



MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 6

Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

Protection

Data collection June 2019

[Refer to the round 7 release for population figures from November 2019](#)



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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 sixth round of Mobility Tracking in South Sudan, complementing the [Baseline Assessment Summary Report](#). Other products available on the [DTM website](#) include location-level profiles and an atlas of IDP and returnee settlements, as well as the raw datasets. As of Mobility Tracking round six, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) IDP baseline is [consolidated with DTM findings](#). Moving forward, the two agencies will continue working together to maintain a unified baseline on IDP populations updated at regular intervals.

Data collection for Mobility Tracking Round 6 took place in June 2019, nine 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 in the Greater Equatoria region, other areas of the country have faced rising instances of inter-communal and localized conflict often related to livestock and revenge raids. The lines between livestock-related conflict, other forms of communal tensions and politically motivated violence are frequently blurred (SC/13857, 25 June 2019).

The rainy season was underway in June 2019, causing flood-induced displacement as well as hindering data collection efforts.

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

IDPs

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

South Sudan: Time of arrival in assessed area considered: 2014 to June 2019

Returnees: internal / from abroad

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

South Sudan: Time of arrival in assessed area considered: 2016 to June 2019

KEY INFORMANTS: 5,642 INDIVIDUALS

Information is obtained through a network of key informants, with data captured at the location level during multi-sectoral location assessments helping to improve initial estimates provided by key informants at the sub-area level. Key informants commonly comprise local authorities, community leaders, religious leaders and humanitarian partners. In Round 6, DTM enumerators consulted 5,642 key informants, including 1,649 at the sub-area level, 4,138 at the village or neighbourhood level and 196 at displacement sites. Some key informants were consulted at multiple levels. Data was triangulated with direct observation by the enumerators and subsequently verified against secondary data from partners and other DTM tools.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In Round 6, DTM accessed 2,312 locations (villages / neighbourhoods and displacement sites) in 470 sub-areas across every county (78) in all ten states, representing

a 17 per cent increase since round 5 (1,973 locations accessed). Locations are assessed upon confirmation of presence of IDPs and / or returnees.

DTM conducted multi-sectoral assessments at:

- 80% per cent of mapped villages / neighbourhoods (1,776/ 2,212).
- 84% per cent of mapped displacement sites (84 / 100).

The settlements included in the multi-sectoral location assessment were estimated to host 1,303,036 IDPs (89% of 1,465,542 IDPs estimated in the Baseline) and 1,122,070 returnees (88% of 1,271,487 returnees estimated in the Baseline).

LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

Since the assessments are carried out at the location level on the basis of key informant interviews and direct observation, they provide general estimates for the population of concern without accounting for 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 selected sectoral indicators to provide state- and county-level overviews of needs and their evolution since Round 5 (March 2019). Comparisons with Round 5 are based only on locations assessed in both rounds. Needs are also compared across three analytical dimensions: i) settlement type (IDPs only), host

community or camp / camp-like setting; ii) settlement size, based on the number of IDPs or returnees; and iii) settlement urban/peri-urban or rural location based on the [Global Human Settlement Layer \(GHSL\)](#)¹.

A spatial overlay with [ACLED](#) data was used to derive a measure of proximity to conflict events (see “Key Information on ACLED data” on page 12).

DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS AND RETURNEES BY SETTLEMENT TYPE²

While the majority of IDPs live in host-community settings, 29.5 per cent (or 431,873 individuals) live in camps and camp-like settings. [F42, F44]

Both IDPs and returnees tend to be concentrated in

¹ The GHSL is provided by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in collaboration with the OECD and the World Bank.

² Figures in this section refer to all 2,312 settlements included in the Baseline assessment.

large settlements. 68.5 per cent of IDPs live in large settlements hosting over 1,000 IDPs (95.9% of the IDPs living in camps and 57.1% of those living in host community settlements), compared to 64.2 per cent of returnees (68.4% of returnees from abroad and 62.4% of returnees from within South Sudan). [F42, F44, F46, F48]

While most IDPs and returnees live in large settlements, 83.1 per cent of locations hosting IDPs and 84.1 per cent of locations hosting returnees are medium (301-1,000 IDPs / returnees) or small (1-300 IDPs / returnees). [F41, F43, F45, F47]

Based on a spatial overlay with JRC's GHSL, 88.2 per cent of IDPs (or 1,293,941 individuals) and 82.9% of returnees (or 1,053,662 individuals) live in rural areas. There are no large differences in the urban / rural distribution between IDPs living in camps and host communities, or between returnees from South Sudan and abroad. [F49-F54]

REPRESENTING NEEDS AND CHANGE

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

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

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

individuals living in affected settlements is unbounded and tends to overstate change in less populous areas or ones that performed better in Round 5, since these had fewer individuals living in affected settlements.

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

KEY INSIGHTS

Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 5 (March 2019) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS^{1,2}

- 49.3 per cent of IDPs and 39.1 per cent of returnees live in settlements located within 30 km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event occurring between 1 April and 31 June 2019. [F1, F2]
- The proportion of IDPs living in settlements located within 30 km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event is highest in Central Equatoria (78.3%, or 164,705 IDPs), Lakes (66.7%, or 106,762 IDPs) and Western Bahr El Ghazal (65.7%, or 116,017 IDPs). [F3]
- The proportion of returnees living in settlements located within 30 km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event is highest in Western Bahr El Ghazal (71.2%, or 115,926 returnees), followed by Unity (59.4%, or 76,498 returnees) and Central Equatoria (43.9%, or 56,660 returnees). Jonglei also hosts 78,565 returnees living in proximity of a conflict event. [F4]
- Wau, Awerial, Juba, Yei, Jur River and Malakal Counties host over 30,000 IDPs living in

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

- Among locations assessed in both round 5 and round 6, the proportion of IDPs living in settlements located within 30 km of an ACLED-recorded conflict event occurring within the 3 months preceding each round increased noticeably in Western Bahr El Ghazal (+35.3 p.p., or +49,042 individuals), Eastern Equatoria (+29.2 p.p., or +11,711), Upper Nile (+21.0 p.p., or +33,453 individuals) and Unity (+16.8 p.p., or +36,593 individuals). The same applied to returnees in Unity (+23.9 p.p., or 26,255 individuals) and Eastern Equatoria (+13.6 p.p., or 8,232 individuals)³. This occurred despite an overall reduction in the number of incidents and fatalities recorded by ACLED. [F9-F12]

³ Warrap also witnessed an increase of 14.9 p.p. in the proportion of returnees living in settlements within 30 km of an ACLED recorded conflict event, but due to fewer returnees present in the state this corresponded to a lower absolute change in the number of affected returnees (+3,071 individuals) than in the other states. Western Bahr El Ghazal saw an increase of 13,805 returnees living in settlements located close to a conflict event, but this corresponded to a change in prevalence of only 2.7 p.p, suggesting the change is likely to be due to increased overall returns in the state.

PROTECTION

- In three states over thirty per cent of the IDP population lives in settlements with reports of conflict-related incidents, defined to include both armed conflict and conflict over land and resources. These are Warrap (34.2% of IDPs, or 45,140 individuals, living in affected settlements), Jonglei (31.4%, or 50,744 individuals) and Central Equatoria (31.1%, or 60,403 individuals). The same applies to the returnee population in five states: Warrap (52.8% of returnees, or 13,482 individuals), Lakes (51.4%, or 48,854 individuals), Jonglei (33.7%, or 57,864 individuals), Western Equatoria (33.7%, or 44,023 individuals) and Eastern Equatoria (32.7%, or 29,386 individuals). [F13, F14]
- At the county level, in Tonj East, Gogrial East (Warrap), Uror (Jonglei) and Manyo (Upper Nile) over seventy per cent of IDPs live in settlements reporting conflict related incidents. The same applies to returnees in Uror (Jonglei), Gogrial East (Warrap) and Rumbek North (Lakes). In absolute terms, Rumbek North (Lakes), Bor South (Jonglei), Wau (Western Bahr El Ghazal), Yei (Central Equatoria) and Magwi (Eastern Equatoria) host over 30,000 IDPs / returnees living in settlements reporting

¹ Figures in this section refer to all 2,312 settlements included in the Baseline assessment.

² Data on conflict events was sourced from [ACLED](#) (see "Key Information on ACLED data" on page 18).

KEY INSIGHTS

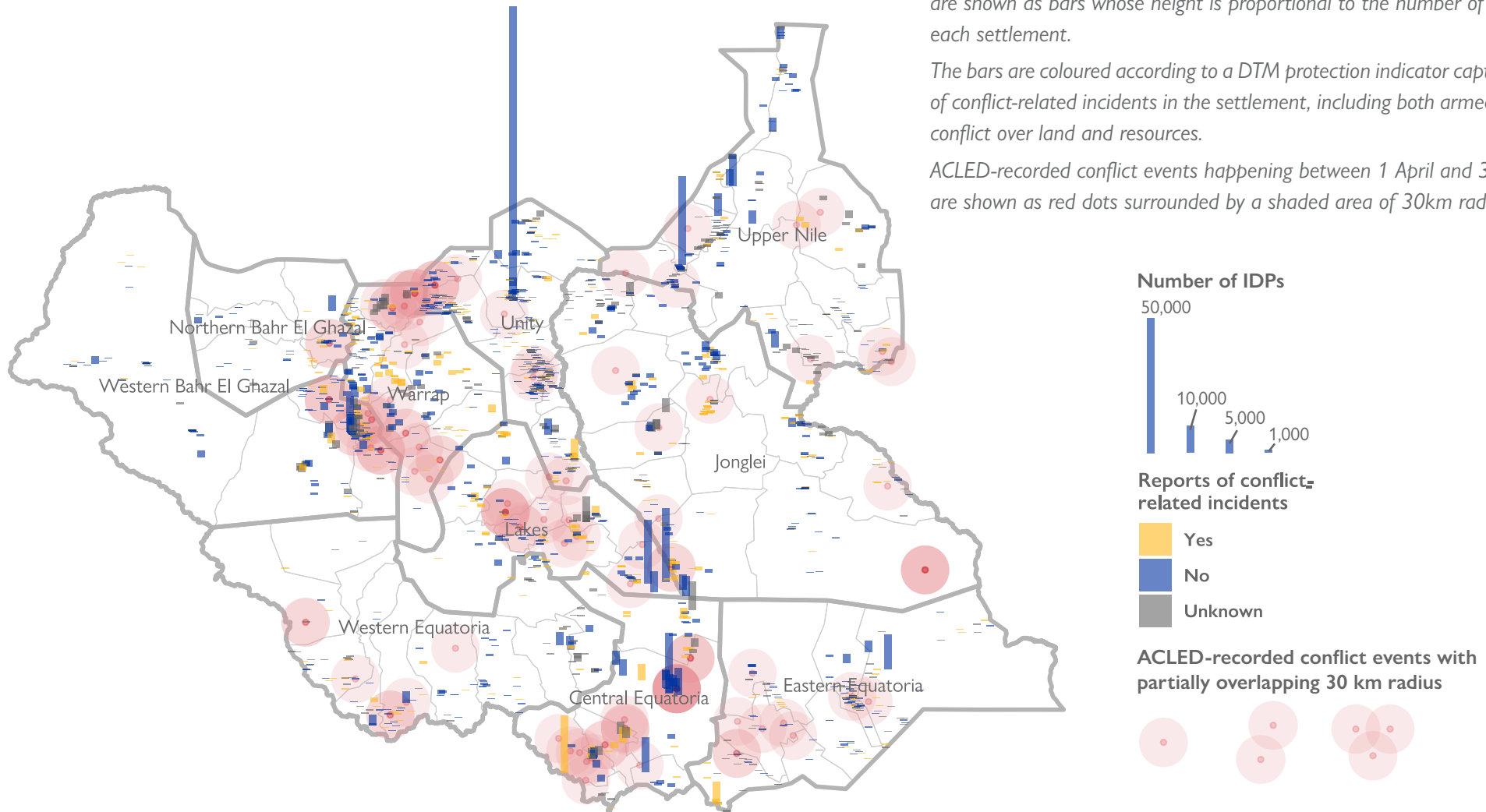
Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 5 (March 2019) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

- conflict related-incidents. [F17, F19]
8. 33.1 per cent of IDPs and 34.1 per cent of returnees live in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, with Central Equatoria (53.8% of IDPs/returnees, or 170,401 individuals) and Jonglei (44.7%, or 148,709 individuals) faring worst in relative terms. Unity also hosts 63,037 IDPs and 48,308 returnees living in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls. [F15, F16]
 9. The proportion of IDPs living in large camps (camps of over 1,000 IDPs) reporting conflict-related incidents (9%) is noticeably lower than that for IDPs living in smaller camps (24%) or host community settings (27-33% depending on size). Among host community settings, smaller ones fare worse on both protection indicators and for both population groups. [F33-F36]
 10. Returnees in rural areas are more likely to live in settlements reporting conflict-related incidents (30.4% in rural areas against 22.4% in urban/peri-urban areas) or areas avoided by women and girls (38.1% in rural areas against 16.1% in urban/peri-urban areas), though the same does not apply to IDPs. [F37-F40]
 11. The overall proportion of IDPs living in settlements reporting conflict-related incidents decreased slightly (-3.0 p.p.), while that of returnees showed a minor increase (+1.3 p.p.). Warrap showed the strongest increase in the proportion of IDPs/returnees (+23.9 p.p., or +18,955 individuals) living in settlements reporting conflict-related incidents, followed by Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+13.2 p.p., or +13,516 individuals) and Central Equatoria (+11.1 p.p., or +23,706 individuals) where the increase was higher for returnees. [F25-F26]
 12. There was an overall improvement with regards to the share of returnees living in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls (-6.1 p.p.), though the same did not apply to IDPs (+0.7 p.p.). The strongest increases in the proportion of IDPs/returnees living in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls happened in Upper Nile (+14.4 p.p., or +21,712 individuals), Warrap (+11.7 p.p., or +12,599 individuals) and Central Equatoria (+5.4%, or +22,413 individuals). [F27-F28]

PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

PROXIMITY OF IDPS TO CONFLICT EVENTS

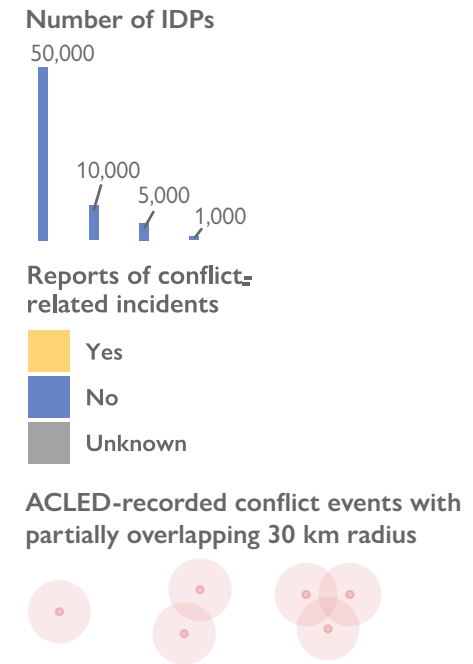
F1. POSITION OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENTS HOSTING IDPS¹



Settlements hosting IDPs as recorded in the Mobility Tracking Round 6 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, including both armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

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



Notes: [1] This figure includes all 1,883 settlements covered in Round 6 of the Baseline assessment, including 367 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available.

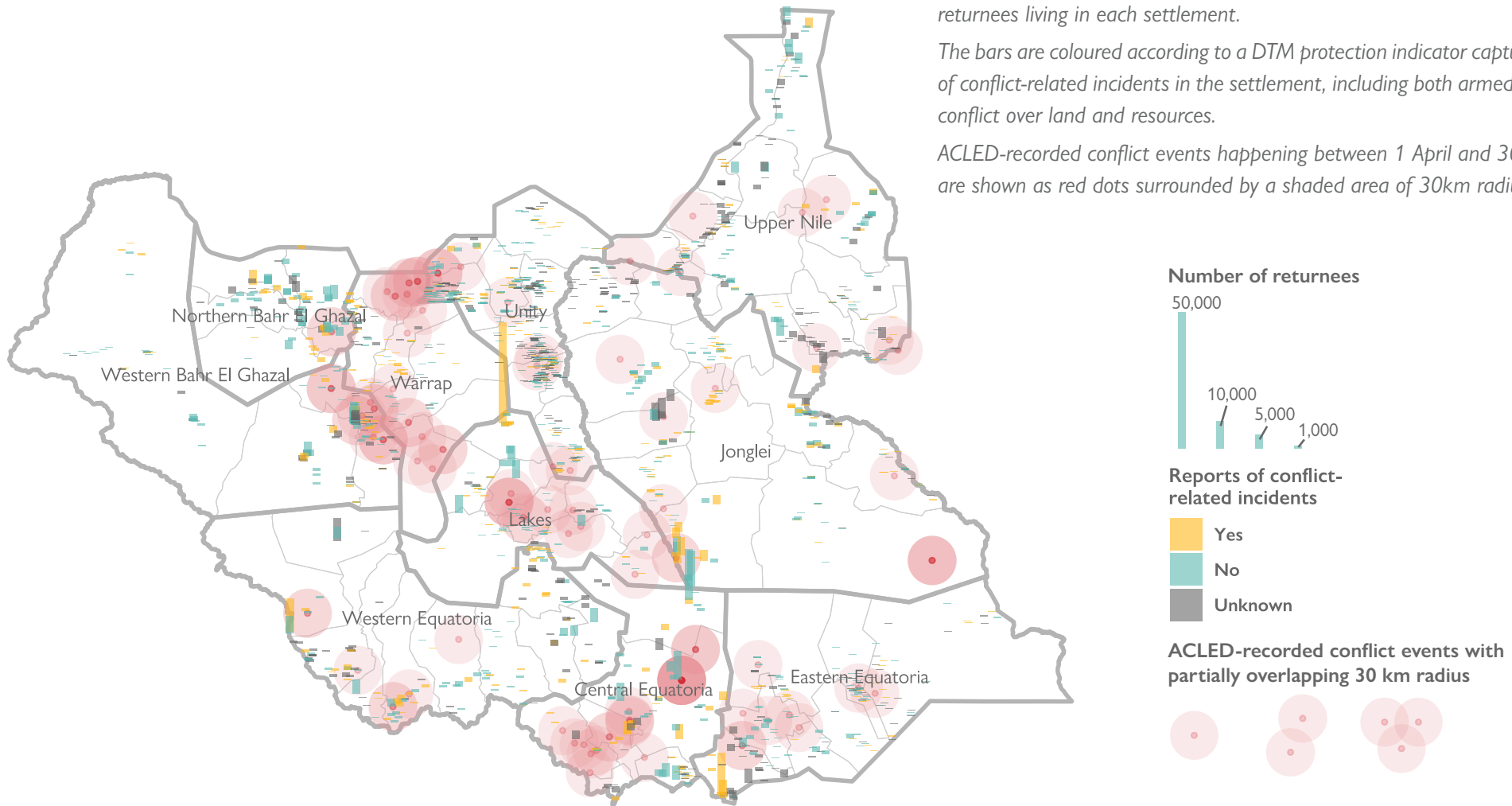
PROXIMITY OF RETURNEES TO CONFLICT EVENTS

F2. POSITION OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENTS HOSTING RETURNEES¹

Settlements hosting returnees as recorded in the Mobility Tracking Round 6 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, including both armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

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



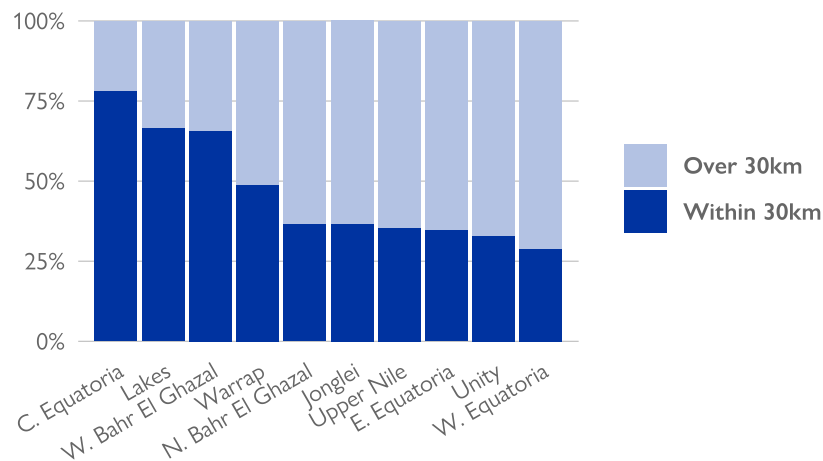
Notes: [1] These figures include all 1,915 settlements covered in Round 6 of the Baseline assessment, including 389 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available.

KEY INFORMATION ON ACLED DATA

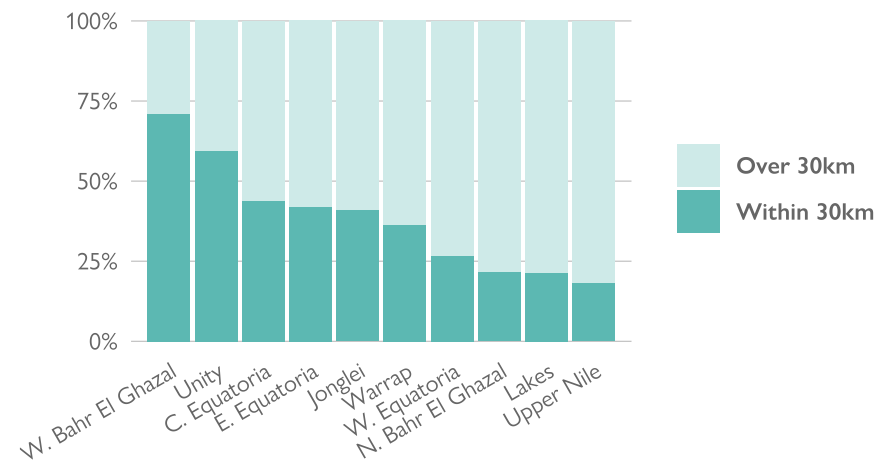
- Between 1 April and 30 June 2019, ACLED recorded 116 conflict events in South Sudan causing a total of 298 fatalities. This period is used to evaluate the proximity of IDP and returnee settlements assessed in Round 6 of Mobility Tracking to conflict events.
- ACLED conflict events during this period included 60 episodes of violence against civilians, 37 battles (including clashes between communal militias), 7 riots, 6 protests, 5 strategic developments and 1 explosion / episode of remote violence.
- For the purposes of comparison between Round 6 and Round 5, Round 5 of Mobility Tracking was matched with ACLED data for 1 January - 31 March 2019. 198 conflict events were recorded within this period, resulting in 658 fatalities.
- To ensure maximum coverage, Baseline Mobility Tracking data is used in this section. This includes 2,312 settlements for Round 6 and 1,905 settlements assessed in both rounds for the comparison with Round 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.
- 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. ACLED is partly funded by the International Organization for Migration.

STATE-LEVEL PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

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



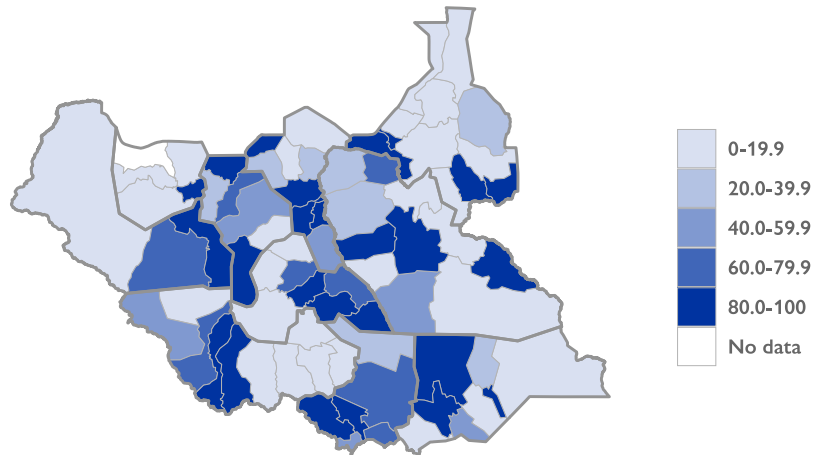
F4. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE



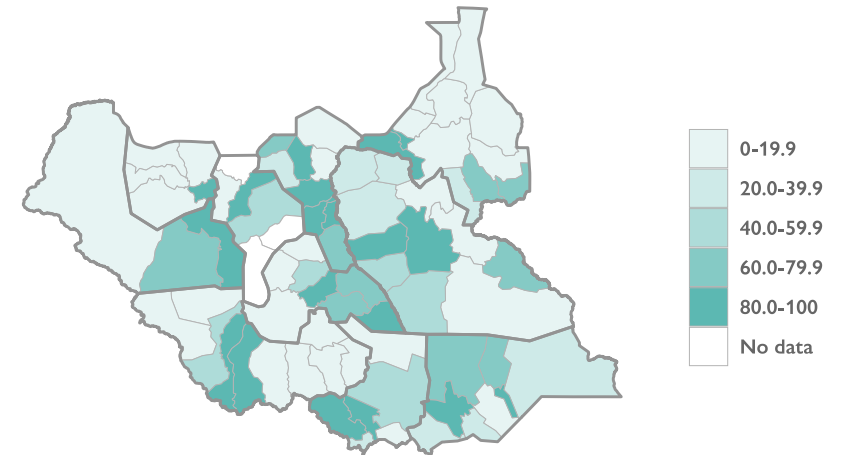
[1] Further information on ACLED is available from Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen. 2010. 'Introducing ACLED – Armed Conflict Location and Event Data'. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5), 651-660.

COUNTY-LEVEL PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

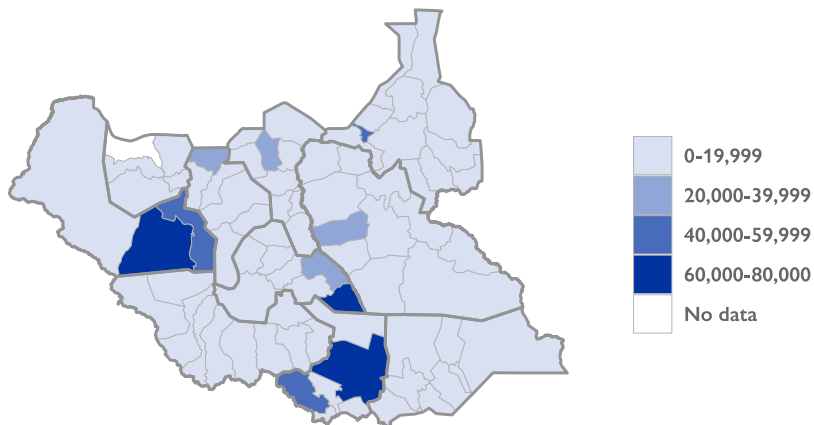
F5. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY



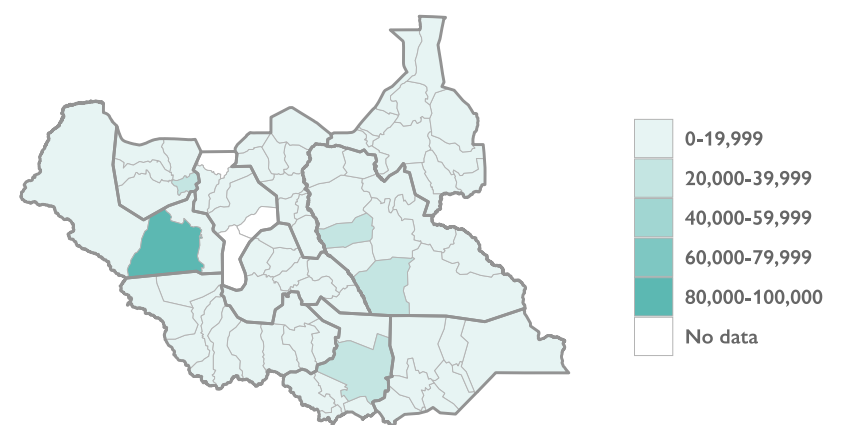
F6. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY



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

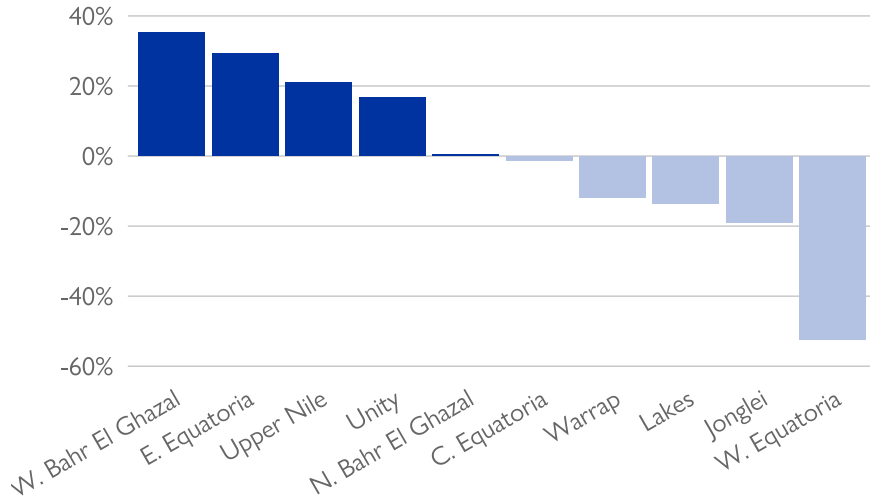


F8. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY

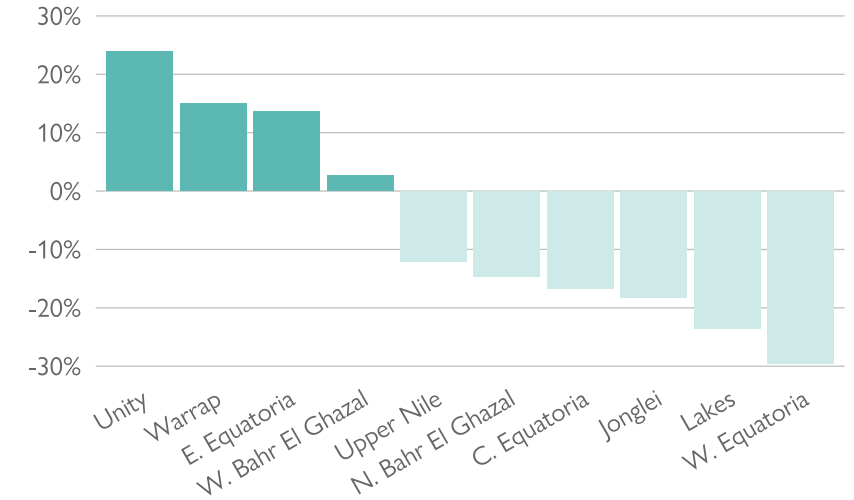


CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 5 AND 6: PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

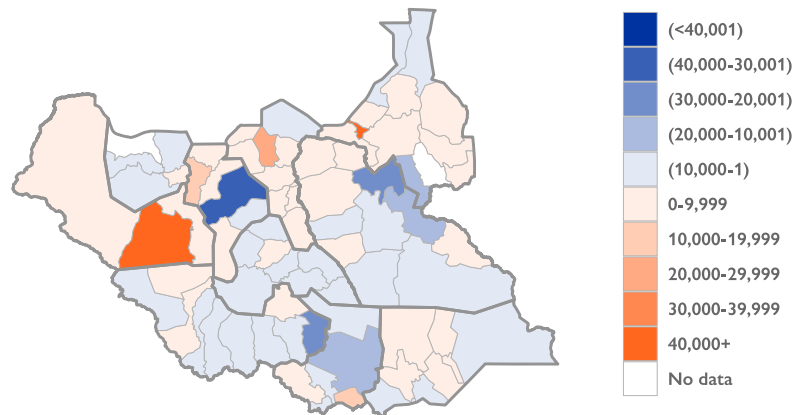
F9. CHANGE IN THE SHARE OF IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE



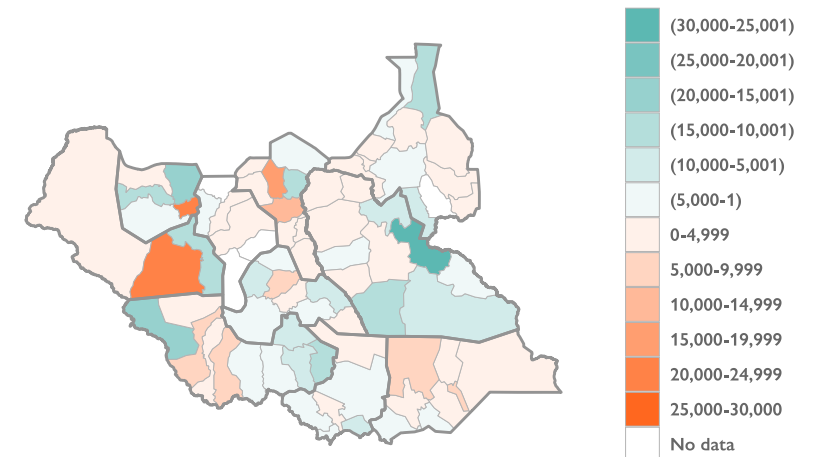
F10. CHANGE IN THE SHARE OF RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE



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



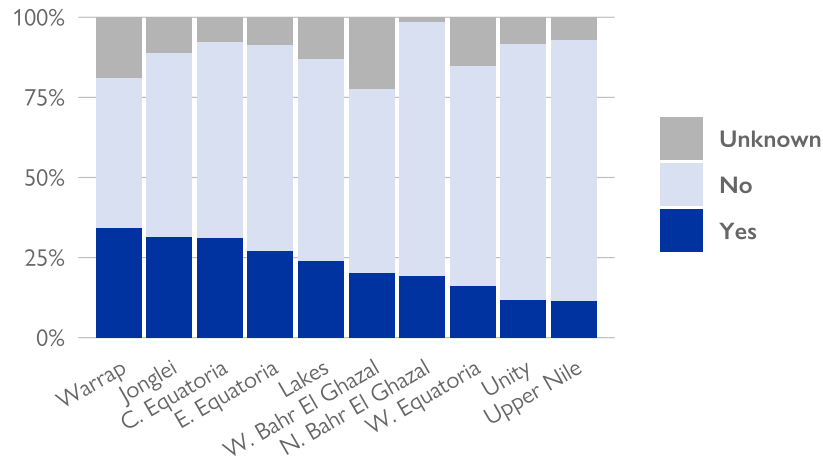
F12. CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY



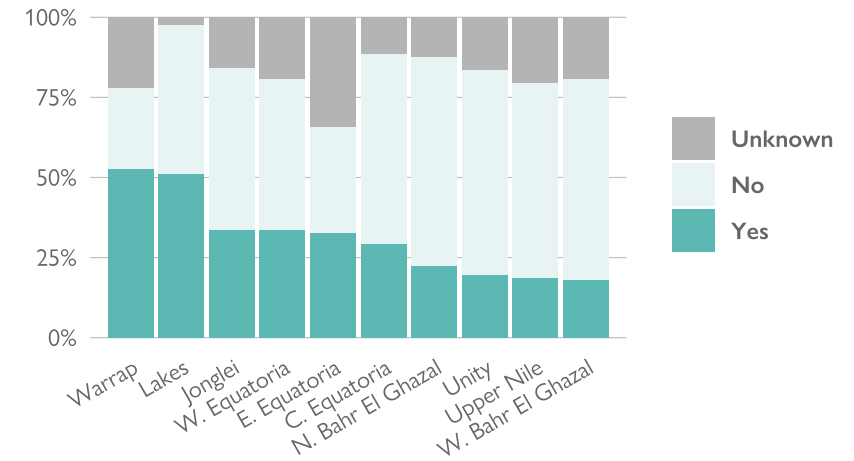
PROTECTION INDICATORS

STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION

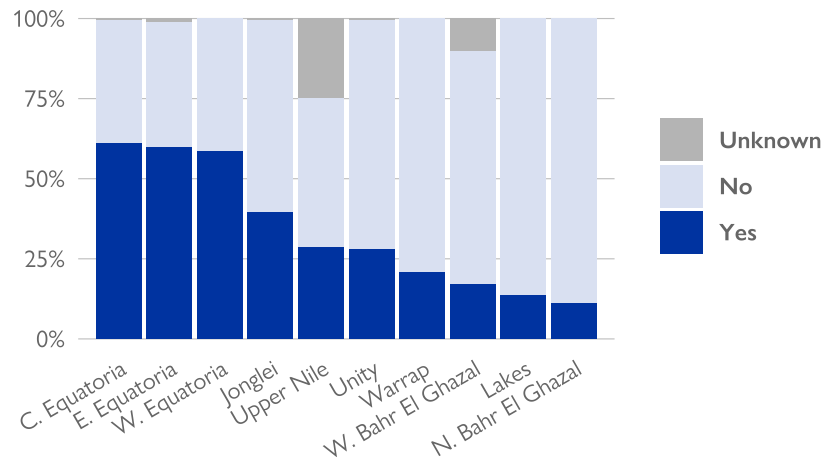
F13. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY STATE [N = 1860]



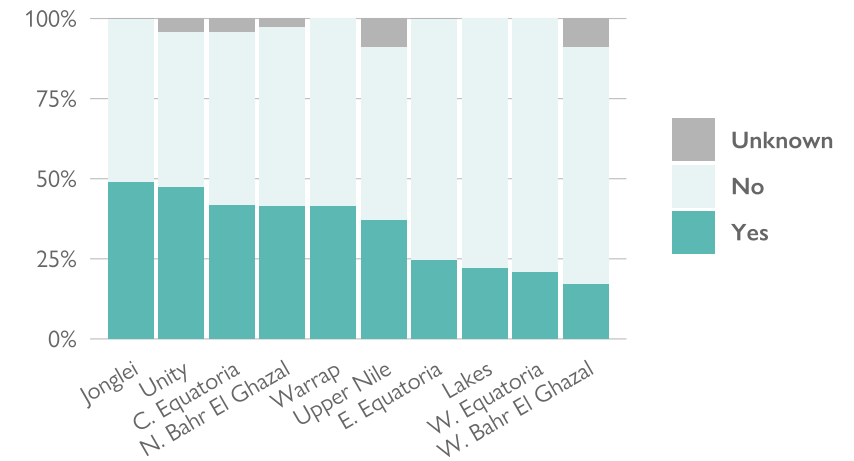
F14. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY STATE [N = 1860]



F15. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 1860]



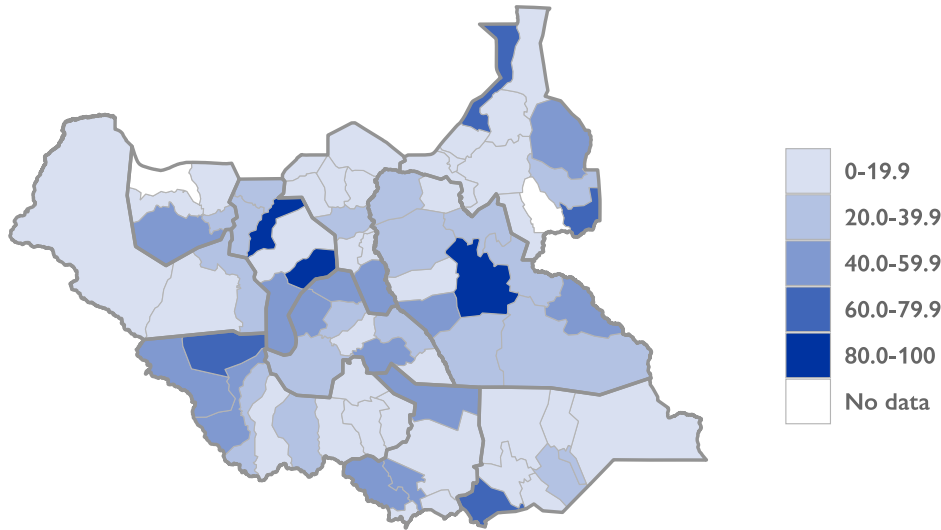
F16. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 1860]



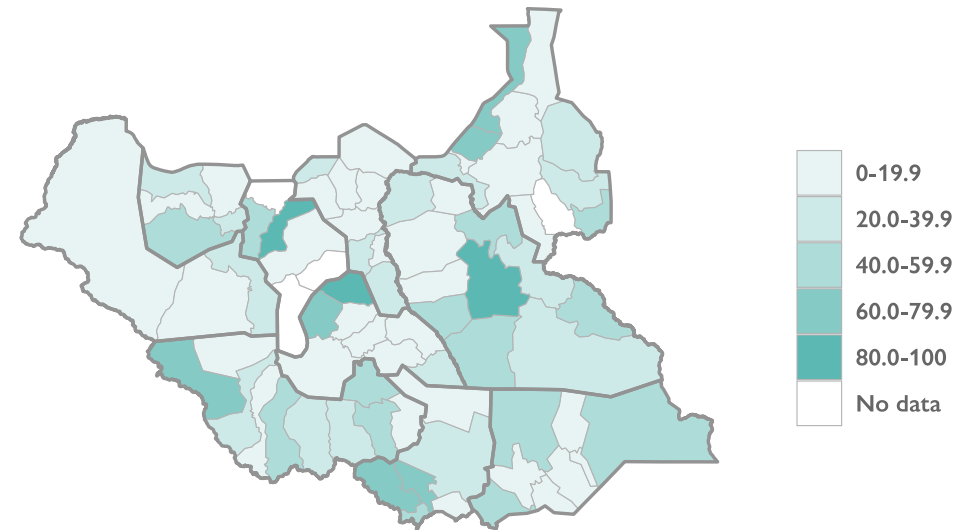
* Conflict-related incidents include armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION

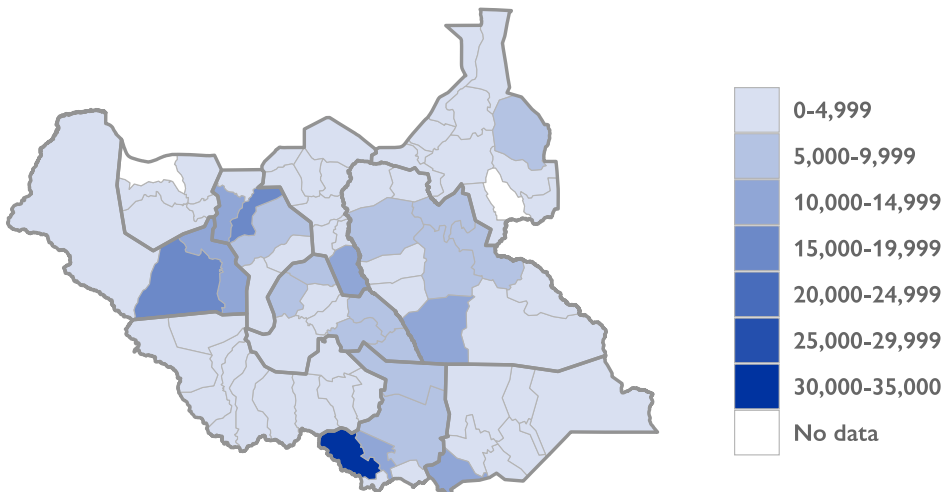
F17. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY COUNTY [N = 1582]



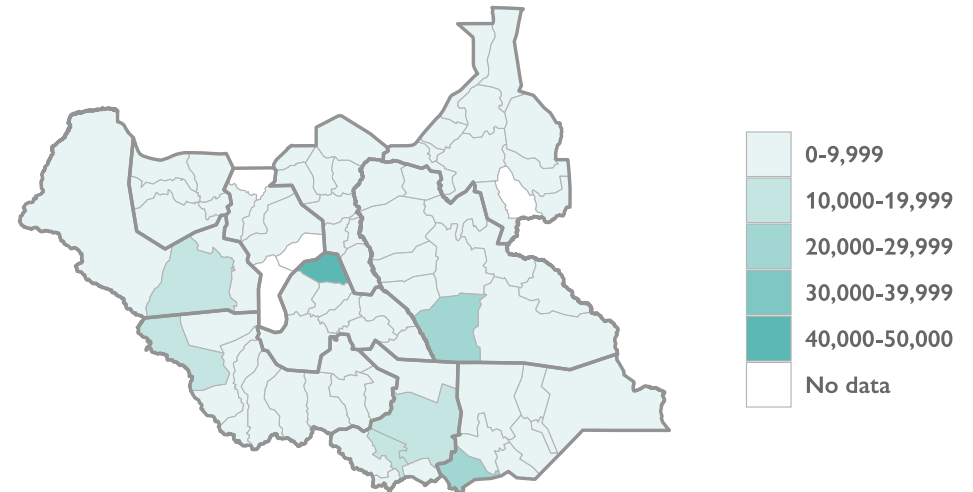
F18. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY COUNTY [N = 1582]



F19. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY COUNTY [N = 1582]



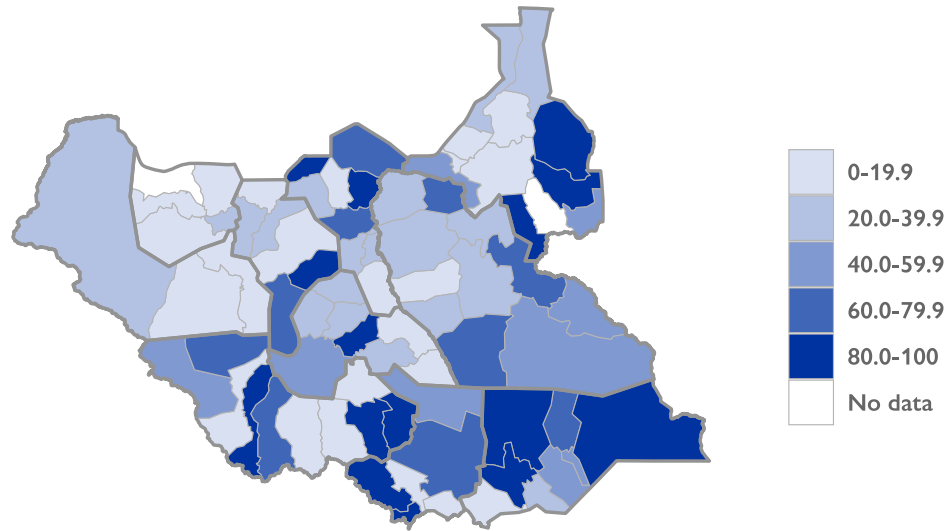
F20. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY COUNTY [N = 1582]



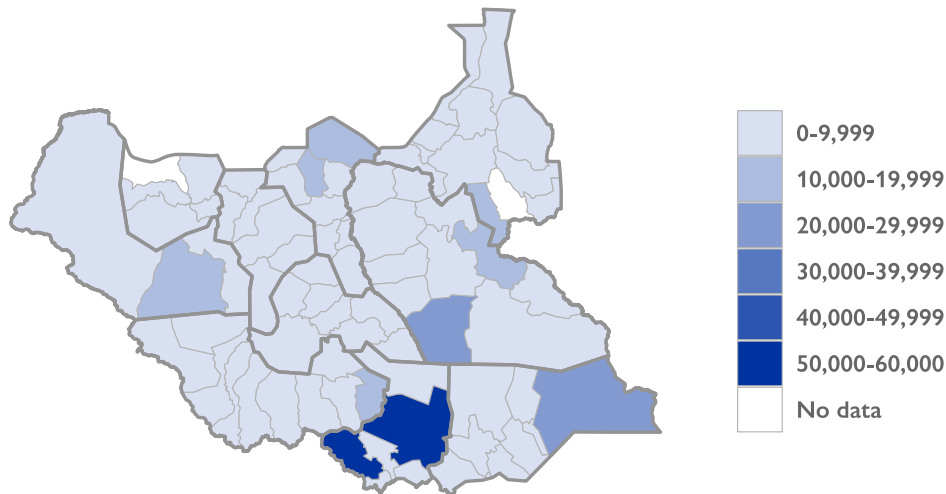
* Conflict-related incidents include armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION

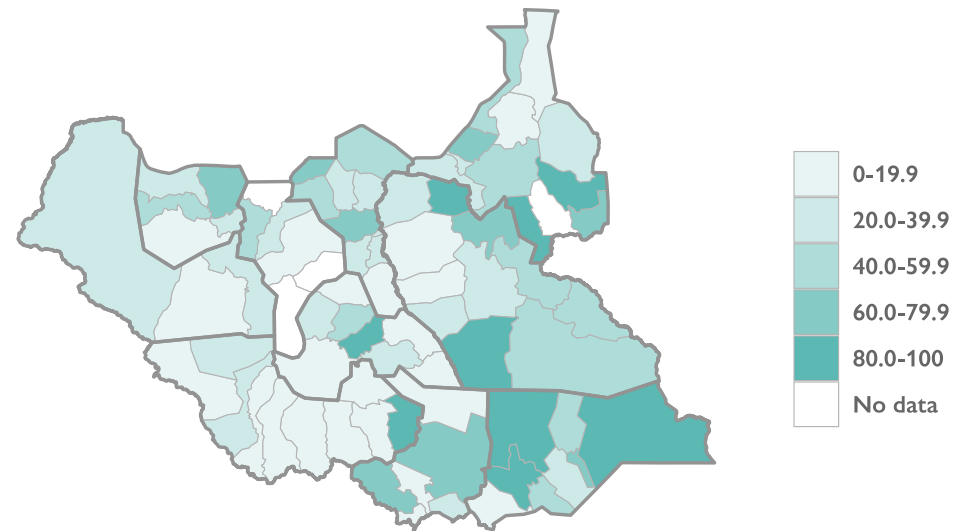
F21. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1808]



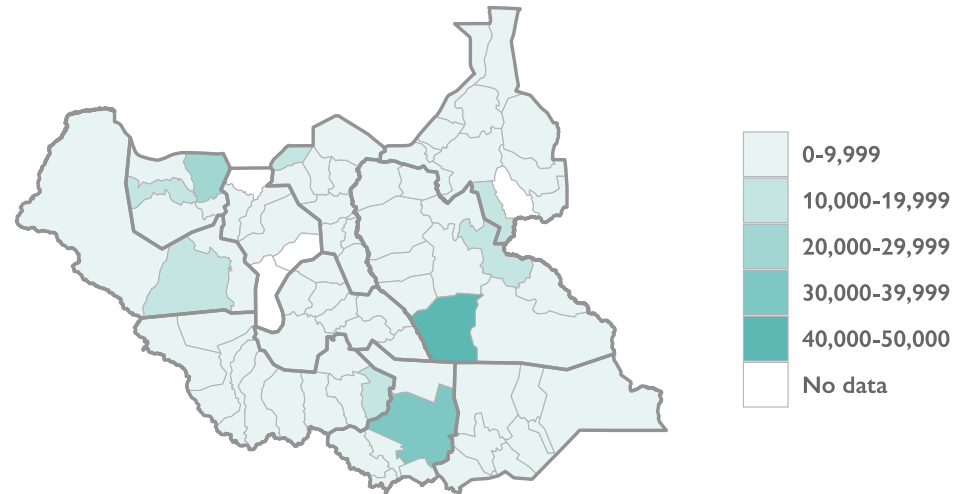
F23. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1808]



F22. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1808]

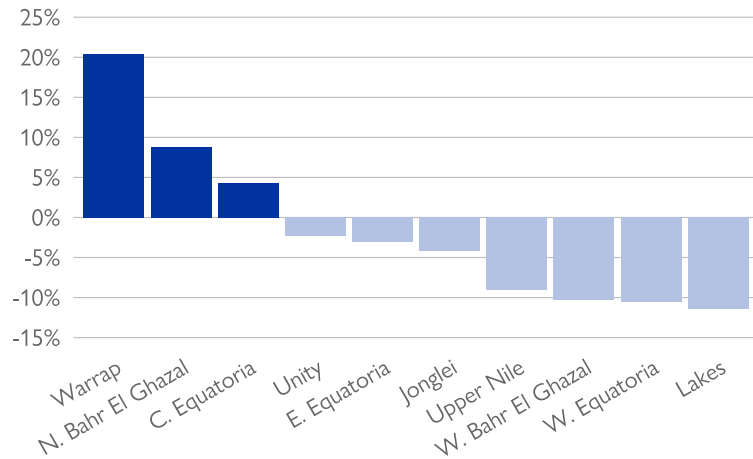


F24. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1808]

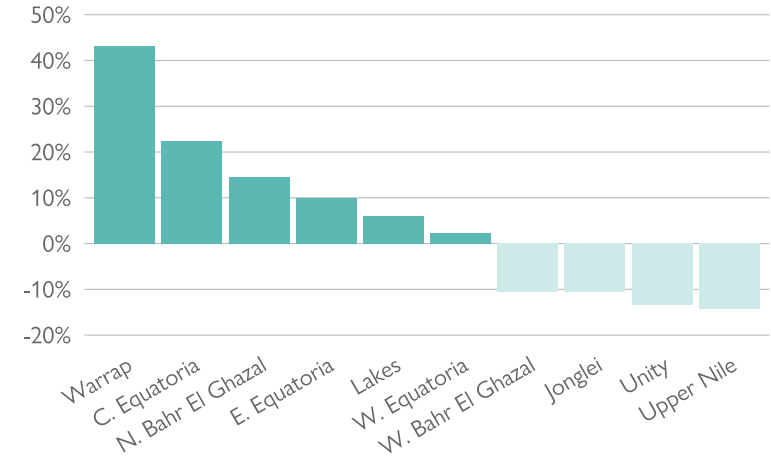


STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 5 AND 6: PROTECTION

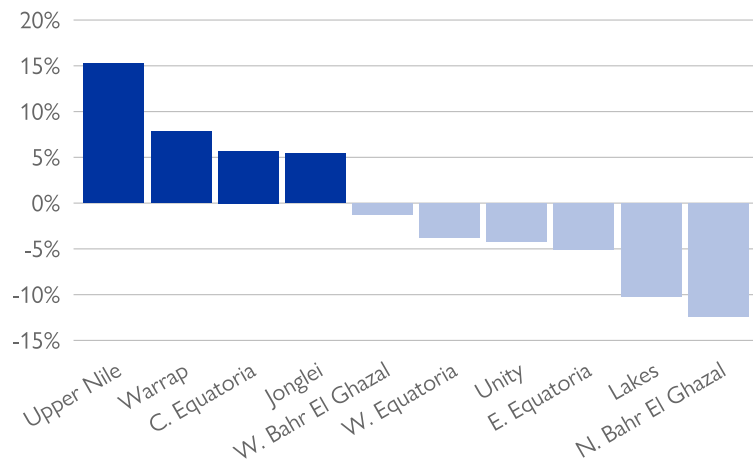
F25. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY STATE [N = 1190]



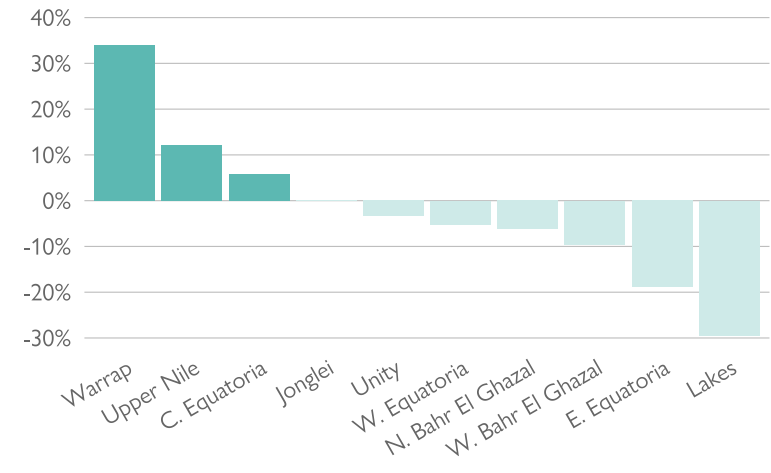
F26. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY STATE [N = 1190]



F27. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 1323]



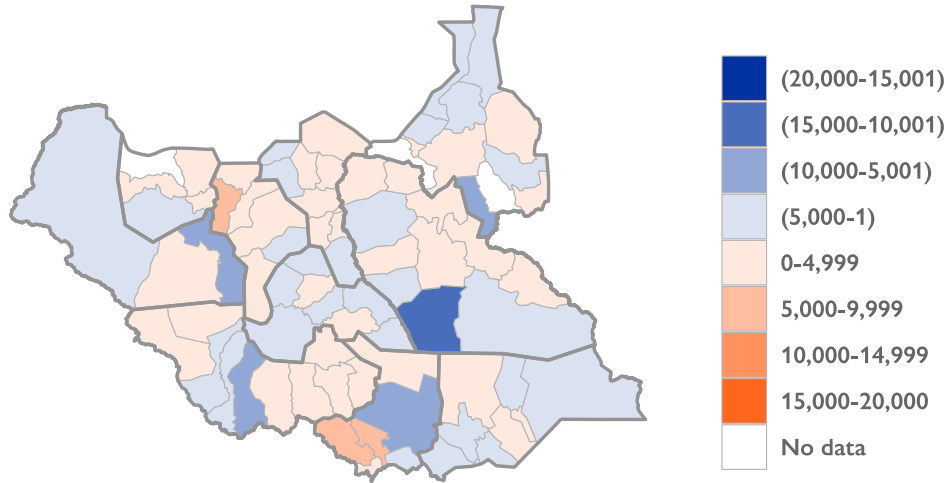
F28. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 1323]



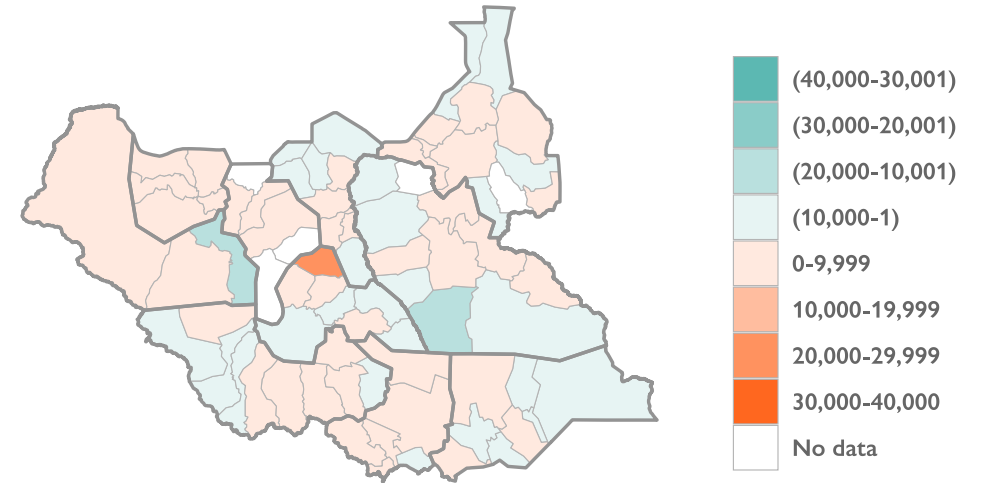
* Conflict-related incidents include armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 5 AND 6: PROTECTION

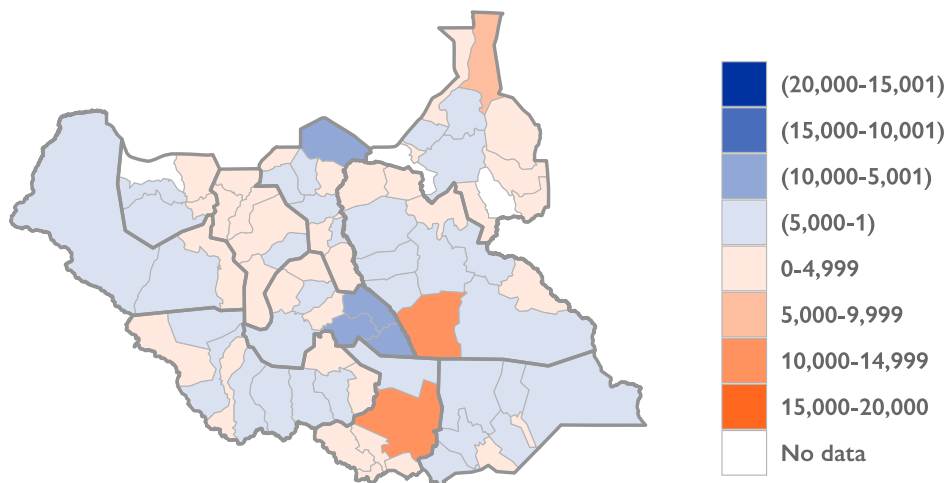
F29. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY COUNTY [N = 1190]



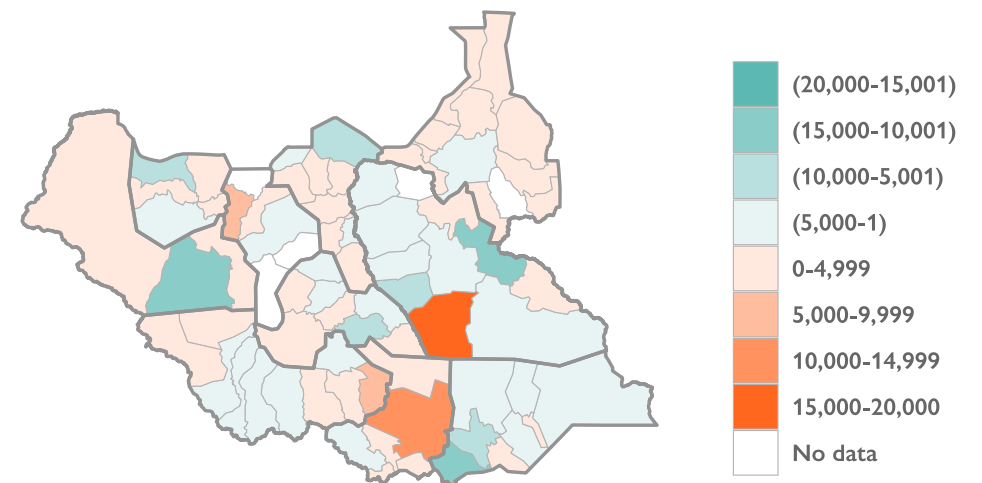
F30. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY COUNTY [N = 1190]



F31. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1323]



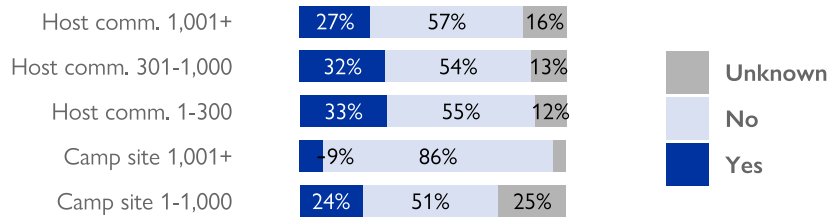
F32. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1323]



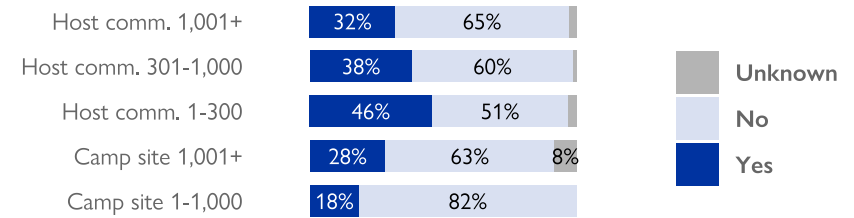
* Conflict-related incidents include armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

PROTECTION INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

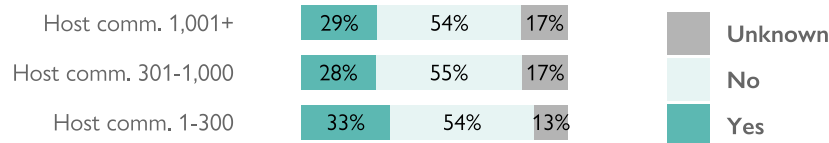
F33. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]



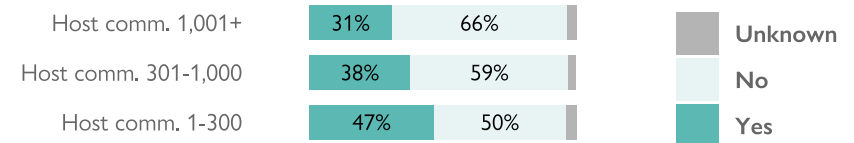
F34. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]



F35. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]

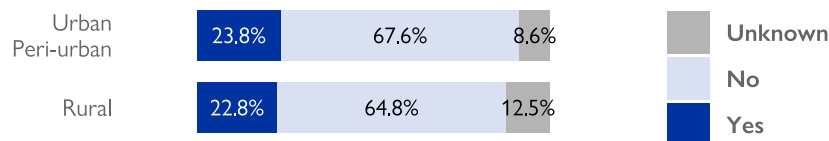


F36. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]

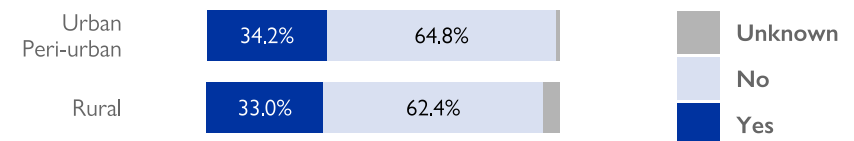


PROTECTION INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

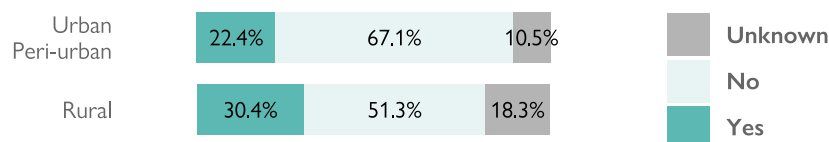
F37. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



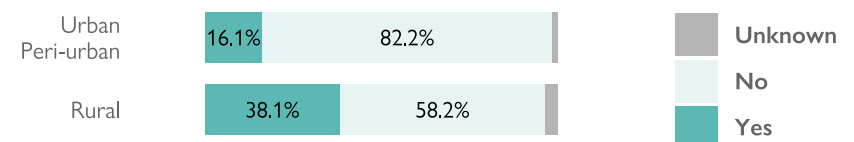
F38. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



F39. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS*, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



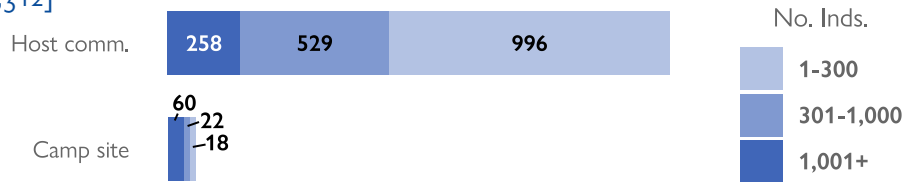
F40. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



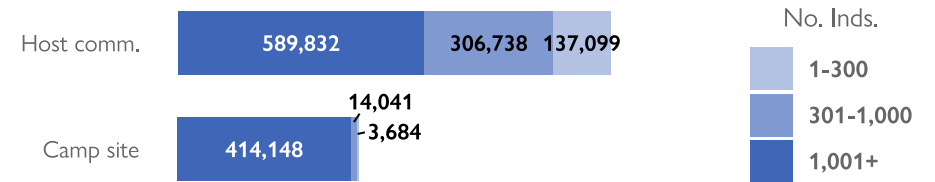
Notes: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs (for IDP settlements) or returnees (for returnee settlements). * Conflict-related incidents include armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

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

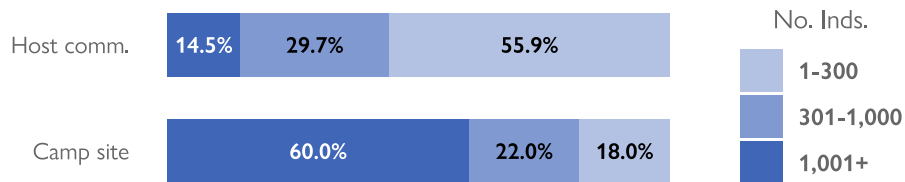
F41. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,312]



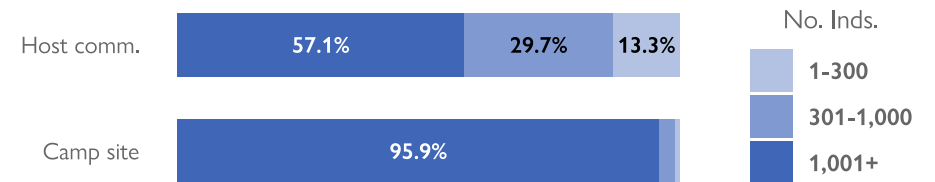
F42. NUMBER OF IDPS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,312]



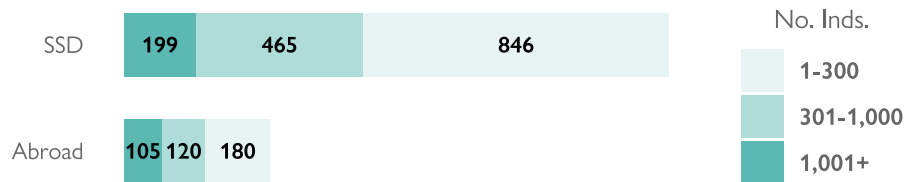
F43. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,312]



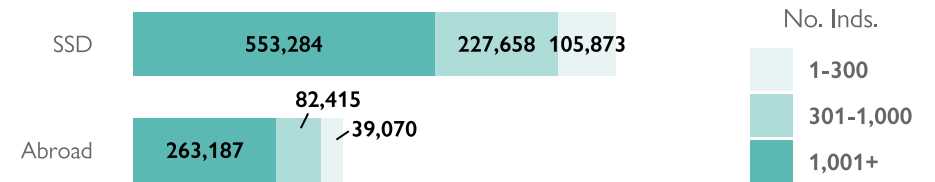
F44. % OF IDPS LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,312]



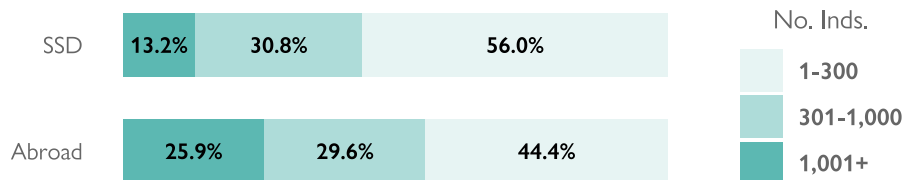
F45. NUMBER OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,312]



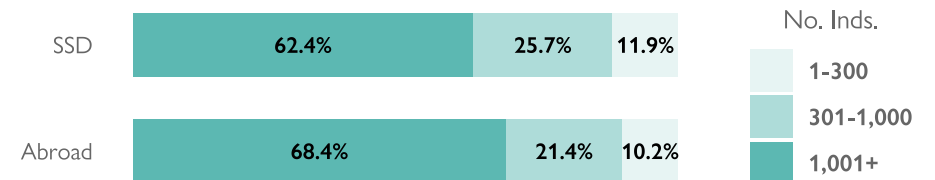
F46. NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,312]



F47. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,312]



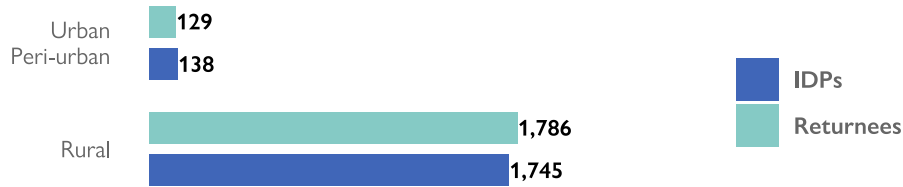
F48. % OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,312]



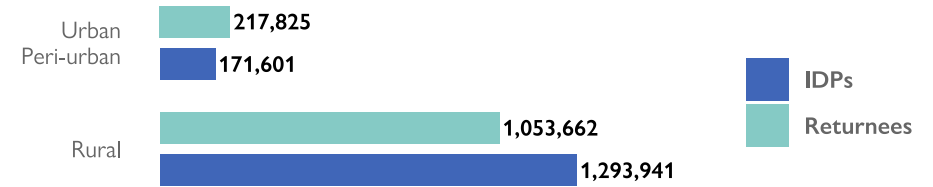
Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,312 settlements covered in Round 6 of the Baseline assessment, including 452 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available. [2] Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the relevant population group only.

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

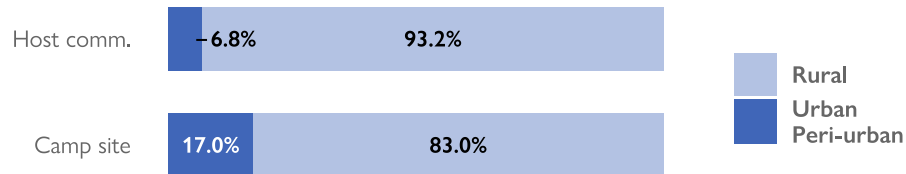
F49. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP / RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



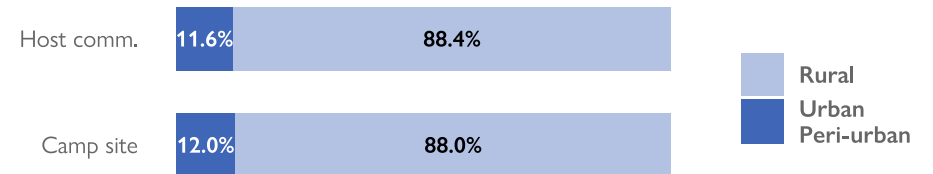
F50. NUMBER OF IDPS / RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



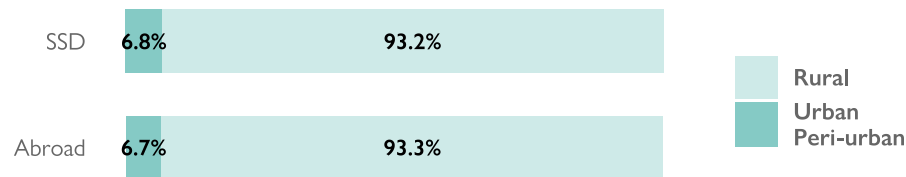
F51. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



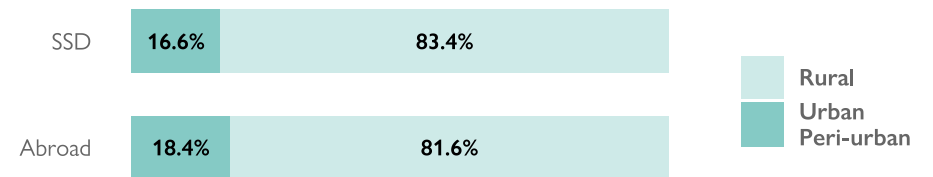
F52. % OF IDPS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



F53. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



F54. % OF RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,312 settlements covered in Round 6 of the Baseline assessment, including 452 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available.

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 contains links to state-level maps of assessed locations and other thematic maps.

The Site and Village / Neighbourhood Profiles contain a two-page dashboard for each assessed settlement displaying the full range of collected indicators. They aim to provide in-depth location-level information to partners planning operations in specific areas.

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

ROUND 6 DATASETS

[Baseline Sub-Area Dataset](#)

[Baseline Location Dataset](#)

[Site Assessment Dataset](#)

[Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Dataset](#)

ROUND 6 REPORTS

[Baseline Assessment Summary Report](#)

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

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

[Site Assessment Profiles](#)

[Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Profiles](#)

1. [Central Equatoria](#)
2. [Eastern Equatoria I / Budi – Kapoeta South](#)
3. [Eastern Equatoria II / Lafon – Torit](#)
4. [Jonglei I / Akobo – Duk](#)
5. [Jonglei II / Fangak – Pibor](#)
6. [Jonglei III / Pochalla – Uror](#)
7. [Lakes I / Awerial – Rumbek East](#)
8. [Lakes II / Rumbek North – Yirol West](#)
9. [Northern Bahr El Ghazal](#)
10. [Unity I / Abiemnhom – Guit](#)
11. [Unity II / Koch](#)
12. [Unity III / Leer](#)
13. [Unity IV / Mayendit](#)
14. [Unity V / Mayom](#)
15. [Unity VI / Panyijar – Pariang](#)
16. [Unity VII / Rubkona](#)
17. [Upper Nile I / Baliet – Maiwut](#)
18. [Upper Nile II / Malakal – Ulang](#)
19. [Warrap I / Gogrial East – Gogrial West](#)
20. [Warrap II / Tonj East – Twic](#)
21. [Western Bahr El Ghazal I / Jur River](#)
22. [Western Bahr El Ghazal II / Raja](#)
23. [Western Bahr El Ghazal III / Wau](#)
24. [Western Equatoria I / Ezo – Mundri East](#)
25. [Western Equatoria II / Mundri West – Yambio](#)