



# MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 8

## Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

### Protection

Data collection February - March 2020



Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid



**UKaid**  
from the British people



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Canada 

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>KEY INFORMANTS: 6,628 INDIVIDUALS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>REPRESENTING NEEDS AND CHANGE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>LEVEL OF ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS AND RETURNEES BY SETTLEMENT TYPE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS KEY INSIGHTS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>PROTECTION KEY INSIGHTS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>PROXIMITY OF IDPS TO CONFLICT EVENTS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
F1. Location of ACLED conflict events relative to settlements hosting IDPs .....	10
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>PROXIMITY OF RETURNEES TO CONFLICT EVENTS</b> .....	<b>11</b>
F2. Location of ACLED conflict events relative to settlements hosting returnees .....	11
<b>KEY INFORMATION ON ACLED DATA</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>STATE-LEVEL PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS</b> .....	<b>12</b>
F3. % IDP population living in IDP settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by state [n = 2,746] .....	12
F4. % returnee population living in returnee settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by state [n = 2,746] .....	12
<b>COUNTY-LEVEL PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS</b> .....	<b>13</b>
F5. % IDP population living in IDP settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by county [n = 2,746] .....	13
F6. % returnee population living in returnee settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by county .....	13
F7. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by county [n = 2,746] .....	13
F8. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by county [n = 2,746] .....	13
<b>CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS</b> .....	<b>14</b>
F9. Change in the share of IDP population living in IDP settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by state [n = 2,270] .....	14
F10. Change in the share of returnee population living in returnee settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by state [n = 2,270] .....	14

F11. Change in the number of IDPs living in IDP settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by county [n = 2,270].....	14
F12. Change in the number of returnees living in returnee settlements located within 30km of ACLED conflict events, by county [n = 2,270].....	14
<b>STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION .....</b>	<b>16</b>
F13. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by state [n = 2,221] .....	16
F14. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by state [n = 2,221].....	16
F15. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by state [n = 2,221] .....	16
F16. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by state [n = 2,221].....	16
<b>COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION .....</b>	<b>17</b>
F17. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by county [n = 2,161] .....	17
F18. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by county [n = 2,161].....	17
F19. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by county [n = 2,161] .....	17
F20. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by county [n = 2,161].....	17
<b>COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION .....</b>	<b>18</b>
F21. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by county [n = 2,158] .....	18
F22. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by county [n = 2,158].....	18
F23. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by county [n = 2,158] .....	18
F24. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by county [n = 2,158].....	18
<b>STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: PROTECTION .....</b>	<b>19</b>
F25. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by state [n = 1,292].....	19
F26. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by state [n = 1,292].....	19
F27. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by state [n = 1,484] .....	19
F28. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by state [n = 1,484].....	19
<b>COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: PROTECTION .....</b>	<b>20</b>
F29. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by county [n = 1,292].....	20
F30. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by county [n = 1,292].....	20
F31. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by county [n = 1,484].....	20
F32. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by county [n = 1,484].....	20
<b>PROTECTION INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE .....</b>	<b>21</b>
F33. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	21
F34. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	21
F35. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	21
F36. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by settlement type and size [n = 2,221].....	21
<b>PROTECTION INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
F37. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	21
F38. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	21

F39. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with reports of conflict-related security incidents, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	21
F40. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, by GHSL urban classification [n = 2,221].....	21
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>22</b>
F41. Number of assessed IDP locations by type and size of settlement [n = 2,746].....	22
F42. Number of IDPs by type and size of settlement [n = 2,746] .....	22
F43. % of assessed IDP locations of given size by settlement type [n = 2,746].....	22
F44. % of IDPs living in IDP settlements of given size by settlement type [n = 2,746].....	22
F45. Number of assessed returnee locations by size of settlement and place of displacement of the majority [n = 2,746].....	22
F46. Number of returnees by size of settlement and place of displacement [n = 2,746].....	22
F47. % of assessed returnee locations of given size by place of displacement of the majority [n = 2,746] .....	22
F48. % of returnees living in returnee settlements of given size by place of displacement [n = 2,746].....	22
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS / RETURNEES LIVING IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
F49. Number of assessed IDP / returnee locations by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	23
F50. Number of IDPs / returnees by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	23
F51. % of assessed IDP locations by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	23
F52. % of IDPs by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	23
F53. % of assessed returnee locations by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	23
F54. % of returnees by GHSL urban class [n = 2,746].....	23
<b>MOBILITY TRACKING PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>ROUND 8 MAPS.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>ROUND 8 DATASETS.....</b>	<b>24</b>

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

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

### DISTRIBUTION OF IDPS AND RETURNEES BY SETTLEMENT 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. [F42, F44]

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),

<sup>1</sup> 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). [F42, F44, F46, F48]

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). [F41, F43, F45, F47]

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%). [F49-F54]

### REPRESENTING NEEDS AND CHANGE

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

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

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

individuals living in affected settlements is unbounded and tends to overstate change in less populous areas or ones that performed better in Round 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.

### PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS<sup>1</sup>

- 58.5 per cent of IDPs, or 935,831 individuals, and 46.4 per cent of returnees, or 711,519 individuals, live in settlements located within 30 kilometres of an ACLED-recorded conflict event occurring between 1 January and 31 March 2020. [F1, F2]
- The proportion of IDPs living in settlements located within 30 kilometres of an ACLED-recorded conflict event was highest in Lakes (94.9%, or 177,679 individuals), Unity (86.5%, or 195,563 individuals) and Western Bahr El Ghazal (71.6%, or 50,997 individuals), while in absolute terms Central Equatoria (71%, or 156,714 individuals) and Warrap (61.2%, or 150,860 individuals) stand out as well. [F3]
- The proportion of returnees living in settlements located within 30 kilometres of an ACLED-recorded conflict event is highest in Lakes (98.6%, or 68,346 individuals), Western Bahr El Ghazal (76.5%, or 156,322 individuals) and Unity (75.7%, or 129,304 individuals). With 55.6 per cent of returnees, or 107,679 individuals, living in such settlements, Jonglei stands out as well. [F4]
- At the county level, all IDPs in Rubkona (Unity), Yeï (Central Equatoria), and Rumbek North (Lakes) live in settlements located within 30 kilometres of an ACLED-recorded conflict event. Other counties

that host over 30,000 IDPs living in such conditions are Juba (Central Equatoria), Awerial (Lakes), Wau (Western Bahr El Ghazal), Tonj South (Warrap), Tonj East (Warrap) and Gogrial West (Warrap). Moreover, Wau (Western Bahr El Ghazal), Duk and Bor South (both Jonglei) also host over 30,000 returnees living in proximity to a conflict event. [F5-F8]

- Among locations assessed in both round 6 and 8, Lakes saw the largest increase in the proportion as well as number of IDPs and returnees living within 30 kilometres of an ACLED-recorded conflict event occurring within the three months preceding each round (+24.5 p.p. for IDPs, or +42,759 individuals, and +78.3 p.p. for returnees, or +38,324 individuals). Other notable increases in the proportion of IDPs living in proximity of conflict events occurred in Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+24.3 p.p., or +31,138 individuals), Jonglei (+10.6 p.p., or +10,300 individuals) and Unity (+10.6 p.p., or +5,111 individuals), and for returnees in Warrap (+32.5 p.p., or +14,844 individuals) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+21.0 p.p., or +23,865 individuals). In absolute terms, Western Bahr El Ghazal (+33,906 individuals), Unity (+25,875 individuals) and Jonglei (+20,543 individuals) also saw important increases in the number of returnees living within 30km of conflict events. [F9-F12]

573,409 individuals, live in settlements with reports of conflict-related incidents occurring during the six months prior to the assessment, including both armed conflict and conflict over land and resources. This indicator differs from the ACLED conflict events indicator in that it refers specifically to the IDP/returnee settlements, has a longer timeframe, and is collected through local DTM key informants rather than compiled from media sources. [F13, F14]

- In six states, over 30 per cent of the IDP population lives in settlements with reports of conflict-related incidents. These are Lakes (61.0%, or 111,804 individuals), Upper Nile (55.7%, or 110,805 individuals), Central Equatoria (47.9%, or 96,899 individuals), Western Equatoria (47.7%, or 27,043), Jonglei (42.1%, or 82,269 individuals) and Eastern Equatoria (35.5%, or 14,769 individuals). The same applies to the returnee population in eight states: Upper Nile (59.5%, or 136,827 individuals), Jonglei (55%, or 97,608 individuals), Lakes (54.9%, or 36,607 individuals), Central Equatoria (45.2%, or 65,227 individuals), Unity (35.6%, or 52,474 individuals), Northern Bahr El Ghazal (35.4%, or 44,120 individuals), Eastern Equatoria (35.1%, or 33,566 individuals) and Western Equatoria (30.9%, or 46,933 individuals). [F17, F18]
- At the county level, in Mundri East (Western Equatoria) and Ulang (Upper Nile) over 90 per cent of IDPs live in settlements reporting conflict-related incidents. The same applies to returnees in Mundri East (Western Equatoria) and Awerial

<sup>1</sup> Data on conflict events was sourced from [ACLED](#) (see "Key Information on ACLED data" on page 12). Figures in this section refer to all 2,746 settlements covered in Round 8 of the Baseline assessment, including 525 for which the multi-sector component is not available.

### PROTECTION

- Overall, 38.9 per cent of IDPs, or 549,701 individuals, and 41.6 per cent of returnees, or

## 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.*

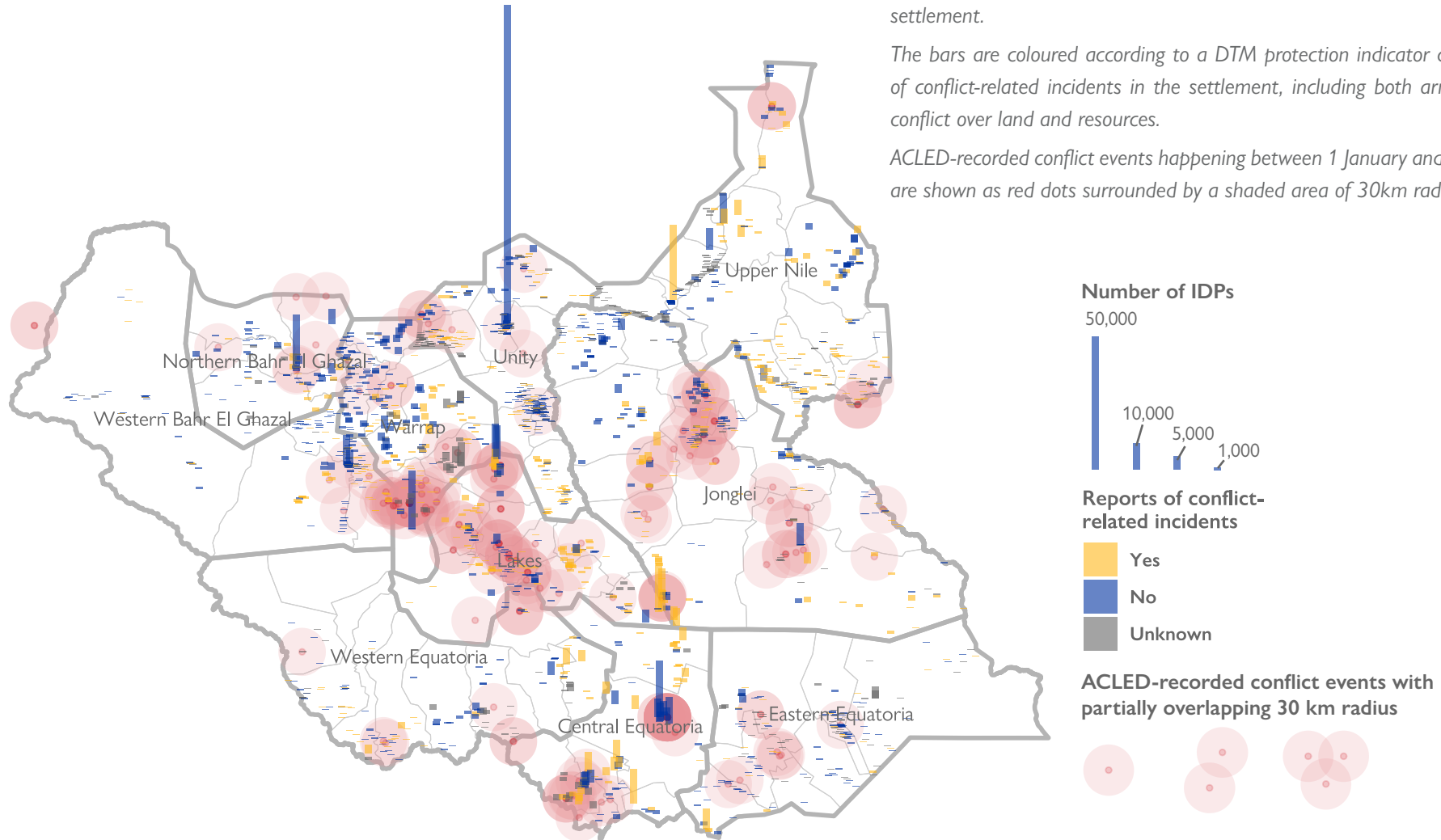
- (Lakes). In absolute terms, Renk (Upper Nile) and Bor South (Jonglei) host over 50,000 IDPs/returnees living in settlements reporting conflict-related incidents. [F17-F20]
9. 31.7 per cent of IDPs, or 447,846 individuals, and 33.1 per cent of returnees, or 455,966 individuals live in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls, with the highest figures in Jonglei (46.3% of IDPs, or 90,366 individuals, and 53.5% of returnees, or 94,900 individuals), Upper Nile (53.3% of IDPs, or 105,960 individuals, and 33.0% of returnees, or 75,928 individuals) and Central Equatoria (43.4% of IDPs, or 87,889 individuals, and 36.0% of returnees, or 51,914 individuals). [F15, F16]
  10. Comparisons of the protection indicators by settlement type and size reveal that camps and camp-like settings, especially smaller sites, fare noticeably better with fewer settlements with reports of conflict-related incident and areas avoided by women and girls. Returnee populations in rural settlements, according to the GHSL urban classification, fare worse in terms of both protection indicators, while there are no differences for IDP populations. [F33-F40]
  11. Among locations assessed in both round 6 and 8, the overall proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements reporting conflict-related incidents increased by 11.5 percentage points, or 109,187 individuals, for IDPs and by 4.9 percentage points, or 63,588 individuals, for returnees. At state level, the proportion for IDPs increased the most in Upper Nile (+43.8 p.p., or +59,392 individuals), Lakes (+35.3 p.p., or +55,698 individuals) and Western Equatoria (+30.4 p.p., or +14,522 individuals). For returnees, the most notable increase took place in Upper Nile (+28.8 p.p., or +47,843 individuals), Central Equatoria (+17.7 p.p., or +20,396 individuals) and Unity (+12.7 p.p., or +16,037 individuals). [F25, F26, F29, F30]
  12. The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls decreased slightly by 3 percentage points, or 38,251 individuals, for IDPs. For returnees, a slight decrease in relative terms was offset by an increase in numbers driven by the overall influx of returnees during the period. [F27, F28]
  13. At the state level, the number of IDPs living in settlements with areas avoided by women and girls increased the most in Upper Nile (+8.9 p.p., or +18,884 individuals), Lakes (+9.6 p.p., or +16,436 individuals) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+12.9 p.p., or +12,737 individuals), while the number of returnees increased the most in Jonglei (+12.6 p.p., or +10,058 individuals), Lakes (+31.5 p.p., or +9,383 individuals) and Warrap (+0.8 p.p., or +3,398 individuals). [F31, F32]



## PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

**PROXIMITY OF IDPS TO CONFLICT EVENTS**

F1. LOCATION OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENTS HOSTING IDPS<sup>1</sup> [N = 2,746]



Settlements hosting IDPs as recorded in the Mobility Tracking Round 8 Baseline are shown as bars whose height is proportional to the number of IDPs living in each settlement.

The bars are coloured according to a DTM protection indicator capturing reports of conflict-related incidents in the settlement, including both armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

ACLED-recorded conflict events happening between 1 January and 31 March 2020 are shown as red dots surrounded by a shaded area of 30km radius.

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

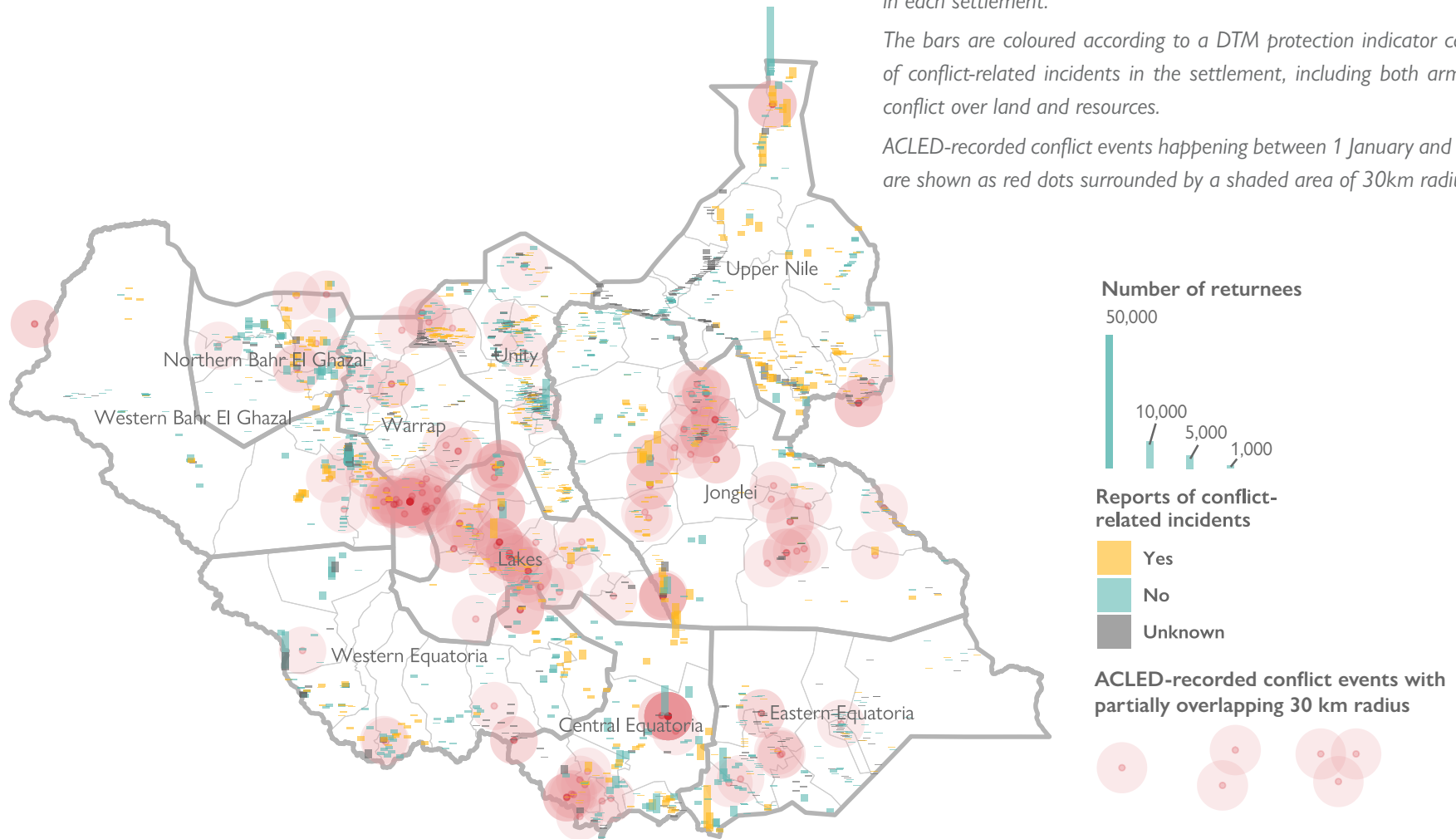
**PROXIMITY OF RETURNEES TO CONFLICT EVENTS**

F2. LOCATION OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENTS HOSTING RETURNEES<sup>1</sup> [N = 2,746]

Settlements hosting returnees as recorded in the Mobility Tracking Round 8 Baseline are shown as bars whose height is proportional to the number of returnees living in each settlement.

The bars are coloured according to a DTM protection indicator capturing reports of conflict-related incidents in the settlement, including both armed conflict and conflict over land and resources.

ACLED-recorded conflict events happening between 1 January and 31 March 2020 are shown as red dots surrounded by a shaded area of 30km radius.



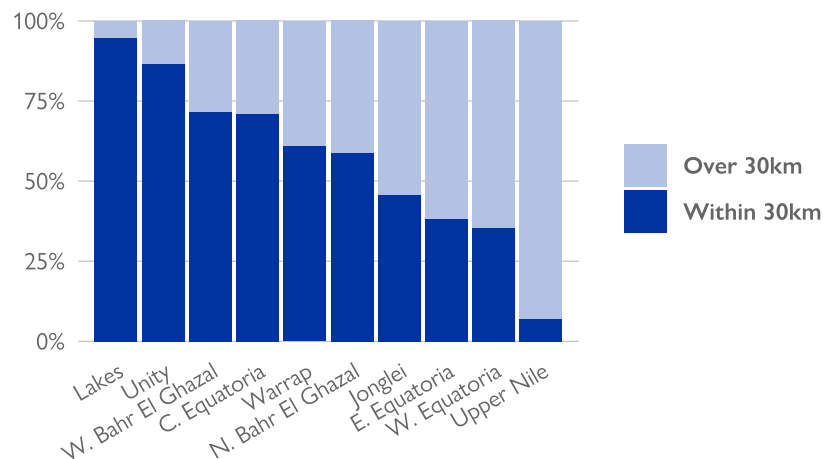
Notes: [1] This figure include all 2,746 settlements covered in Round 8 of the Baseline assessment, including 525 for which the multi-sector component is not available.

### KEY INFORMATION ON ACLED DATA

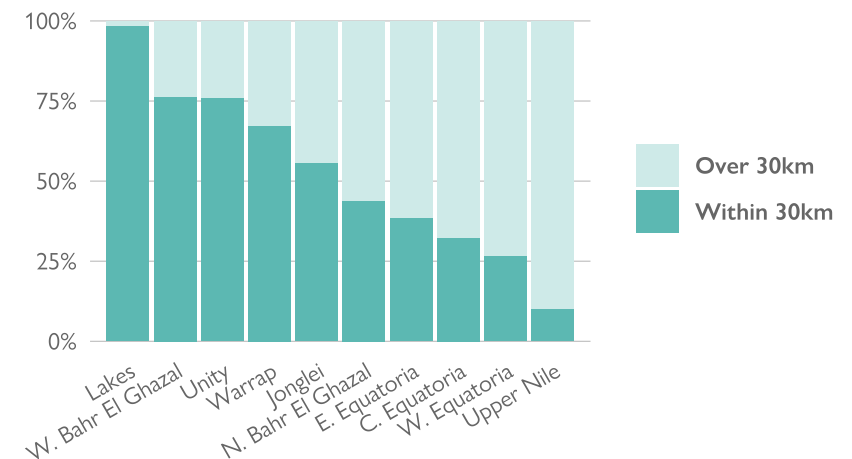
- Between 1 January and 31 March 2020, ACLED recorded 193 conflict events in South Sudan causing a total of 453 fatalities. This period is used to evaluate the proximity of IDP and returnee settlements assessed in Round 8 of Mobility Tracking to conflict events.
- ACLED conflict events during this period included 93 episodes of violence against civilians, 72 battles (including clashes between communal militias), 5 riots, 18 protests, 4 strategic developments and 1 explosion / episode of remote violence.
- For the purposes of comparison between Round 8 and Round 6, Round 6 of Mobility Tracking was matched with ACLED data for 1 April - 30 June 2019. 122 conflict events were recorded within this period, resulting in 311 fatalities.
- To ensure maximum coverage, Baseline Mobility Tracking data is used in this section. This includes 2,746 settlements for Round 8 and 2,270 settlements assessed in both rounds for the comparison with Round 6.
- ACLED relies on secondary sources and may therefore underreport minor conflict events of local relevance, as well as events happening in scarcely populated or less accessible areas. All conflict events recorded in the ACLED dataset are included in this analysis with the exclusion of agreements between armed groups.
- DTM is not involved in the data collection or validation of ACLED data at any stage. ACLED data is collected by an independent not-for-profit organization and made publicly available at [www.acleddata.com](http://www.acleddata.com). ACLED is partly funded by the International Organization for Migration.

### STATE-LEVEL PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS

F3. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE [N = 2,746]



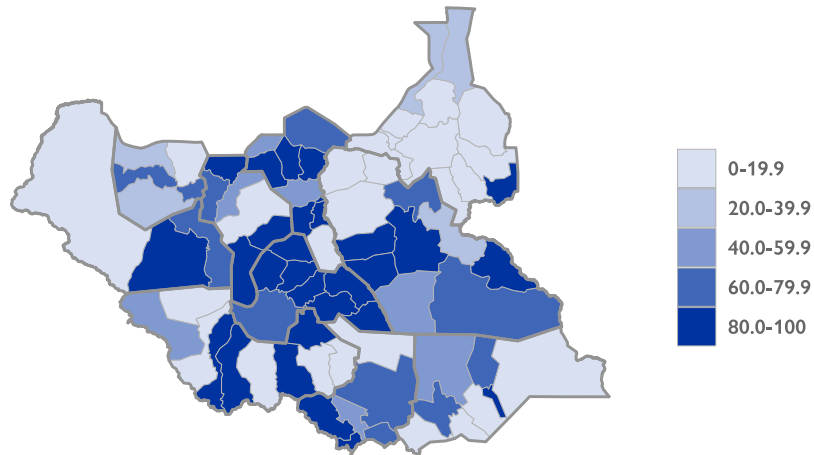
F4. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE [N = 2,746]



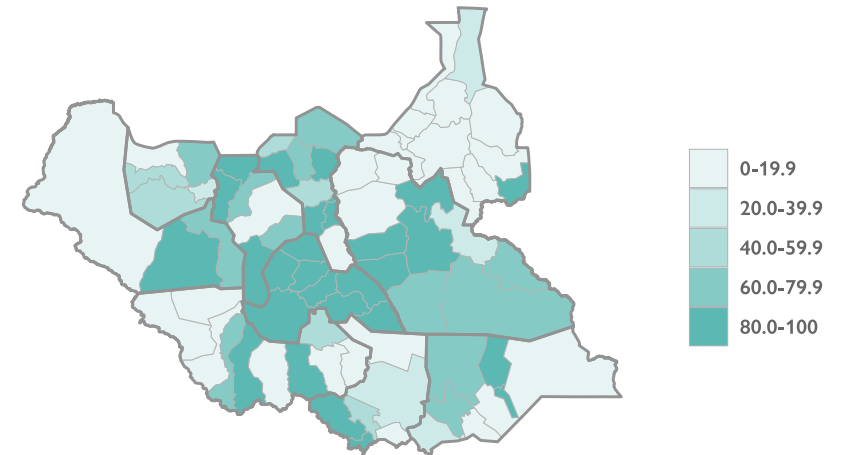
[1] Further information on ACLED is available from Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen. 2010. 'Introducing ACLED – Armed Conflict Location and Event Data'. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5), 651-660.

**COUNTY-LEVEL PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS**

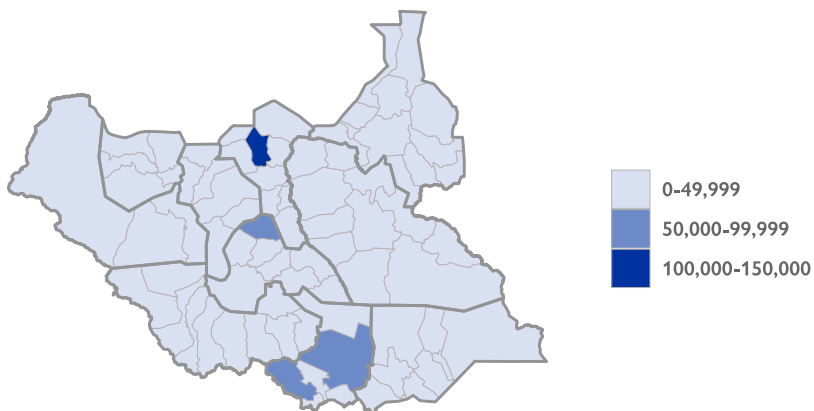
F5. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,746]



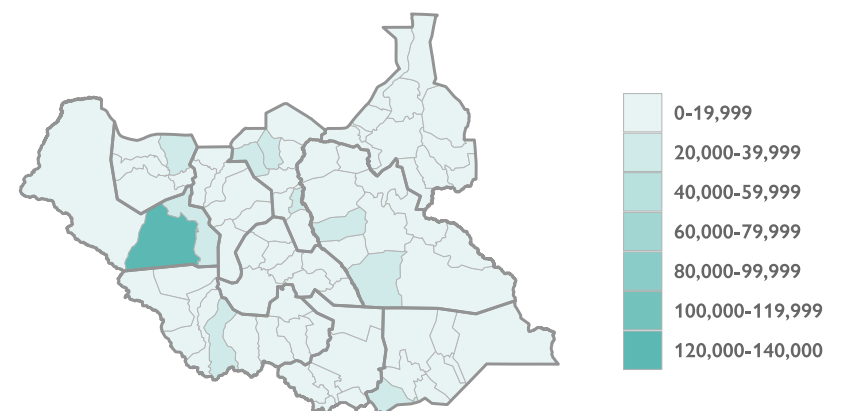
F6. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,746]



F7. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,746]

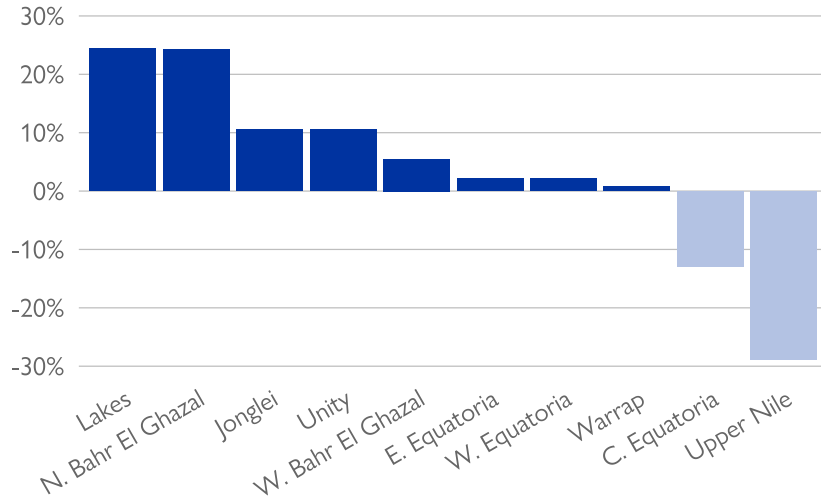


F8. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,746]

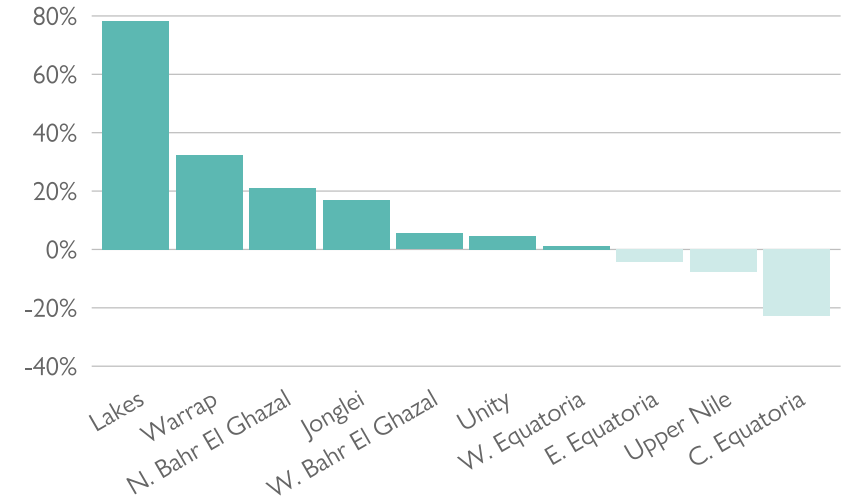


**CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: PROXIMITY TO CONFLICT EVENTS**

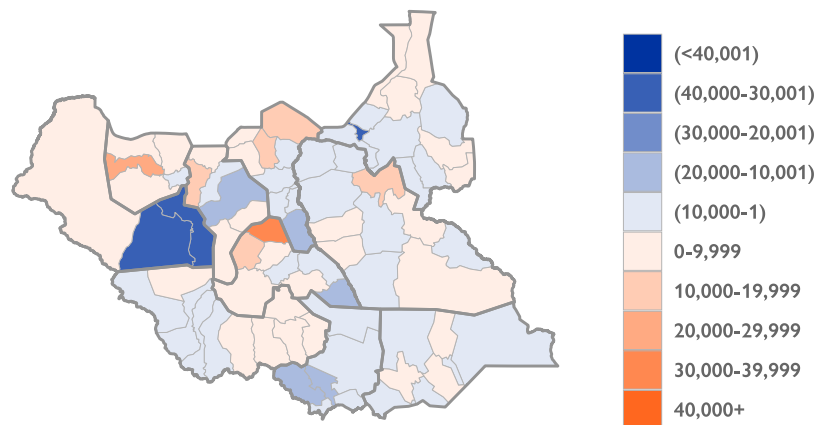
F9. CHANGE IN THE SHARE OF IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE [N = 2,270]



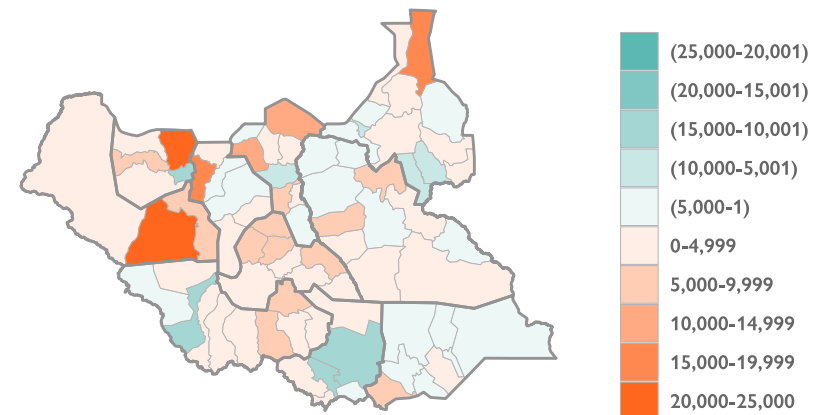
F10. CHANGE IN THE SHARE OF RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY STATE [N = 2,270]



F11. CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,270]



F12. CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS LOCATED WITHIN 30KM OF ACLED CONFLICT EVENTS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,270]

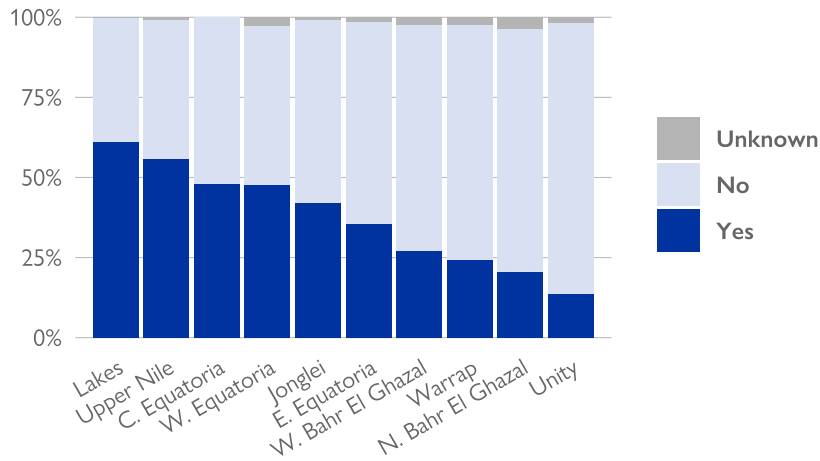




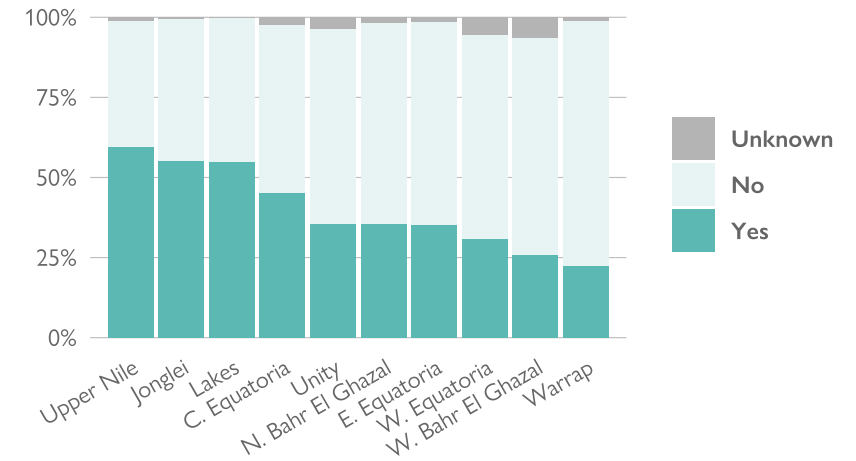
## PROTECTION INDICATORS

**STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION**

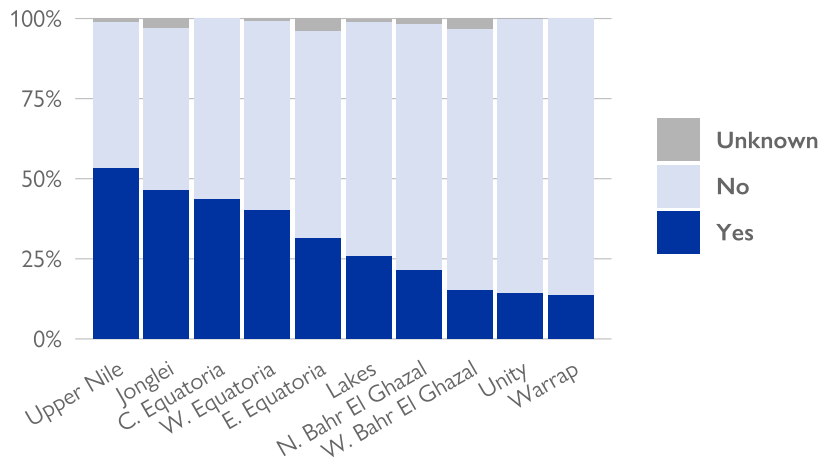
F13. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



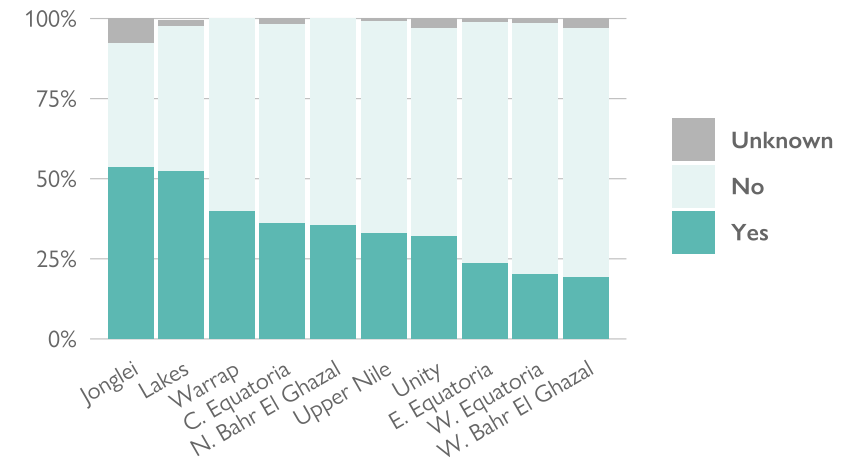
F14. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE [N = 2,221]



F15. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 2,221]

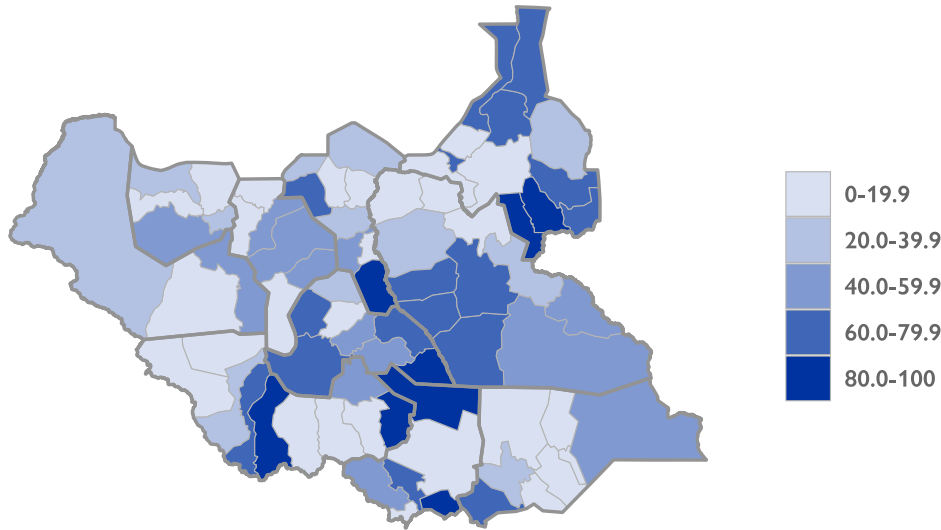


F16. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 2,221]

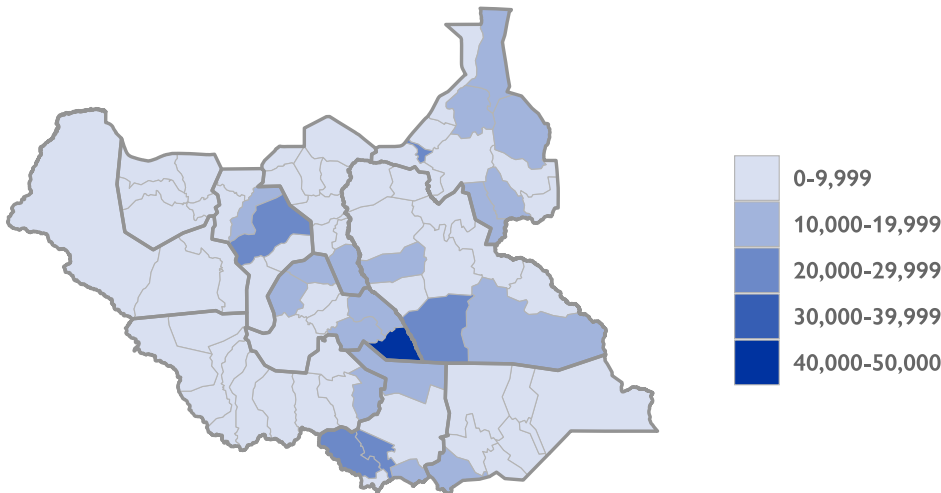


**COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION**

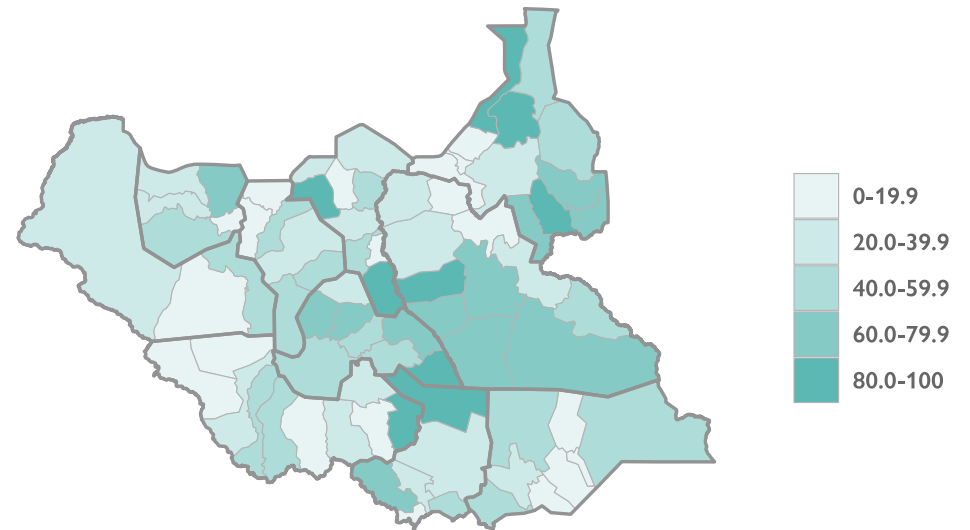
F17. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY COUNTY [N = 2,161]



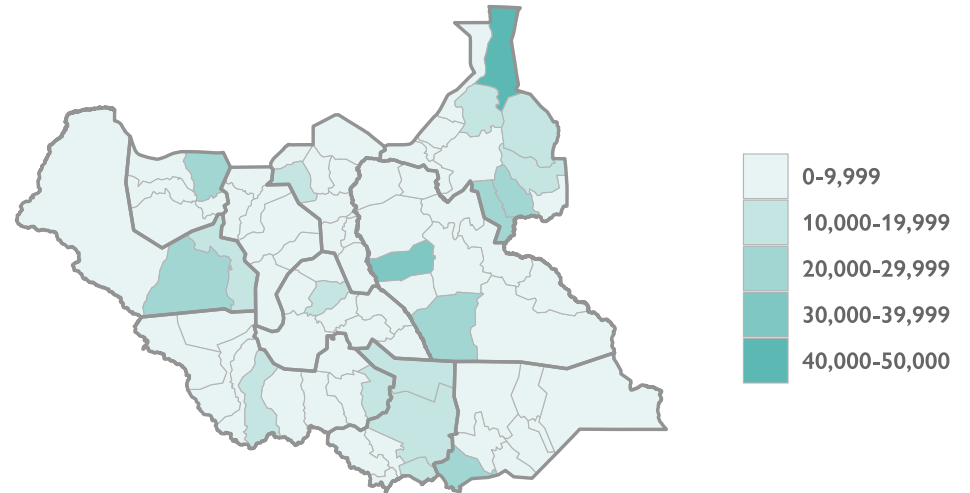
F19. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY COUNTY [N = 2,161]



F18. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY COUNTY [N = 2,161]

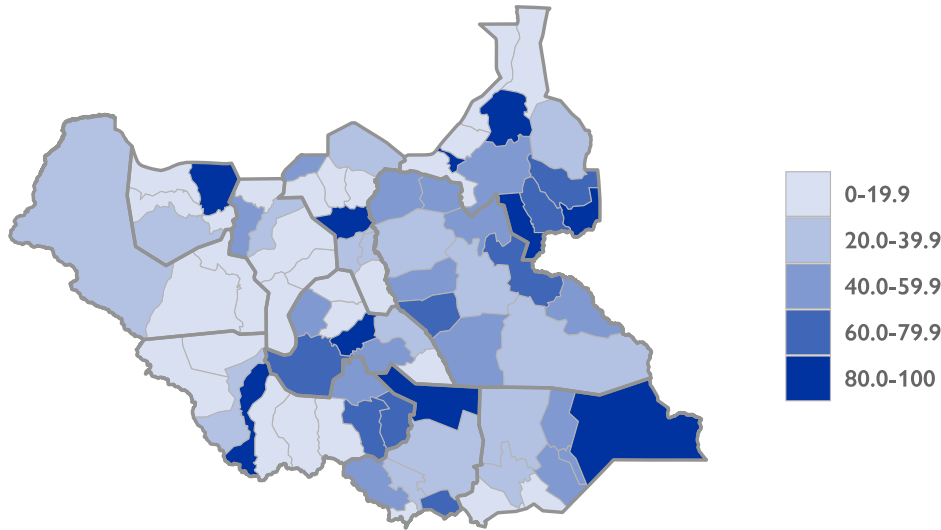


F20. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY COUNTY [N = 2,161]

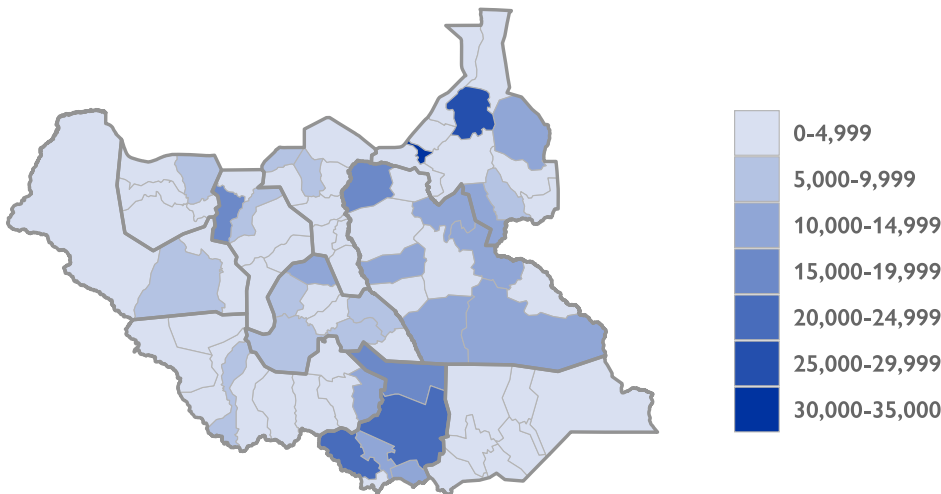


**COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: PROTECTION**

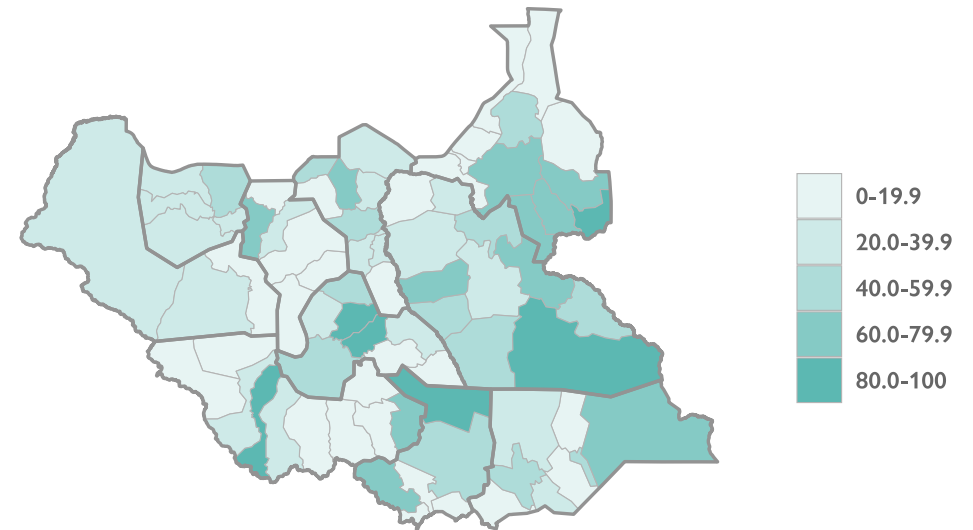
F21. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,158]



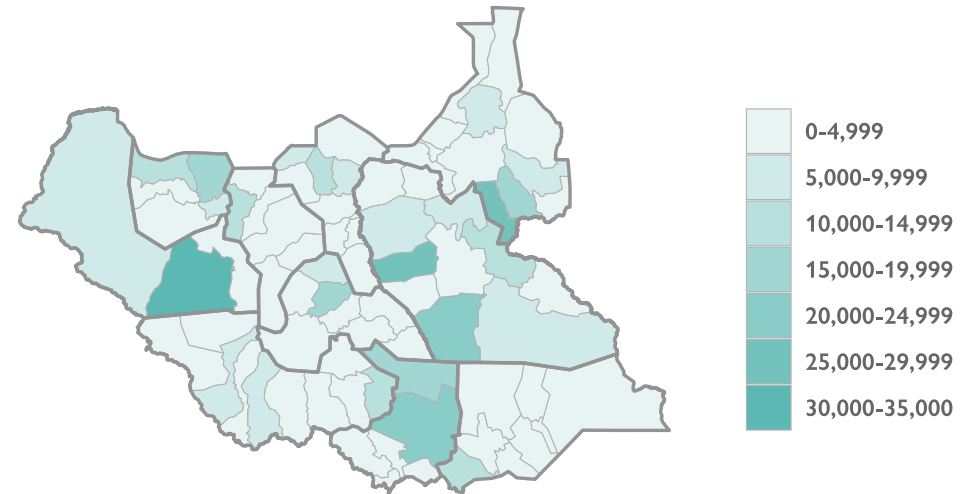
F23. NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,158]



F22. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,158]

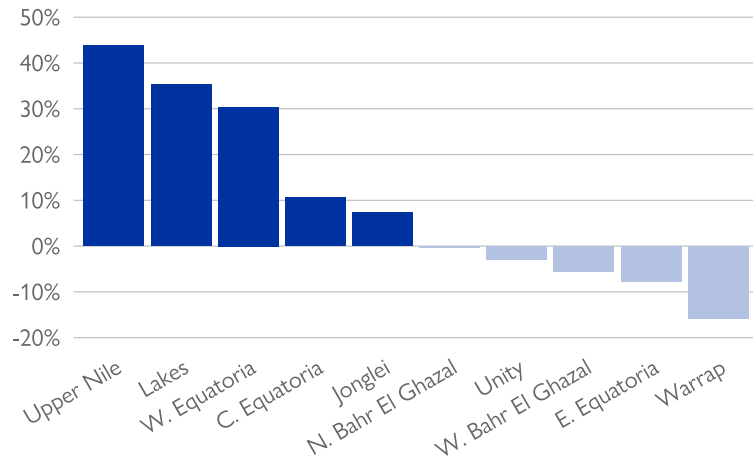


F24. NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 2,158]

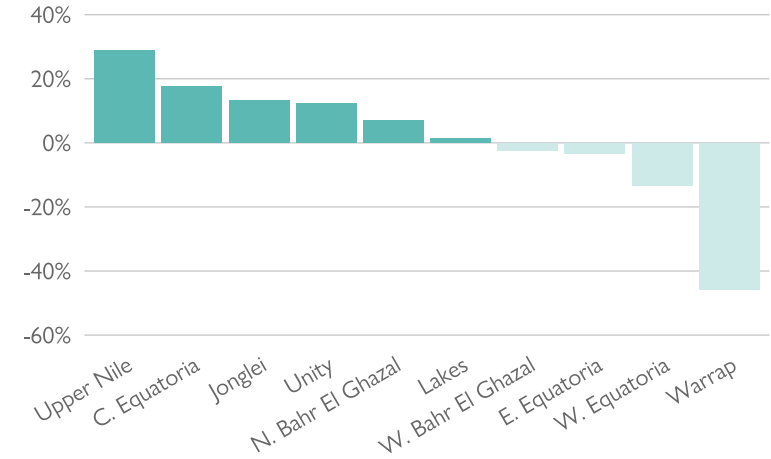


**STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: PROTECTION**

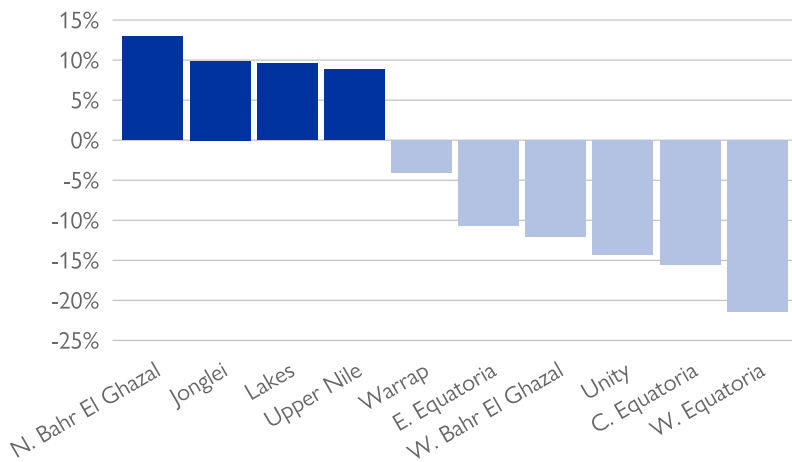
F25. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE [N = 1,292]



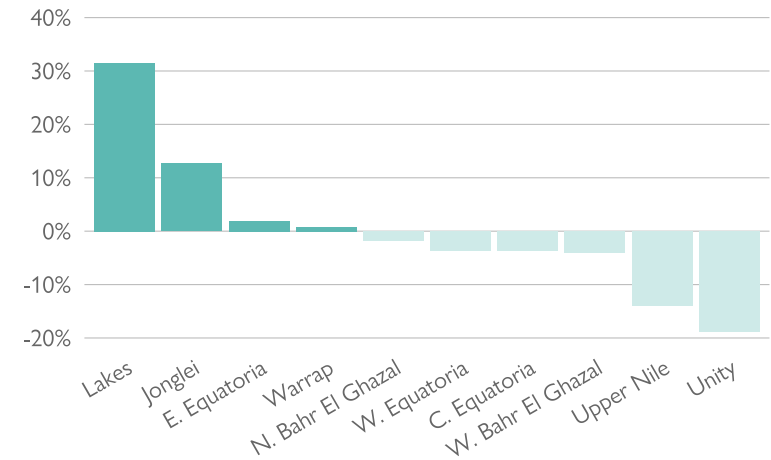
F26. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY STATE [N = 1,292]



F27. CHANGE IN SHARE OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 1,484]

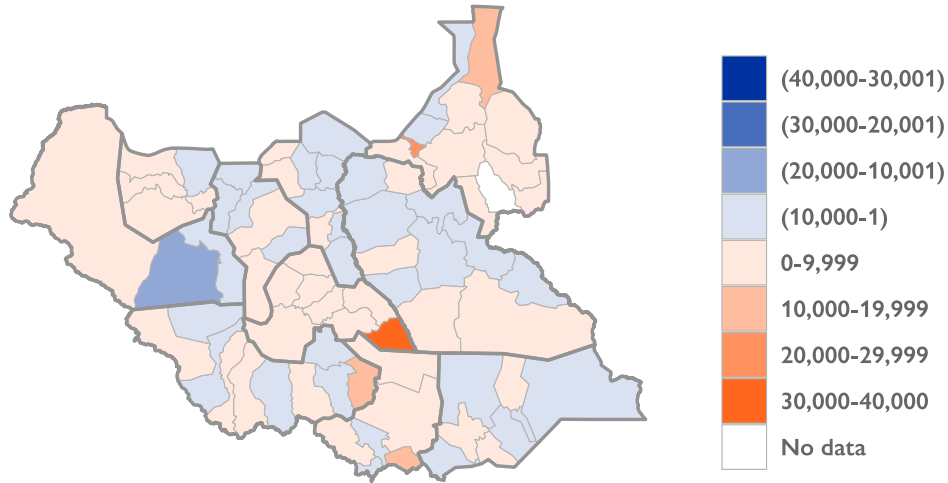


F28. CHANGE IN SHARE OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY STATE [N = 1,484]

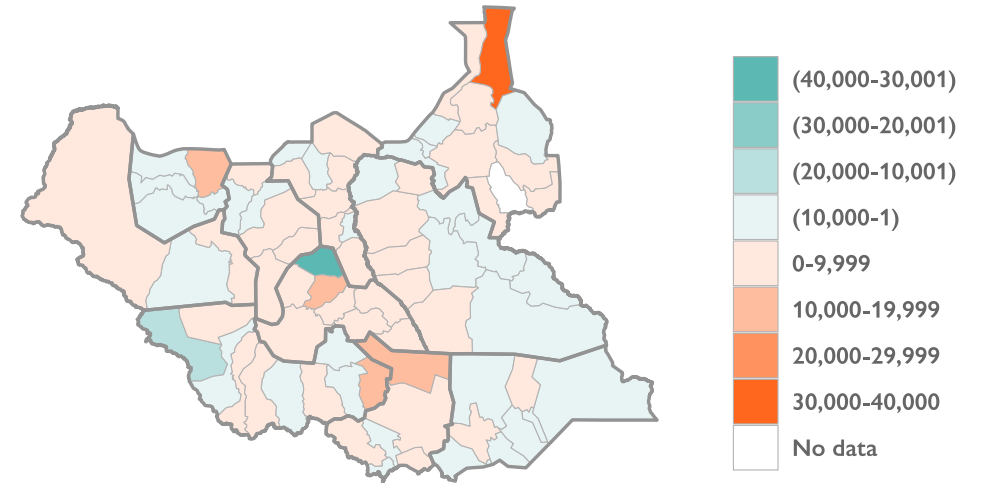


**COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: PROTECTION**

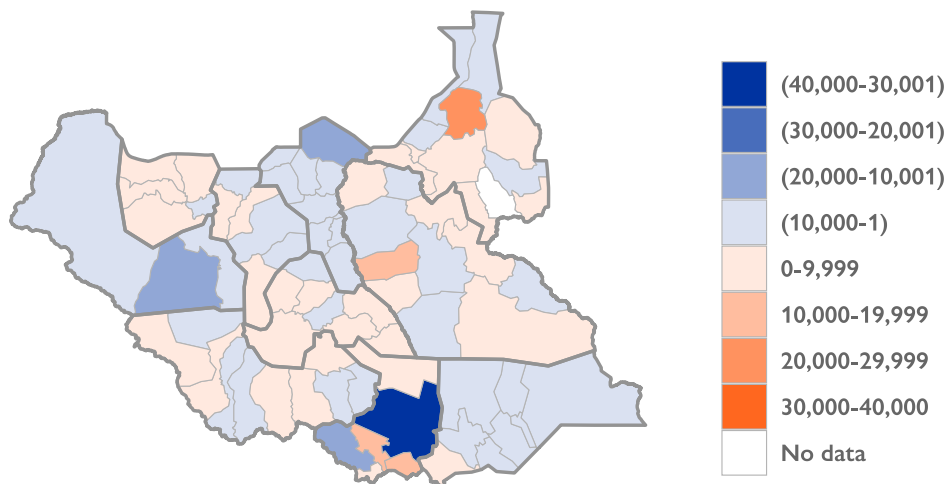
F29. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY COUNTY [N = 1,292]



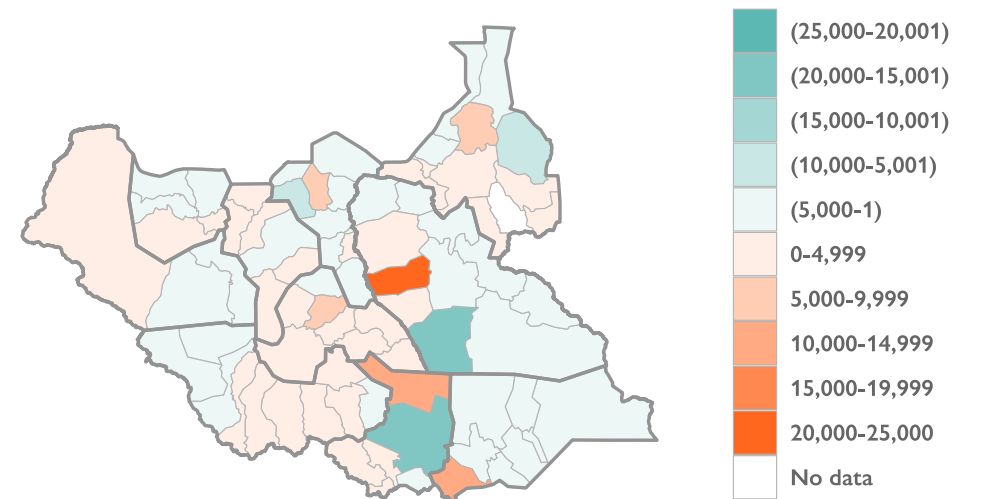
F30. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY COUNTY [N = 1,292]



F31. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1,484]



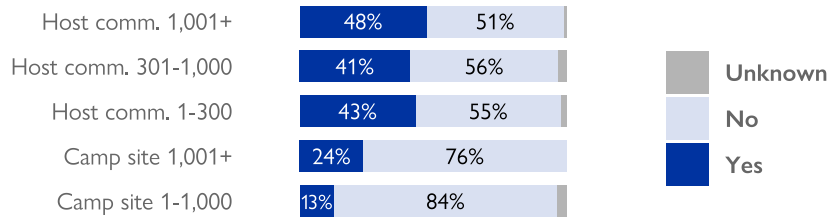
F32. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RETURNEES LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY COUNTY [N = 1,484]



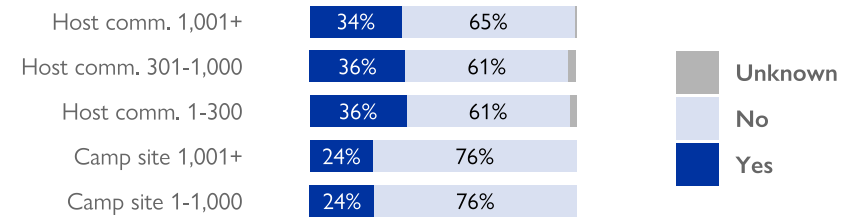


### PROTECTION INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

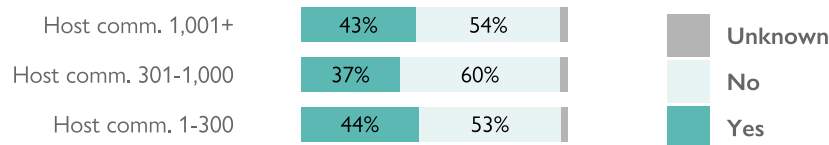
F33. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



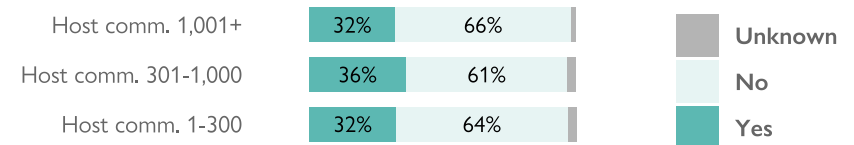
F34. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



F35. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

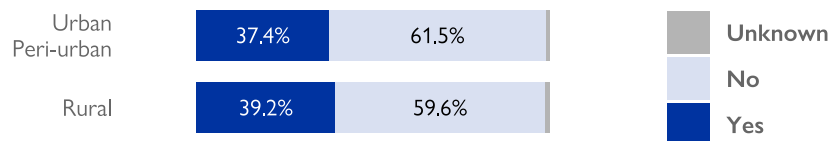


F36. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

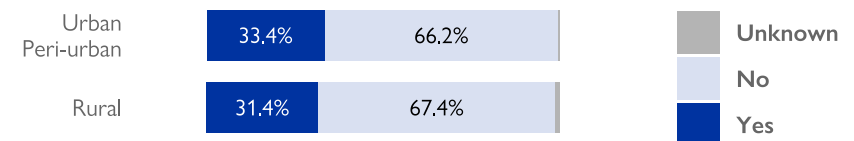


### PROTECTION INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

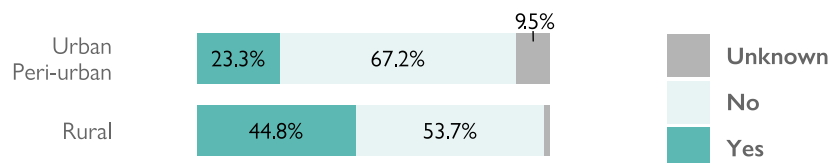
F37. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



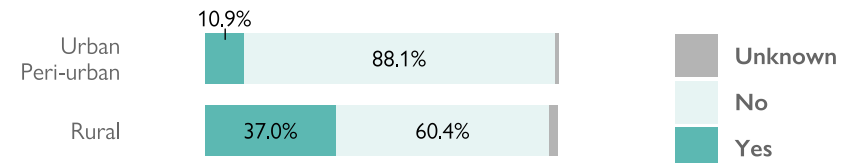
F38. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



F39. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH REPORTS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SECURITY INCIDENTS\*, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



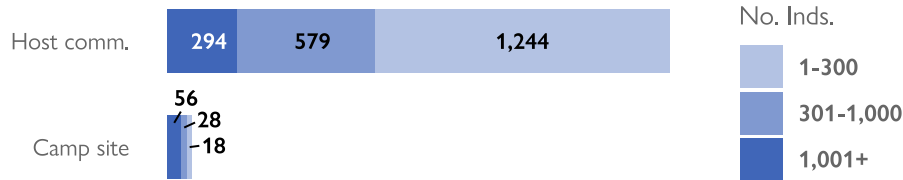
F40. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH AREAS AVOIDED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



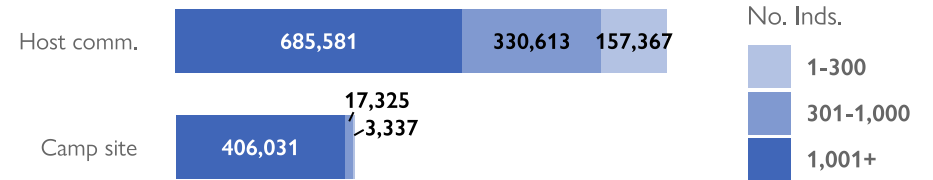
Notes: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs (for IDP settlements) or returnees (for returnee settlements).

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

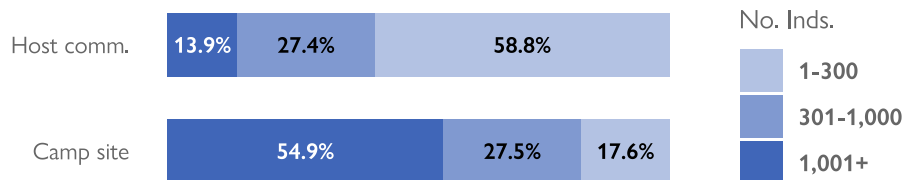
F41. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,746]



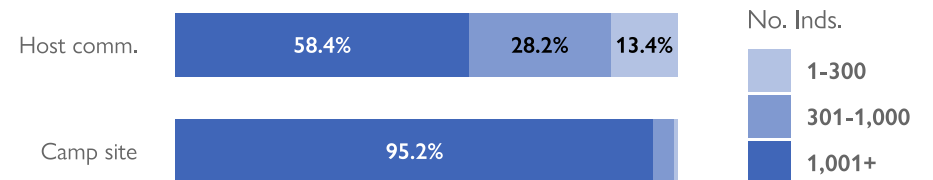
F42. NUMBER OF IDPS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF SETTLEMENT [N = 2,746]



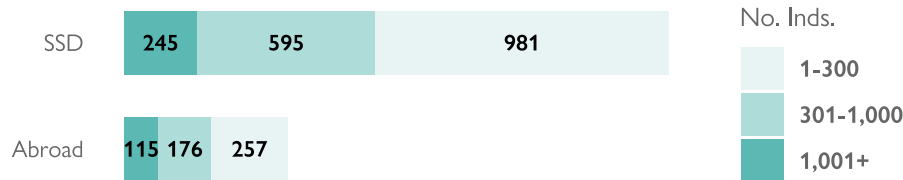
F43. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,746]



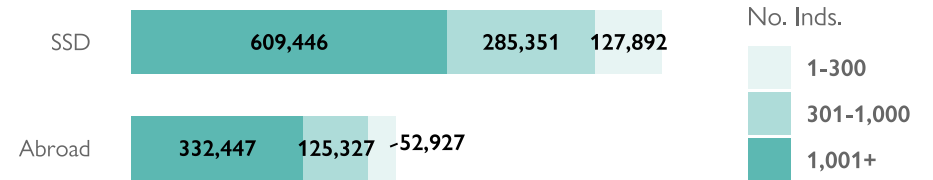
F44. % OF IDPS LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS OF GIVEN SIZE BY SETTLEMENT TYPE [N = 2,746]



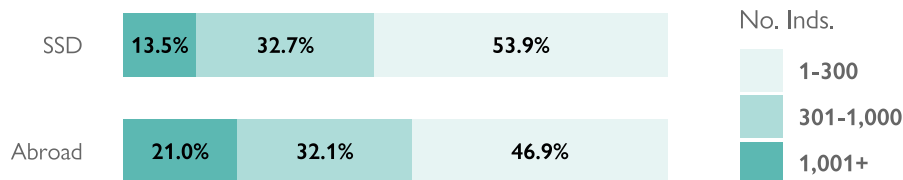
F45. NUMBER OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,746]



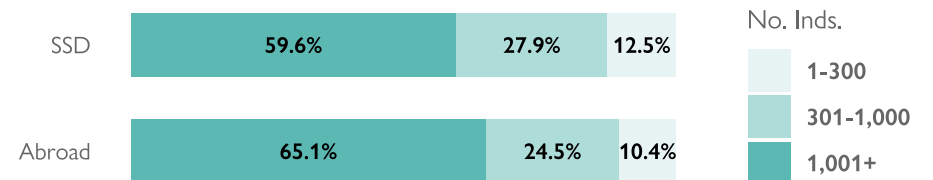
F46. NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT AND PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT [N = 2,746]



F47. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF GIVEN SIZE BY PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAJORITY [N = 2,746]



F48. % 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 LOCATIONS<sup>1</sup> BY GHSL URBAN CLASS**

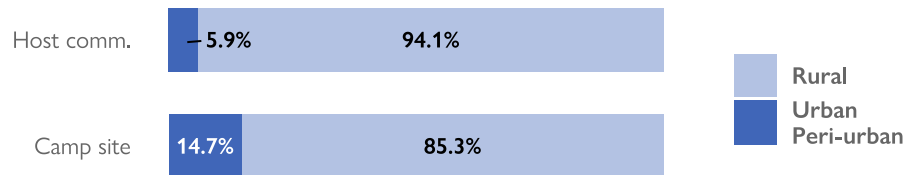
F49. NUMBER OF ASSESSED IDP / RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



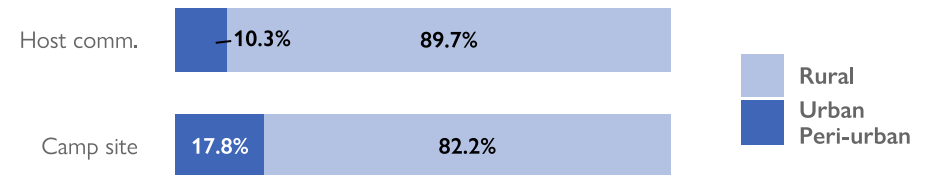
F50. NUMBER OF IDPS / RETURNEES BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



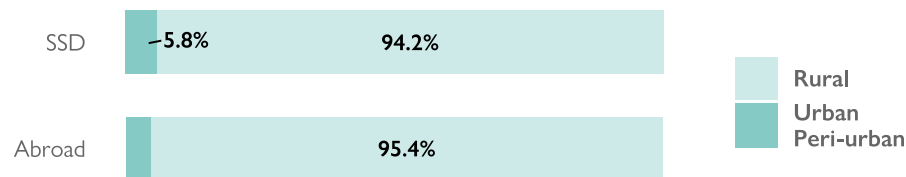
F51. % OF ASSESSED IDP LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



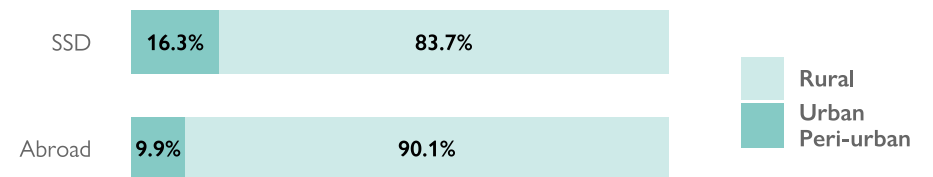
F52. % OF IDPS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



F53. % OF ASSESSED RETURNEE LOCATIONS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS [N = 2,746]



F54. % 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](#)