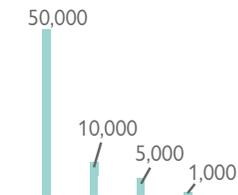


Settlements hosting returnees as recorded in the Mobility Tracking Round 5 Baseline are shown as bars whose height is proportional to the number of returnees living in each settlement.

The bars are coloured according to a DTM protection indicator capturing reports of conflict-related incidents in the settlement. This is a broad indicator capturing reports of armed conflict, conflict over land and resources, friction among site residents and friction with host community

ACLED-recorded conflict events happening between 1 January and 31 March 2019 are shown as red dots surrounded by a shaded area of 30km radius.

#### Number of returnees



#### Reports of conflict-related incidents



#### ACLED-recorded conflict events with partially overlapping 30 km radius



Notes: [1] This figure includes all 1,615 IDP settlements covered in Round 5 of the Baseline assesment, including 220 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available.

### KEY INFORMATION ON ACLED DATA

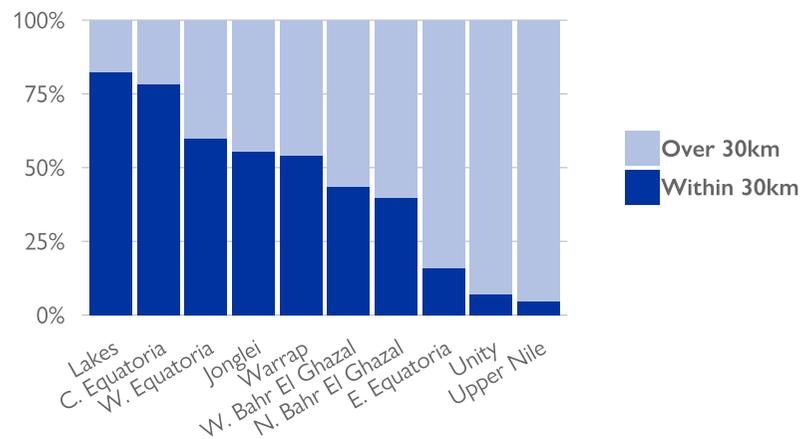
1. Between 1 January and 31 March 2019, ACLED recorded 154 conflict events in South Sudan causing a total of 542 fatalities. This period is used to evaluate the proximity of IDP and returnee settlements assessed in Round 5 of Mobility Tracking to conflict events.
2. ACLED conflict events during this period included 80 episodes of violence against civilians, 58 battles (including clashes between communal militias), 7 strategic developments, 4 explosions / episodes of remote violence, 3 riots and 2 protests.
3. For the purposes of comparison between Round 4 and Round 5, Round 4 of Mobility Tracking was matched with ACLED data for 1 October - 31 December 2018. Two hundred conflict events were recorded within this period, resulting in 200 fatalities.
4. To ensure maximum coverage, Baseline Mobility Tracking data is used in this section. This includes 1,973 settlements for Round 5 and 1,370 settlements assessed in both rounds for the comparison with Round 4.
5. ACLED relies on secondary sources and may therefore underreport minor conflict events of local relevance, as well as events happening in scarcely populated or less accessible areas. All conflict events recorded in the ACLED dataset are included in this analysis with the exclusion of

agreements between armed groups.

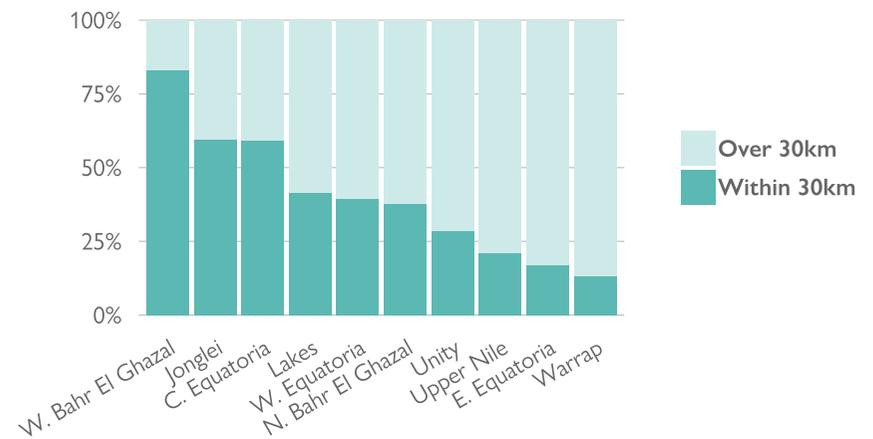
6. DTM is not involved in the data collection or validation of ACLED data at any stage. ACLED data is collected by an independent not-for-profit organization and made publicly available at [www.acleddata.com](http://www.acleddata.com). ACLED is partly funded by the International Organization for Migration.

### STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

F3. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE



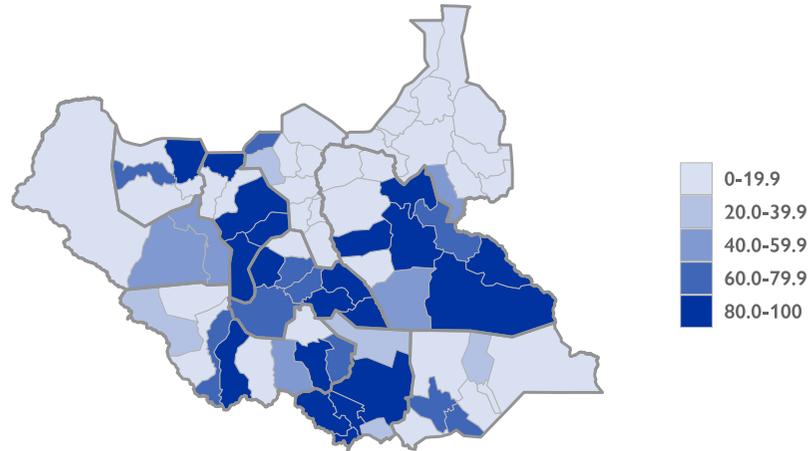
F4. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE



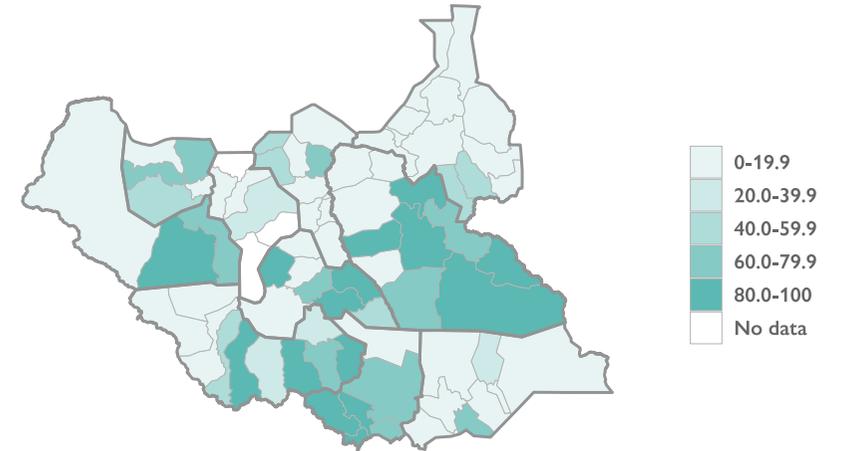
[1] Further information on ACLED is available from Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen. 2010. 'Introducing ACLED – Armed Conflict Location and Event Data'. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5), 651-660.

**COUNTY-LEVEL SUMMARY: PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS**

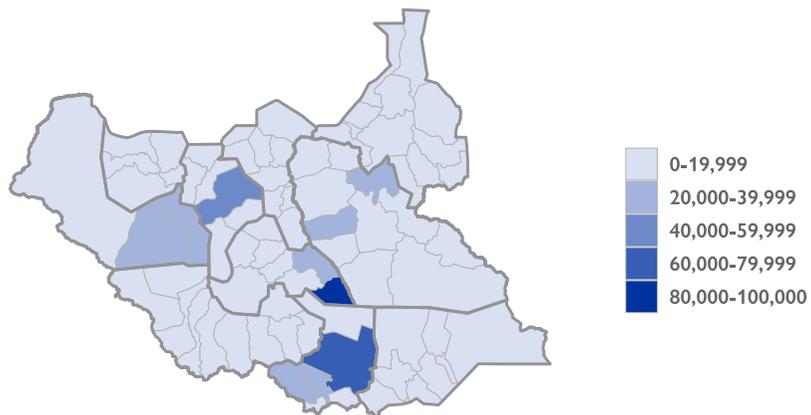
F5. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY



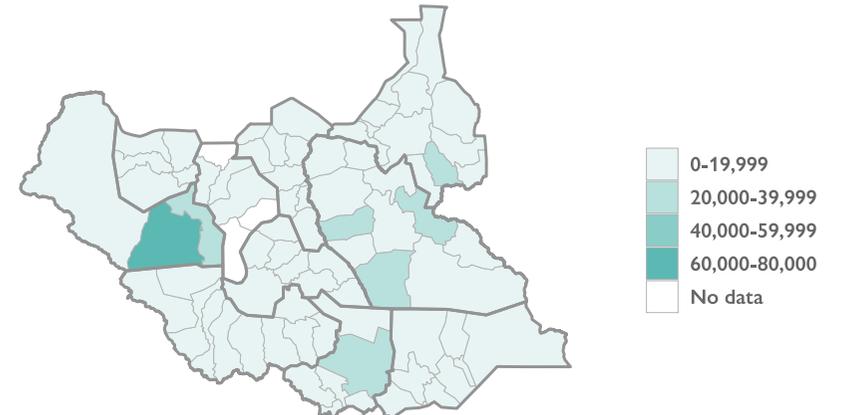
F6. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY



F7. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY

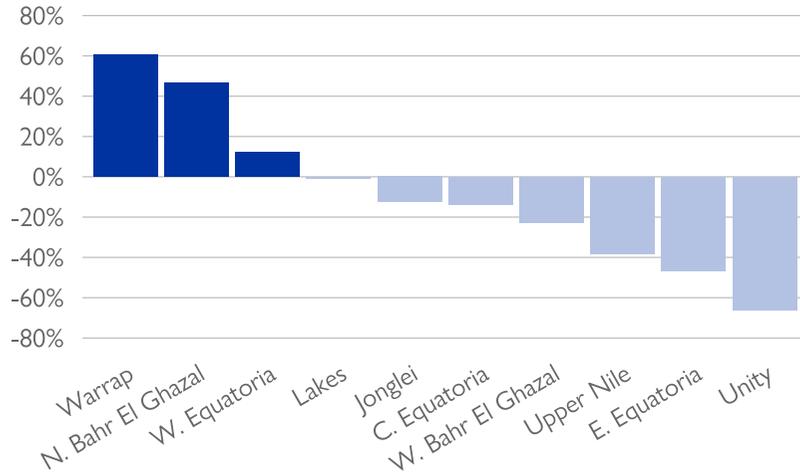


F8. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY

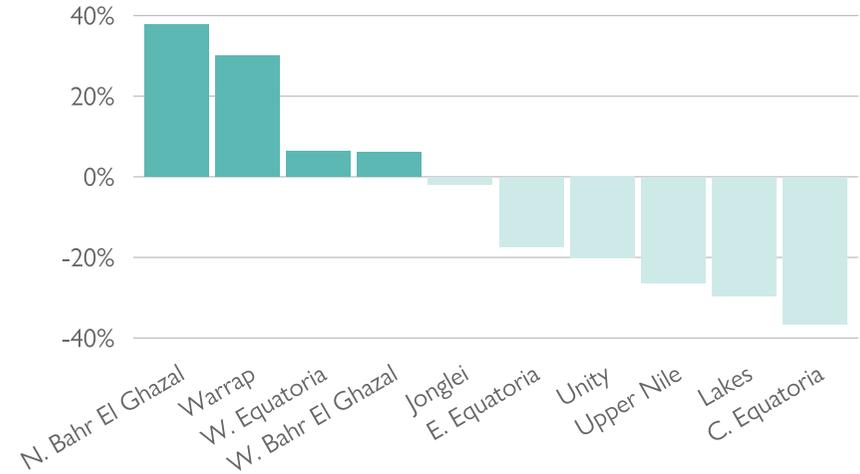


**R4-R5 CHANGE: PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS**

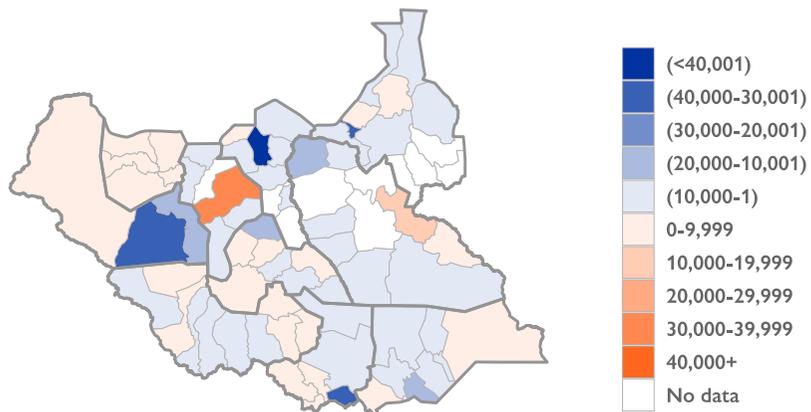
**F9. CHANGE IN THE SHARE OF IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE**



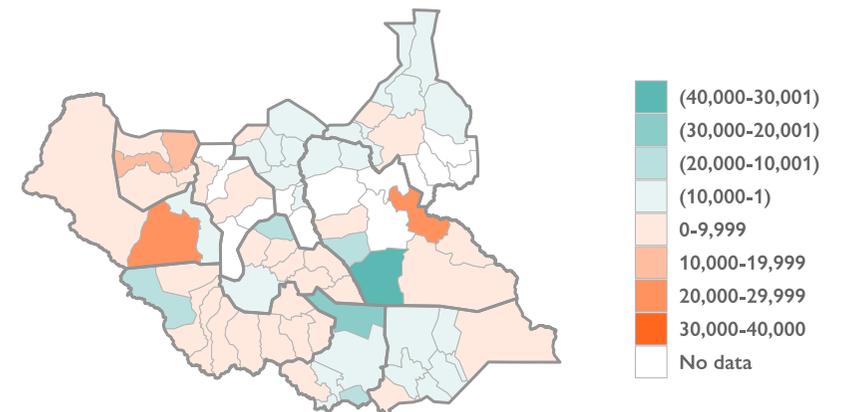
**F10. CHANGE IN THE SHARE OF RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE**



**F11. CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY**



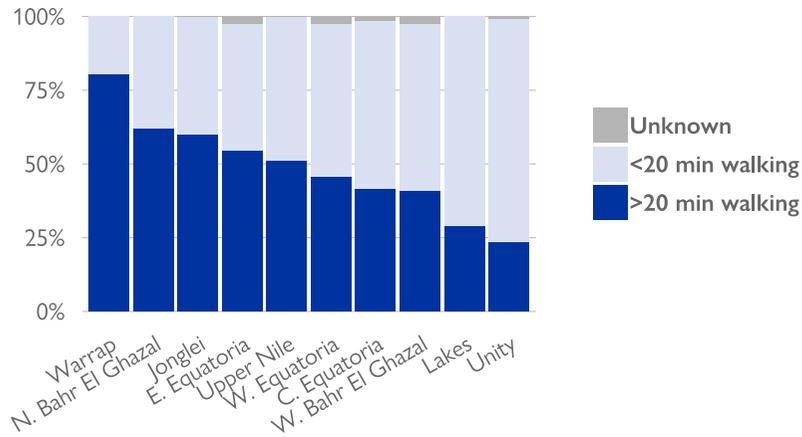
**F12. CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY**



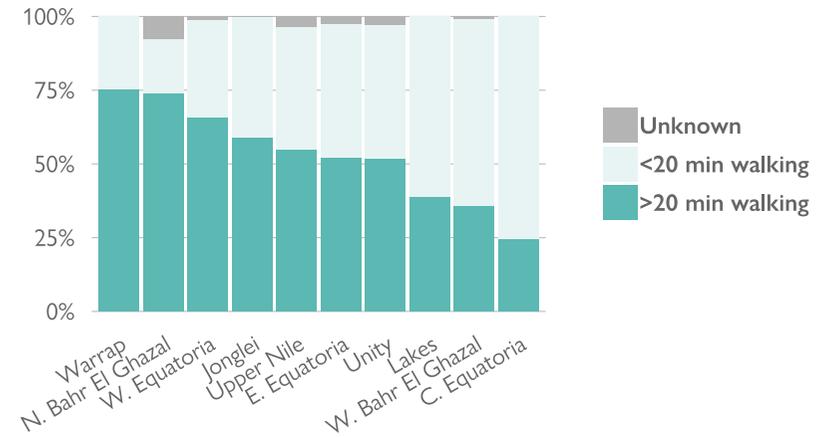
## STATE-LEVEL MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS OVERVIEW

**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: WATER**

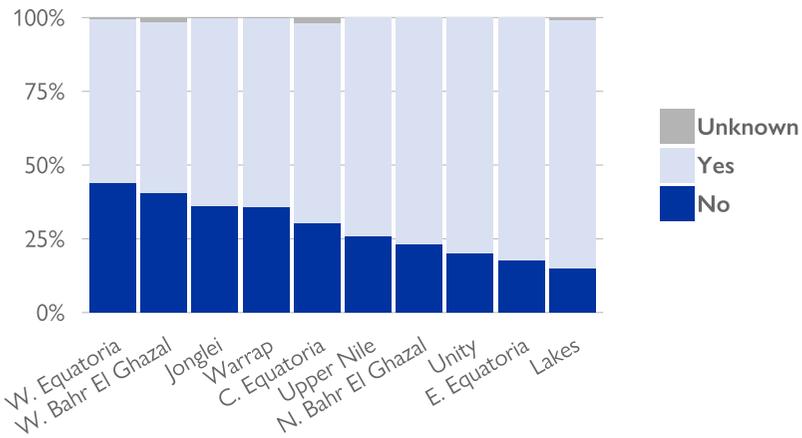
F13. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY STATE



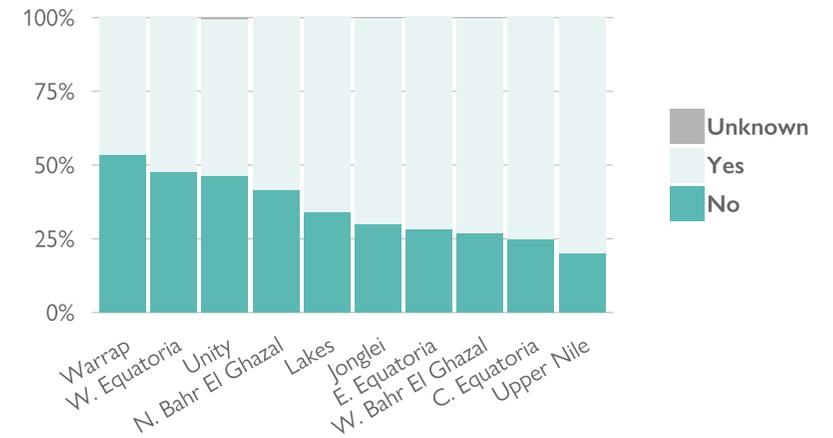
F14. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY STATE



F15. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY STATE

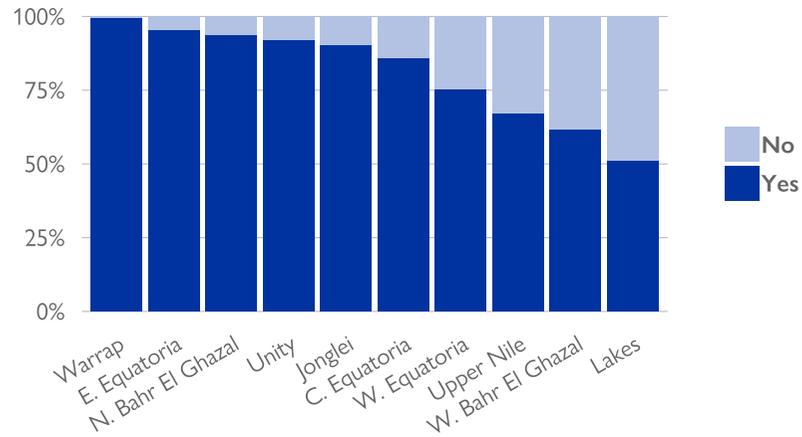


F16. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY STATE

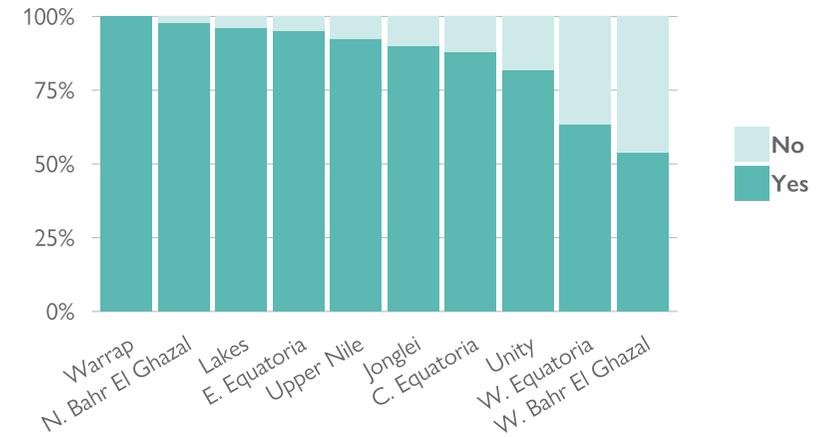


**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: HYGIENE**

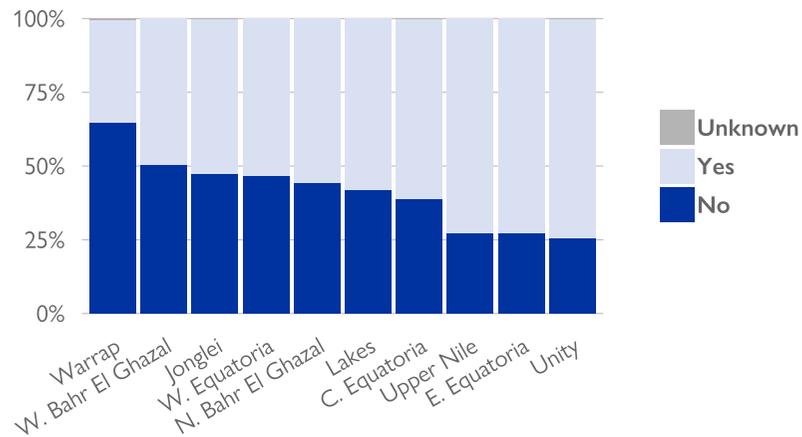
F17. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECCATION, BY STATE



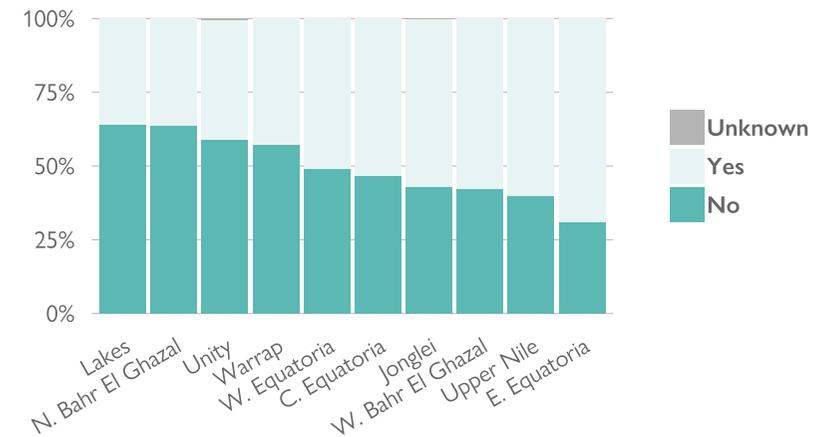
F18. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECCATION, BY STATE



F19. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY STATE

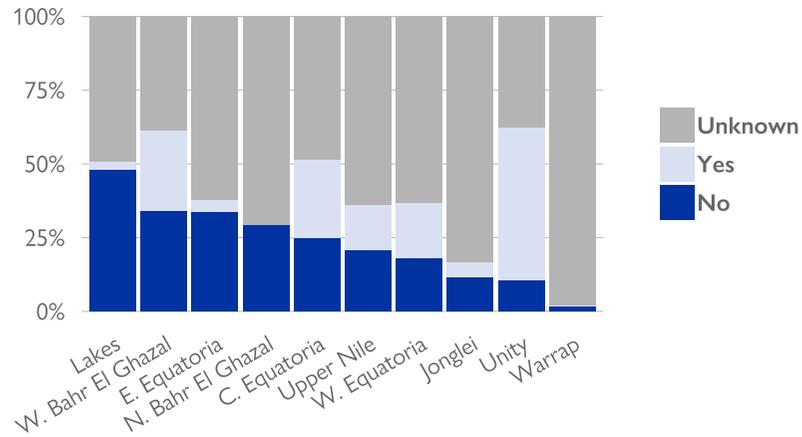


F20. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY STATE

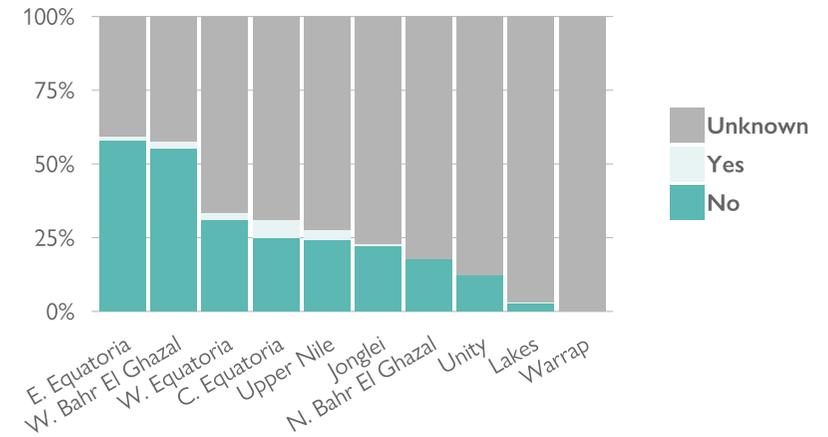


**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: WASH & GBV RISKS**

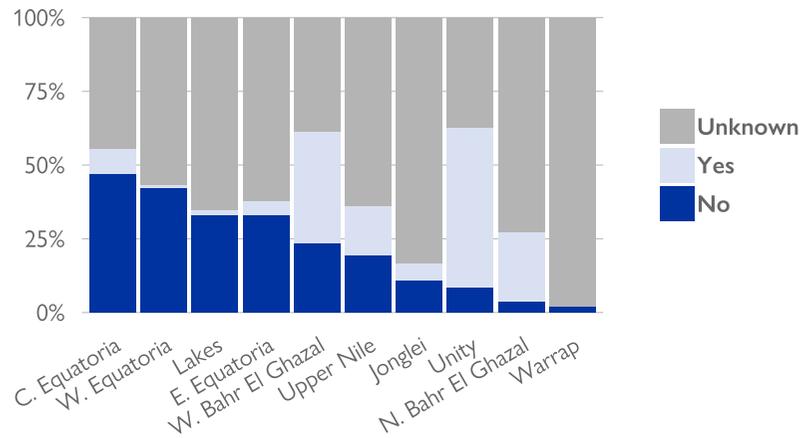
F21. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WHERE SEPARATE MALE AND FEMALE LATRINES ARE AVAILABLE, BY STATE



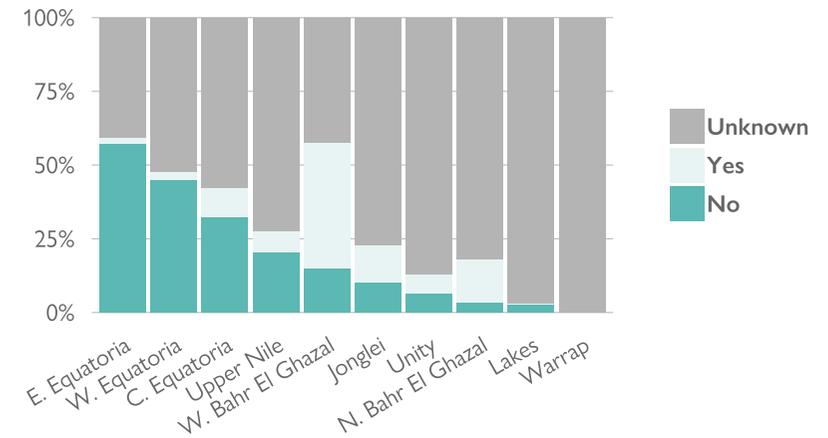
F22. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WHERE SEPARATE MALE AND FEMALE LATRINES ARE AVAILABLE, BY STATE



F23. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WHERE TOILETS/BATHROOMS HAVE LOCKS FROM THE INSIDE, BY STATE

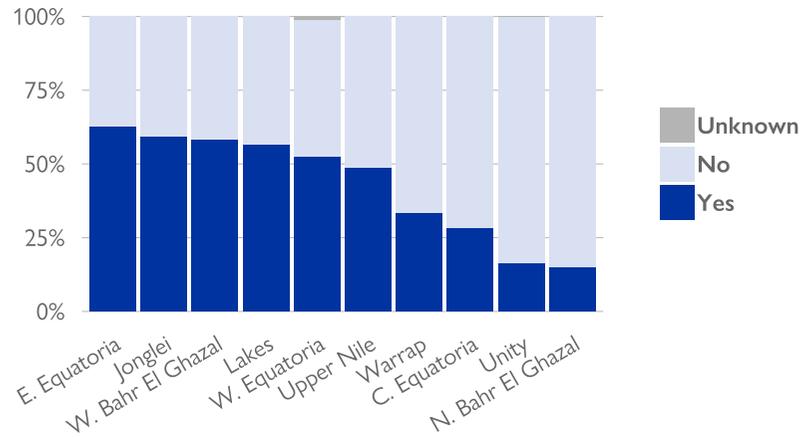


F24. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WHERE TOILETS/BATHROOMS HAVE LOCKS FROM THE INSIDE, BY STATE

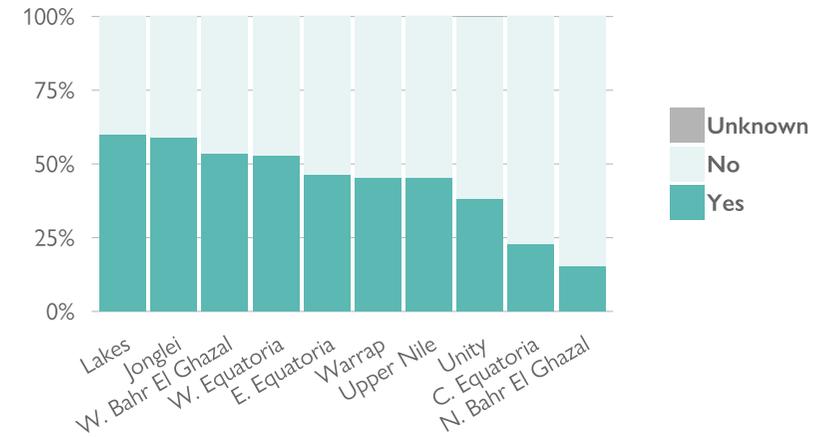


**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: PROTECTION**

F25. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE

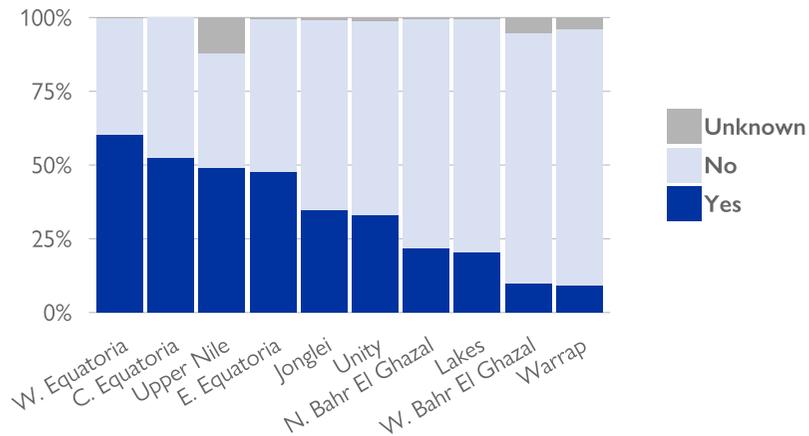


F26. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE

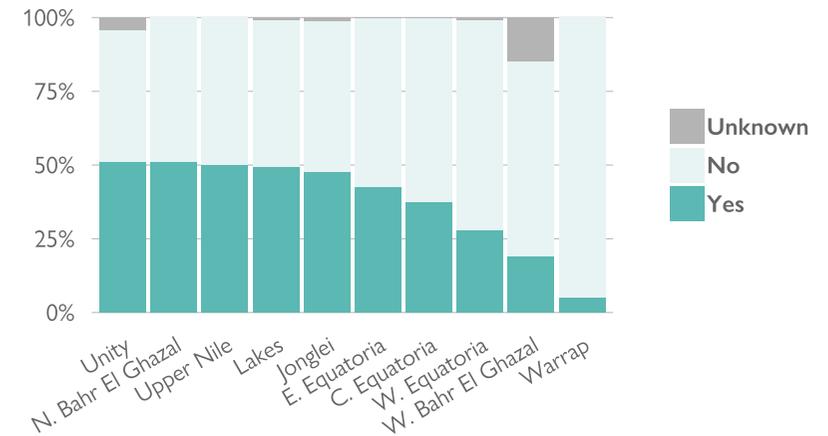


\* Conflict-related incidents include: armed conflict, conflict over land and resources, friction among site residents and friction with host community

F27. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE

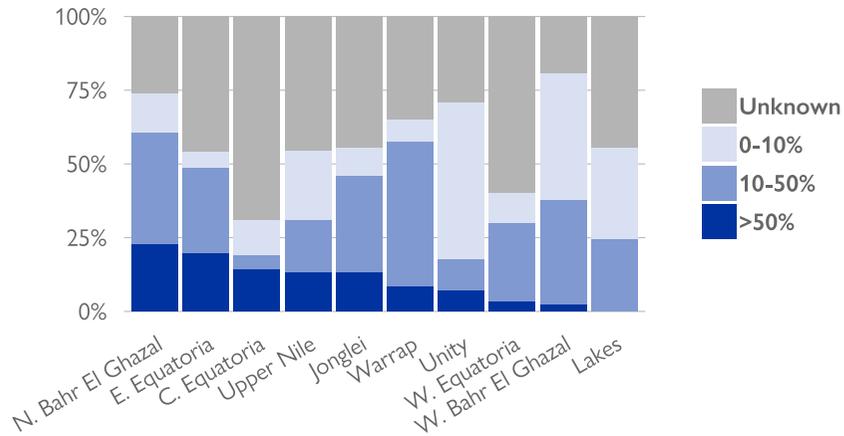


F28. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE

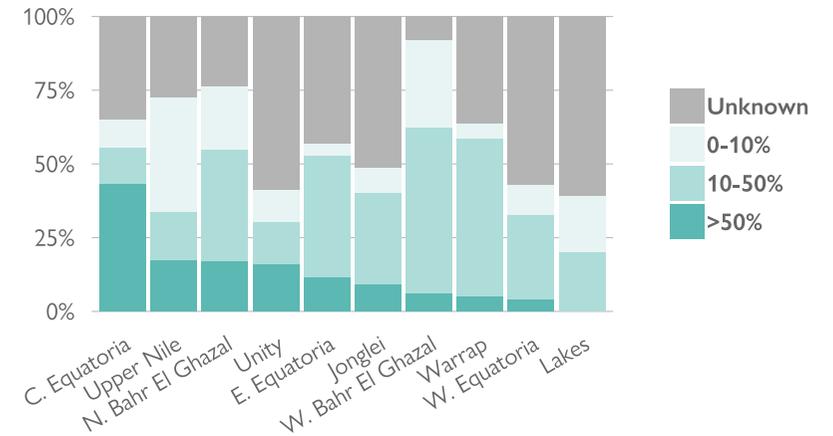


**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS**

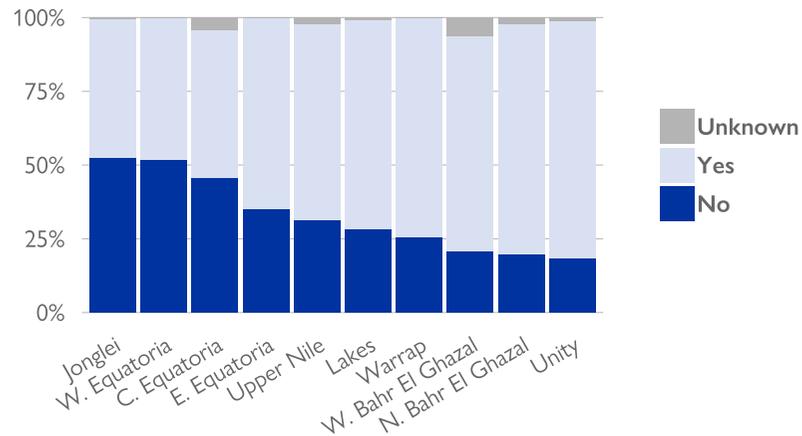
**F29. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH GIVEN PROPORTION OF COLLAPSED SHELTERS OR SHELTERS IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE, BY STATE**



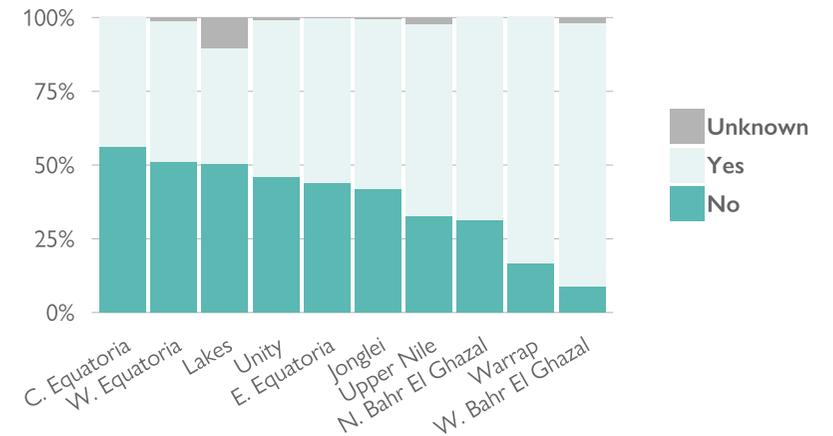
**F30. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH GIVEN PROPORTION OF COLLAPSED SHELTERS OR SHELTERS IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE, BY STATE**



**F31. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL MARKET SELLING NFIs, BY STATE**

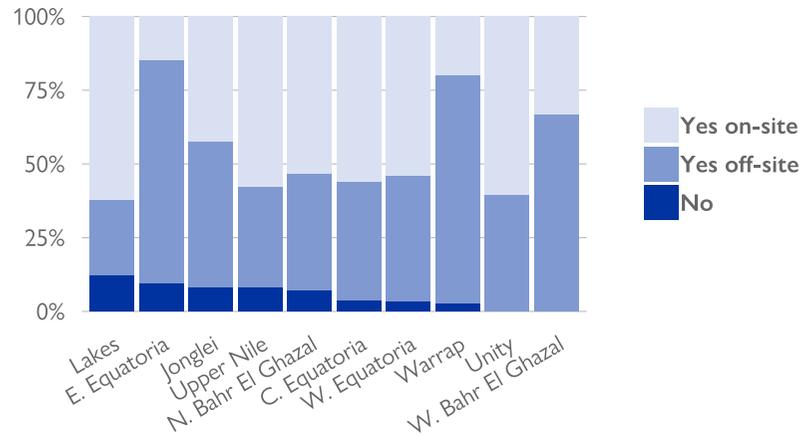


**F32. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL MARKET SELLING NFIs, BY STATE**

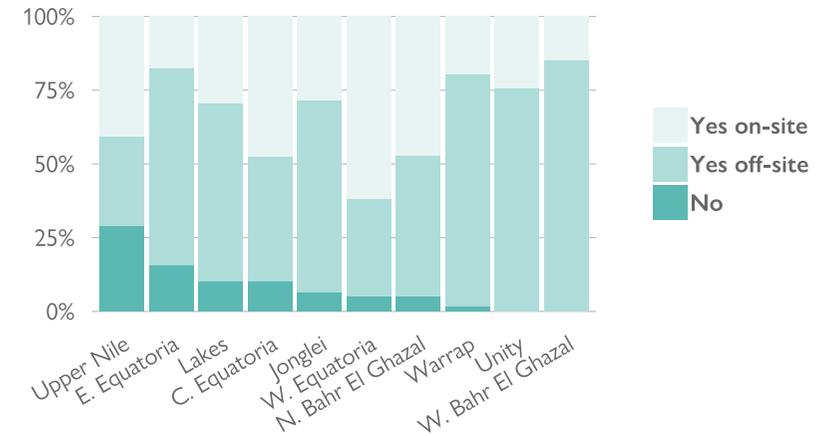


**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: FOOD SECURITY**

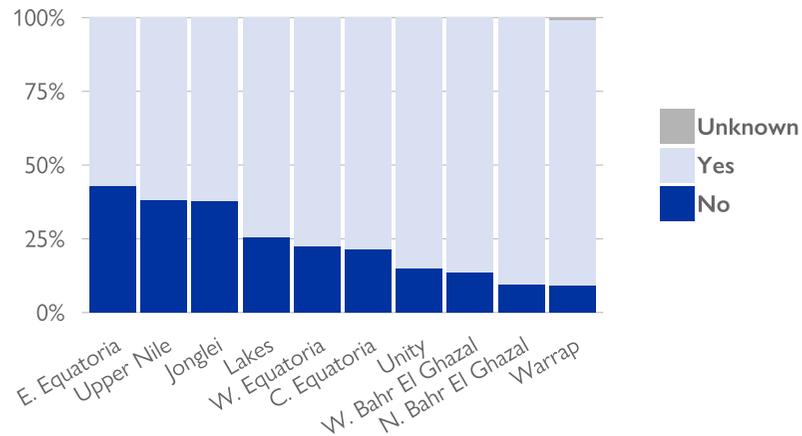
F33. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE



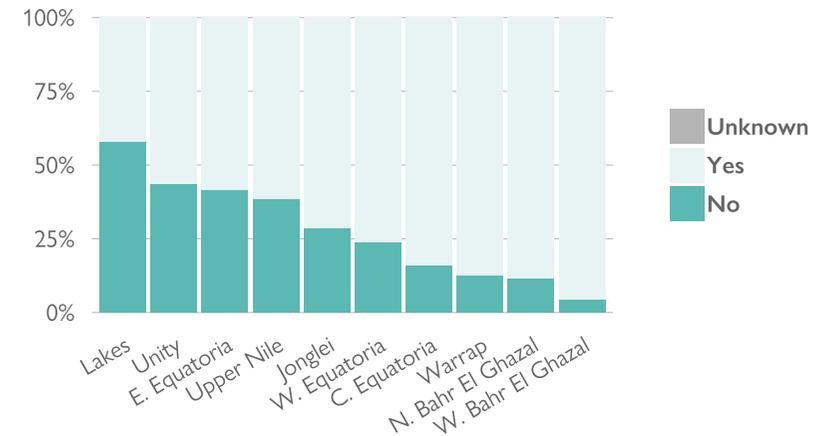
F34. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE



F35. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE

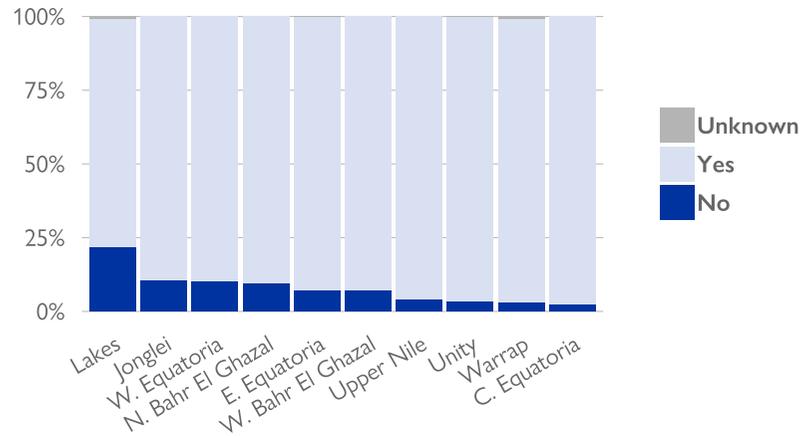


F36. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE

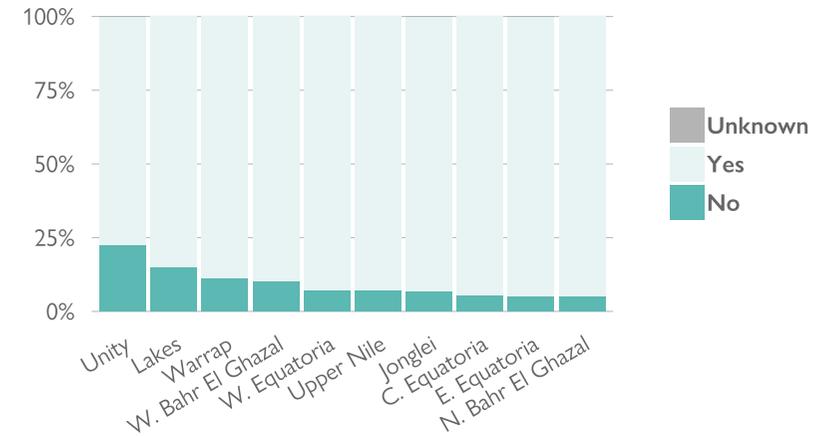


**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: HEALTH**

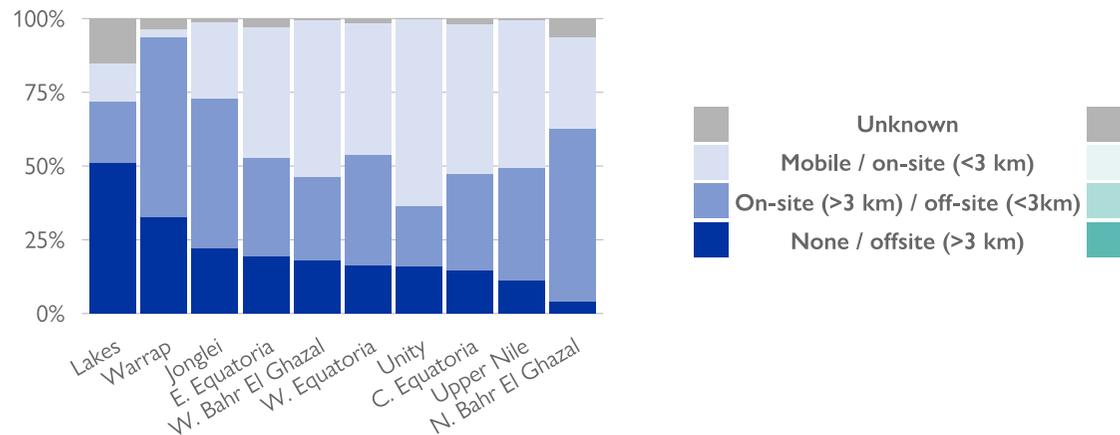
F37. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY STATE



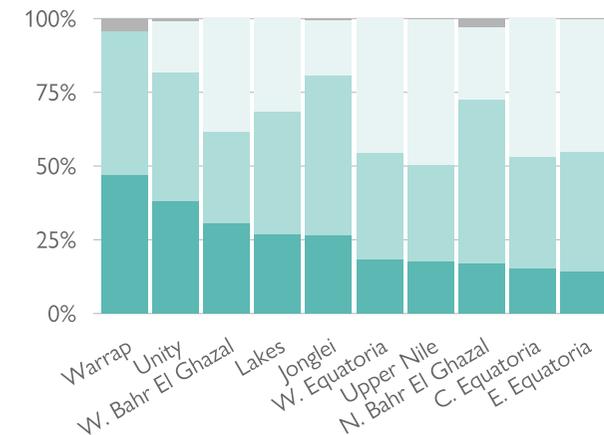
F38. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY STATE



F39. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES, BY STATE

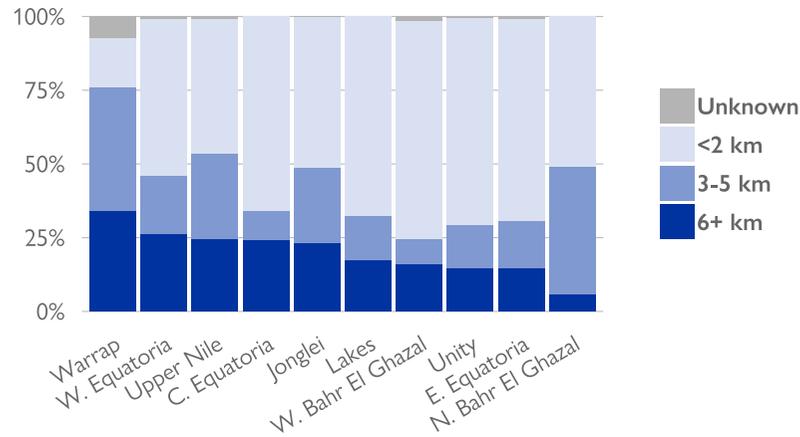


F40. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES, BY STATE

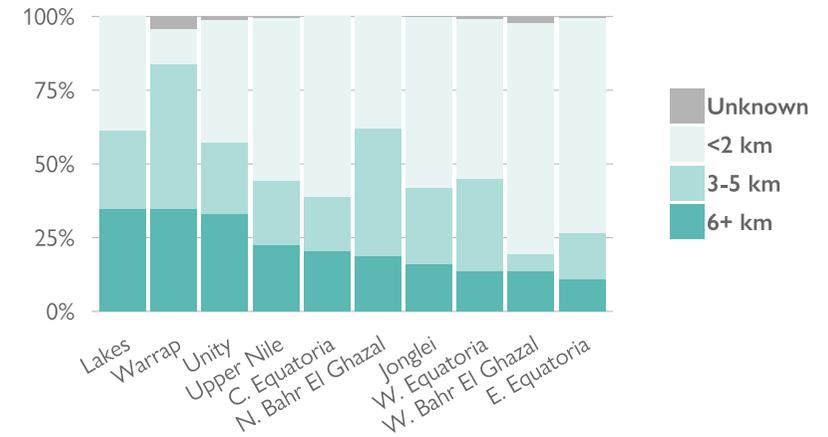


**STATE-LEVEL SUMMARY: EDUCATION**

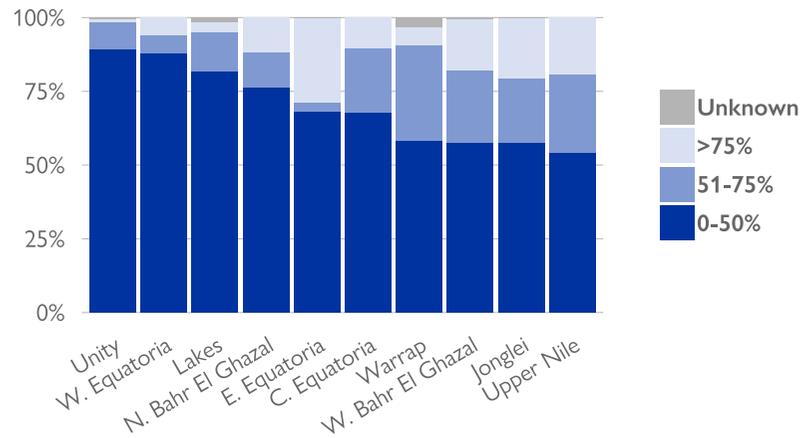
**F41. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY, BY STATE**



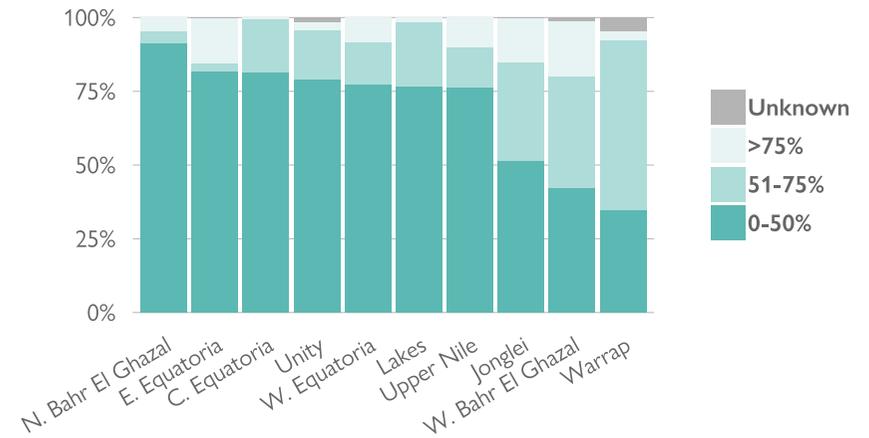
**F42. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY, BY STATE**



**F43. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH GIVEN SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY STATE**



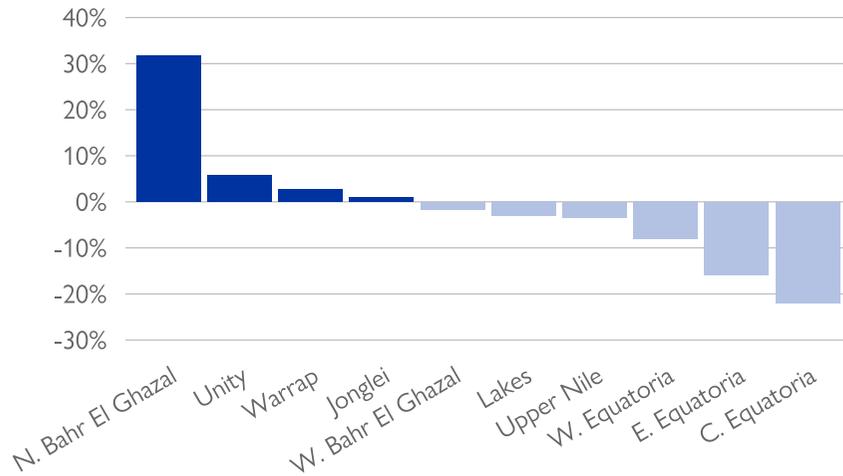
**F44. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH GIVEN SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY STATE**



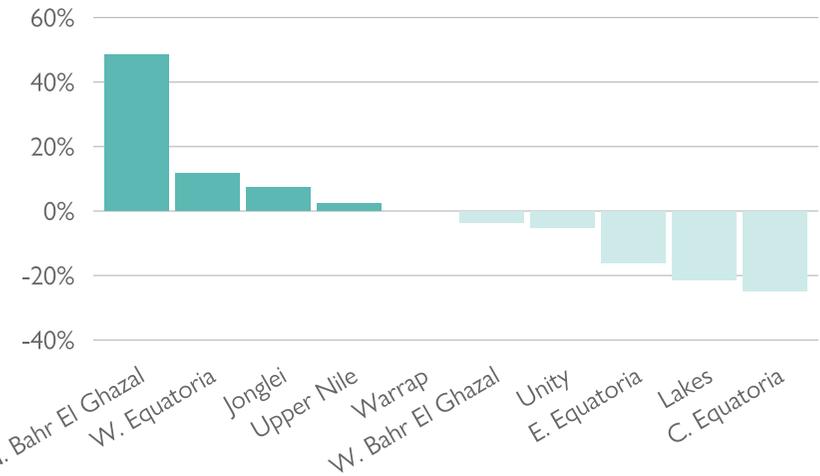
## STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUND 4 AND ROUND 5

## R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: WATER

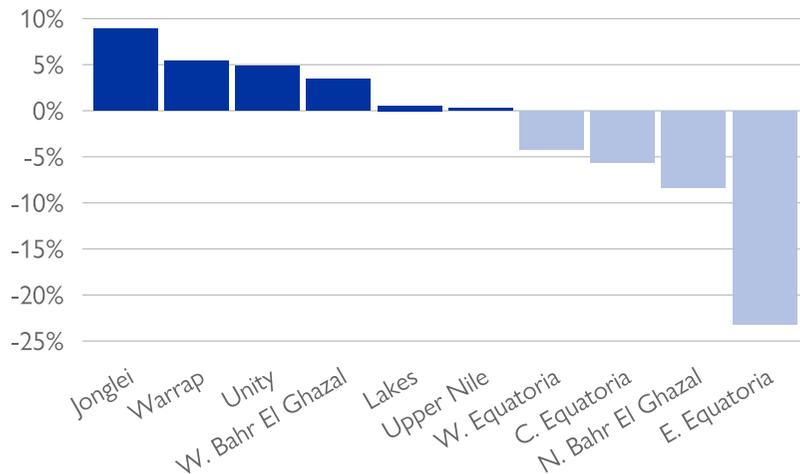
F45. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY STATE



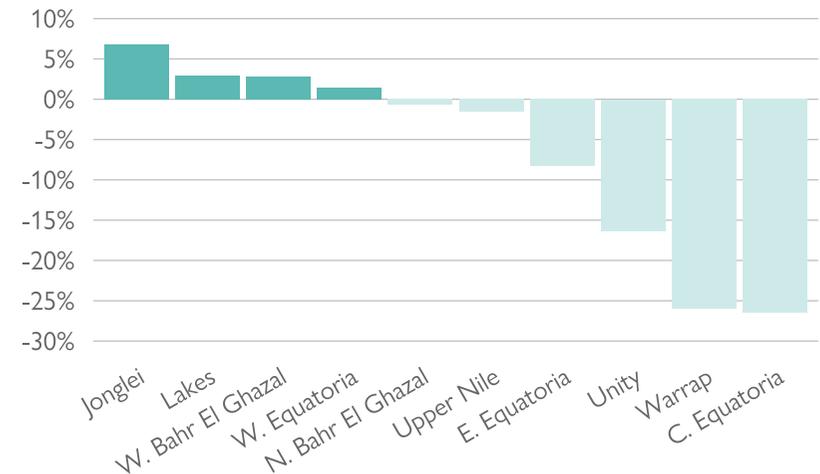
F46. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY STATE



F47. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER UNFIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY STATE



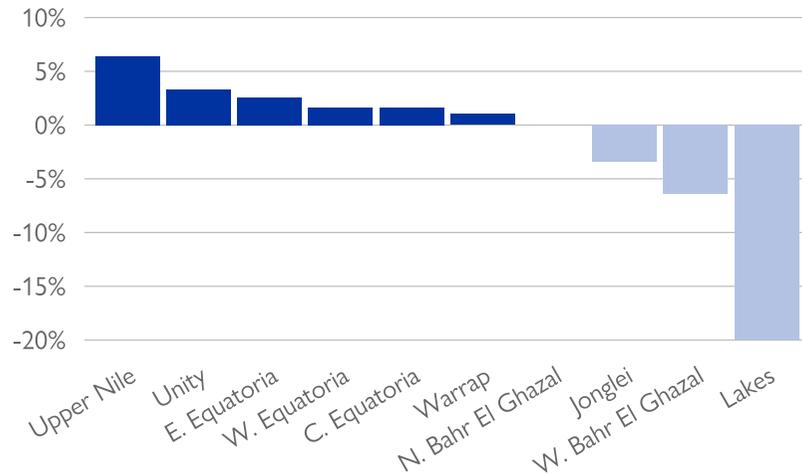
F48. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER UNFIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY STATE



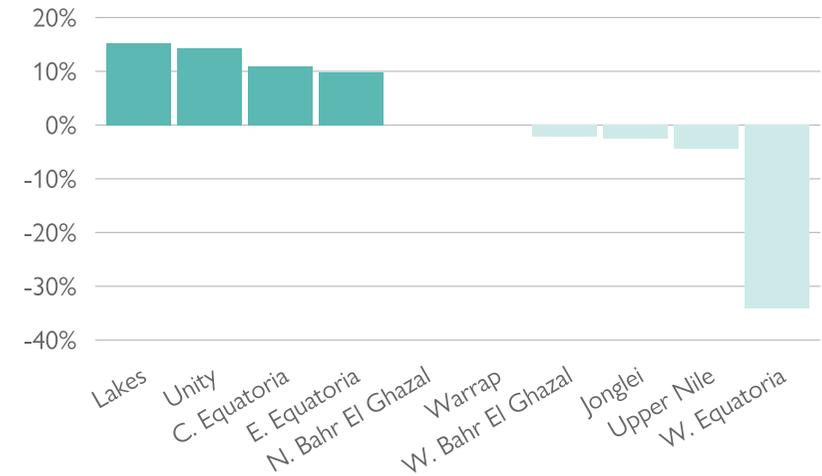
The figures are based on data from 1,081 (F45-46) / 1,104 (F47-48) settlements for which the indicators in question were available for both Round 4 and 5.

## R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: HYGIENE

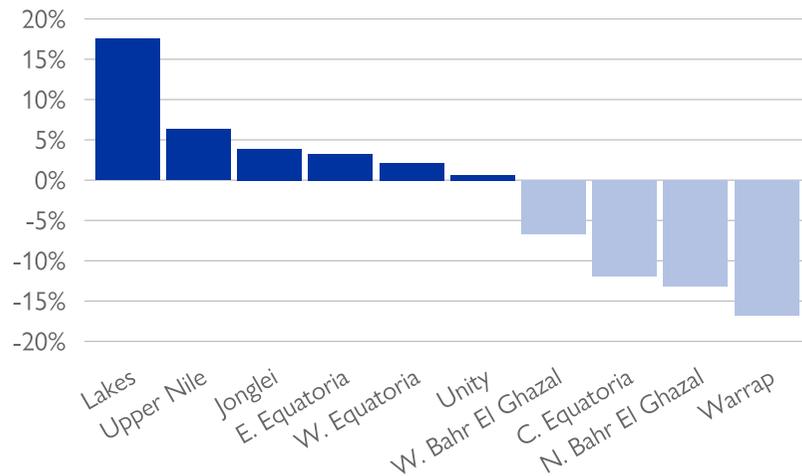
F49. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECCATION, BY STATE



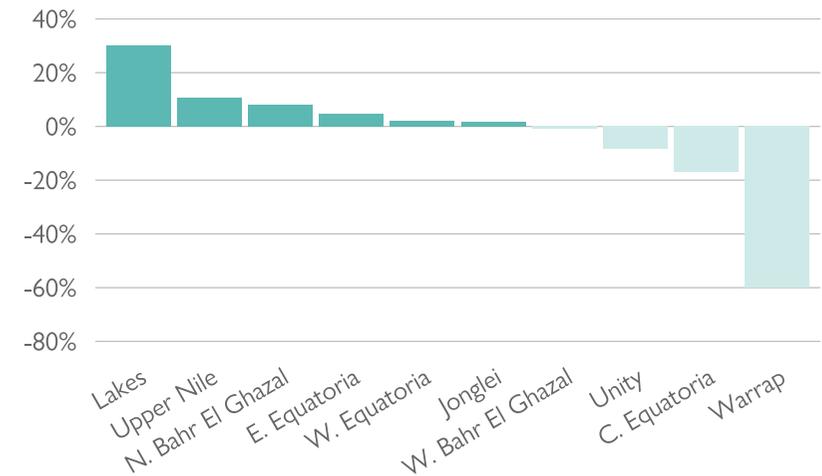
F50. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECCATION, BY STATE



F51. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY STATE



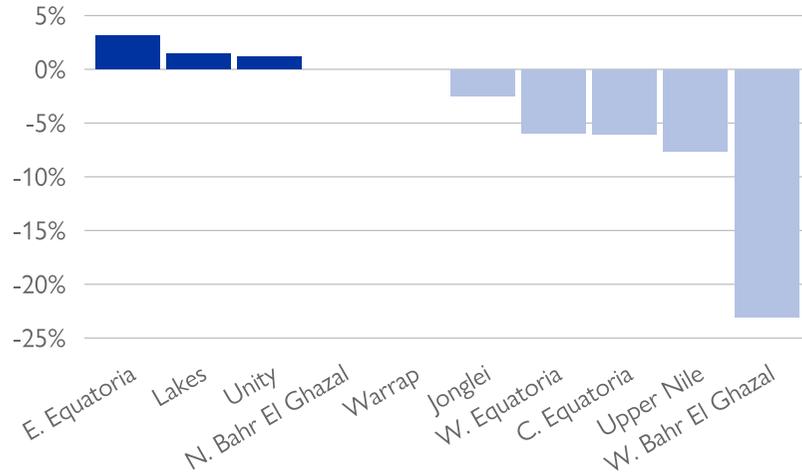
F52. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY STATE



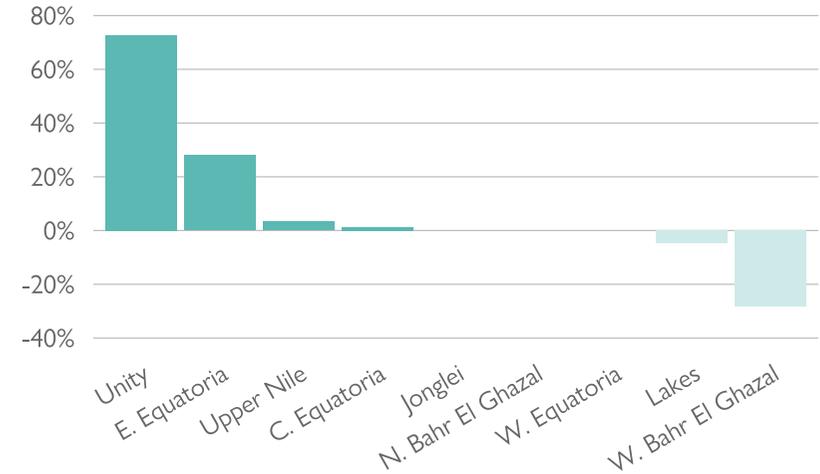
The figures are based on data from 1,121 (F49-50) / 1,102 (F51-52) settlements for which the indicators in question were available for both Round 4 and 5.

### R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: WASH & GBV RISKS

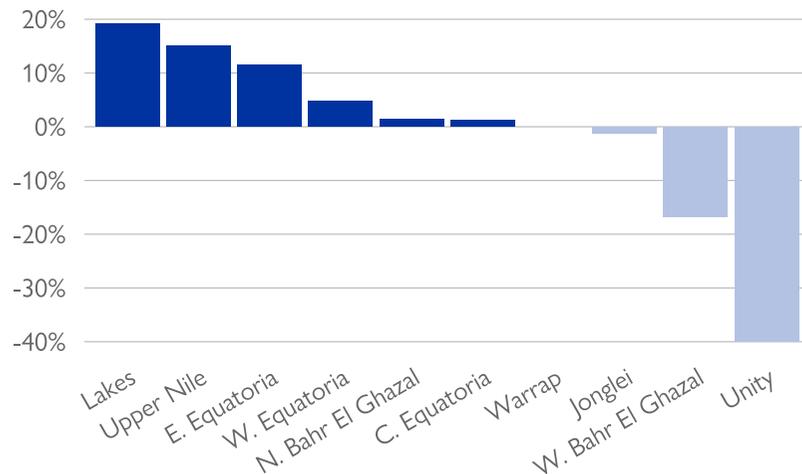
F53. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WHERE SEPARATE MALE AND FEMALE LATRINES ARE NOT AVAILABLE, BY STATE



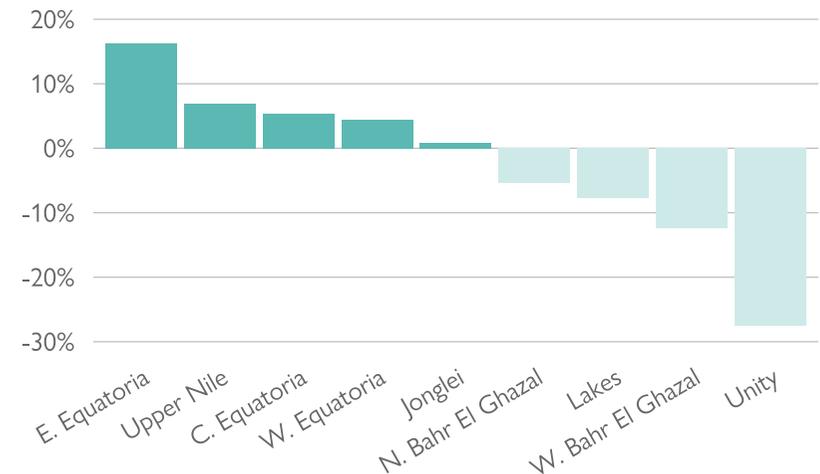
F54. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WHERE SEPARATE MALE AND FEMALE LATRINES ARE NOT AVAILABLE, BY STATE



F55. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WHERE TOILETS/BATHROOMS DO NOT HAVE LOCKS FROM THE INSIDE, BY STATE



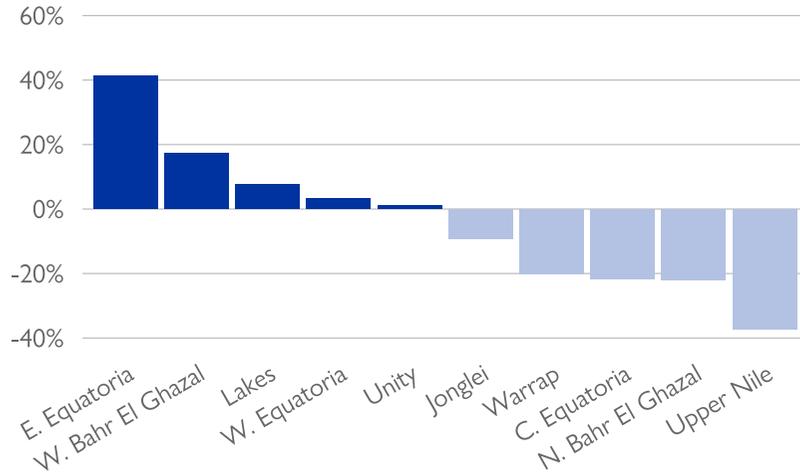
F56. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WHERE TOILETS/BATHROOMS DO NOT HAVE LOCKS FROM THE INSIDE, BY STATE



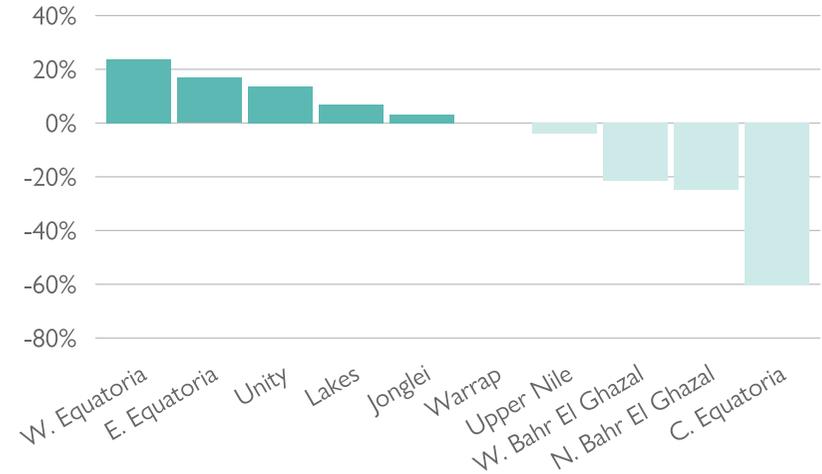
The figures are based on data from 139 (F53-54) / 155 (F55-56) settlements for which the indicators in question were available for both Round 4 and 5.

## R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: PROTECTION

F57. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE

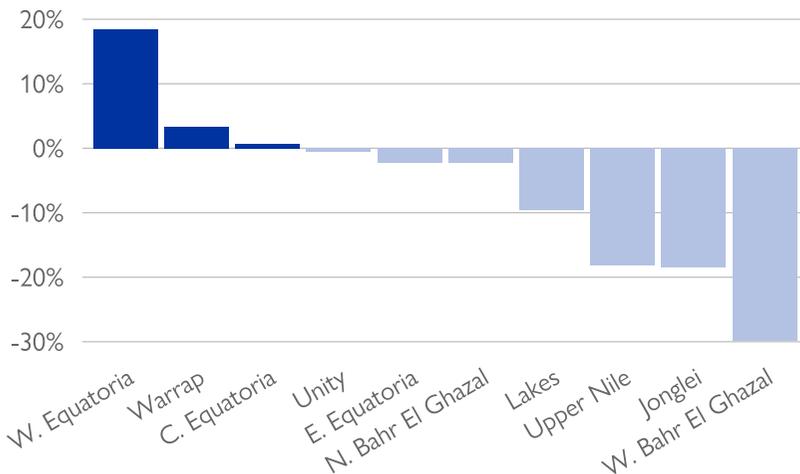


F58. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE

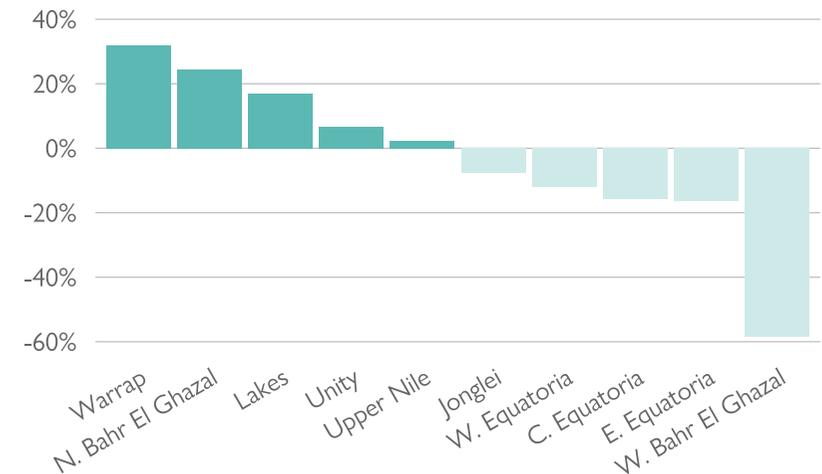


\* Conflict-related incidents include: armed conflict, conflict over land and resources, friction among site residents and friction with host community

F59. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE



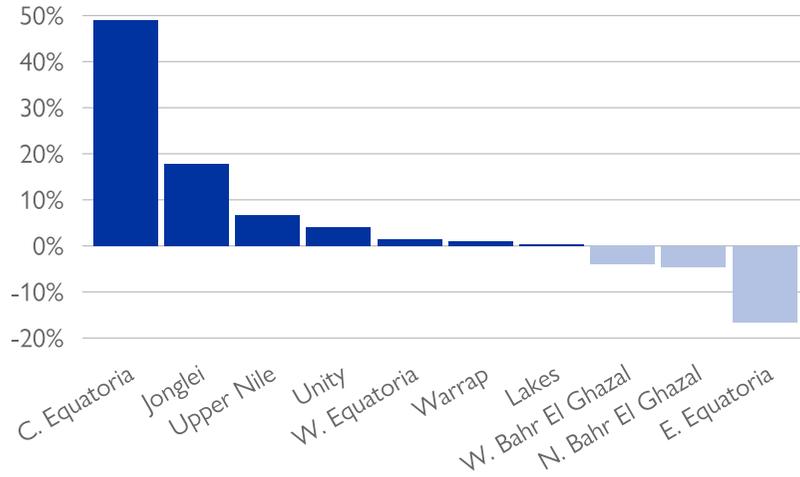
F60. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE



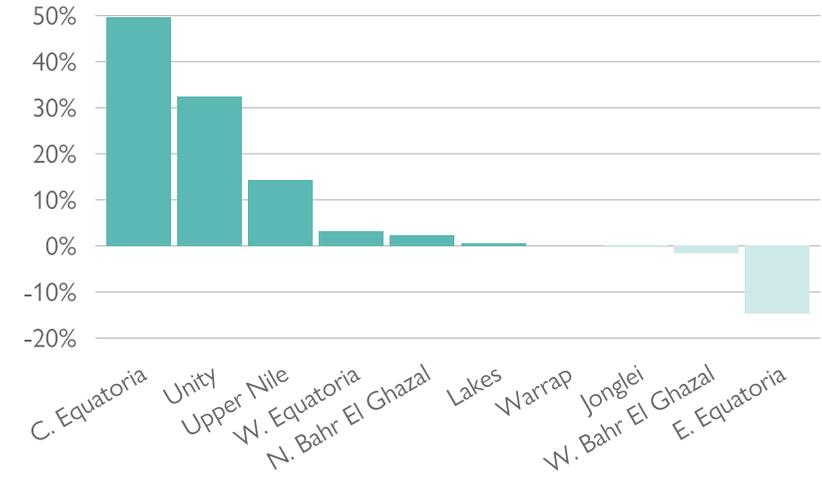
The figures are based on data from 998 (F57-58) / 1,036 (F59-60) settlements for which the indicators in question were available for both Round 4 and 5.

### R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

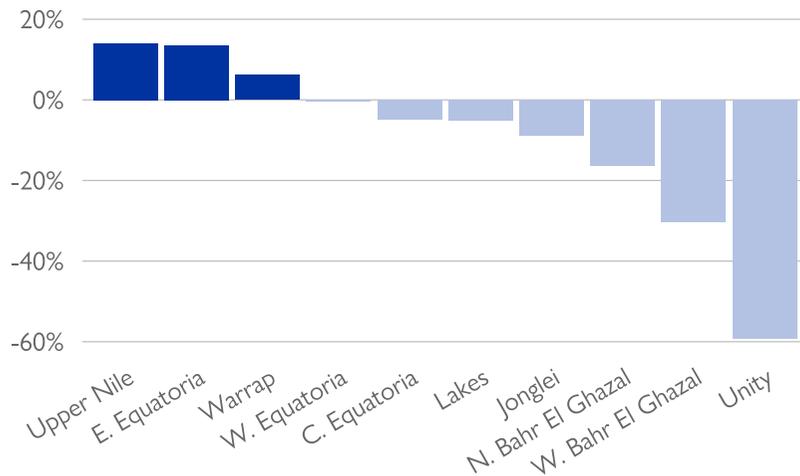
F61. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH OVER 50% OF COLLAPSED SHELTERS OR SHELTERS IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE, BY STATE



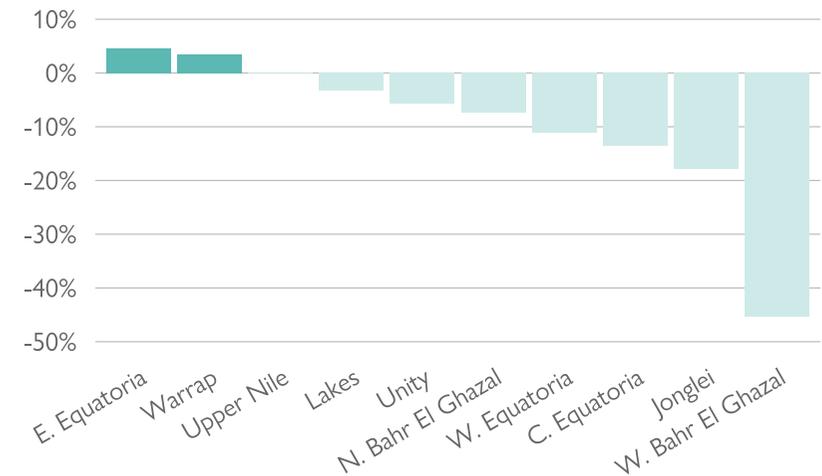
F62. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH OVER 50% OF COLLAPSED SHELTERS OR SHELTERS IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE, BY STATE



F63. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL MARKET SELLING NFIs, BY STATE



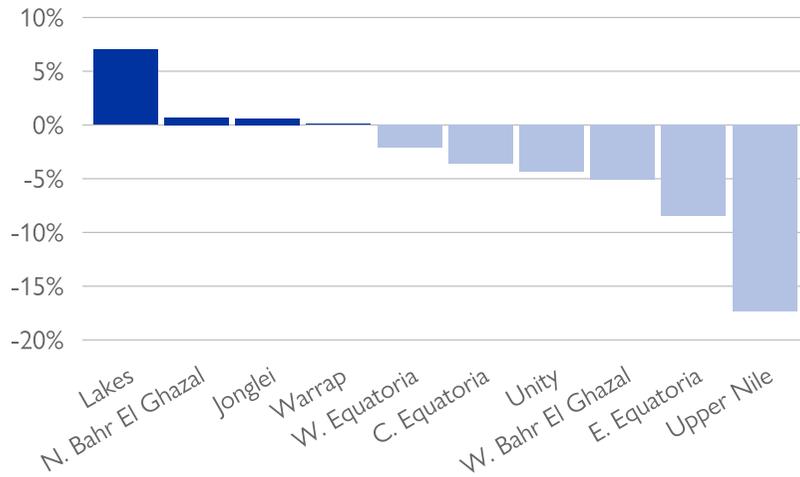
F64. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL MARKET SELLING NFIs, BY STATE



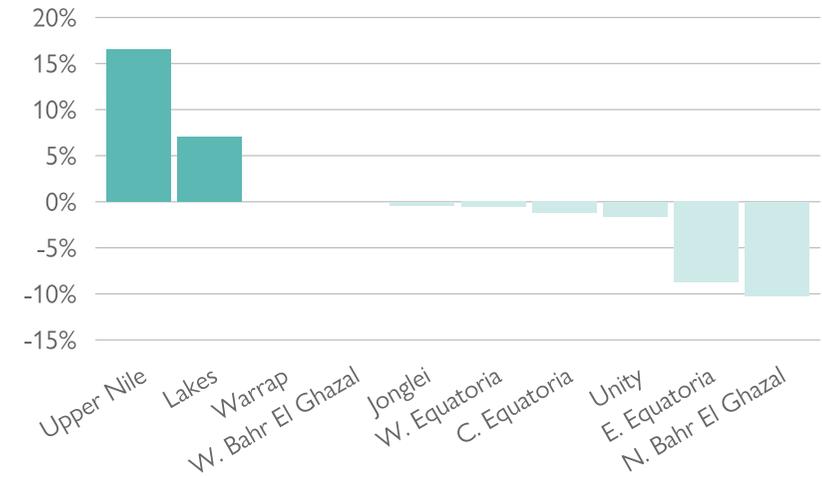
The figures are based on data from 348 (F61-62) / 1,065 (F63-64) settlements for which the indicators in question were available for both Round 4 and 5.

### R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: FOOD SECURITY

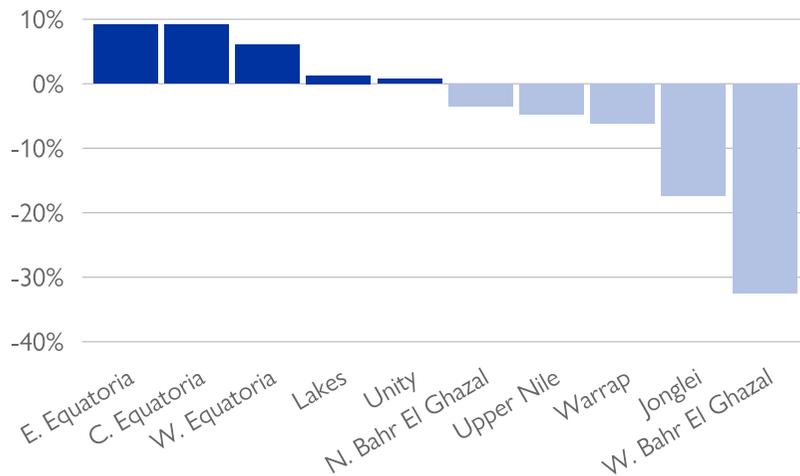
F65. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE



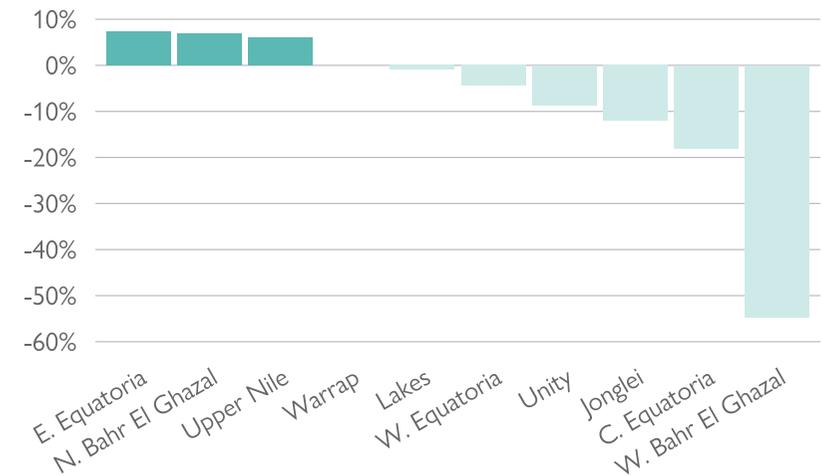
F66. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE



F67. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE



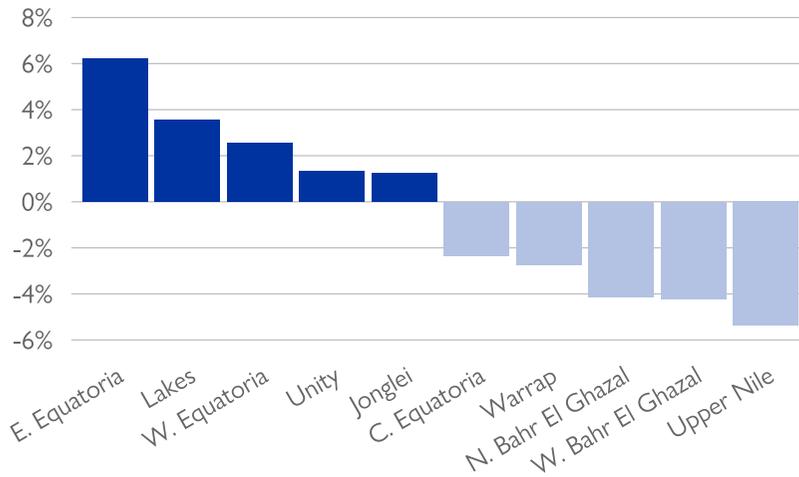
F68. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE



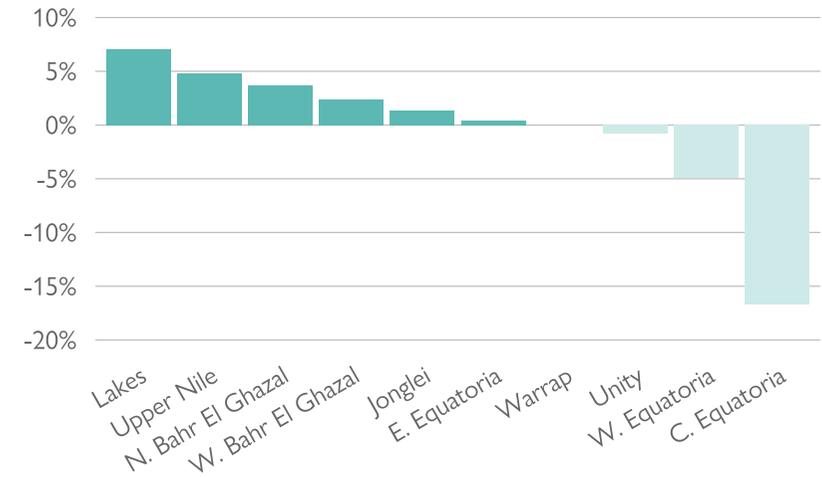
The figures are based on data from 1,121 (F65-66) / 1,120 (F67-68) settlements for which the indicators in question were available for both Round 4 and 5.

## R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: HEALTH

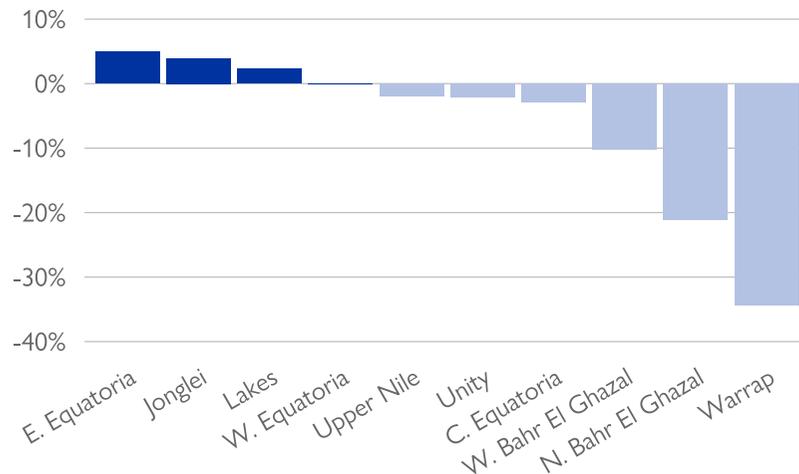
F69. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY STATE



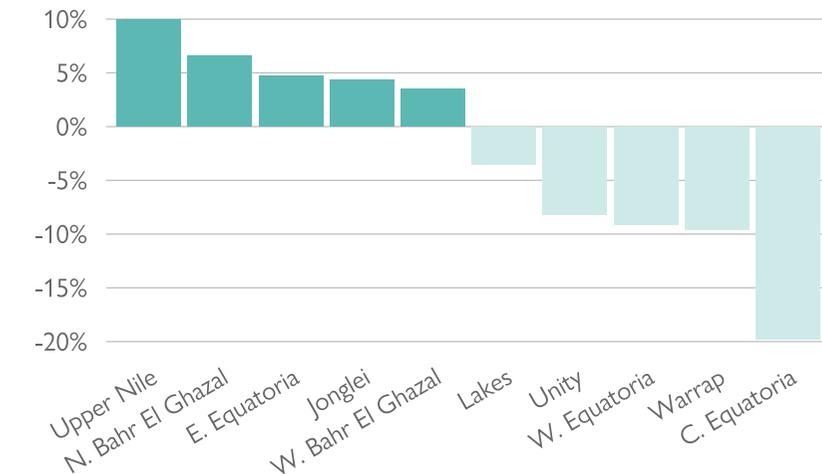
F70. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY STATE



F71. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT HEALTH FACILITY OR WITH THE CLOSEST HEALTH FACILITY >3KM OFF-SITE\*, BY STATE



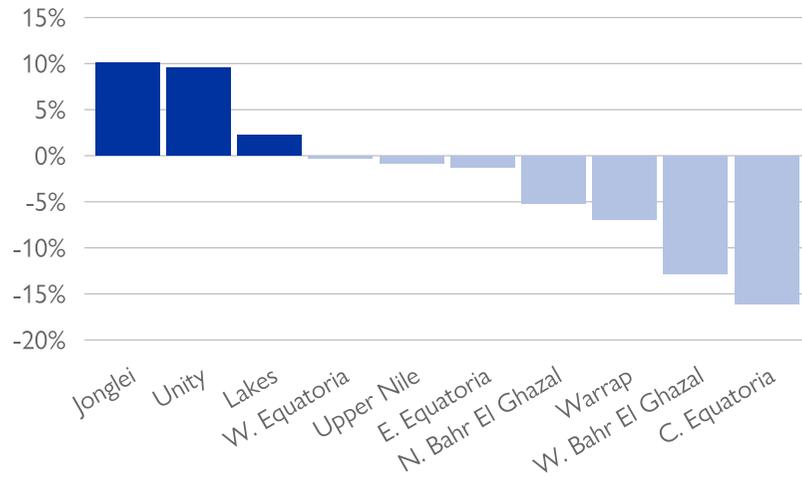
F72. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT HEALTH FACILITY OR WITH THE CLOSEST HEALTH FACILITY >3KM OFF-SITE\*, BY STATE



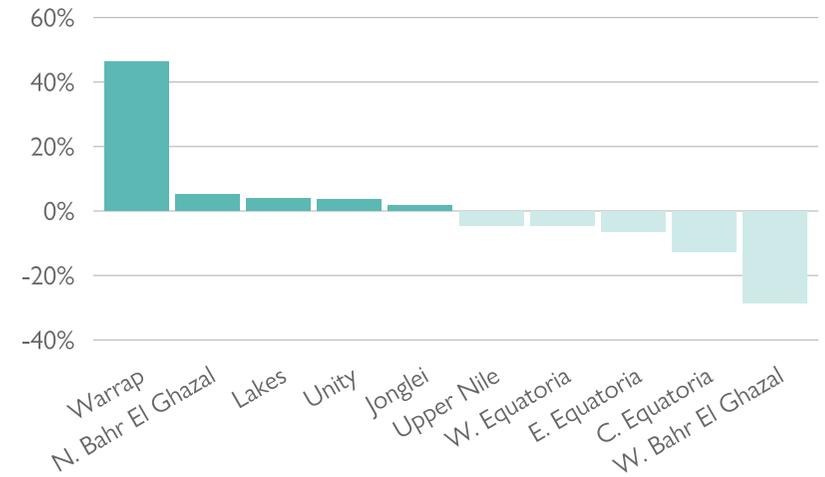
\* Settlements visited by mobile clinics / health extension workers are not counted among those >3km off-site from the closest health facility.

## R4-R5 CHANGE BY STATE: EDUCATION

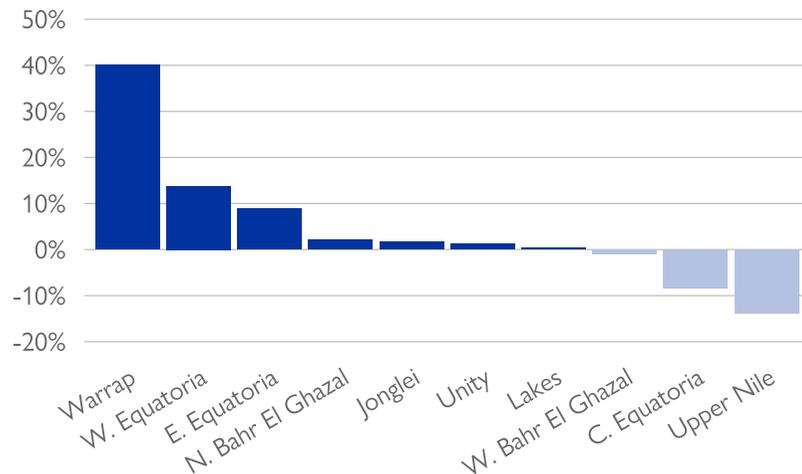
F73. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED >6KM FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY, BY STATE



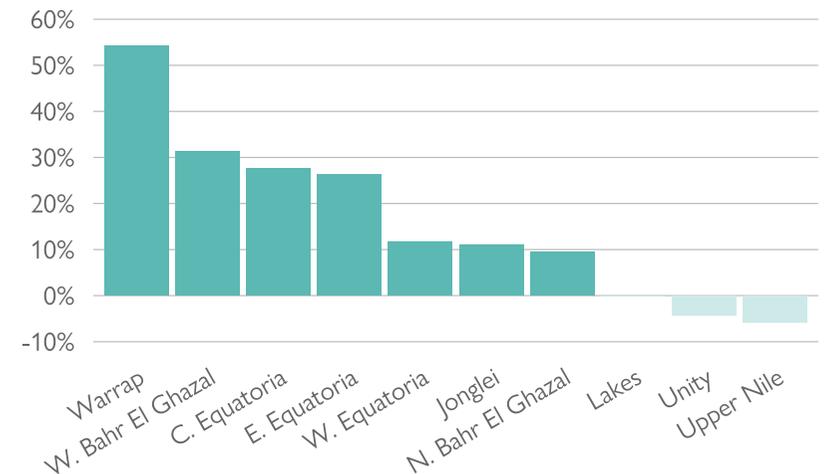
F74. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED >6KM FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY, BY STATE



F75. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH UNDER 50% OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY STATE



F76. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH UNDER 50% OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY STATE

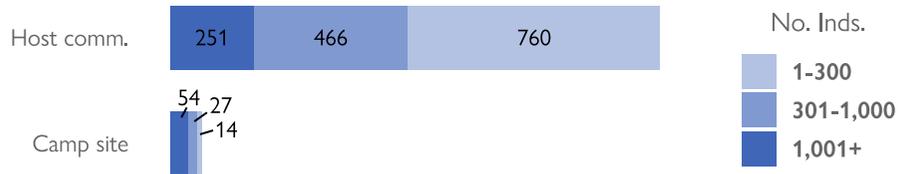


The figures are based on data from 1,083 (F73-74) / 1,098 (F75-76) settlements for which the indicators in question were available for both Round 4 and 5.

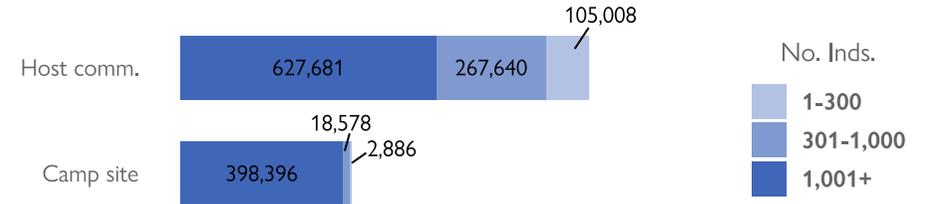
## SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

## DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS<sup>1</sup> BY TYPE AND SIZE<sup>2</sup> OF SETTLEMENT

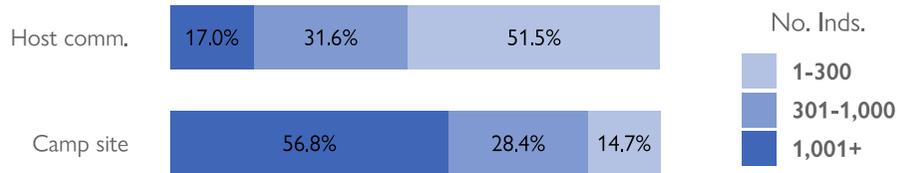
F77. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT



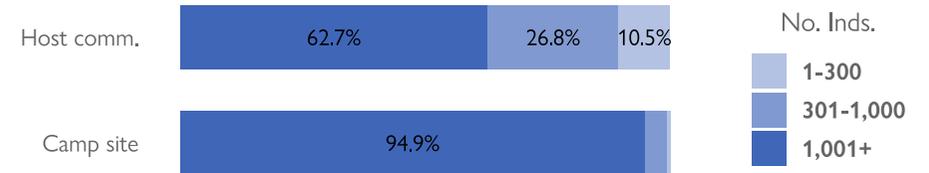
F78. NUMBER OF IDPS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT



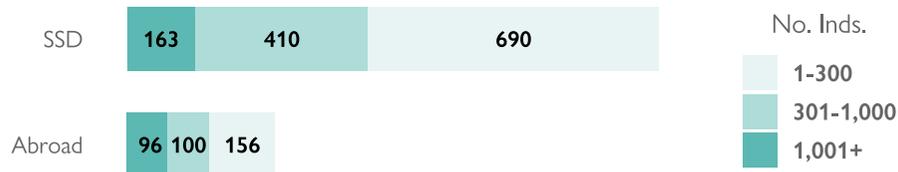
F79. SHARE OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE



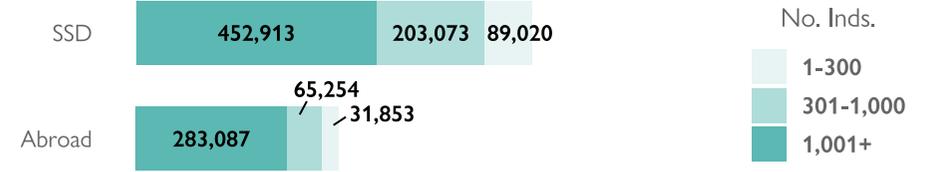
F80. SHARE OF IDPS LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE



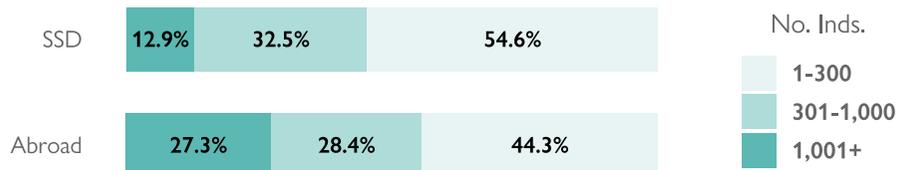
F81. NUMBER OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY



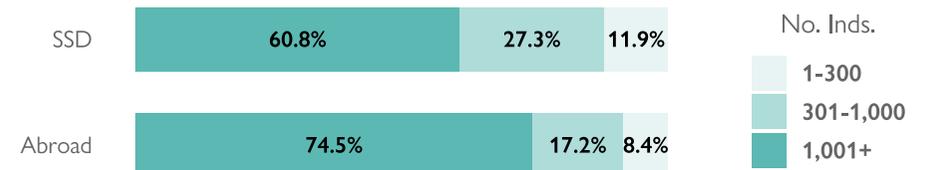
F82. NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT



F83. SHARE OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY



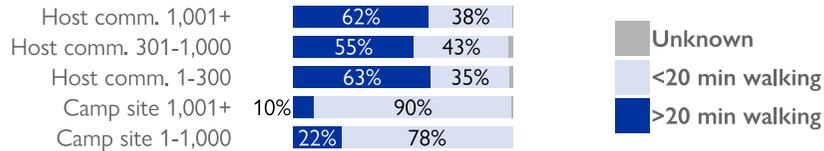
F84. SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT



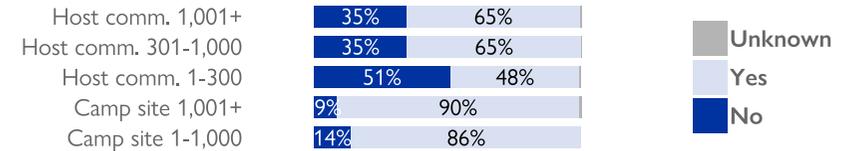
Notes: [1] These figures include all 1,973 settlements covered in Round 5 of the Baseline assessment, including 259 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available. [2] Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the relevant population group only.

### WATER INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE

F85. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

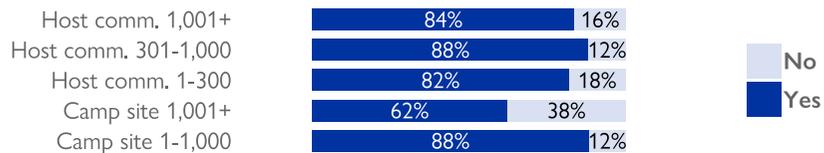


F86. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

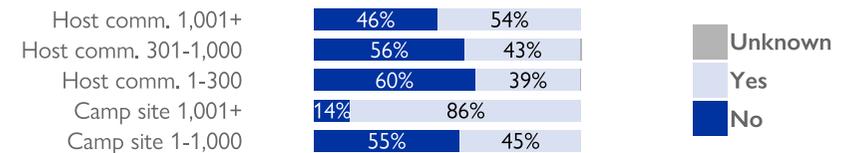


### HYGIENE INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE & SIZE

F87. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

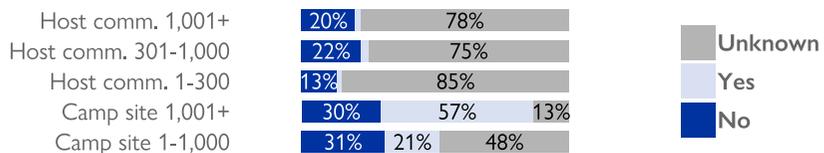


F88. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

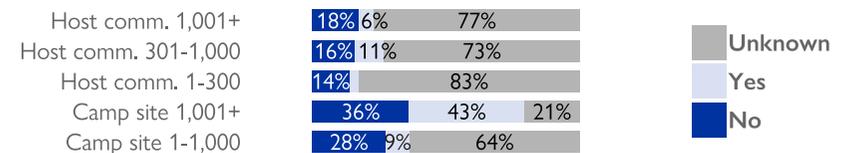


### WASH & GBV RISK INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE & SIZE

F89. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WHERE SEPARATE MALE AND FEMALE LATRINES ARE AVAILABLE, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

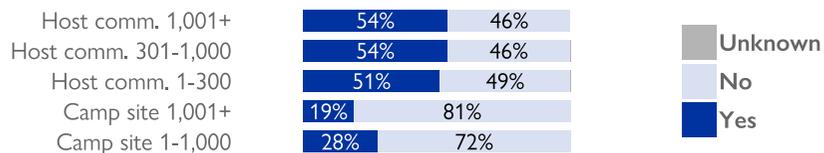


F90. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WHERE TOILETS/BATHROOMS HAVE LOCKS FROM THE INSIDE, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

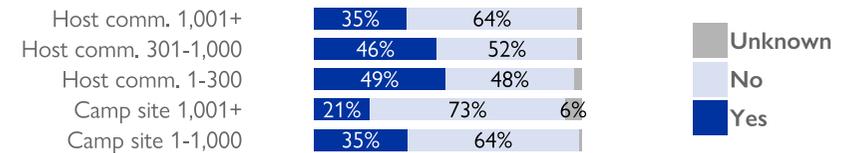


### PROTECTION INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE & SIZE

F91. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE



F92. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

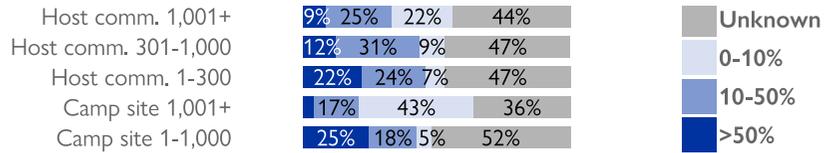


\* Conflict-related incidents include: armed conflict, conflict over land and resources, friction among site residents and friction with host community.

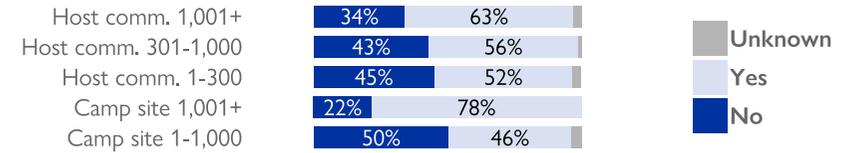
Note: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs.

### SNFI INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE

F93. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH GIVEN PROPORTION OF COLLAPSED SHELTERS / SHELTERS IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE



F94. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL MARKET SELLING NFIs, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

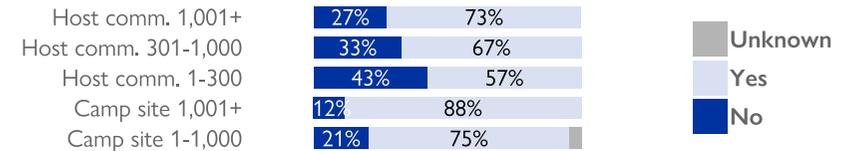


### FOOD INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE & SIZE

F95. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD / WITH OFF-SITE ACCESS ONLY, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE



F96. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

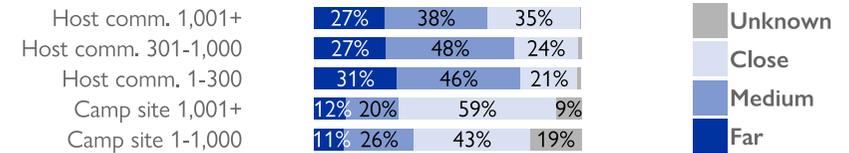


### HEALTH INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE & SIZE

F97. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE



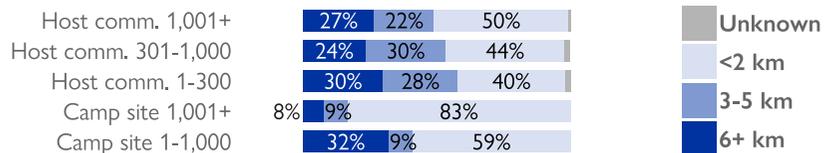
F98. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES\*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE



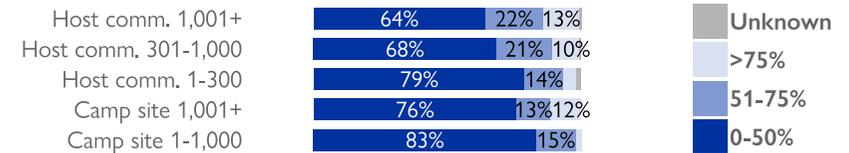
\* Far: if no health facilities or off-site > 3km. Medium: if off-site <3 km or on-site >3 km. Close: if on-site <3 km or mobile clinic / extension health worker visits.

### EDUCATION INDICATORS BY IDP SETTLEMENT TYPE & SIZE

F99. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE



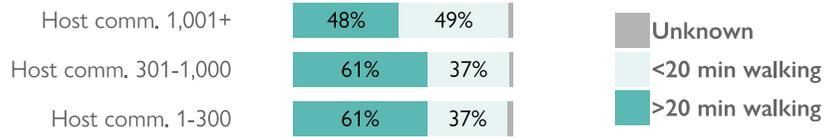
F100. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH A CERTAIN SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE



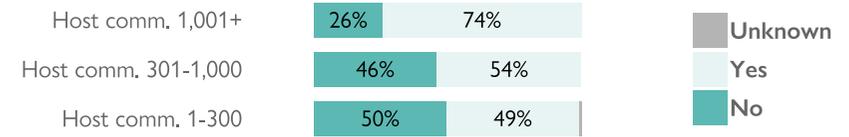
Note: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs.

## WATER INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT TYPE

F101. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

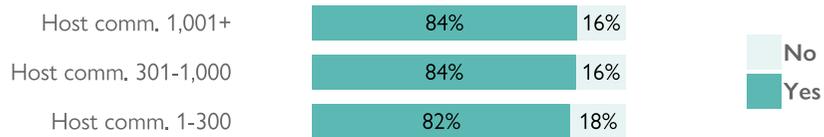


F102. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

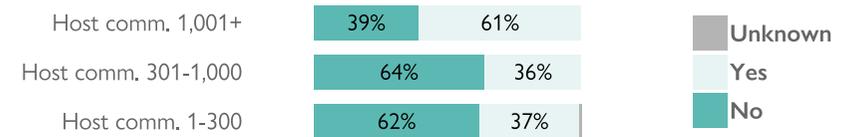


## HYGIENE INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT SIZE

F103. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH EVIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECACTION, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

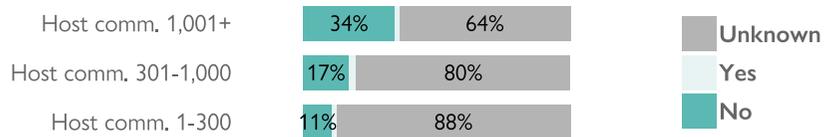


F104. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED BY A HYGIENE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE



## WASH & GBV RISK INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT SIZE

F105. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WHERE SEPARATE MALE AND FEMALE LATRINES ARE AVAILABLE, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

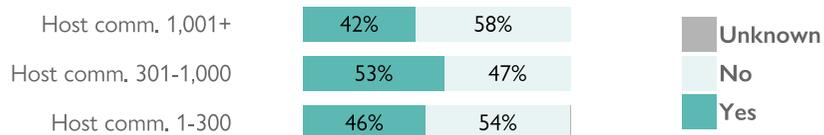


F106. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WHERE TOILETS/BATHROOMS HAVE LOCKS FROM THE INSIDE, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

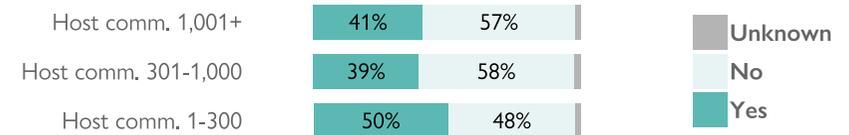


## PROTECTION INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT SIZE

F107. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE



F108. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE



\* Conflict-related incidents include: armed conflict, conflict over land and resources, friction among site residents and friction with host community.

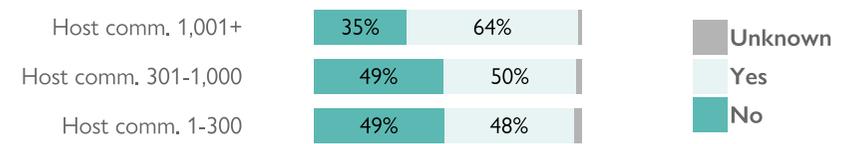
Note: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of returnees.

### SNFI INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT TYPE

F109. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH GIVEN PROPORTION OF COLLAPSED SHELTERS / SHELTERS IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

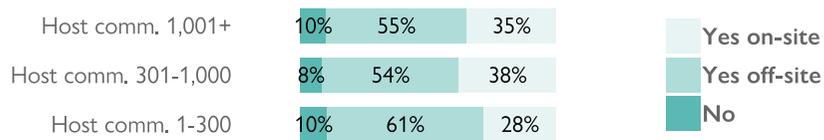


F110. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL MARKET SELLING NFIs, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

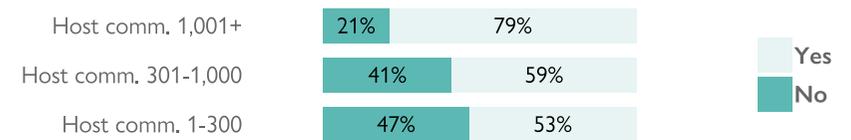


### FOOD INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT TYPE

F111. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD / WITH OFF-SITE ACCESS ONLY, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

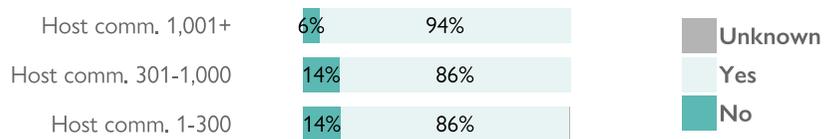


F112. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE

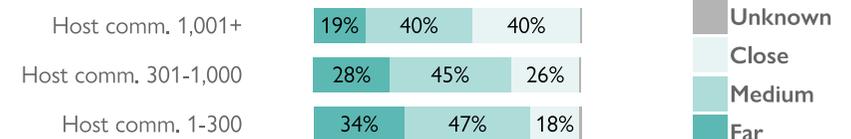


### HEALTH INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT TYPE

F113. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE



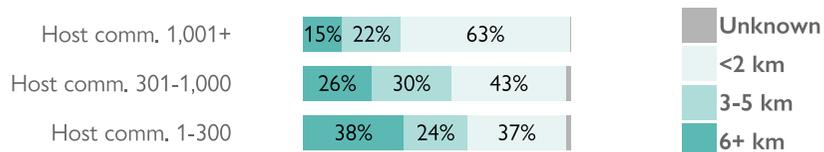
F114. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES\*, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE



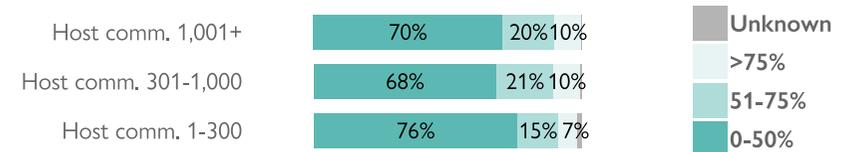
\* Far: if no health facilities or off-site > 3km. Medium: if off-site <3 km or on-site >3 km. Close: if on-site <3 km or mobile clinic / extension health worker visits.

### EDUCATION INDICATORS BY RETURNEE SETTLEMENT TYPE

F115. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE



F116. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH GIVEN SHARE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, BY SETTLEMENT SIZE



Note: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of returnees.