



MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 8

Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

Health

Data collection February - March 2020

This report relies entirely on information provided by DTM key informants in IDP / returnee settlements. Refer to [WHO/DTM Joint Analysis On Health Access For IDPs And Returnees \(August 2020\)](#) for analysis based on Mobility Tracking Round 8 population data and WHO's Health Service Functionality data on health facilities.



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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 eight round of Mobility Tracking in South Sudan, complementing the [Baseline Initial Data Release](#). Other products available on the [DTM website](#) include displacement site 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 was [consolidated with DTM findings](#). The two agencies continue working together to maintain a unified and regularly updated baseline for the IDP population in South Sudan.

Data collection for Mobility Tracking Round 8 took place in February and March 2020, coinciding with the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). While this represented an important political development in the transition process and was accompanied by a lull in large-scale armed conflict, sub-national conflict with the National Salvation Front (NAS) continued in the Greater Equatoria region, while other parts of the country have faced rising instances of localized conflict, often related to land issues or 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).

While Round 8 took place during the dry season, many communities continued to suffer the indirect effects of severe seasonal flooding in the 2019 rainy season.

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 March 2020

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 March 2020

KEY INFORMANTS: 6,628 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 8, DTM enumerators consulted an estimated 6,628 key informants, including 1,727 at the sub-area level, 5,063 at the village or neighbourhood level and 196 at displacement sites. Some key informants were consulted at multiple levels. Data is triangulated with direct observation by the enumerators and subsequently verified against secondary data from partners and other DTM sources, including biometric registration figures.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In Round 8, DTM accessed 2,746 locations (villages / neighbourhoods and displacement sites) in 500 sub-areas

across every county (78) in all ten states, representing a 7 per cent increase since round 7 (2,558 locations accessed). Locations are assessed upon confirmation of presence of IDPs and / or returnees.

DTM conducted multi-sectoral assessments at:

- 81% per cent of mapped villages / neighbourhoods (2,134/ 2,631).
- 76% per cent of mapped displacement sites (87 / 115).

The settlements included in the multi-sectoral location assessment were estimated to host 1,412,548 IDPs (88% of 1,600,254 IDPs estimated in the Baseline) and 1,377,133 returnees (90% of 1,533,390 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 differences between households in each location.

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 population in the assessed 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 6 (June 2019). Comparisons with Round 6 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 <?>).

DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS AND RETURNEES BY SETTLEMENT TYPE

While the majority of IDPs live in host-community settings, 26.7 per cent (or 426,693 individuals) live in camps and camp-like settings. [F30, F32]

Both IDPs and returnees tend to be concentrated in large settlements. 68.2 per cent of IDPs live in settlements hosting over 1,000 IDPs (95.2% of the IDPs living in camps and 58.4% of those living in host community settlements),

¹ The GHSL is provided by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in collaboration with the OECD and the World Bank. Malakal PoC site has been manually recoded as urban by DTM.

compared to 61.4 per cent of returnees (65.1% of returnees from abroad and 59.6% of returnees from within South Sudan). [F30, F32, F34, F36]

While most IDPs and returnees live in large settlements, 84.2 per cent of locations hosting IDPs and 84.8 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, 87.7 per cent of IDPs (or 1,403,069 individuals) and 85.8 per cent of returnees (or 1,316,232 individuals) live in rural areas. IDPs living in camps are more likely to be in urban/peri-urban areas compared to those living with host communities (17.8% vs 10.3%); the same applies to IDP returnees as compared to returnees from abroad (16.3% vs 9.9%). [F37-F42]

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 6, 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 6 (June 2019) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

HEALTH

- Overall, 12.1 per cent of IDPs, or 171,553 individuals, and 13.4 per cent of returnees, or 184,014 individuals, live in settlements with no access to health care.
- The worst affected states are Lakes (26.8% of IDPs, or 49,182 individuals) for IDPs, and Western Bahr El Ghazal (28.7% of returnees, or 57,788 individuals) and Central Equatoria (24.3% of returnees, or 35,039 individuals) for returnees. These three states each host over 20 per cent and over 50,000 IDPs/returnees living in settlements without access to health care. [F1, F2]
- At the county level, lack of access to health care is most prevalent among IDPs in Guit, Unity (100% of IDPs, or 300 individuals), Morobo, Central Equatoria (89.8% of IDPs, or 2,240 individuals), and Panyikang, Upper Nile (82.3% of IDPs, or 1,470 IDPs). Awerial (Lakes) hosted the highest number of IDPs living without access to health care, with 21,639 individuals. For returnees, the proportion without access is highest in Kajo-Keji, Central Equatoria (55% of returnees, or 18,110 individuals), Panyikang, Upper Nile (54.9% of returnees, or 1,951 individuals) and Ezo, Western Equatoria (43.9% of returnees, or 11,045 individuals), while Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal stands out in absolute terms with 46,374 returnees living in settlements without access. [F5-F8]
- 26.2 per cent of IDPs, or 369,644 individuals, and 26.8 per cent of returnees, or 369,235 individuals, live in settlements that do not have on-site health facilities/services and are further than three kilometres away from the closest off-site health service provider.
- Lakes (47.9% of IDPs, or 87,810 individuals) and Central Equatoria (38.3% of IDPs, or 77,510 individuals) have the highest proportions of IDPs living far from health care facilities, while the number of returnees is highest in Warrap (42.6% of returnees, or 16,007 individuals) in relative terms and in Western Bahr El Ghazal (39.9% of returnees, or 80,302 individuals) and Central Equatoria (37.3% of returnees, or 53,886 individuals) in absolute terms. Central Equatoria and Lakes host over 100,000 IDPs/returnees living in settlements far from health care facilities. [F3-F4]
- At the county level, all IDPs in Guit (Unity), or 300 individuals, and Panyikang (Upper Nile), or 1,786 individuals, live in settlements that do not have on-site health care facilities/services and are further than three kilometres away from the nearest off-site health service provider. The number of IDPs living in such settlements is highest in Tonj North, Warrap (39,308 individuals), and Lainya, Central Equatoria (27,320 individuals). In relative terms, Cueibet, Lakes (76.3% of returnees, or 6,330 individuals), and Kajo-Keji, Central Equatoria (71.3% of returnees, or 23,480 individuals), fare the worst among returnees. [F9-F12]
- Among settlements with access to health care facilities – defined as settlements with either mobile clinics, health extension worker visits, or health care facilities on-site or within three kilometres off-site – 0.9 per cent of IDPs, or 12,752 individuals, and 0.7 per cent of returnees, or 10,494 individuals, cannot benefit from these facilities and services as a result of their status.
- Comparisons of the health indicators by settlement type and size reveal that rural IDP settlements and urban and peri-urban returnee settlements fare worse in terms of access to health care and distance to health care facilities. There are no noticeable differences between settlements by type and size. [F21-F28]
- The overall share of IDPs and returnees living in settlements without access to health care increased by 4.7 percentage points, or 50,992 individuals, for IDPs and 0.4 percentage points, or 15,478 individuals, for returnees. At the state level, the proportion of IDPs living in such settlements was highest in Lakes (+16.5 p.p., or +27,242 individuals), Central Equatoria (+13.8 p.p., or +22,359 individuals) and Warrap (+5.6 p.p., or +6,094 individuals), while the proportion of returnees living in such settlements increased the most in Western Bahr El Ghazal (+9.9 p.p., or +23,270 individuals), Western Equatoria (+3.9 p.p., or +5,328 individuals) and Warrap (+3.6 p.p., or +2,034 individuals). [F13, F14, F17, F18]
- The overall number of IDPs and returnees living in settlements located further than three kilometres away from the closest off-site health

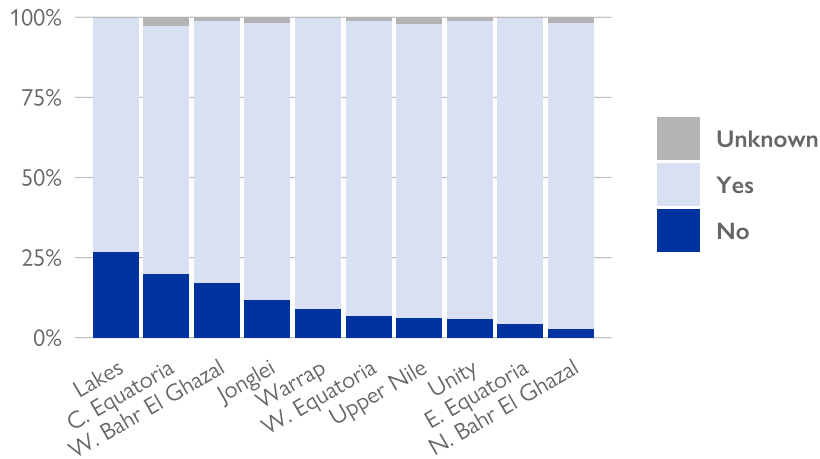
KEY INSIGHTS

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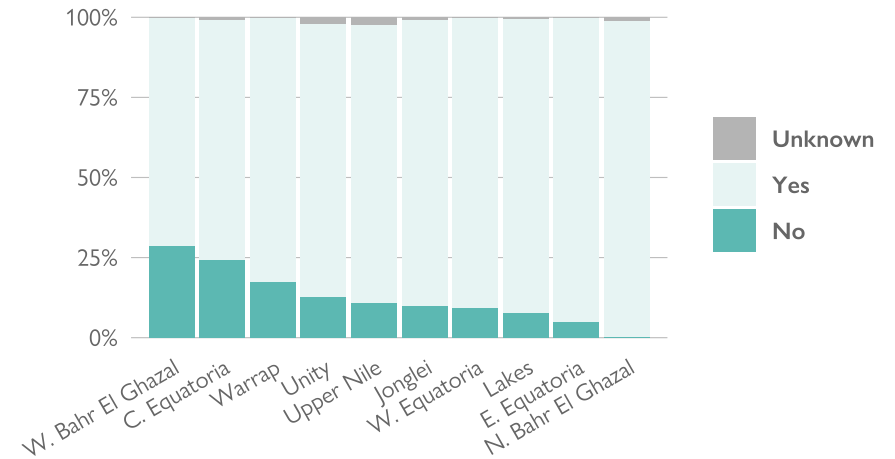
service provider decreased by 2,970 individuals for IDPs and increased by 14,263 individuals for returnees. Despite the overall improvement, the largest increase in the proportion of IDPs living in such settlements was in Central Equatoria (+20.5 p.p., or +32,992 individuals), Eastern Equatoria (+11.1 p.p., or +3,969 individuals) and Warrap (+7.5 p.p., or +2,625 individuals). Western Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile and Lakes showed the largest improvements with a decrease of over 10,000 IDPs living in such settlements. The proportion of returnees increased most in Eastern Equatoria (+22 p.p., or +20,355 individuals), Western Bahr El Ghazal (+16.5 p.p., or +36,426 individuals) and Unity (+5.3 p.p., or +12,553 individuals). [F15, F16, F19, F20]

STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: HEALTH

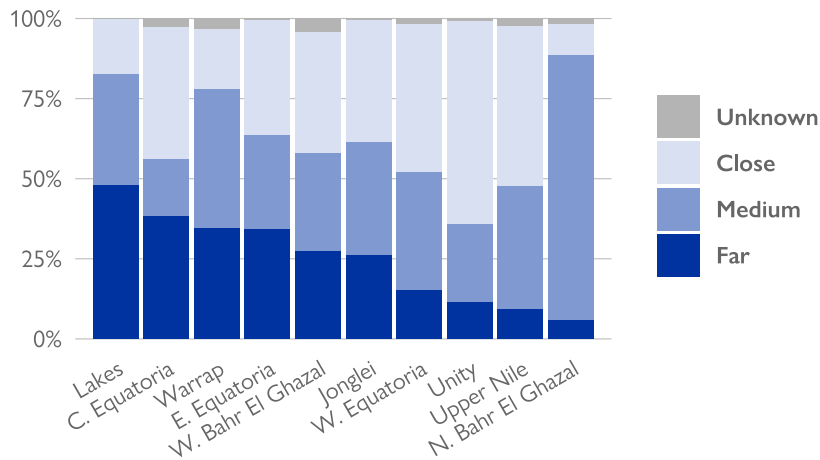
F1. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



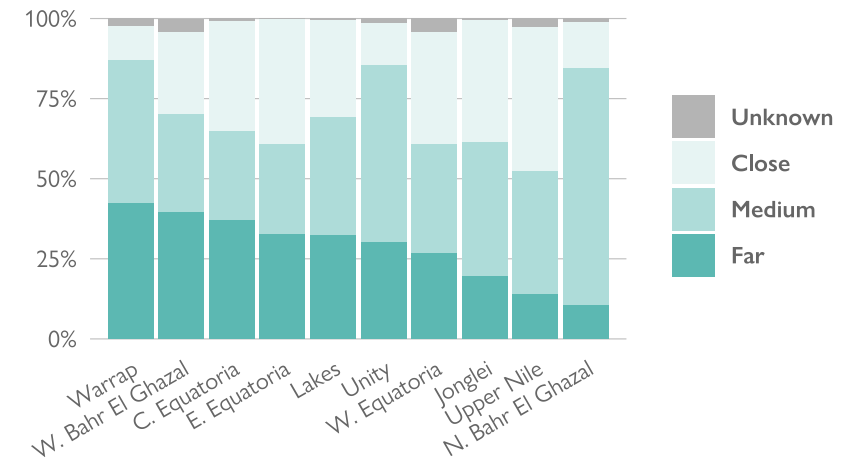
F2. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



F3. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE* FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



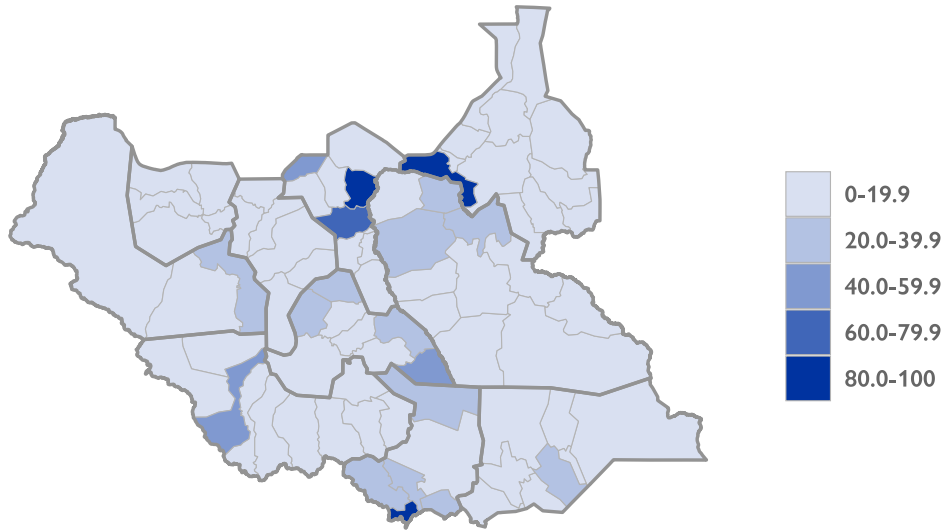
F4. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE* FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



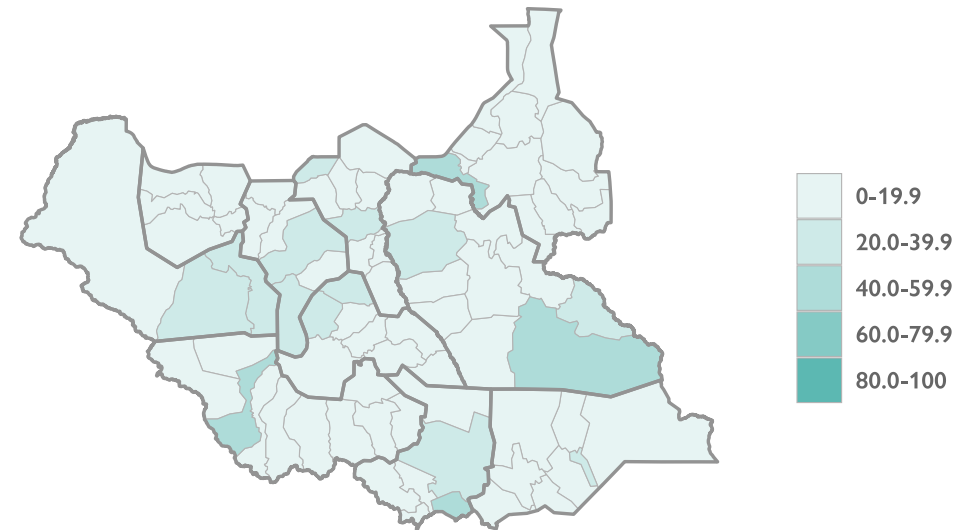
* Far: if no health facilities or off-site > 3km. Medium: if off-site <3 km or on-site >3 km. Close: if on-site <3 km or mobile clinic / extension health worker visits.

COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: HEALTH

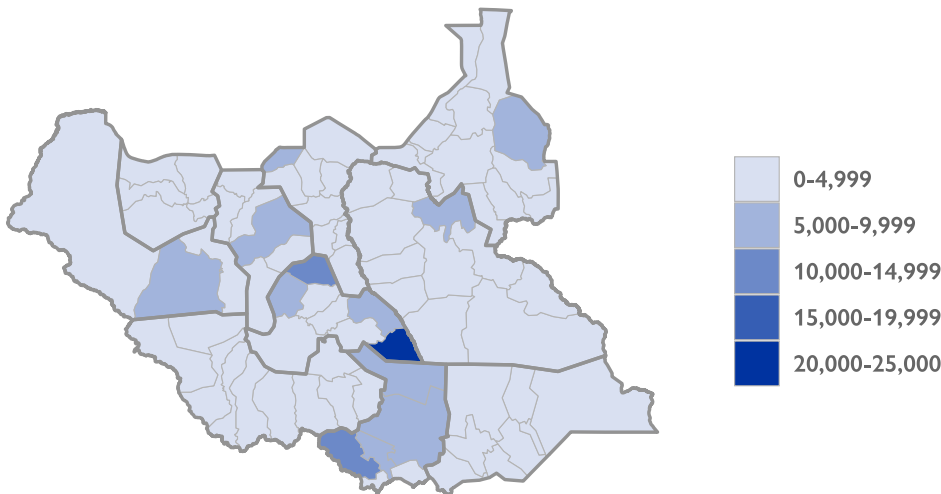
F5. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY COUNTY [N = 2,194]



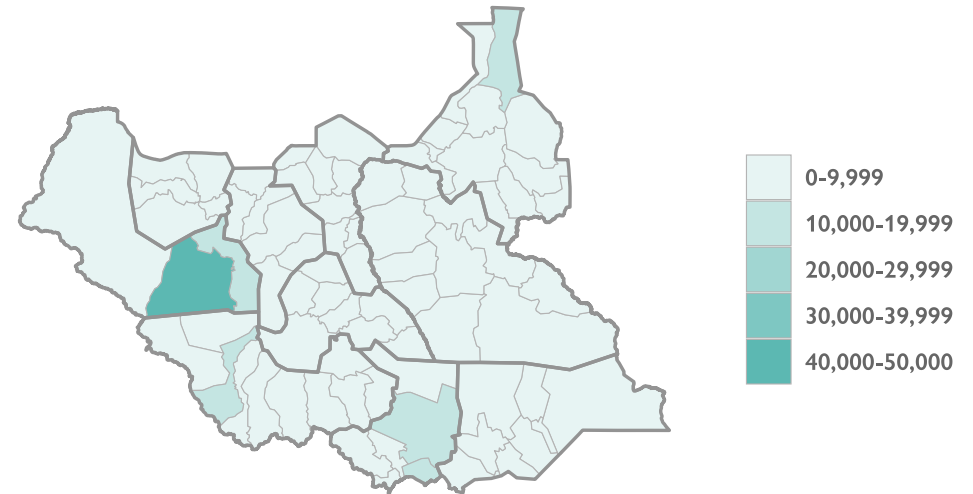
F6. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY COUNTY [N = 2,194]



F7. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY COUNTY [N = 2,194]

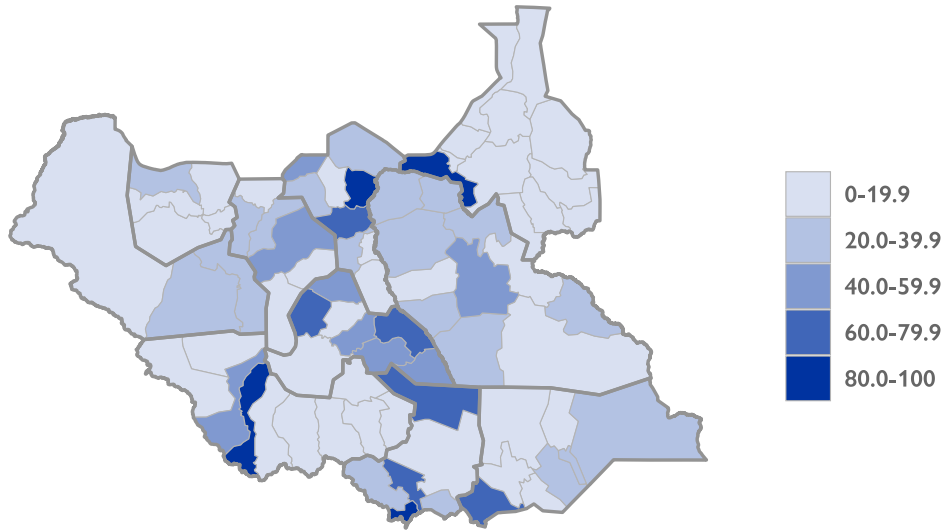


F8. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY COUNTY [N = 2,194]

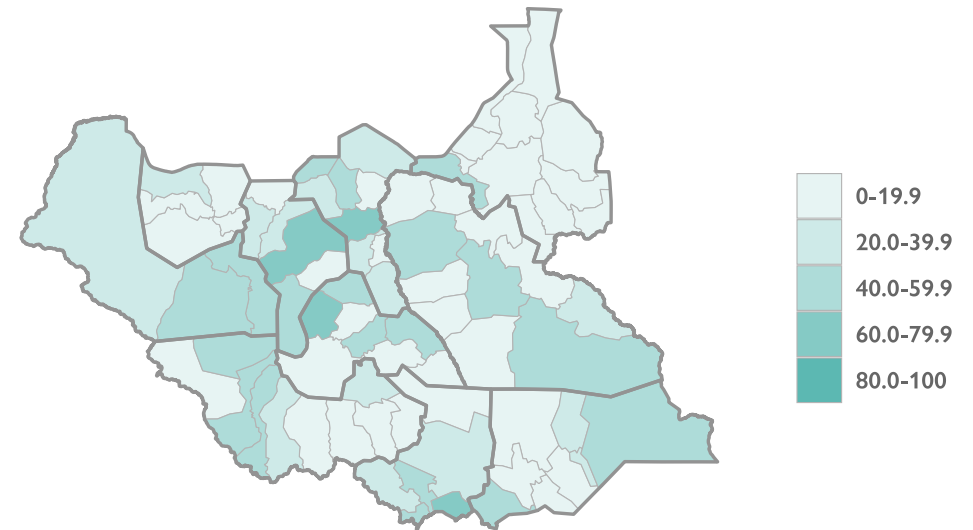


COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: HEALTH

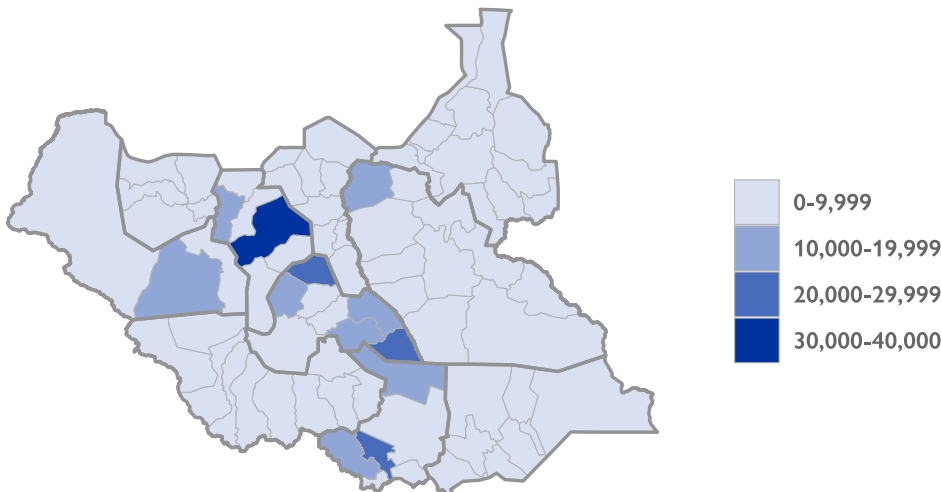
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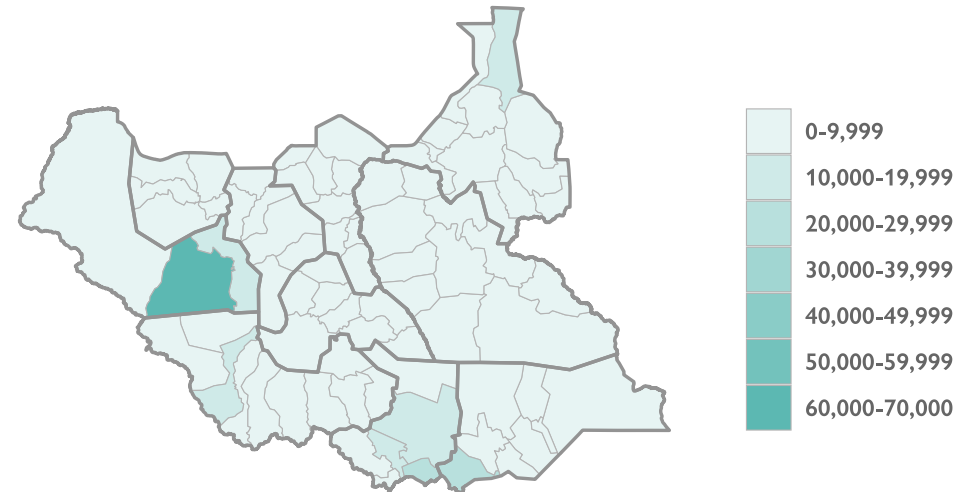
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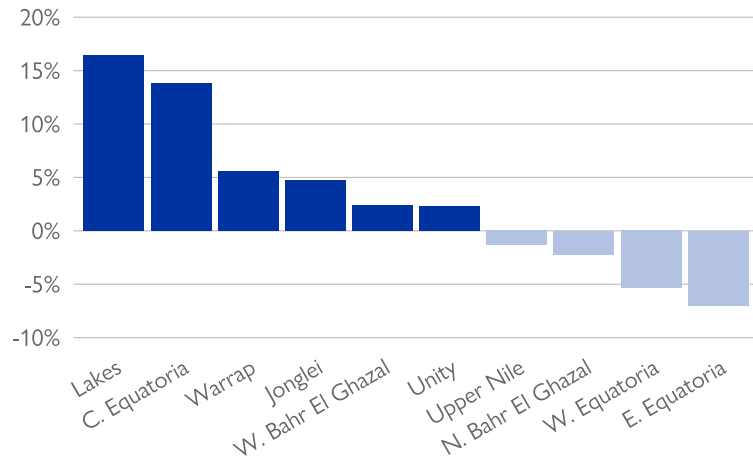
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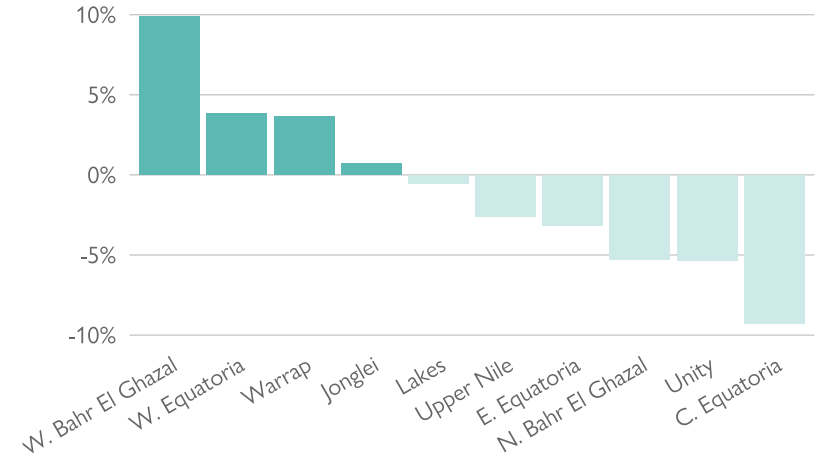
* Settlements visited by mobile clinics / health extension workers are not counted among those >3km off-site from the closest health facility.

STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: HEALTH

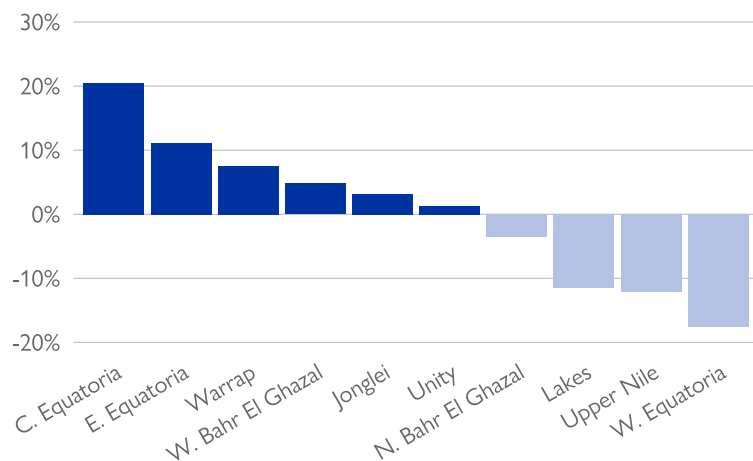
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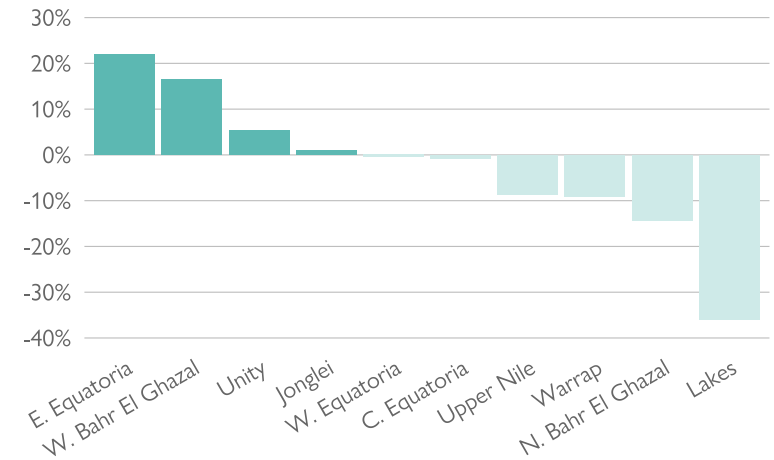
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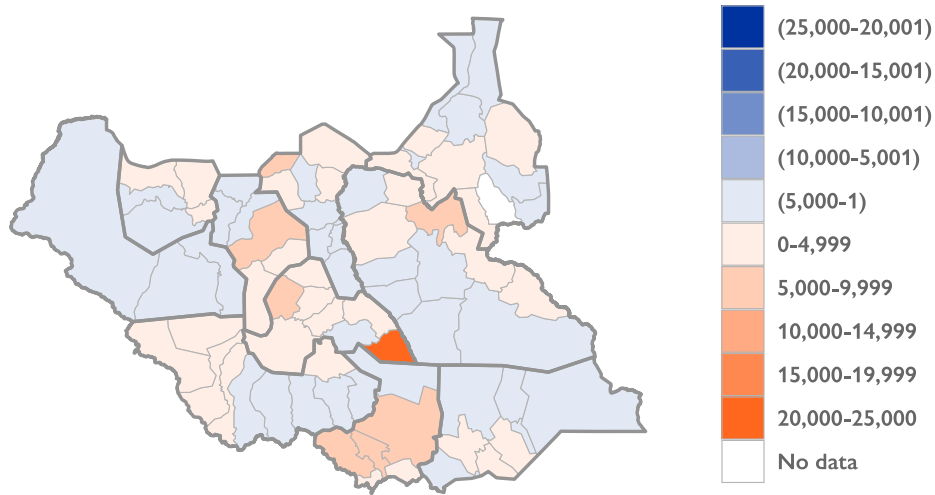
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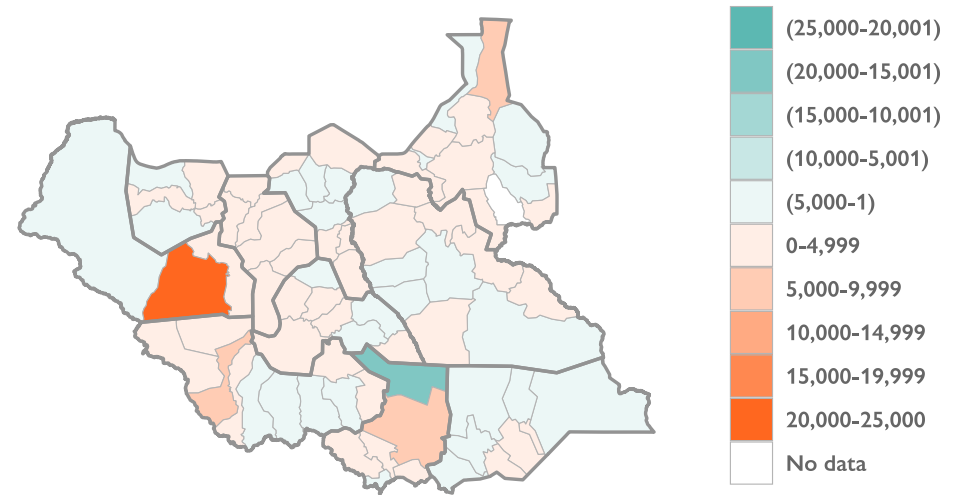
* Settlements visited by mobile clinics / health extension workers are not counted among those >3km off-site from the closest health facility.

COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: HEALTH

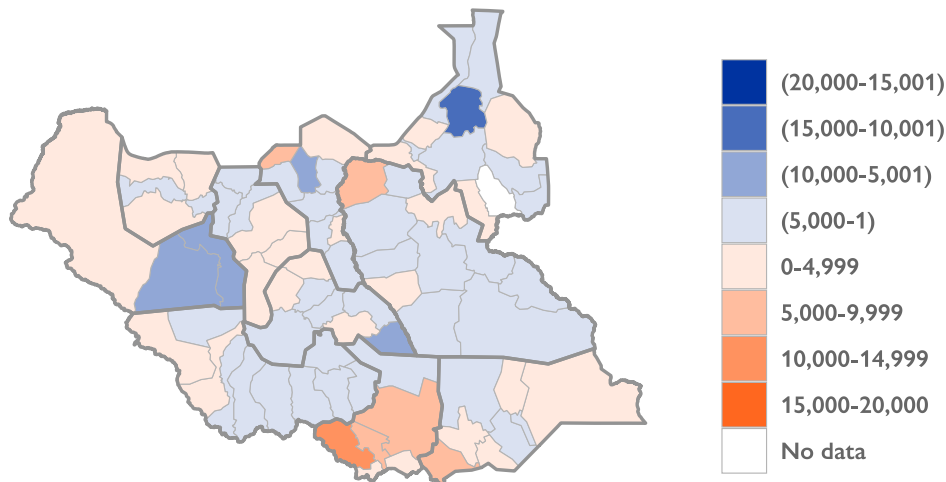
F17. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY COUNTY [N = 1,535]



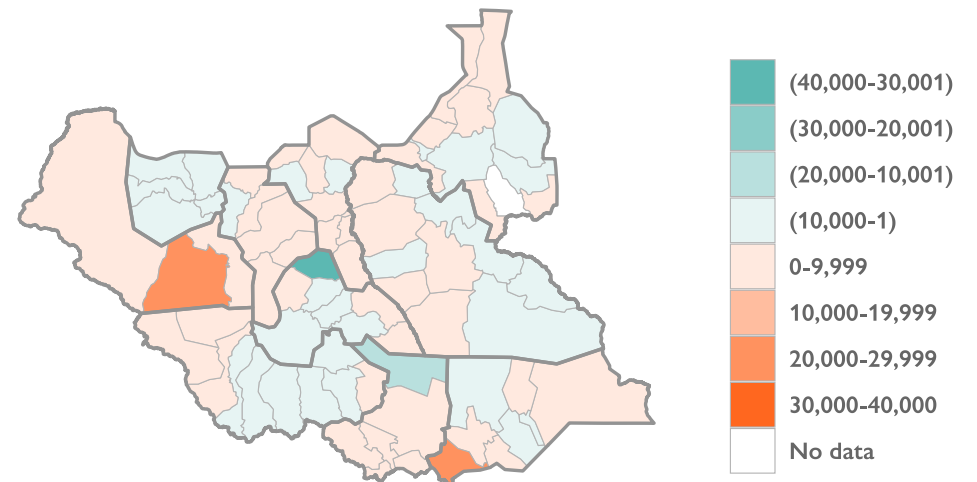
F18. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY COUNTY [N = 1,535]



F19. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT HEALTH FACILITY OR WITH THE CLOSEST HEALTH FACILITY >3KM OFF-SITE*, BY COUNTY [N = 1,489]

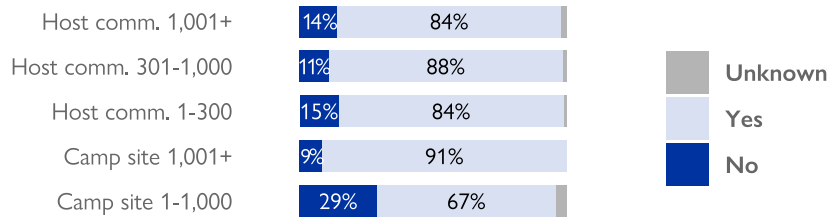


F20. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT HEALTH FACILITY OR WITH THE CLOSEST HEALTH FACILITY >3KM OFF-SITE*, BY COUNTY [N = 1,489]

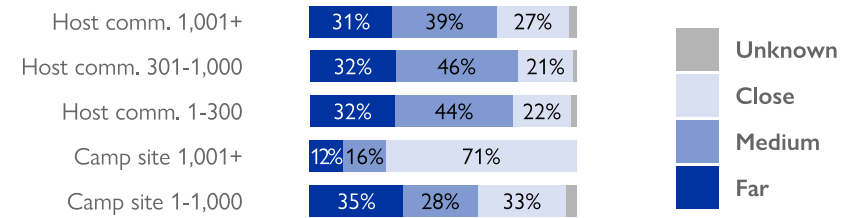


HEALTH INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

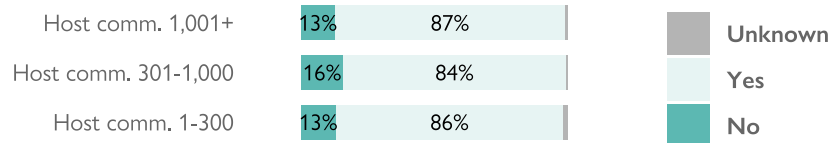
F21. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



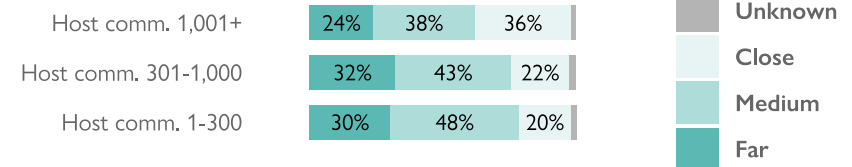
F22. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



F23. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

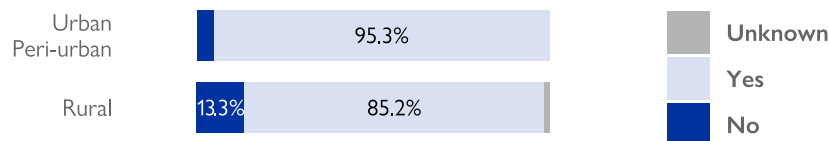


F24. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

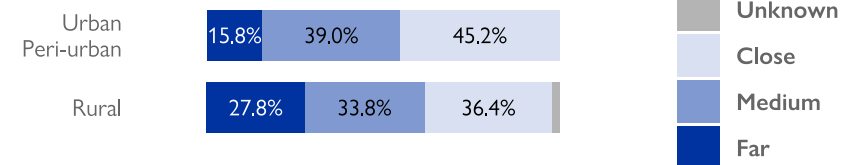


HEALTH INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

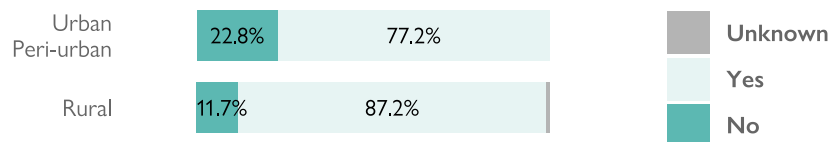
F25. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



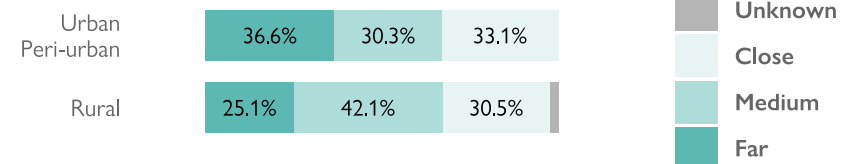
F26. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES*, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



F27. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



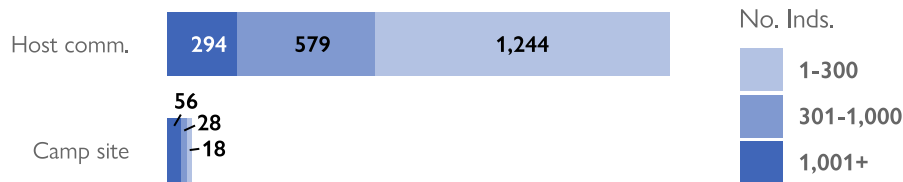
F28. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM HEALTH FACILITIES / SERVICES*, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



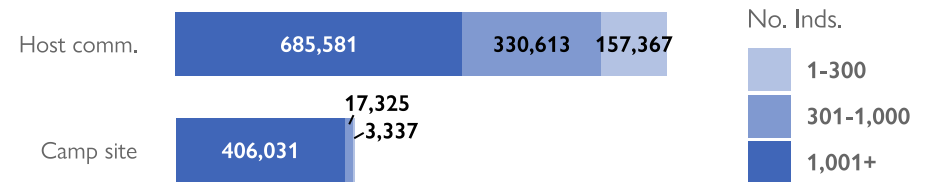
Notes: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs (for IDP settlements) or returnees (for returnee settlements). * Far: if no health facilities or off-site > 3km. Medium: if off-site <3 km or on-site >3 km. Close: if on-site <3 km or mobile clinic / extension health worker visits.

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

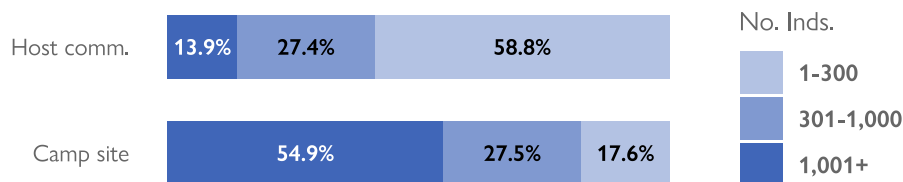
F29. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,746]



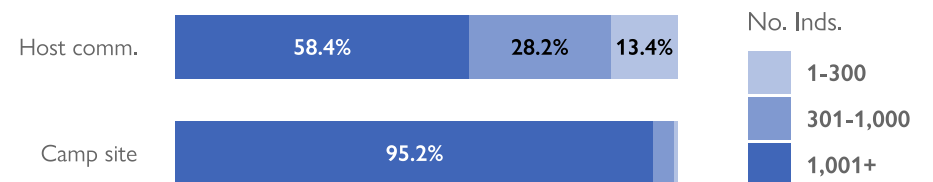
F30. NUMBER OF IDPS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,746]



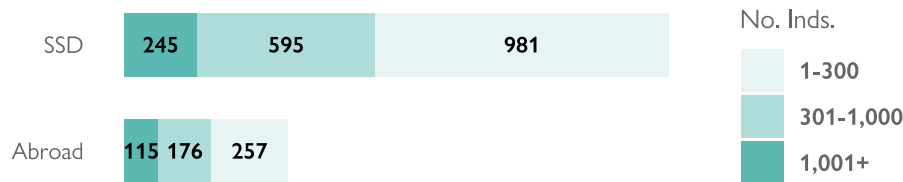
F31. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,746]



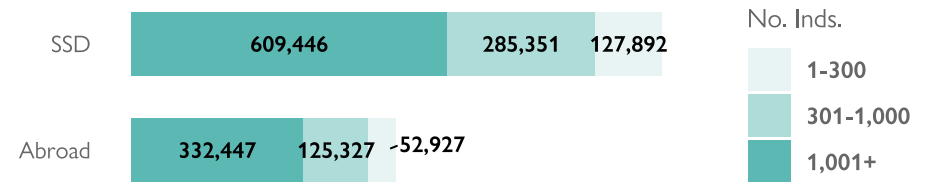
F32. % OF IDPS LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,746]



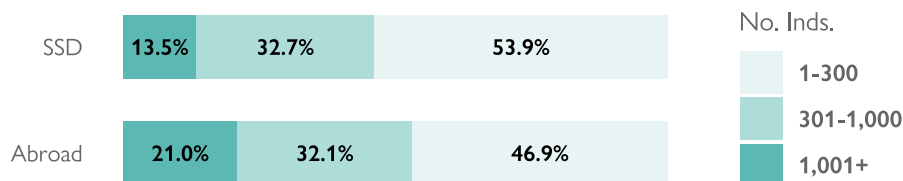
F33. NUMBER OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,746]



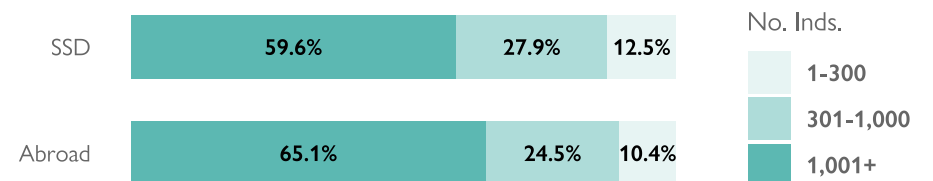
F34. NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,746]



F35. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,746]



F36. % OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,746]



Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,746 settlements covered in Round 8 of the Baseline assessment, including 525 for which the multi-sector 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

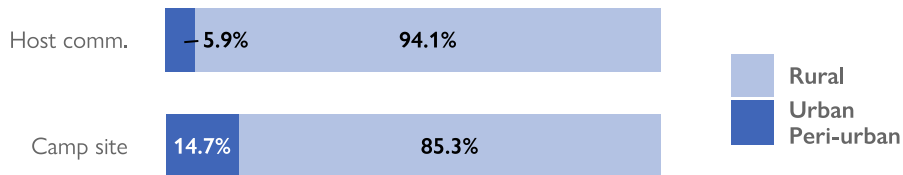
F37. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP / RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



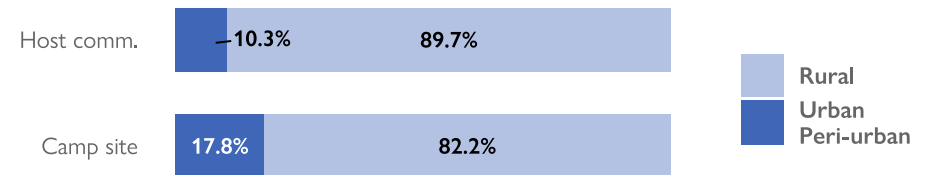
F38. NUMBER OF IDPS / RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



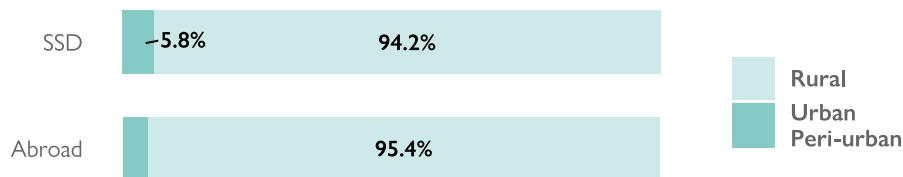
F39. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



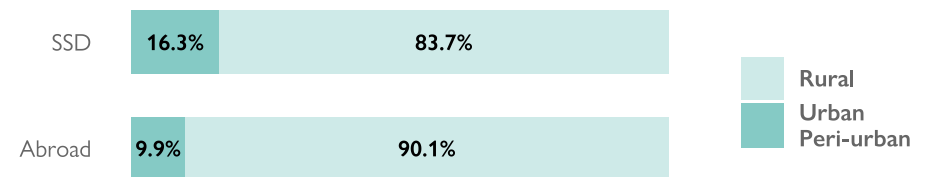
F40. % OF IDPS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



F41. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



F42. % OF RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,746 settlements covered in Round 8 of the Baseline assessment, including 525 for which the multi-sectoral component is not available.

MOBILITY TRACKING PRODUCTS

The Baseline Assessment Initial Data Release presents an overview of identified IDP and returnee populations in South Sudan.

The Site Profiles contain a two-page dashboard for each assessed camp or camp-like setting, displaying a broad 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.

MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 8 REPORTS

[Baseline Assessment Initial Data Release](#)

[Site Assessment Profiles](#)

[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

ROUND 8 MAPS

[Baseline IDPs by County](#)

[Baseline Returnees by County](#)

ROUND 8 DATASETS

[Baseline Location Dataset](#)

[Baseline Summaries \(period of arrival, reasons for displacement, returnee shelter status\)](#)

[Site Assessment Dataset](#)

[Village / Neighbourhood Assessment Dataset](#)