



This summary presents initial findings from round eleven of Mobility Tracking conducted across South Sudan through key-informant assessments at payam and location-level between July and September 2021. Mobility Tracking estimates the presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in South Sudan in displacement sites and host communities.

IOM DTM mapped a total of **2,017,236** (7% previously displaced abroad) and **1,782,803** returnees (34% from abroad) in 3,335 locations across South Sudan as of September 2021.

PARTNERSHIP WITH NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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

Datasets: [Baseline by locations \(3,335\)](#)
[Baseline by payam \(508\)](#)



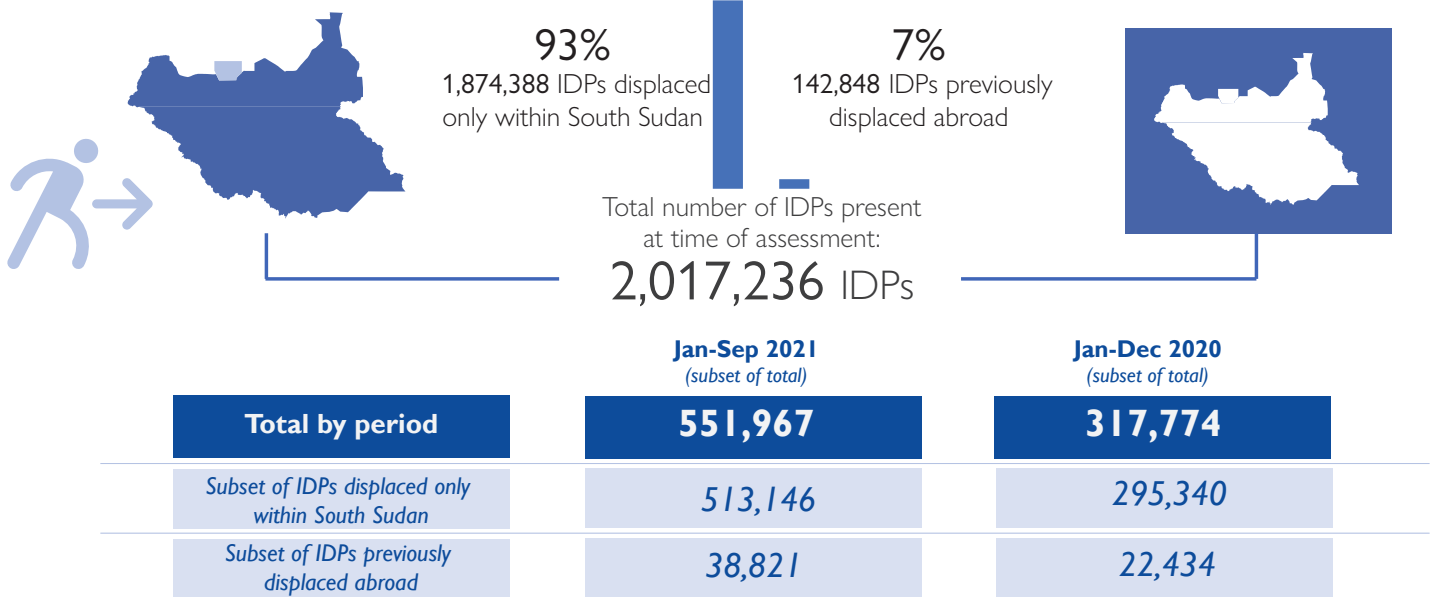
Maps:

- [Returnees by County \(A4\)](#)
- [IDPs by County \(A4\)](#)
- [IDPs and returnees' locations country overview \(A0\)](#)
- [IDPs and returnees' locations State Atlas \(A3\)](#)
- [Locations coverage admin 2 \(A4\)](#)
- [Locations type overview \(A0\)](#)

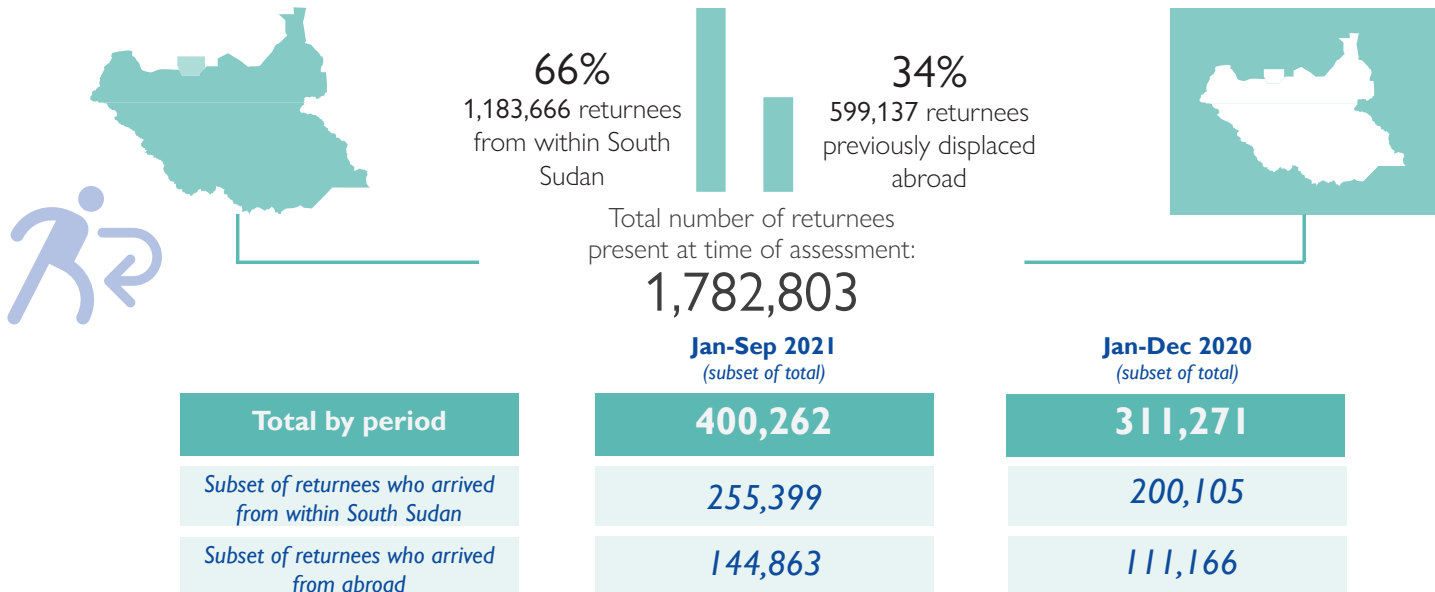


PERIOD: JULY-SEPTEMBER 2021 COVERAGE: 3,335 LOCATIONS 508 ADMIN 3 (PAYAM) IN ALL 78 COUNTIES

IDP Overview



Returnee Overview



IOM DTM mapped a total of **2,017,236 IDPs** (7% previously abroad). Seventy-eight per cent are IDPs in host communities. A quarter of total IDPs present at the time of assessment were mapped in Rubkona (174,545), Juba (142,242), Tonj North (108,126) and Yei (85,550), while Aweil West and Aweil East counties were found to host less than 1,000 IDPs (604 and 27 individuals, respectively).

INTERPRETING TREND IN IDP NUMBERS

DTM observed an overall net increase from 1,710,966 IDPs in round 10 (December 2020) to 2,017,236 IDPs in round 11 (September 2021). The difference between round 10 and round 11 IDP figures can be broken down into a) a net increase in IDPs across re-assessed locations (+45,656 IDPs), b) the addition of IDPs in newly assessed locations (+280,459 IDPs), c) a decrease due to an overhaul of the existing database through data cleaning and the exclusion of outdated information (-19,866 IDPs) and d) adjustments made to data reused from previous rounds (+21).

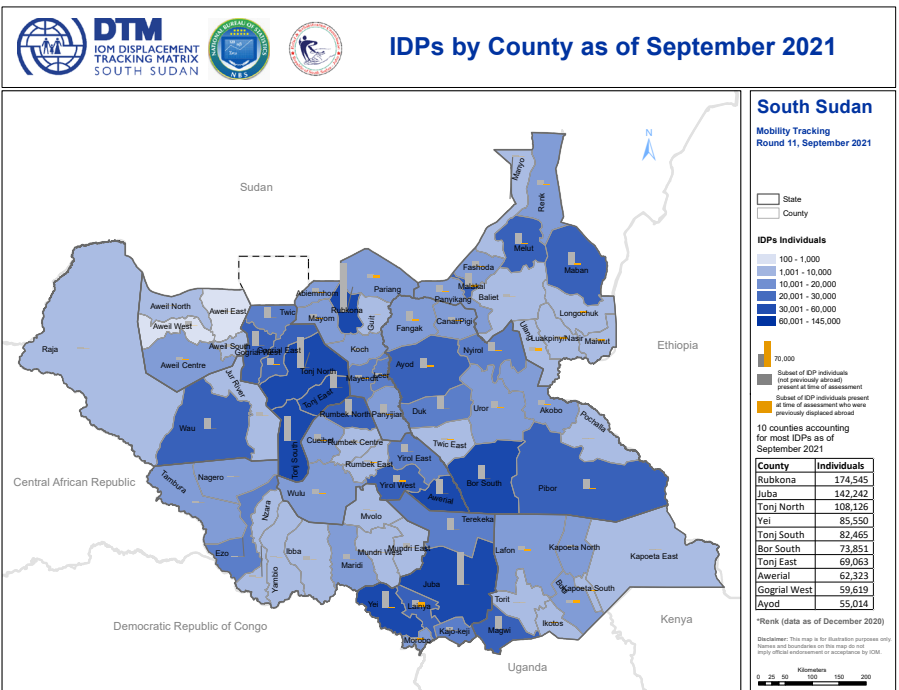
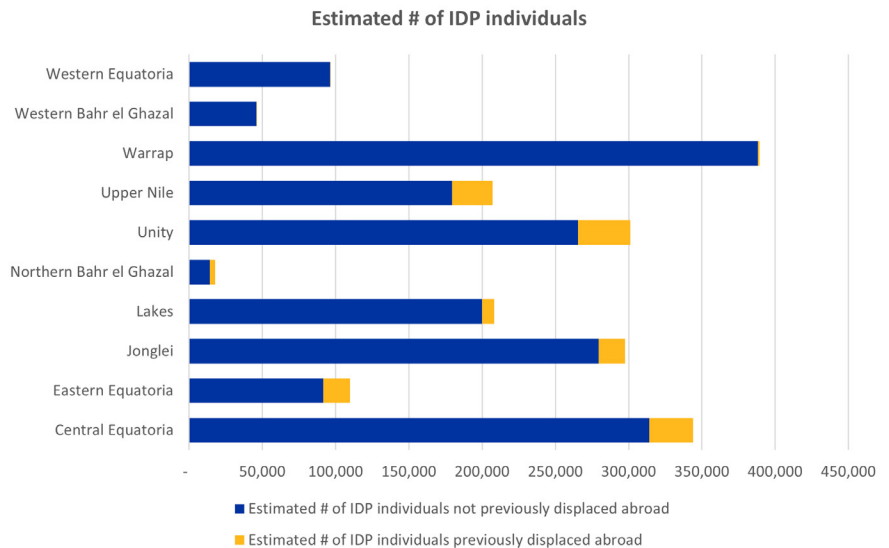
Considering only the 82 per cent of locations which were re-assessed, DTM has witnessed an increase of 45,656 IDPs representing a rise by 3 per cent. For the remaining 18 per cent of locations, which are either newly assessed (10%) or for which data had to be reused from previous rounds due to inaccessibility (8%), DTM was unable to confirm changes in IDP populations.

The above-mentioned net increase of 45,656 IDPs in re-assessed locations results from a combined 208,860 decrease and 254,516 increase. The main counties witnessing net increases in the number IDPs since round 10 in re-assessed locations were Juba (+39,052), Bor South (+32,068), Rubkona (+22,203), Yei (+19,018) and Leer (+19,018). Counties with the most significant net decreases in the number of IDPs were Fangak (-21,885), Terekeka (-16,696), Maban (-15,300), Aweil West (15,095), Duk (-12,576), Ulang (-12,265), and Panyijar (-10,273). The counties with the highest numbers of IDPs in new locations are Ayod (27,660), Rubkona (24,836), Ezo (22,206), Tonj East (22,165) and Kajo-Keji (19,074).

Current IDPs
(Displaced between 2014 and September 2021)
2,017,236

IDPs in Host Communities
1,576,937 (78%)

IDPs in Displacement sites
440,299 (22%)



During data collection of round 11, IOM DTM estimated **1,782,803 returnees** present (34% from abroad). The counties with the greatest number of returnees are Wau (171,394), Magwi (96,270), Renk (87,401), Juba (65,202), Kajo-Keji (55,975) and Yei (50,613). Border counties see the highest numbers of returnees from abroad; Magwi (96,270) and Kajo-Keji (32,910) near the border with Uganda; Renk (35,538), Aweil North (32,910) and Aweil East (28,225), near the border with Sudan; Luakpiny / Nasir (20,421) and Ulang (13,662) near the border with Ethiopia. Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North were found to be the counties with the lowest number of returnees (1,602 and 510 respectively).

INTERPRETING TREND IN RETURNEE NUMBERS

DTM recorded an overall net increase from 1,734,329 returnees in round 10 (December 2020) to 1,782,803 returnees in round 11 (September 2021). The difference between round 10 and round 11 returnee figures can be broken down into a) a net decrease in returnees across re-assessed locations (-31,065 returnees), b) the addition of returnees in newly assessed locations (+108,357 returnees) and c) a decrease due to an overhaul of the existing database through data cleaning and the exclusion of outdated information (-28,818 returnees).

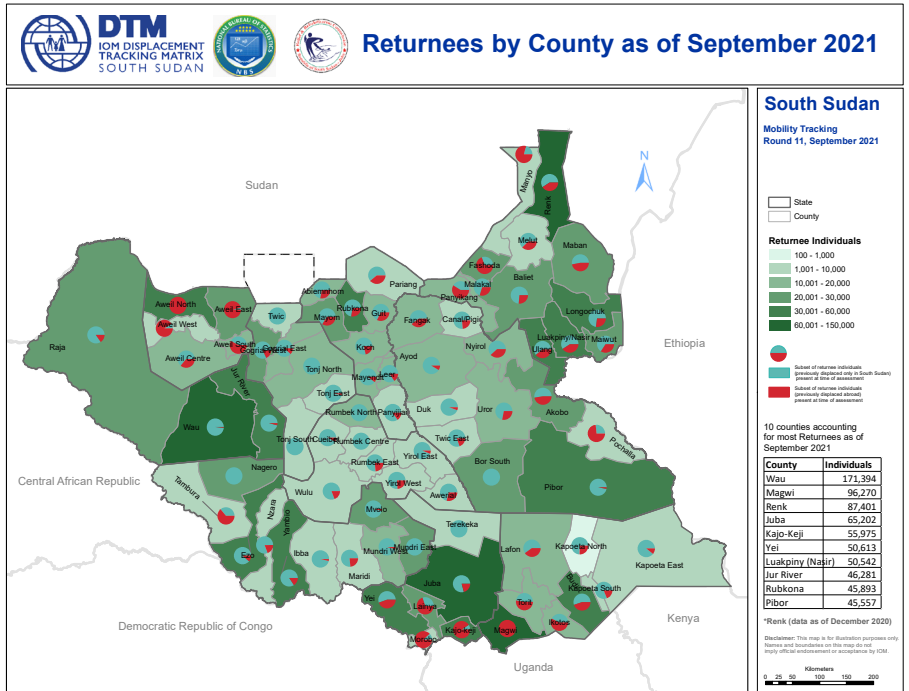
Considering only the 82 per cent of locations which were re-assessed, DTM has witnessed a decrease of 31,065 returnees representing a reduction of two per cent. For the remaining 18 per cent of locations, which are either newly assessed (10%) or for which data had to be reused from previous rounds due to inaccessibility (8%), DTM was unable to confirm changes in returnee populations.

The above-mentioned net decrease of 31,065 returnees in re-assessed locations results from a combined 214,942 returnee decrease and 183,877 returnee increase. The main counties witnessing decreases in returnee numbers since round 10 in re-assessed locations were Tambura (-21,136), Juba (-20,260), Terekeka (-15,952), Aweil West (-15,523) and Fangak (-14,107). Counties with the most significant increases in the number of returnees were Yei (+26,328), Magwi (+19,935), Pibor (+14,725), Fashoda (+9,768), Longochuk (+7,851) and Mundri East (+7,336). The counties with the highest numbers of returnees in new locations are Kajo-Keji (15,460), Rubkona (12,990), Pibor (12,637), Luakpiny / Nasir (11,887), Juba (11,755) and Yei (8,885).

Current Returnees
(Returned between 2016 and September 2021)
1,782,803

Current Returnees from South Sudan
(Returned between 2016 and September 2021)
1,183,666 (66%)

Current Returnees from abroad
(Returned between 2016 and September 2021)
599,137 (34%)



METHODOLOGY

Mobility Tracking supports the humanitarian response in South Sudan by providing a unified and comprehensive system to collect and disseminate data on the numbers, mobility history and needs of IDPs and returnees on a nationwide scale. Data collection takes place at a granular level and is repeated at regular intervals to ensure accurate and up-to-date information.

Round 11 of Mobility Tracking focused on two baseline assessments:

- 1. A baseline area assessment** providing information on the presence and number of targeted population groups (IDPs, returnees, relocated) in level-3 administrative subdivisions (following the 10-state payam system), as well as attributes such as time of arrival of the targeted population in the assessed location, return from abroad or South Sudan, whether current IDPs were previously displaced abroad, reasons for displacement and former areas of habitual of IDPs (both captured on a majority basis for a given payam), and shelter conditions for returnees.
- 2. A baseline location assessment** providing a list of locations - defined as villages (rural areas), neighbourhoods (urban areas) or displacement sites - hosting displaced and / or returned populations.
- 3. Multi-sectoral location assessments** at village / neighbourhood or site-level are conducted to gather data on a more granular level, comprising sectors such as Health, WASH, S/NFI, Protection, FSL and Education.

Data collection for round eleven took place between July and September 2021 following round ten which took place in November and December 2020.

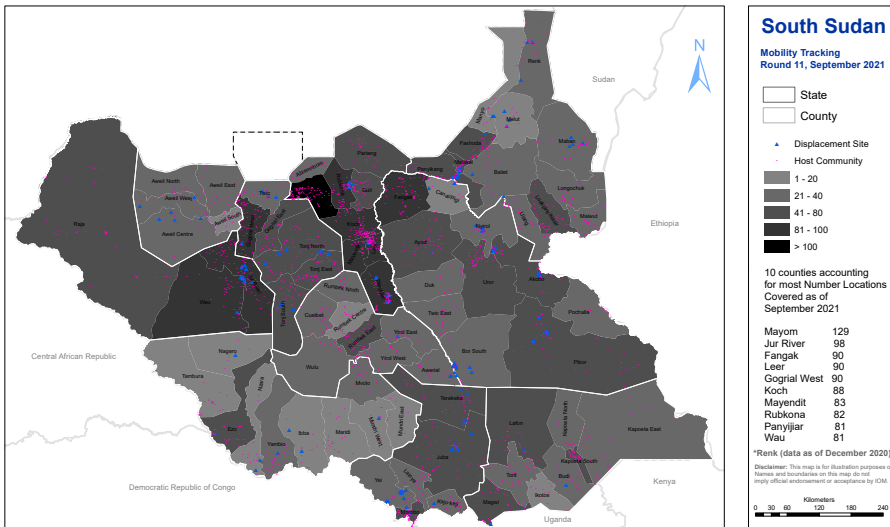
SCOPE

In round eleven, DTM assessed **3,335 locations** (152 displacement sites and **3,183** villages/neighborhoods). Accessed locations were spread across **508 sub-areas** (locally known as payams) at the third administrative level in every county (78) of all 10 states.

CHALLENGES

DTM teams faced several logistical and access challenges during data collection for round eleven, including delays in data validation for its previous round due to COVID-19-related limited office presence, bureaucratic impediments and insecurity at local level, and flooding.

   **Locations covered by County as of September 2021**
Displacement Tracking Matrix Mobility Tracking Round 11



For the 259 locations that could not be accessed, DTM used the most recent available data in order to provide a comprehensive picture of displacement and return across the entire country. Reasons for inaccessibility included flooding on the road or at the location (19%, 50 locations), long distance (10%, 25 locations) and insecurity (56%, 145 locations), such as localized conflict or military presence. In Renk County, 38 locations could not be covered due to local restrictions.

Of the 3,335 locations in the dataset, 2,739 (82%) were re-assessed in round eleven, 337 (14%) were newly covered and 259 (4%) were inaccessible for which data from previous rounds was used.

DTM IS SUPPORTED BY



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