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DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 6

Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

WASH II (Hygiene)

Data collection June 2019

Refer to the round 7 release for population figures from November 2019

Funded by
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)[1].

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]

1 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.

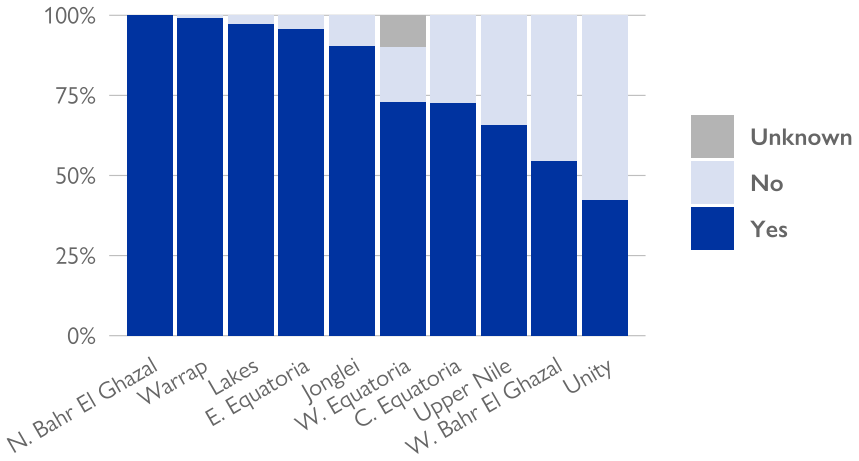
WASH II (HYGIENE)

1. 73.8 per cent of IDPs and 79.6 per cent of returnees live in settlements with evidence of open defecation. The prevalence of open defecation is high in IDP and returnee settlements across all ten states, with over eighty per cent of IDPs and returnees in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria, and over eighty per cent of returnees in Upper Nile and Unity, living in settlements reporting evidence of it. [F1-F2, F5-F8]
2. 48.0 per cent of returnees live in locations that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, compared to 39.3 per cent of IDPs.
3. The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements that have not been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns is highest in Northern Bahr El Ghazal (63.6% of IDPs/returnees, or 84,405 individuals) and Western Bahr El Ghazal (59.8%, or 192,110 individuals). The majority of returnees in Upper Nile, Warrap and Unity also live in settlements that have not been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns. [F3-F4]
4. In two counties Lainya (Central Equatoria) and Duk (Jonglei), more than 80% of each population group and at least 10,000 individuals from each group live in settlements that have not been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns. The same applies to IDPs in Cueibet and Rumbek North (Lakes), and to returnees in Rumbek Centre (Lakes), Nagero (Western Equatoria), Guit (Unity), Terekeka (Central Equatoria), Aweil North (Northern Bahr El Ghazal) and Mvolo (Western Equatoria). [F9-F12]
5. Weighting settlements by their IDP population, large IDP camps fare significantly better than smaller camps and host community settings on the two hygiene indicators. The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements with evidence of open defecation is lower in urban areas. While returnees in urban areas are also more likely to live in a settlement reached by hygiene promotion campaigns, the opposite applies to IDPs. [F21-F28]
6. Comparing locations assessed in both rounds, the prevalence of open defecation increased most relative to round 5 for IDPs in Lakes (+37.8 p.p., or +51,054 individuals) and for returnees in Western Equatoria (+6.2 p.p., or +21,234 individuals) and Lakes (+4.1 p.p., or +31,284 individuals). [F13-F14, F17-F18]
7. The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements that have not been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns increased significantly in Western Bahr El Ghazal (+18.5 p.p. for IDPs, or +21,068 individuals, and +14.1 p.p. for returnees, or +21,068)[1]. [F15-F16, F19-F20]

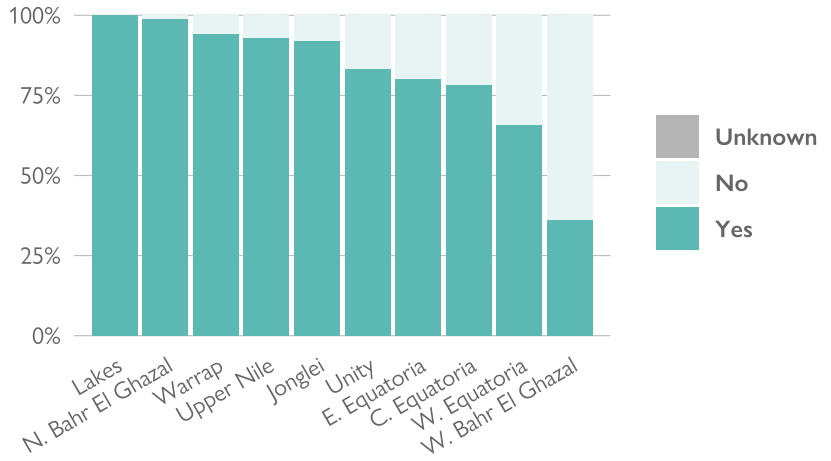
1 There was also a 17.9 p.p. increase in the proportion of IDPs living in unreached settlements in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, which however corresponded with a reduction in absolute terms.

STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)

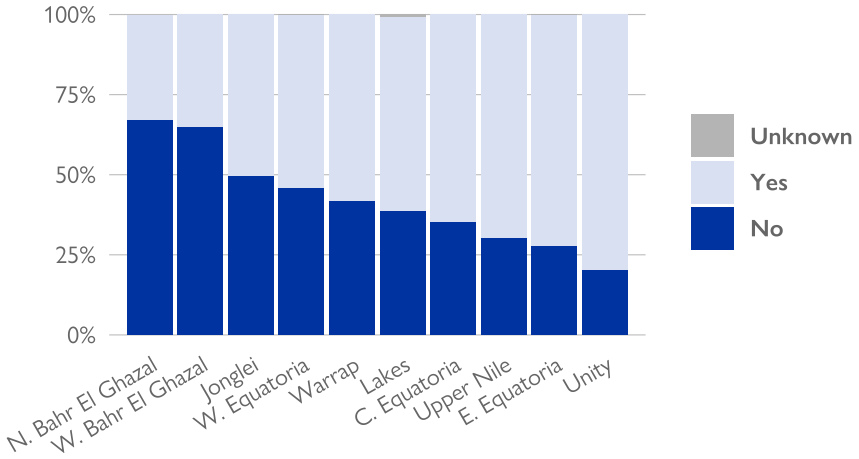
F1. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [N = 1860]



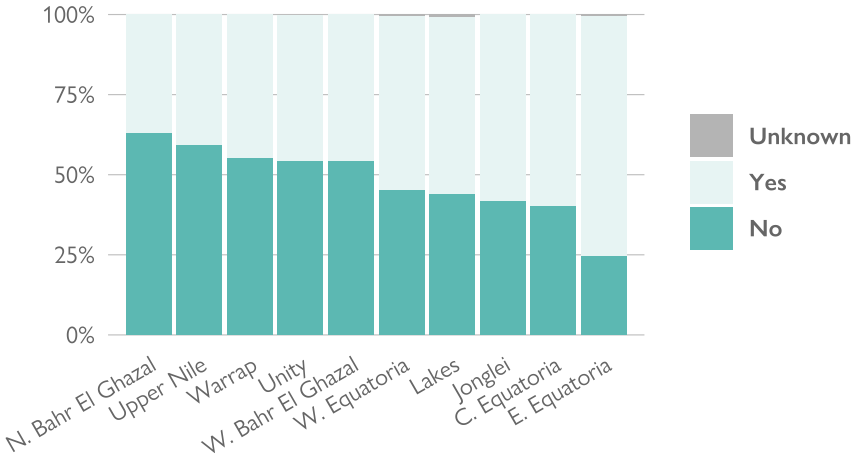
F2. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [N = 1860]



F3. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [N = 1860]

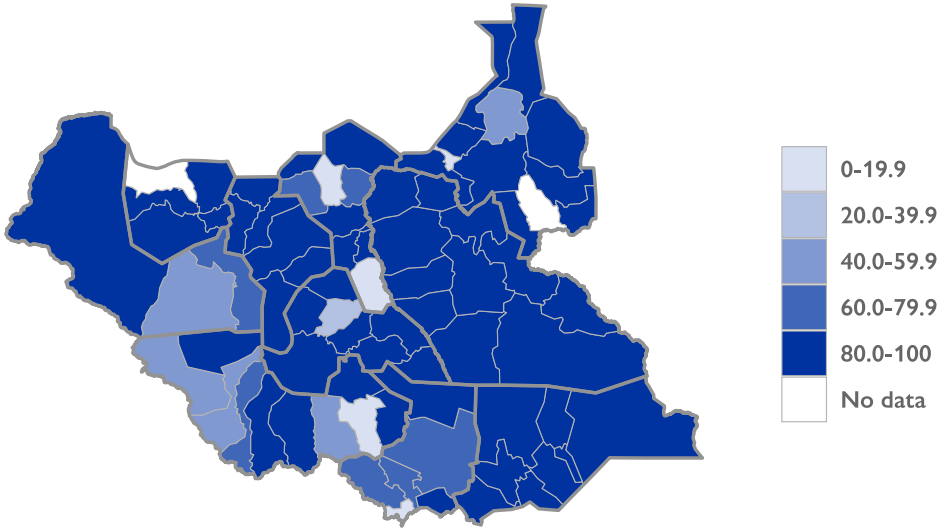


F4. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [N = 1860]

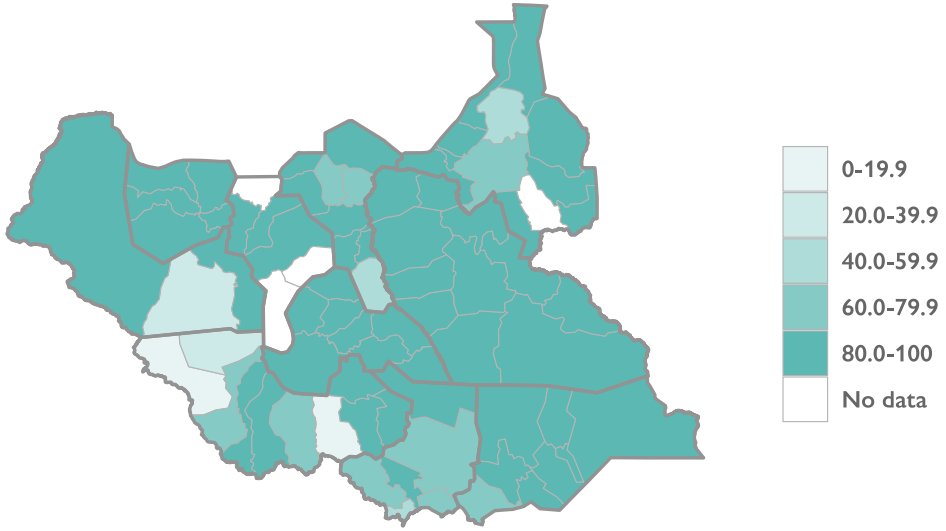


COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)

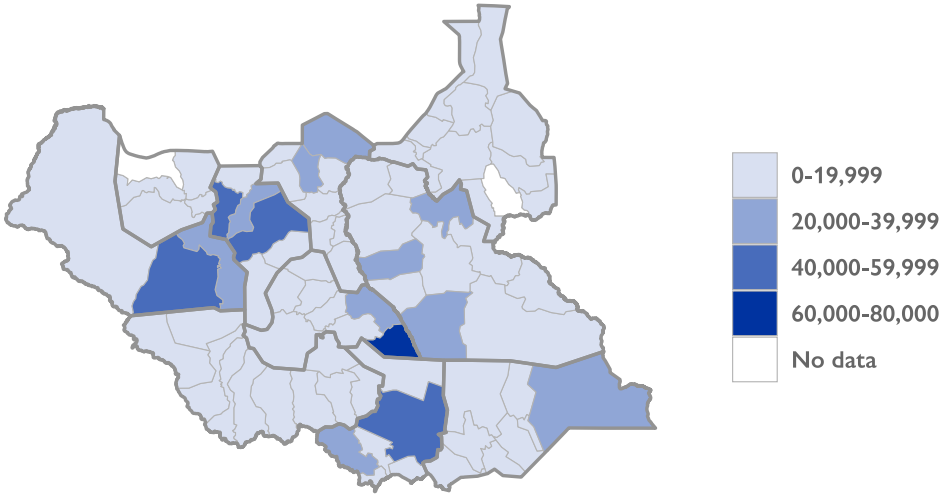
F5. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 1859]



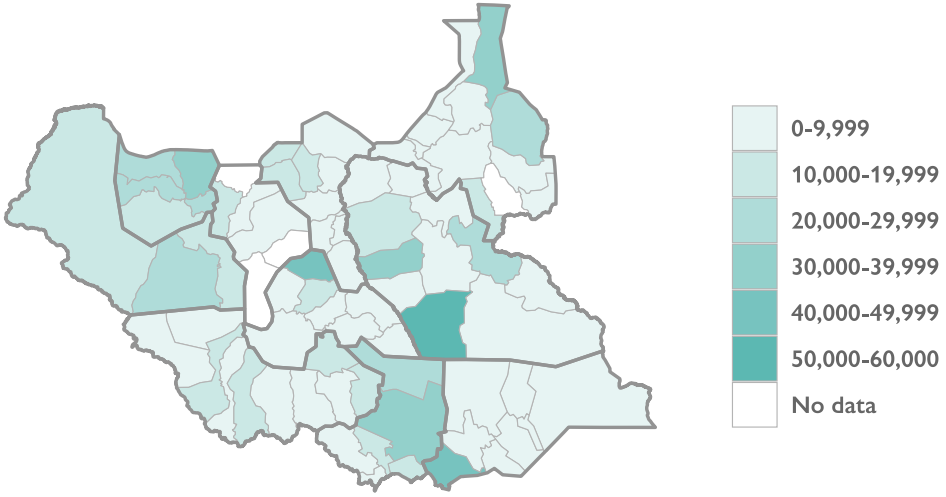
F6. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 1859]



F7. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 1859]

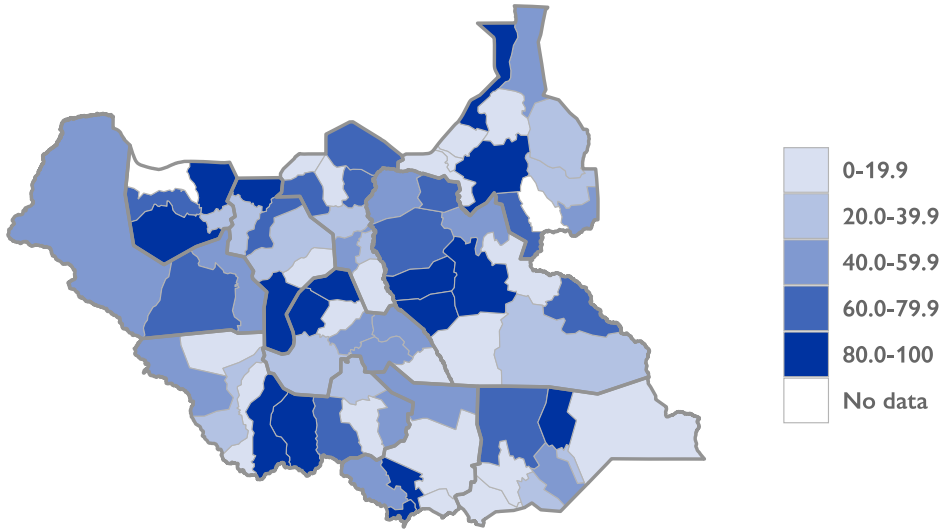


F8. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [n = 1859]

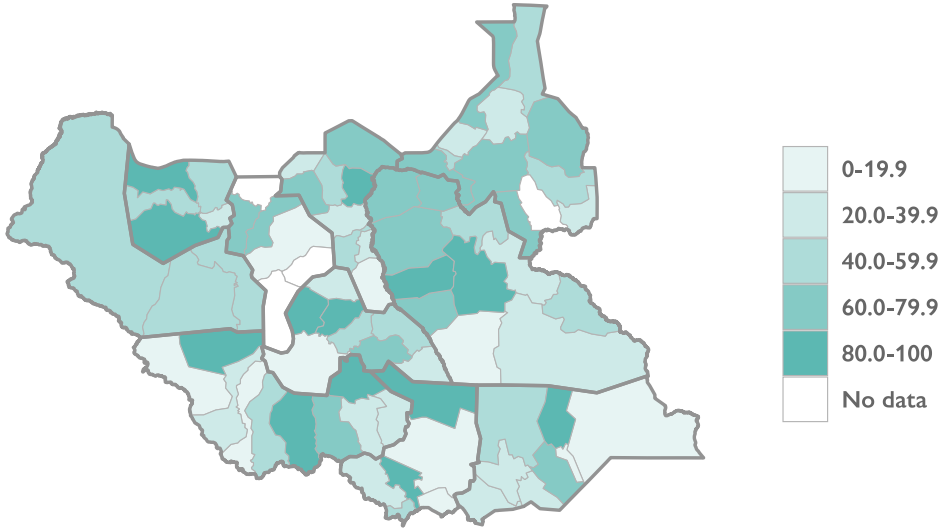


COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH II (HYGIENE)

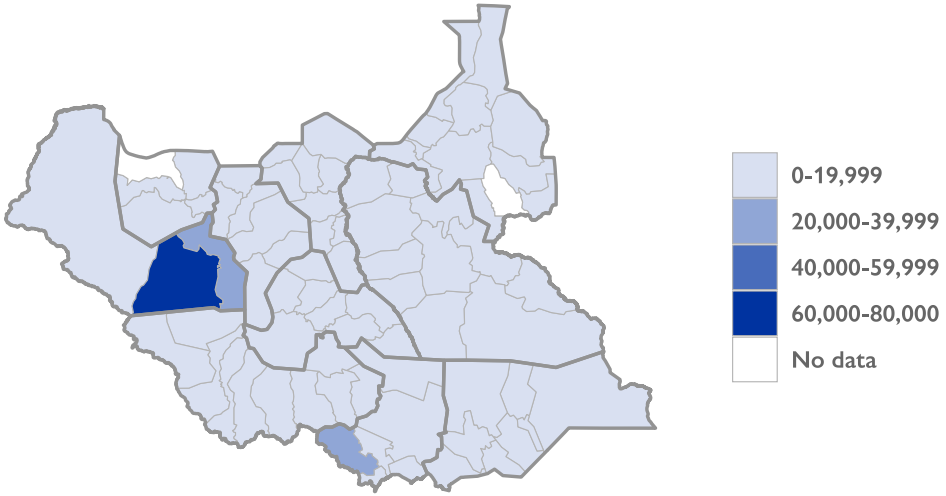
F9. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [N = 1855]



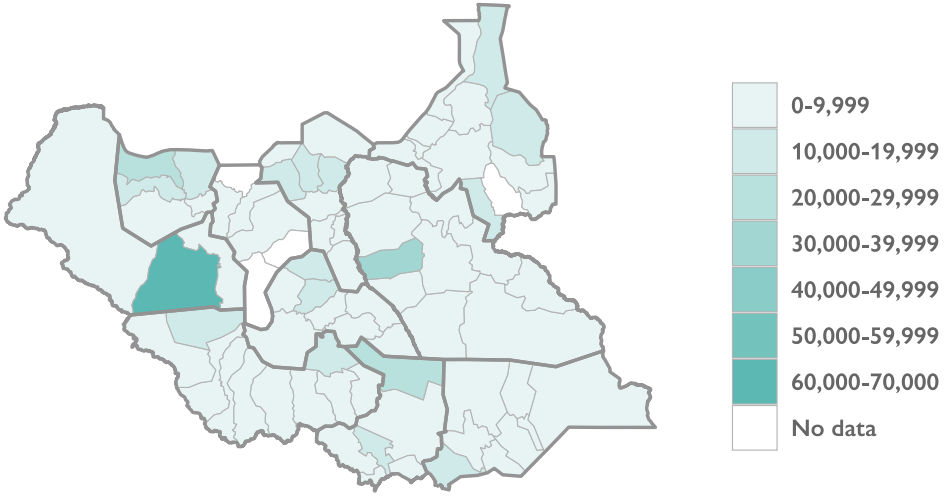
F10. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [N = 1855]



F11. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [N = 1855]

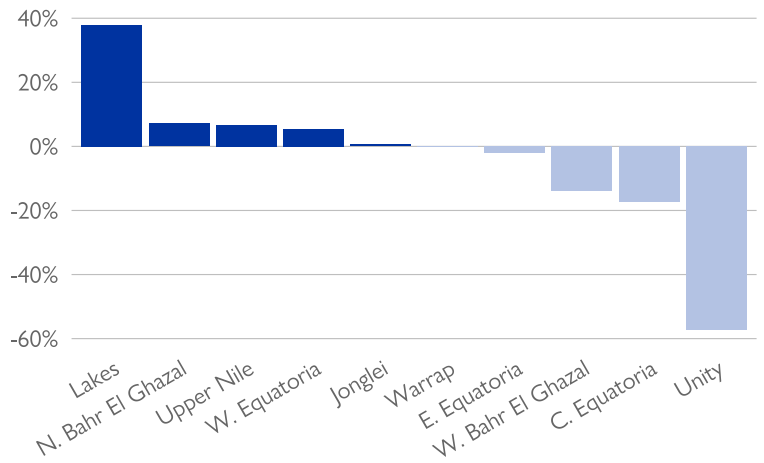


F12. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by count [N = 1855]

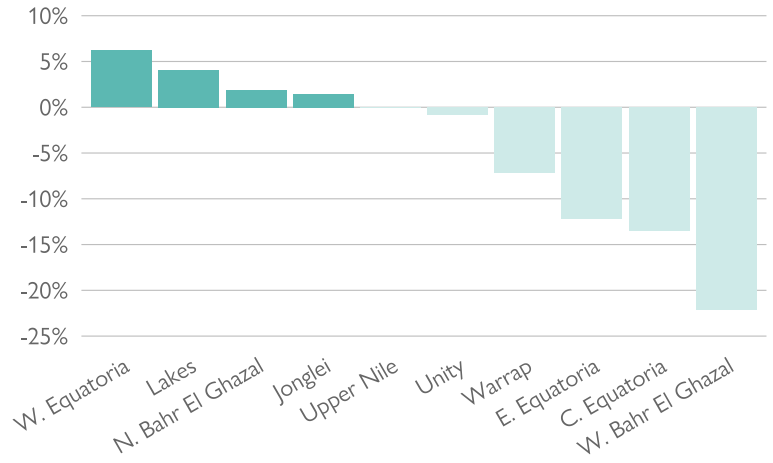


STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 5 AND 6: WASH II (HYGIENE)

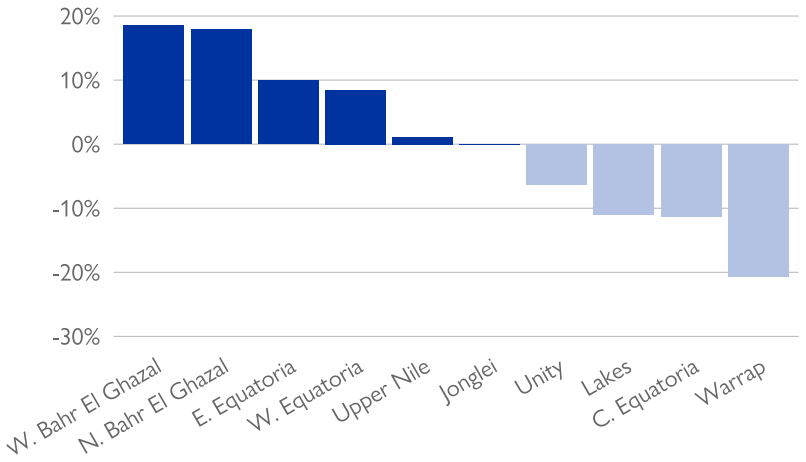
F13. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [N = 1376]



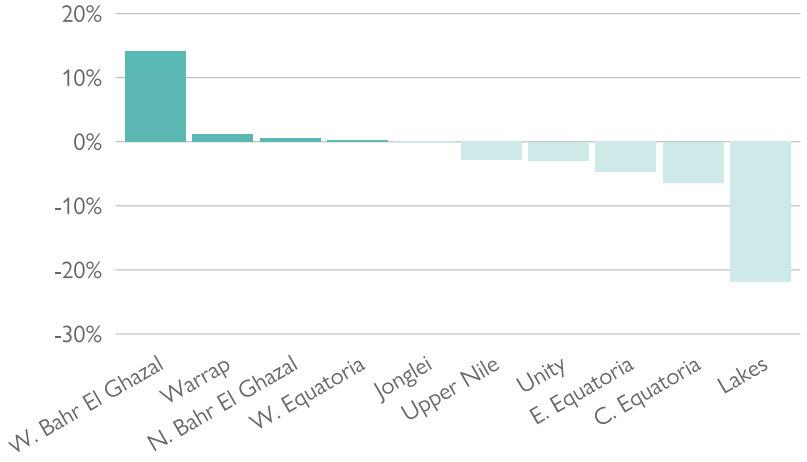
F14. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by state [N = 1376]



F15. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [N = 1368]

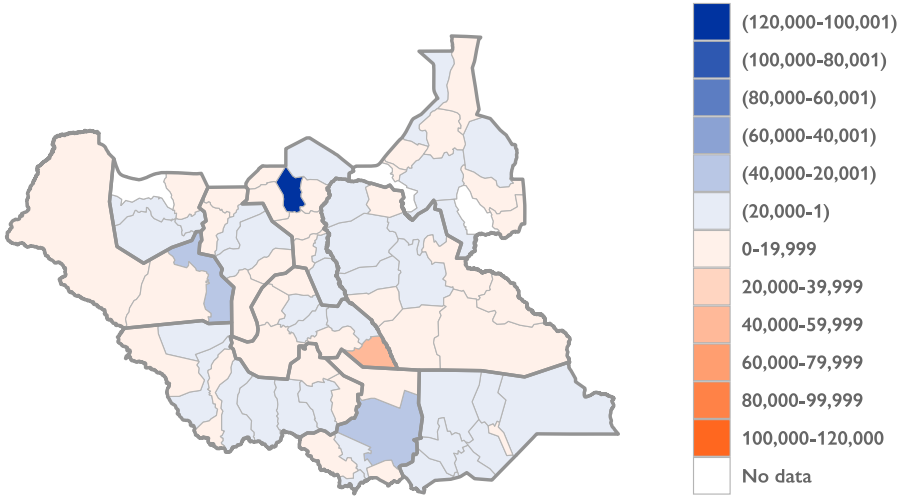


F16. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by state [N = 1368]

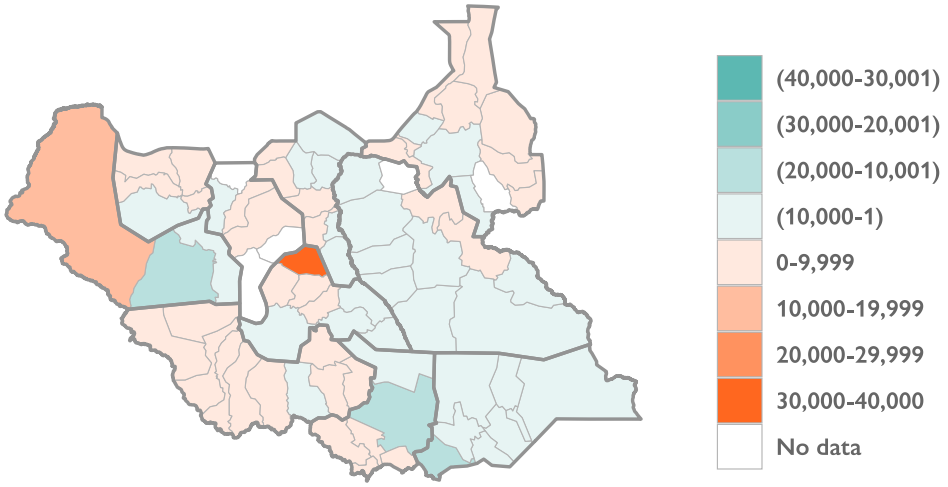


COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 5 AND 6: WASH II (HYGIENE)

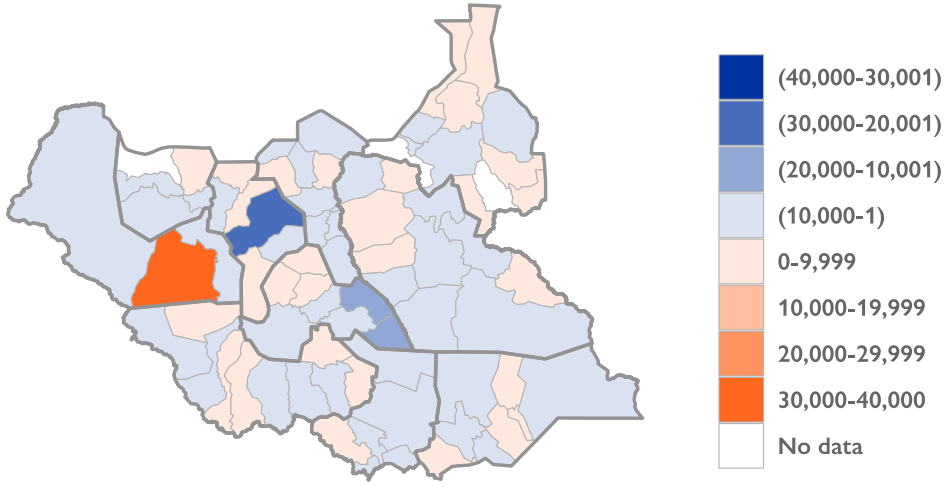
F17. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [N = 1376]



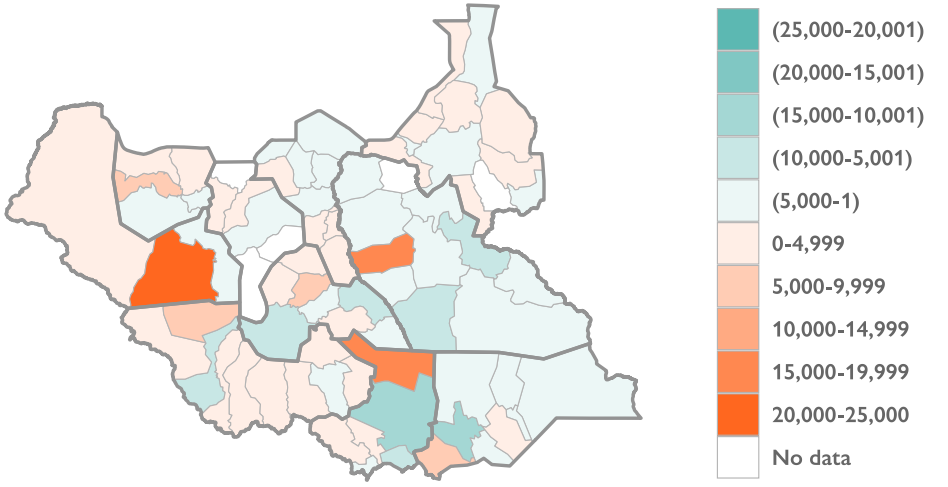
F18. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by county [N = 1376]



F19. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [N = 1368]

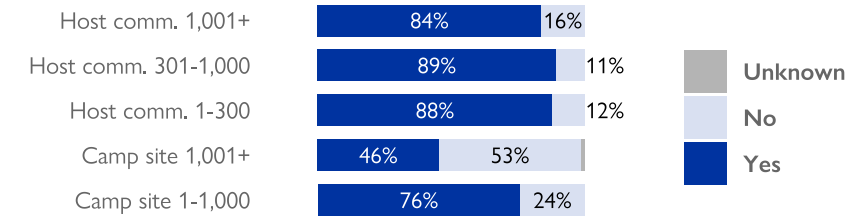


F20. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements that have not been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by county [N = 1368]

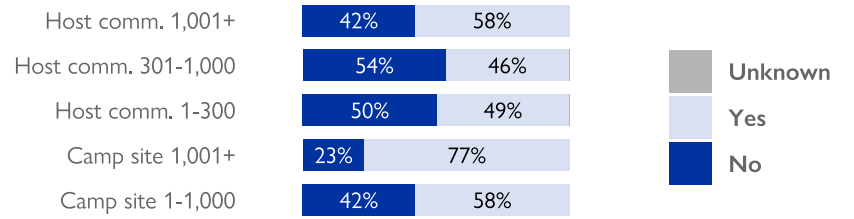


WASH II (HYGIENE) INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

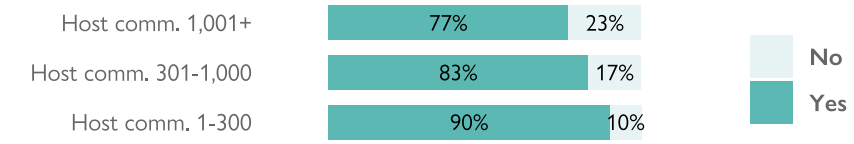
F21. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by settlement type and size [N = 1860]



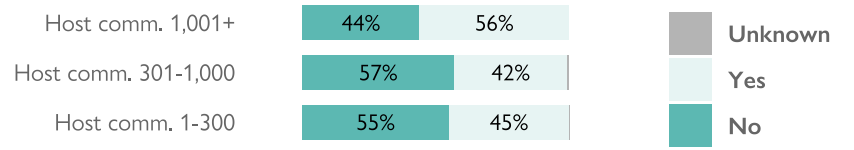
F22. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by settlement type and size [N = 1860]



F23. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by settlement type and size [N = 1860]

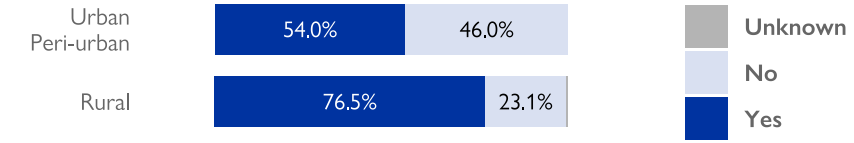


F24. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by settlement type and size [N = 1860]

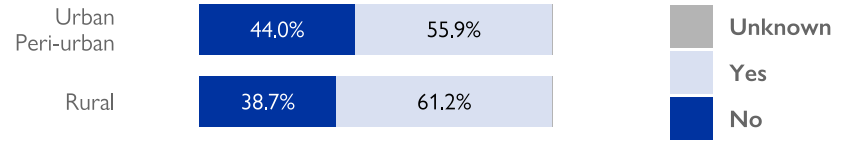


WASH II (HYGIENE) INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

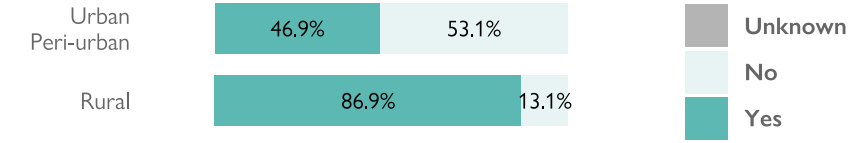
F25. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with evidence of open defecation, by GHSL urban classification [N = 1860]



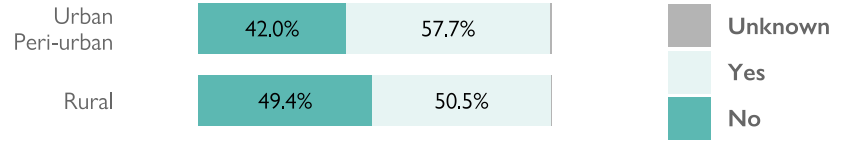
F26. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by GHSL urban classification [N = 1860]



F27. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with evidence of open defecation, by GHSL urban classification [N = 1860]



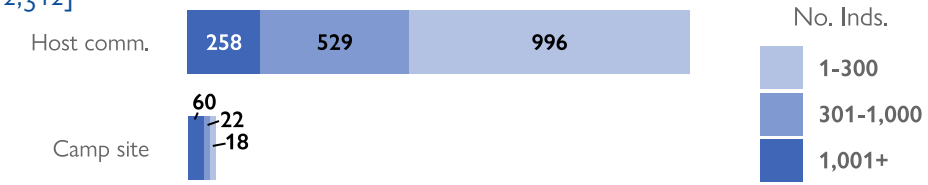
F28. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that have been reached by a hygiene promotion campaign, by GHSL urban classification [N = 1860]



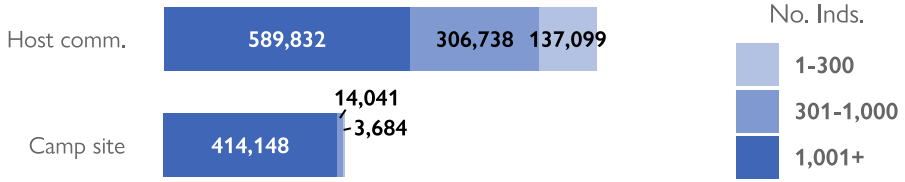
Notes: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs (for IDP settlements) or returnees (for returnee settlements).

DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS[1] BY TYPE AND SIZE[2] OF SETTLEMENT

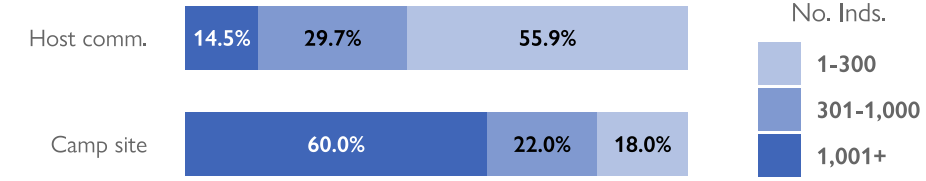
F29. Number of assessed IDP locations by type and size of settlement [N = 2,312]



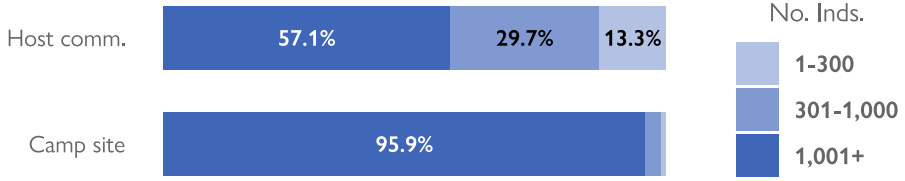
F30. Number of IDPs by type and size of settlement [N = 2,312]



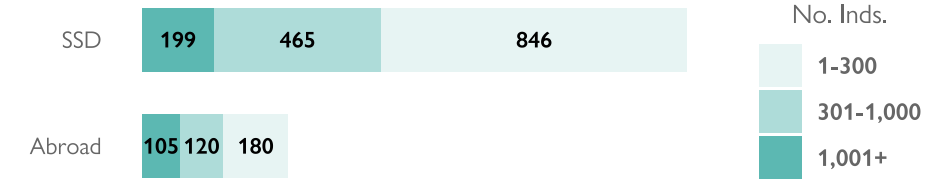
F31. % of assessed IDP locations of given size by settlement type [N = 2,312]



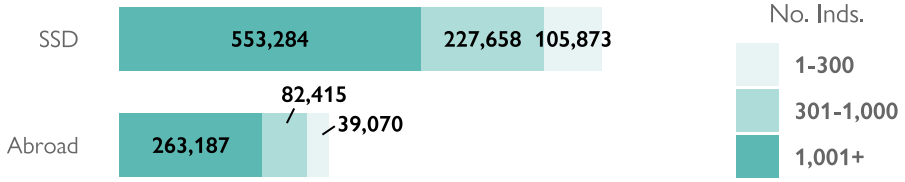
F32. % of IDPs living in IDP settlements of given size by settlement type [N = 2,312]



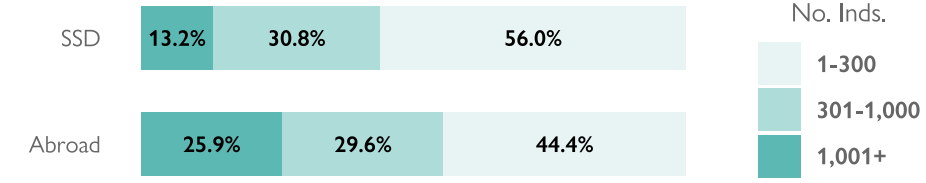
F33. Number of assessed returnee locations by size of settlement and place of displacement of the majority [N = 2,312]



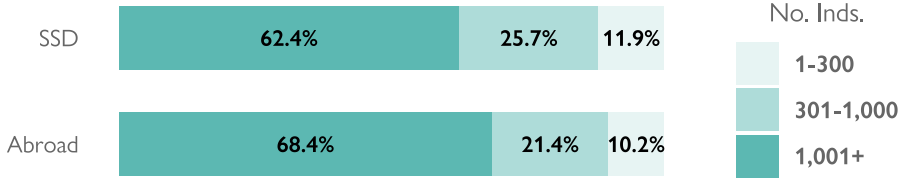
F34. Number of returnees by size of settlement and place of displacement [N = 2,312]



F35. % of assessed returnee locations of given size by place of displacement of the majority [N = 2,312]



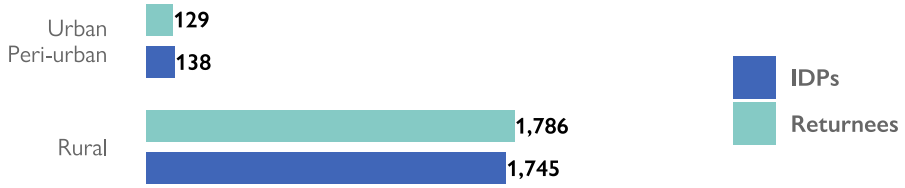
F36. % of returnees living in returnee settlements of given size by place of displacement [N = 2,312]



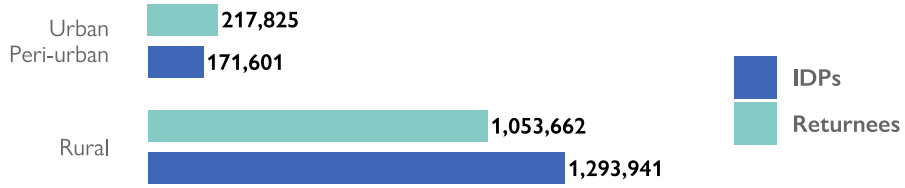
Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,312 settlements covered in Round 6 of the Baseline assessement, including 452 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available. [2] Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the relevant population group only.

DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS[1] BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

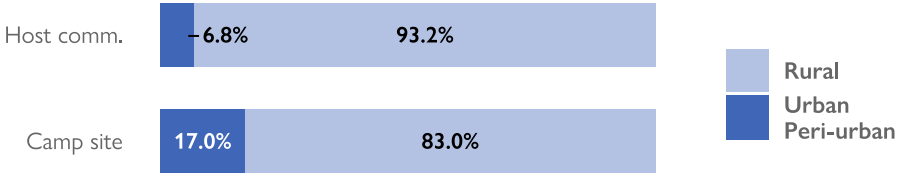
F37. Number of assessed IDP / returnee locations by GHSL urban class [N = 2,312]



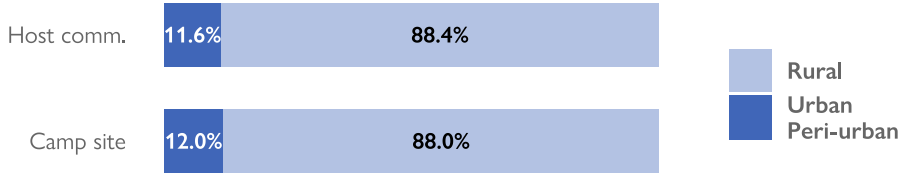
F38. Number of IDPs / returnees by GHSL urban class [N = 2,312]



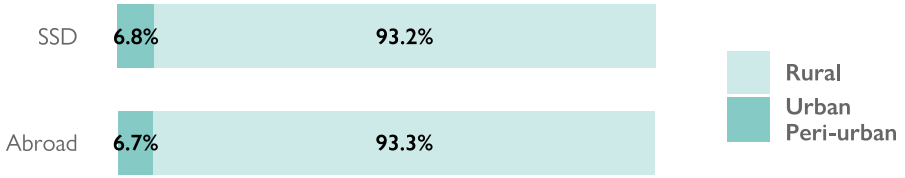
F39. % of assessed IDP locations by GHSL urban class [N = 2,312]



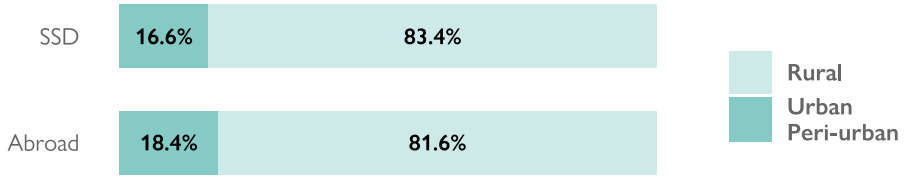
F40. % of IDPs by GHSL urban class [N = 2,312]



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 assessement, 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 Profies 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 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

ROUND 6 DATASETS

Baseline Sub-Area Dataset

Baseline Location Dataset

Site Assessment Dataset

Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Dataset