



# MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 6

## Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

### Food security

Data collection June 2019

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



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European Union  
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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 \(GHSL\)](#)<sup>1</sup>.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS AND RETURNEES BY SETTLEMENT TYPE

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. [F30, F32]

Both IDPs and returnees tend to be concentrated in 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). [F30, F32, F34, F36]

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). [F29, F31, F33, F35]

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. [F37-F42]

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

## 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

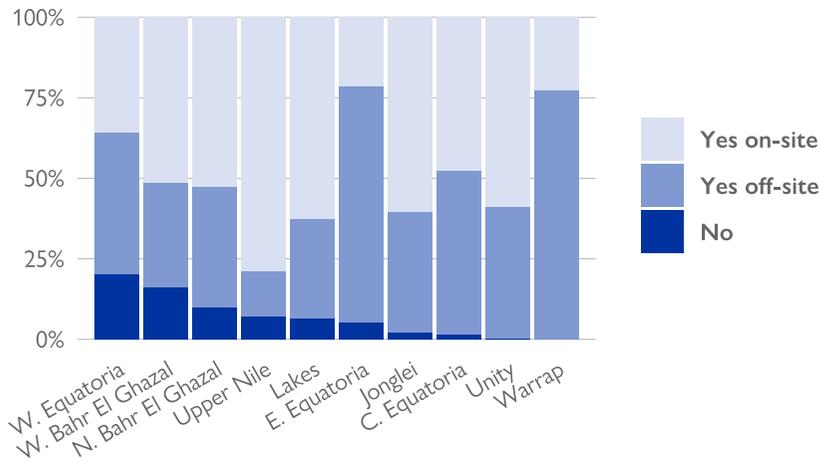
Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 5 (March 2019) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

### FOOD SECURITY

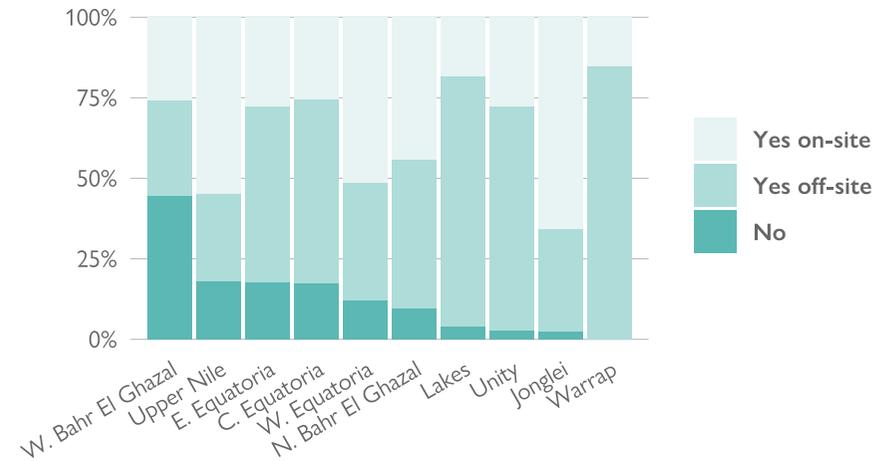
1. 5.4 per cent of IDPs and 14.6 per cent of returnees live in settlements reporting lack of access to food.
2. Western Equatoria (20.3% of IDPs, or 10,228 individuals) and Western Bahr El Ghazal (16.3%, or 27,212 individuals) have the highest proportions of IDPs living in settlements reporting lack of access to food, while Western Bahr El Ghazal (44.5% of returnees, or 68,530 individuals), Upper Nile (18.1%, or 21,390 individuals), Eastern Equatoria (17.7%, or 15,889 individuals) and Central Equatoria (17.3%, or 21,258 individuals) have the highest proportions of returnees. [F1-F2]
3. At the county level, Manyo (Upper Nile), Mundri West (Western Equatoria), Aweil West (Northern Bahr El Ghazal) and Ibba (Western Equatoria) report over fifty per cent of IDPs living in affected settlements, while the same applies to returnees in Terekeka (Central Equatoria), Manyo (Upper Nile), Ibba (Western Equatoria), Melut (Upper Nile), Torit (Eastern Equatoria), Wau (Western Bahr El Ghazal) and Panyikang (Upper Nile). [F5-F8]
4. 23.5 per cent of IDPs and 31.4 per cent of returnees live in settlements without access to a local food market.
5. The share of IDPs living in settlements without access to a food market is highest in Eastern Equatoria (60.4%, or 35,853 individuals), Jonglei (45.0%, or 72,622 individuals) and Upper Nile (30.4%, or 41,925 individuals), while the share of returnees is highest in Lakes (64.7%, or 61,527 individuals), Upper Nile (41.8%, or 49,541 individuals) and Jonglei (39.1%, or 67,009 individuals). [F3-F4]
6. IDPs and returnees living in urban areas are more likely to live in settlements reporting lack of access to food, despite benefiting from better access to food markets. A similar pattern is visible by settlement size for returnees, with a higher share of returnees living in settlements lacking access to food among larger settlements, despite better access to markets. Large IDP camps tend to have better access to both food and markets than other settlements. [F21-F28]
7. Comparing settlements assessed in both round 5 and round 6, the proportion of IDPs living in settlements reporting lack of access to food remained stable (+0.3 p.p.), while that of returnees increased by 6.6 p.p..
8. The proportion of IDPs living in settlements lacking access to food increased significantly in Western Bahr el Ghazal (+21.0 p.p., or +25,307 individuals) and Western Equatoria (+20.9 p.p., or +8,676 individuals), while the proportion of returnees increased most notably in Western Bahr El Ghazal (+51.1 p.p., or +63,514 returnees). [F13-F14, F17-F18]
9. The proportion of IDPs living in settlements without access to food markets increased in Upper Nile (+9.8 p.p., or +11,973 individuals) and Jonglei (+7.6 p.p., or +8,830 individuals). For returnees, the most notable increases were in Jonglei (+14.6 p.p., or +20,017 individuals) and Central Equatoria (+13.8 p.p., or +17,462). There was also a significant increase in the number of returnees living in settlements without access to a local food market in Lakes (+21,669 individuals), though a more modest increase in prevalence (+4.3 p.p.) suggests this was driven primarily by higher numbers of returnees in the state. [F15-F16, F19-F20]

**STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: FOOD SECURITY**

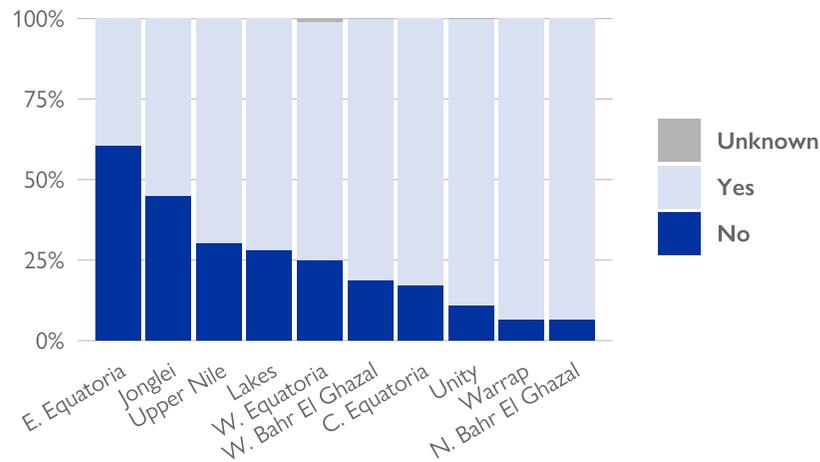
F1. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE [N = 1860]



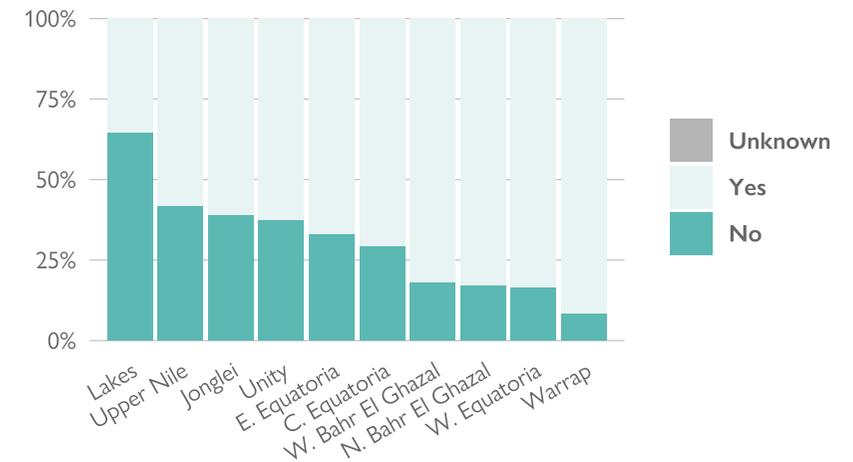
F2. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE [N = 1860]



F3. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE [N = 1860]

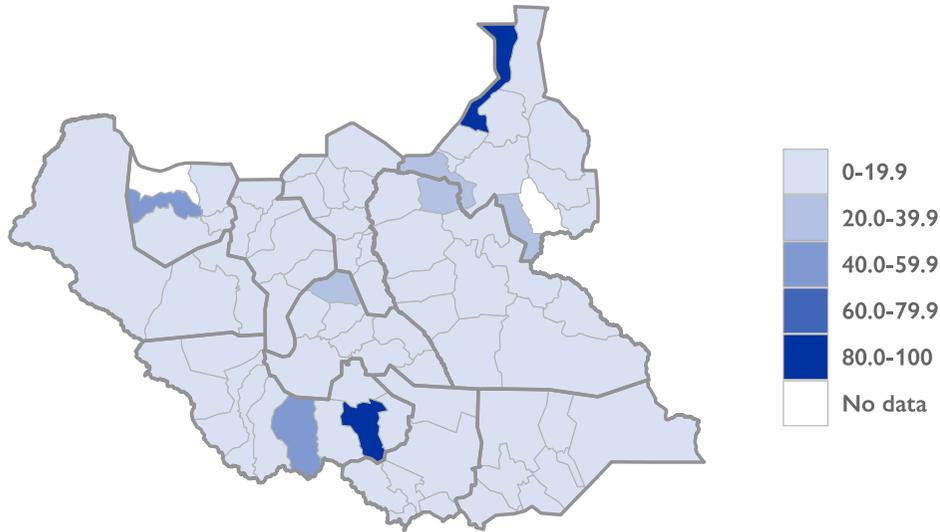


F4. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE [N = 1860]

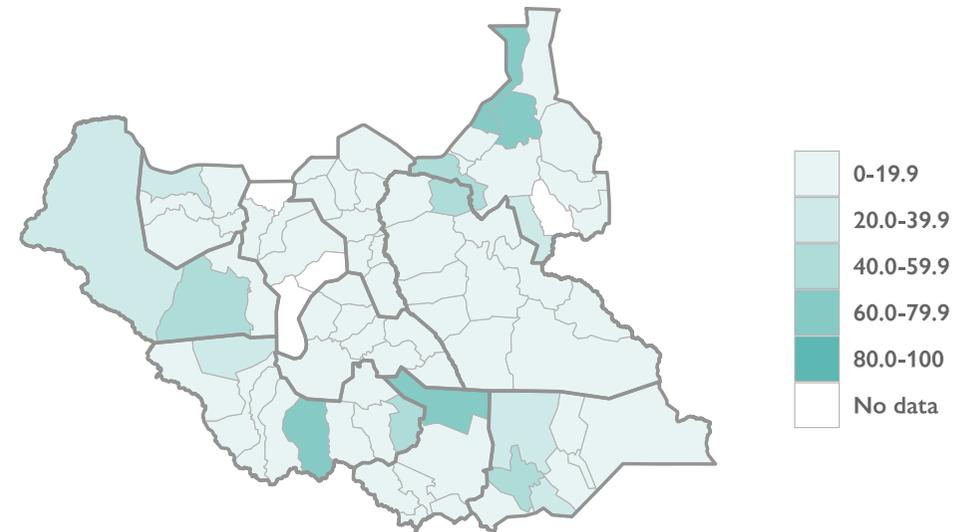


**COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: FOOD SECURITY**

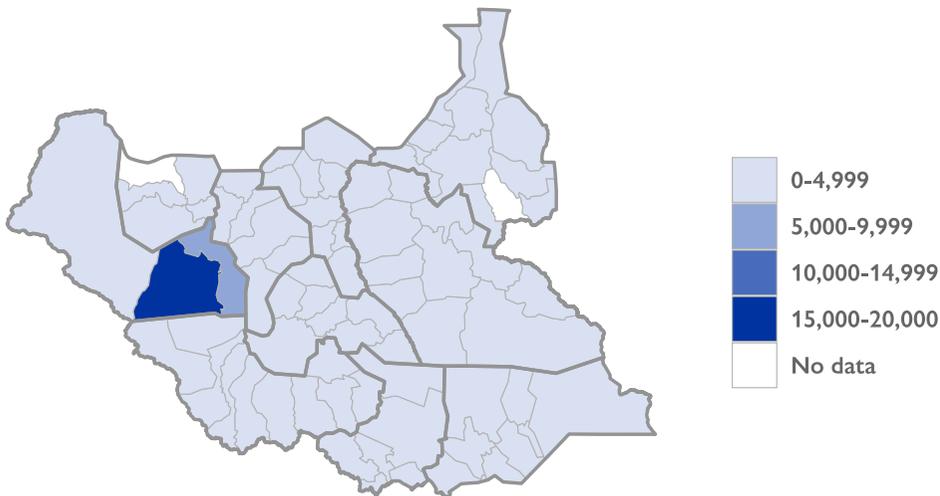
F5. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY COUNTY [N = 1860]



F6. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY COUNTY [N = 1860]



F7. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY COUNTY [N = 1860]

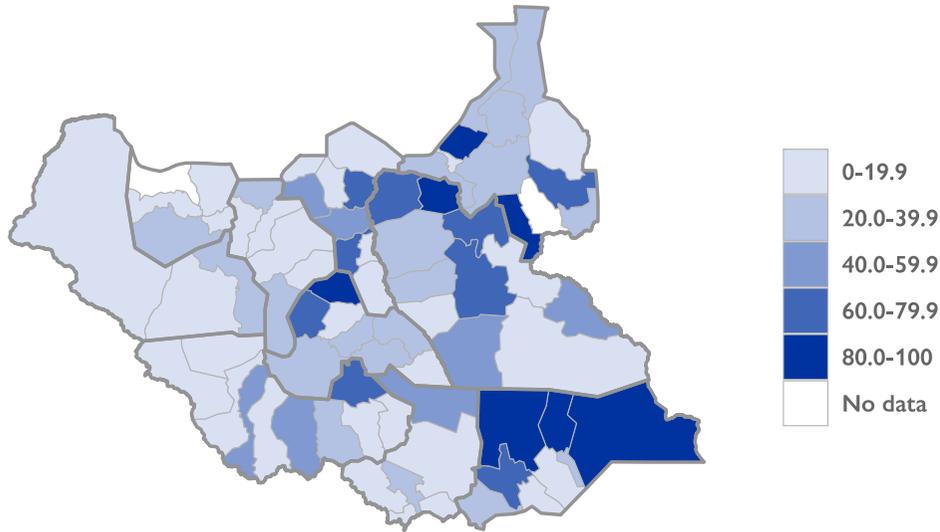


F8. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY COUNTY [N = 1860]

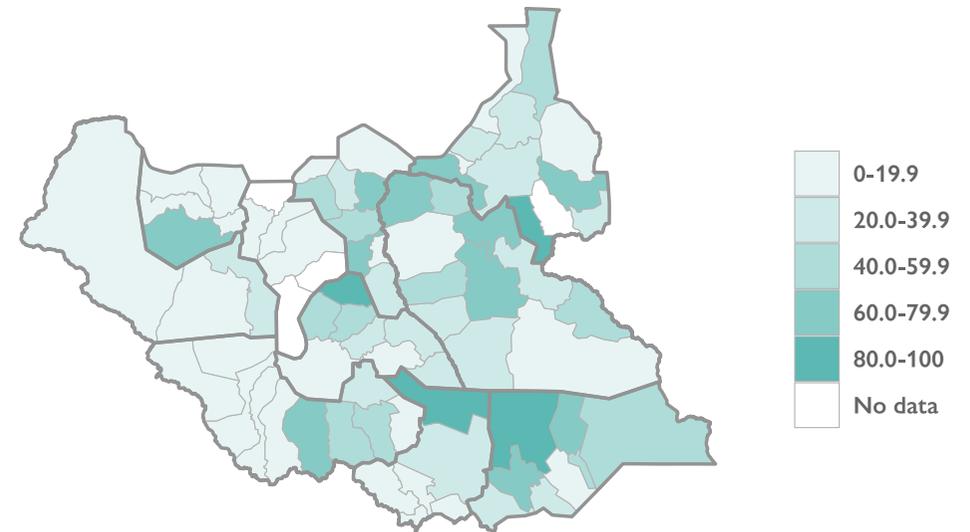


**COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: FOOD SECURITY**

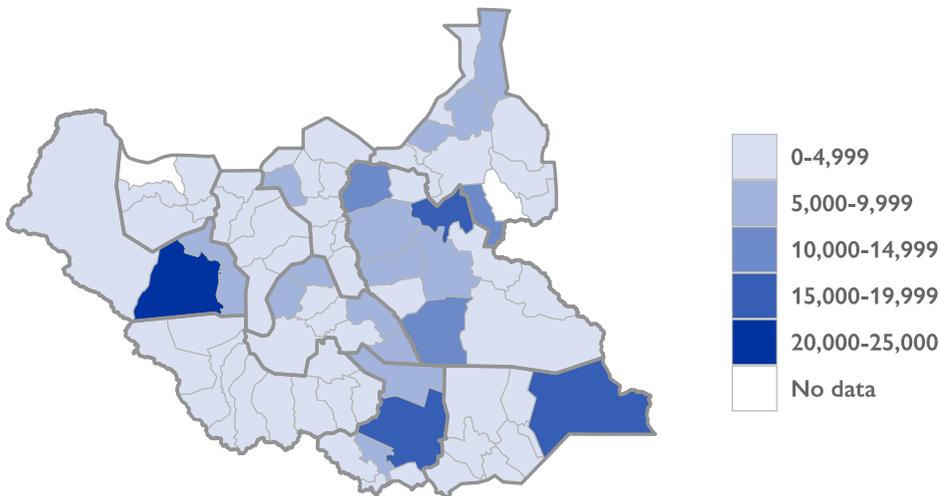
F9. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY COUNTY [N = 1858]



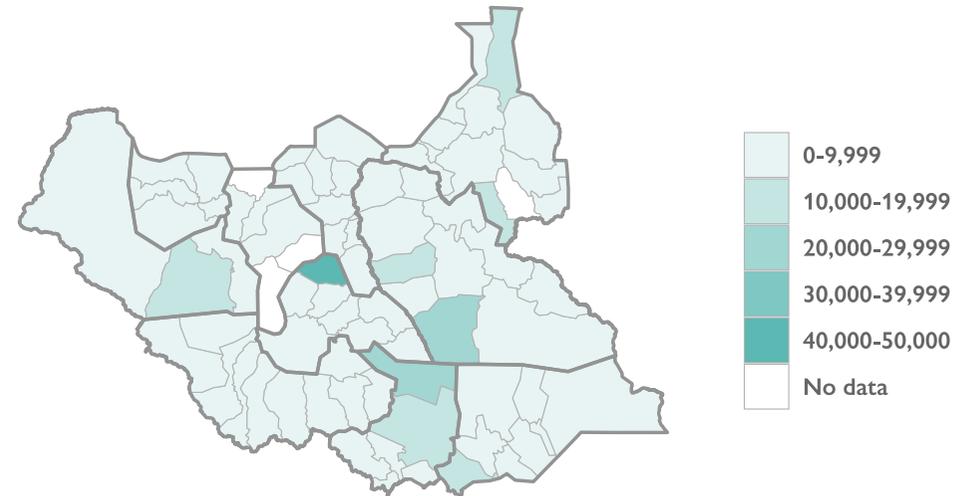
F10. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY COUNTY [N = 1858]



F11. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY COUNTY [N = 1858]

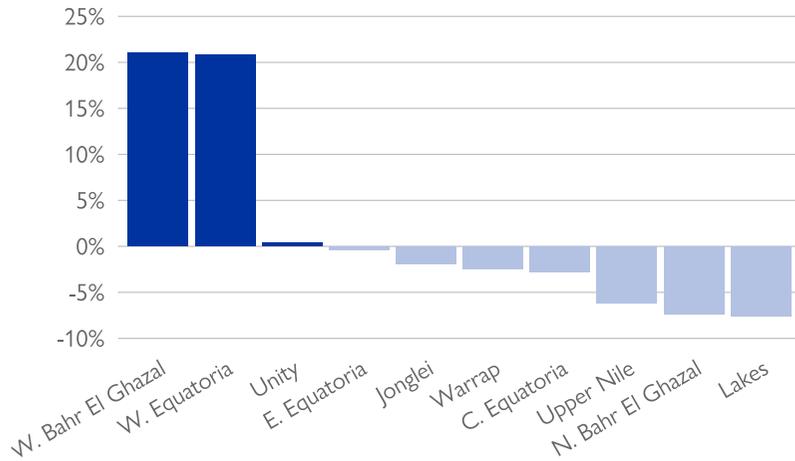


F12. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY COUNTY [N = 1858]

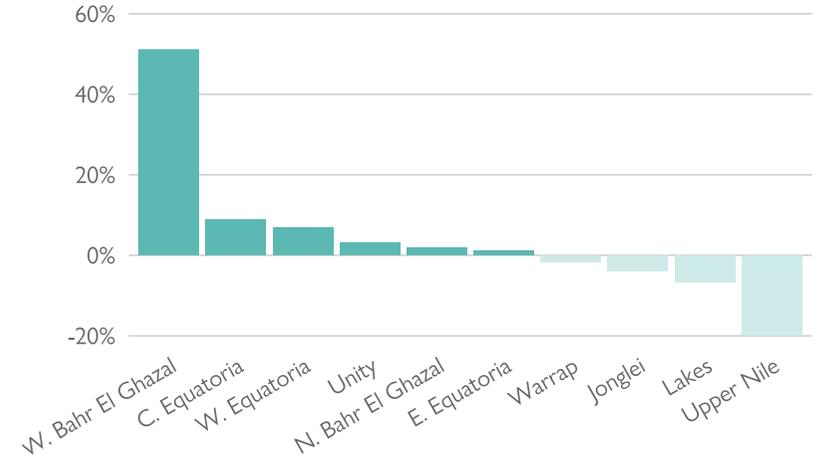


**STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 5 AND 6: FOOD SECURITY**

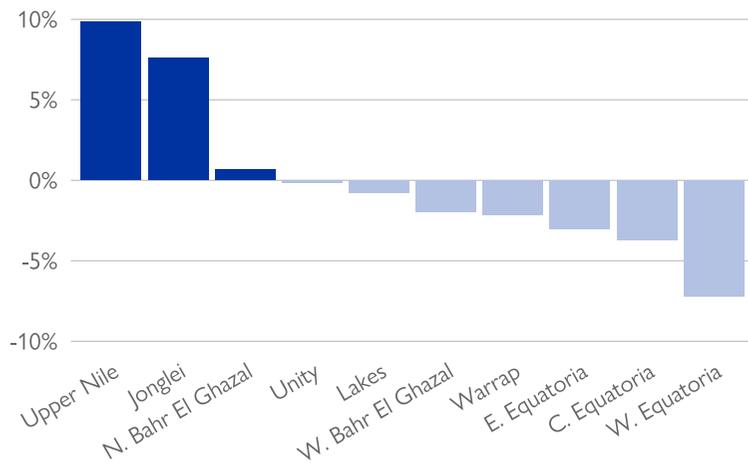
F13. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE [N = 1377]



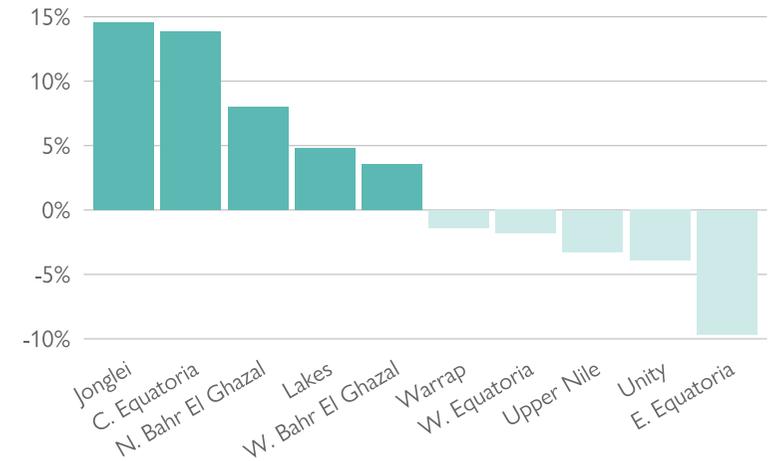
F14. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY STATE [N = 1377]



F15. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE [N = 1374]

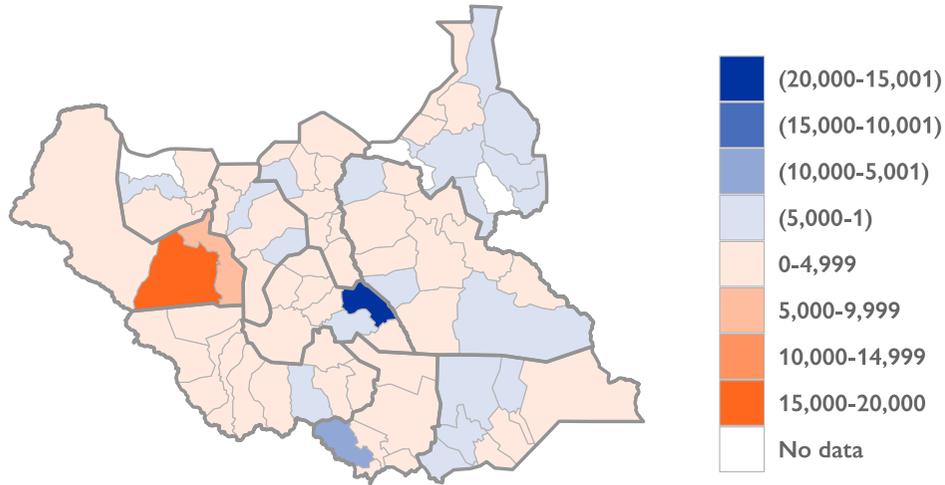


F16. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY STATE [N = 1374]

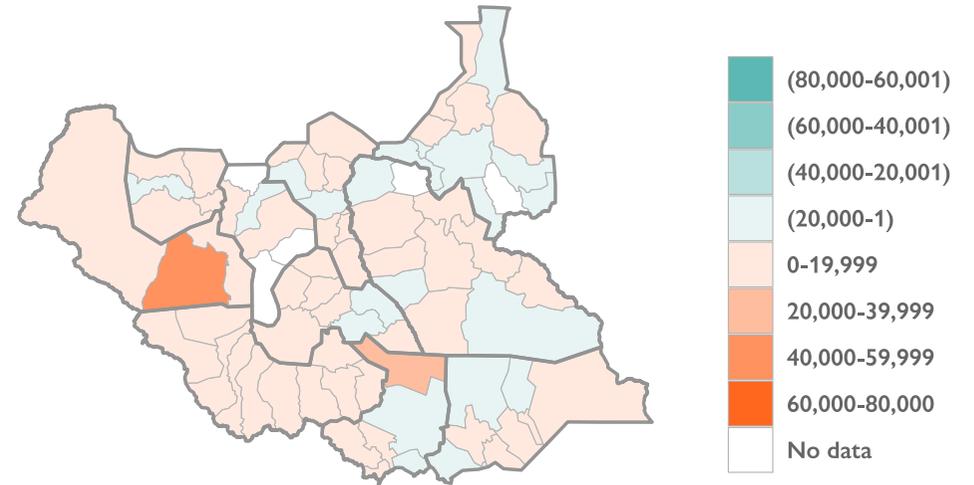


**COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 5 AND 6: FOOD SECURITY**

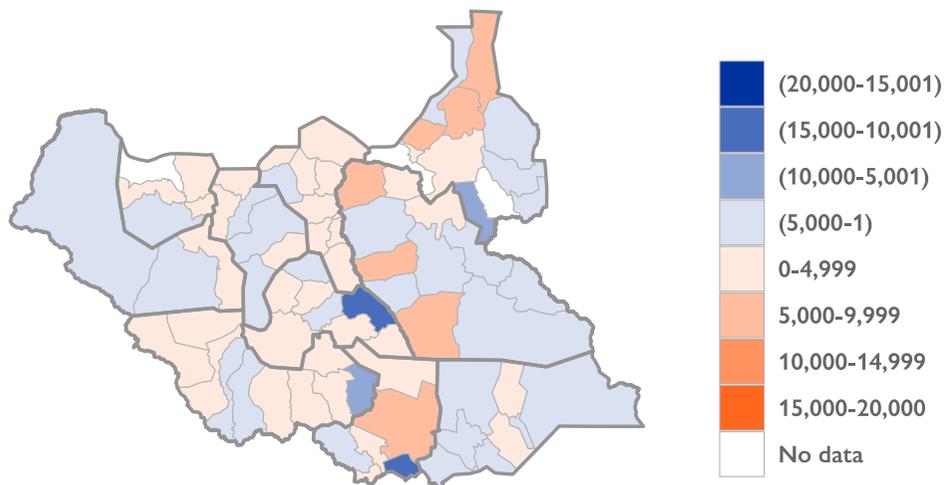
F17. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY COUNTY [N = 1377]



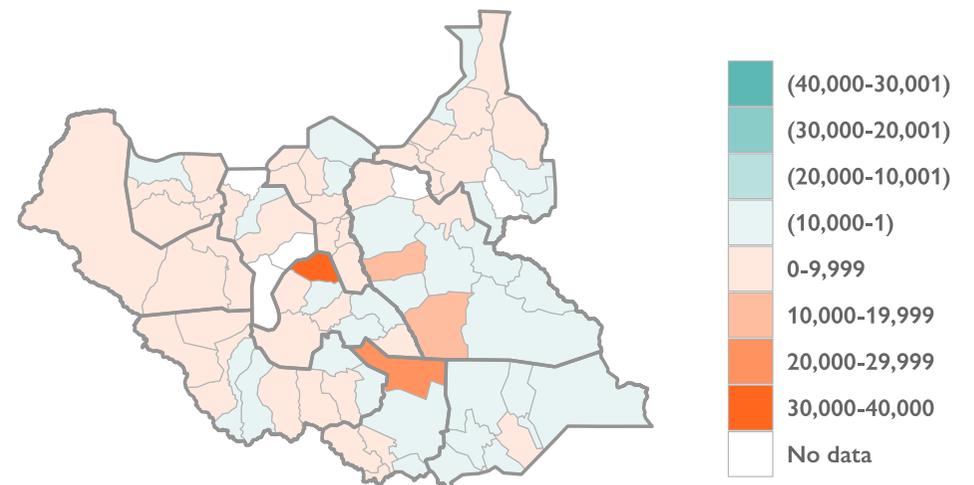
F18. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO FOOD, BY COUNTY [N = 1377]



F19. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY COUNTY [N = 1374]

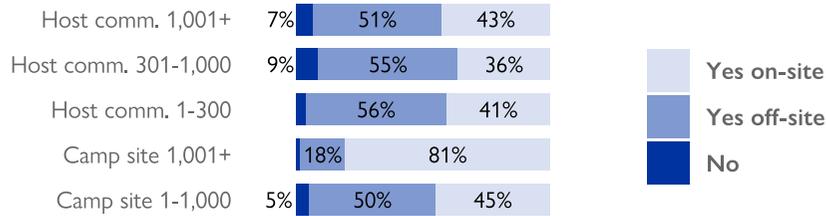


F20. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY COUNT [N = 1374]

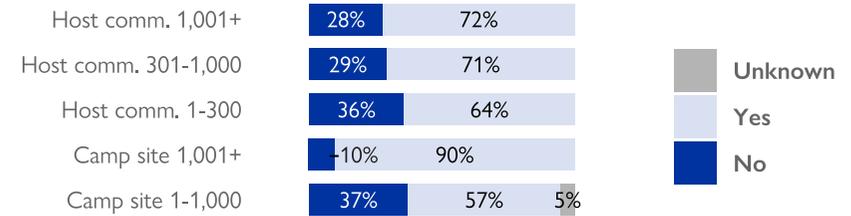


### FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

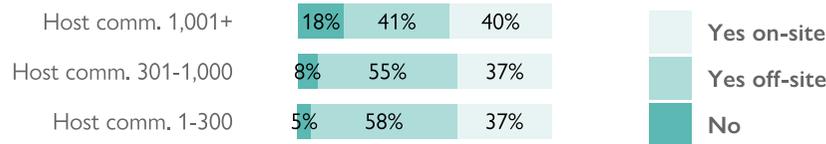
F21. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD / WITH OFF-SITE ACCESS ONLY, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]



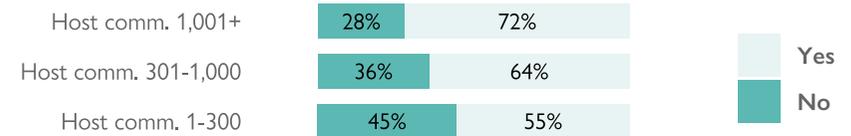
F22. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]



F23. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD / WITH OFF-SITE ACCESS ONLY, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]

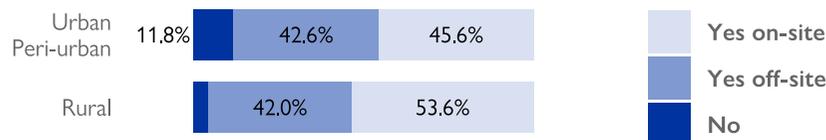


F24. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 1860]

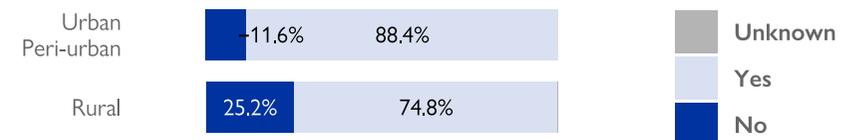


### FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

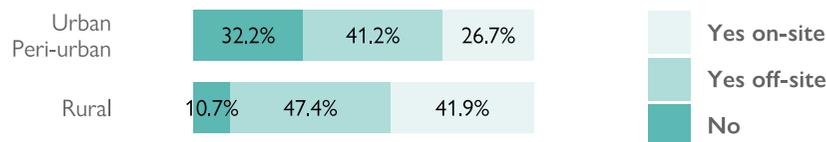
F25. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD / WITH OFF-SITE ACCESS ONLY, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



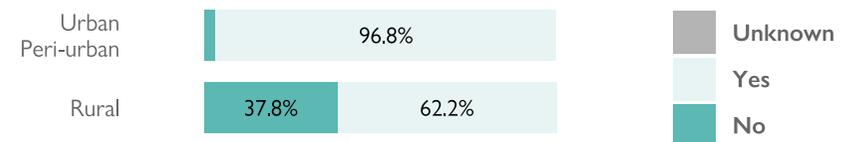
F26. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



F27. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO FOOD / WITH OFF-SITE ACCESS ONLY, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



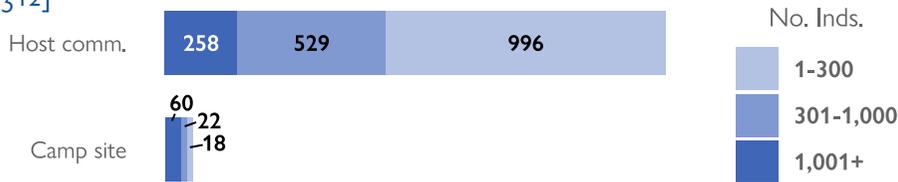
F28. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO A LOCAL FOOD MARKET, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 1860]



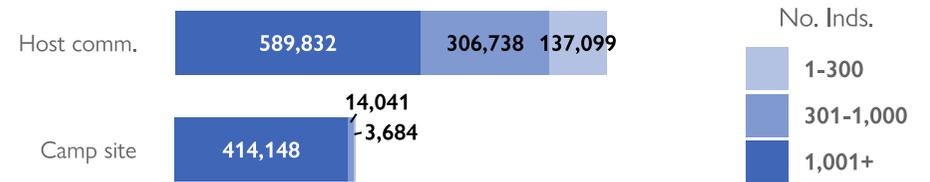
Notes: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs (for IDP settlements) or returnees (for returnee settlements).

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

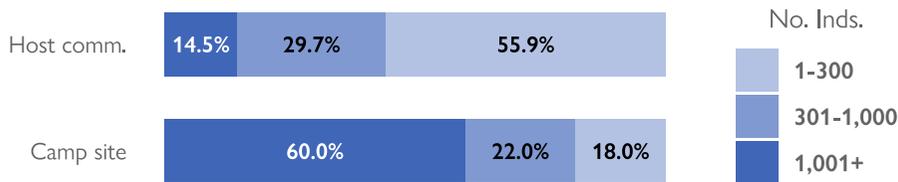
F29. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,312]



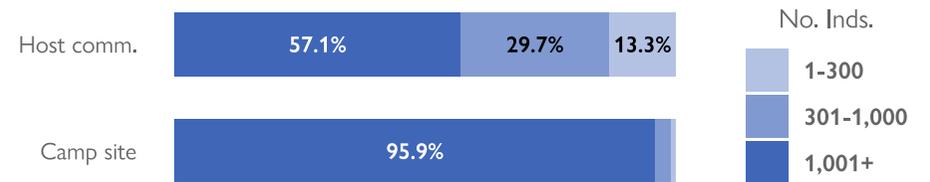
F30. NUMBER OF IDPS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,312]



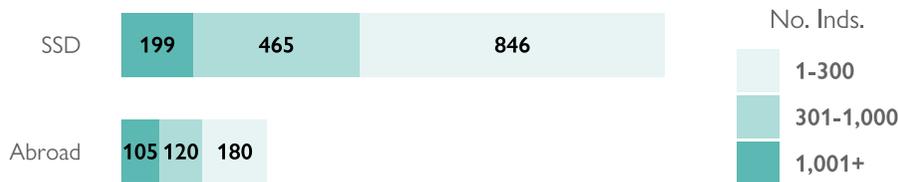
F31. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,312]



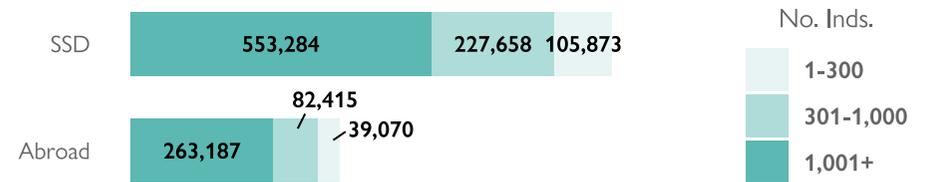
F32. % OF IDPS LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,312]



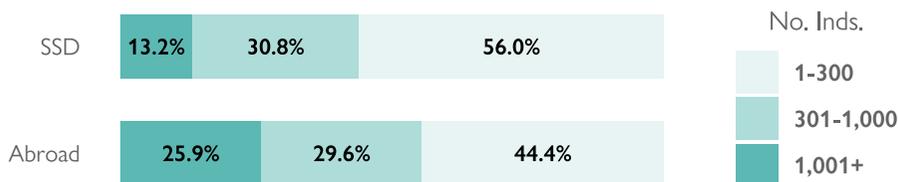
F33. NUMBER OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,312]



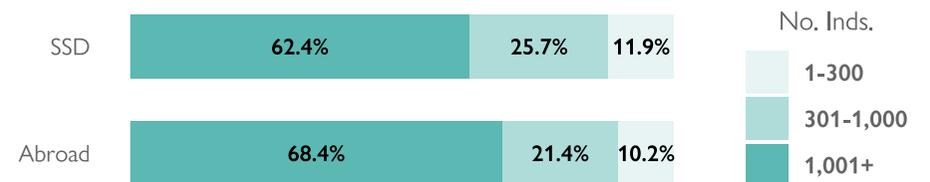
F34. NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,312]



F35. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,312]



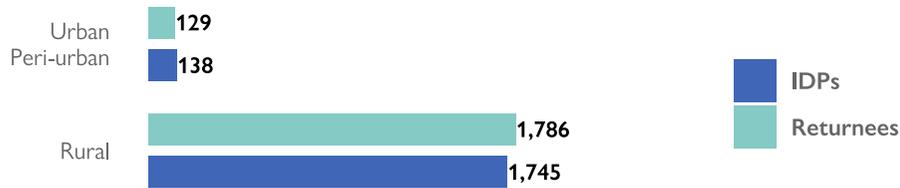
F36. % OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,312]



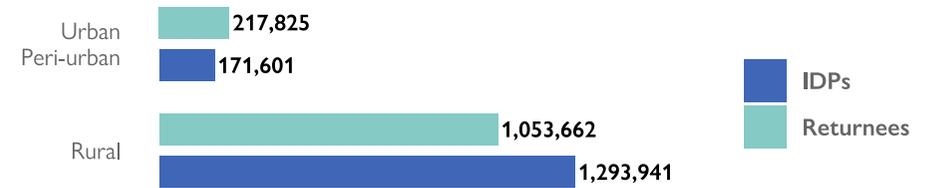
Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,312 settlements covered in Round 6 of the Baseline assessment, including 452 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available. [2] Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the relevant population group only.

**DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS<sup>1</sup> BY GHSL URBAN CLASS**

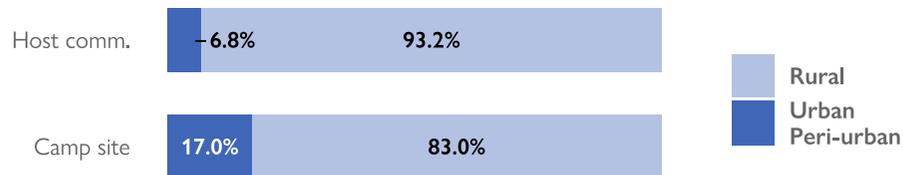
F37. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP / RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



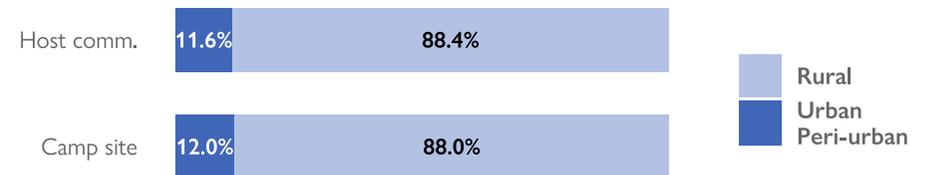
F38. NUMBER OF IDPS / RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



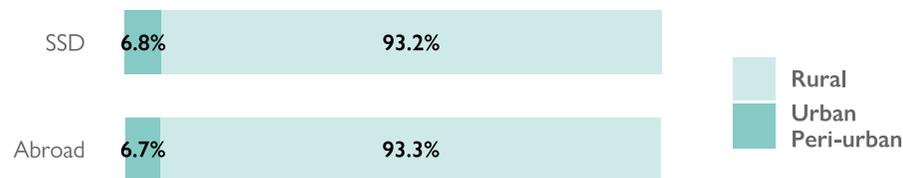
F39. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



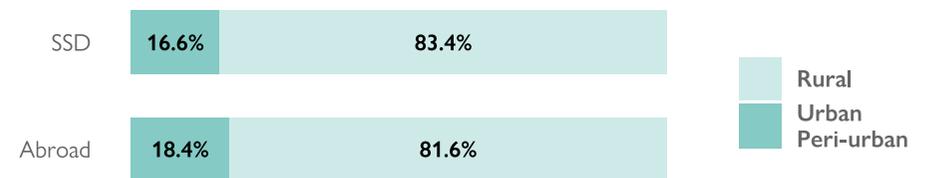
F40. % OF IDPS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



F41. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



F42. % OF RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,312]



Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,312 settlements covered in Round 5 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](#)