Published 30 October 2020

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

MOBILITY TRACKING ROUND 8

Site and Village / Neighbourhood Assessments Report

WASH I (Water)

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

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), 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]

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.

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.

WASH I (WATER)

1. Overall, 42.4 per cent of IDPs and 48 per cent of returnees live in settlements where the main water source is further than 20 minutes away on foot (one way), while 32.7 per cent of IDPs and 35.8 per cent of returnees live in settlements reporting water unfit for human drinking. 20.3 per cent of IDPs, or 286,634 individuals, and 27.9 per cent of returnees, or 383,957 individuals, live in settlements where people feel unsafe when they go to collect water.

2. The states faring worst in terms of the proportions of IDPs and returnees living in settlements located over 20 minutes away from the main water source are Northern Bahr El Ghazal (63.8% of IDPs, or 46,685 individuals, and 51.6% of returnees, or 64,284 individuals), Western Equatoria (61.5% of IDPs, or 34,811 individuals, and 52.2% of returnees, or 79,295 individuals), Eastern Equatoria (54.7% of IDPs, or 22,750 individuals, and 54.9% of returnees, or 52,515 individuals), Central Equatoria (48.7% of IDPs, or 98,486 individuals, and 53.6% of returnees, or 77,345 individuals) and Jonglei (47.4% of IDPs, or 92,644 individuals, and 50.3% of returnees, or 89,341 individuals). Three additional states host over 100,000 IDPs and returnees living in settlements over 20 minutes from the main water source: Upper Nile (177,578 IDPs/returnees), Western Bahr El Ghazal (126,644 IDPs/returnees) and Unity (105,839 IDPs/returnees). [F1, F2]

3. In Maridi (Western Equatoria), the entirety of IDPs and returnees (16,207 individuals) lives in settlements over 20 minutes away from the main water source, while over 90 per cent do in Melut (Upper Nile) and Tonj East (Warrap). The same applies to IDPs only in Tambura (Western Equatoria), Lainya (Central Equatoria), Wulu (Lakes) and Nzara (Western Equatoria). [F5, F6]

4. In four states, over 40 per cent of IDPs and returnees live in settlements reporting water unfit for human drinking: Western Equatoria (52.2% of IDPs, or 29,547 individuals, and 45.4% of returnees, or 68,933 individuals), Central Equatoria (43.1% of IDPs, or 87,177 individuals, and 50.7% of returnees, or 73,292 individuals), Jonglei (42.8% of IDPs, or 83,517 individuals, and 44.6% of returnees, or 79,206 individuals) and Lakes (41.3% of IDPs, or 75,727 individuals, and 44.4% of returnees, or 29,605 individuals). Upper Nile, despite faring better in relative terms, nevertheless hosts 119,861 IDPs and returnees living in such settlements. [F3, F4]

5. At the county level, the worst water quality conditions – defined as over 90 per cent of a population group and at least 5,000 individuals from that group living in settlements reporting water unfit from human drinking – are found among IDPs and returnees in Lainya (Central Equatoria), Lafon (Eastern Equatoria) and Gogrial East (Warrap). Additionally, these conditions are found among IDPs only in Terekeka (Central Equatoria), Tonj South (Warrap), Nzara (Western Equatoria) and Kajo-Keji (Central Equatoria), and among returnees only in Longochuk (Upper Nile) and Torit (Eastern Equatoria). [F7, F8]

6. The most common drinking water sources available to IDPs and returnees are hand pumps, with 60% of IDPs, or 847,924 individuals, and 65.9% of returnees, or 907,297 individuals, living in settlements where they are reported as the main water source. Lakes or rivers are the main drinking water source for settlements hosting 11.1% of IDPs, or 157,482 individuals, and 15.6% of returnees, or 214,605 individuals.

7. IDPs living in camps with over 1,000 individuals are more likely to be in settlements where the main water source is less than 20 minutes away on foot, and where water is reported to be fit for human drinking. Rural IDP and returnee settlements fare worse in terms of availability of drinking water fit for human drinking. [F7, F8]

8. Among locations assessed in both round 6 and 8, the proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements over 20 minutes away from the main water source decreased by 2.5 percentage points, or 42,412 individuals, for IDPs and by 6.3 percentage points, or 20,017 individuals, for returnees. At the state level, the total number of IDPs living in such settlements increased most in Northern Bahr El Ghazal (+25,011 individuals, as a result of the increase in IDPs following the Autumn 2019 floods, despite a decrease in the affected proportion of -15.7 p.p.), Central Equatoria (+10.4 p.p., or 18,052 individuals) and Upper Nile (+4

KEY INSIGHTS

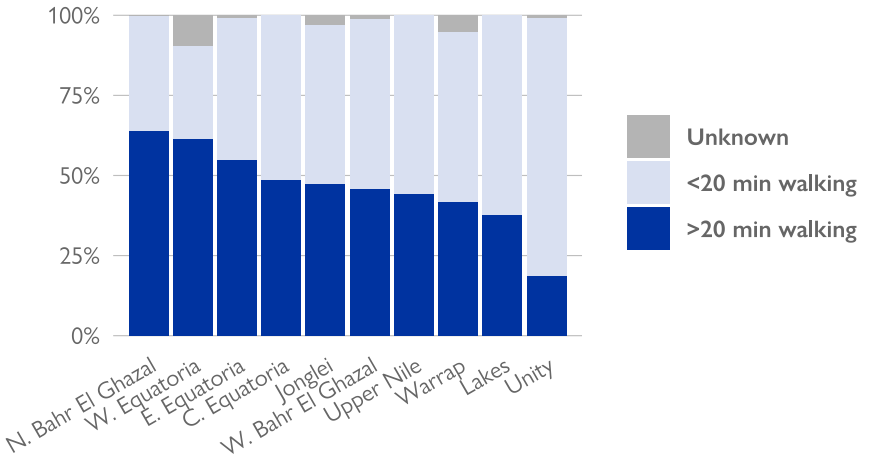
Click on the links to see the figures. Change relative to Round 6 (June 2019) is calculated for locations assessed in both rounds only.

p.p., or +16,153 individuals), while the number of returnees living in such settlements increased most in Central Equatoria (+14.7 p.p., or 21,283 individuals) and Eastern Equatoria (+18.9 p.p., or 19,159 individuals). [F13, F14, F17, F18]

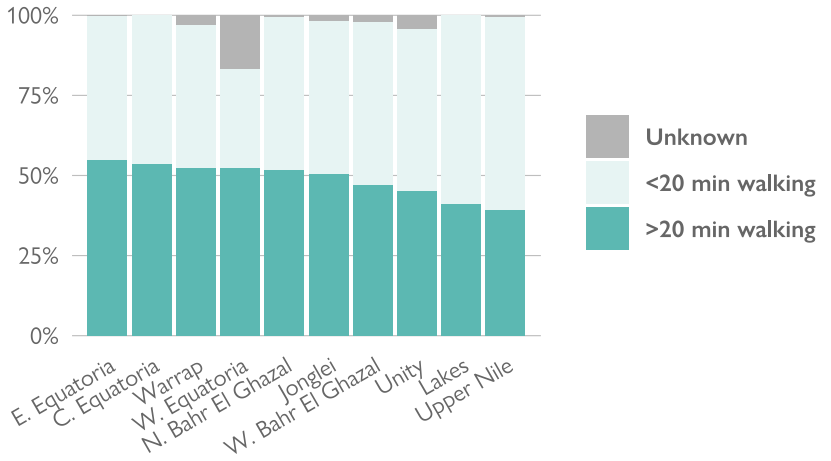
9. The proportion of IDPs and returnees living in settlements reporting water unfit for human drinking increased by 5.3 percentage points, or 49,784 individuals, for IDPs and by 3.4 percentage points, or 60,950 individuals, for returnees. At the state level, the number of IDPs living in such settlements increased by over 10,000 individuals in Lakes (+30.3 p.p., or 49,554 individuals), Jonglei (+16.1 p.p., or +18,201 individuals), Central Equatoria (+6.8 p.p., or +11,870 individuals) and Western Equatoria (+18.8 p.p., or +11,442 individuals). The same applied to returnees in Jonglei (+27.7 p.p., or +33,727 individuals), Unity (+7.7 p.p., or +17,070 individuals) and Western Equatoria (+6.5 p.p., or +11,149 individuals). [F15, F16, F19, F20]

STATE-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH I (WATER)

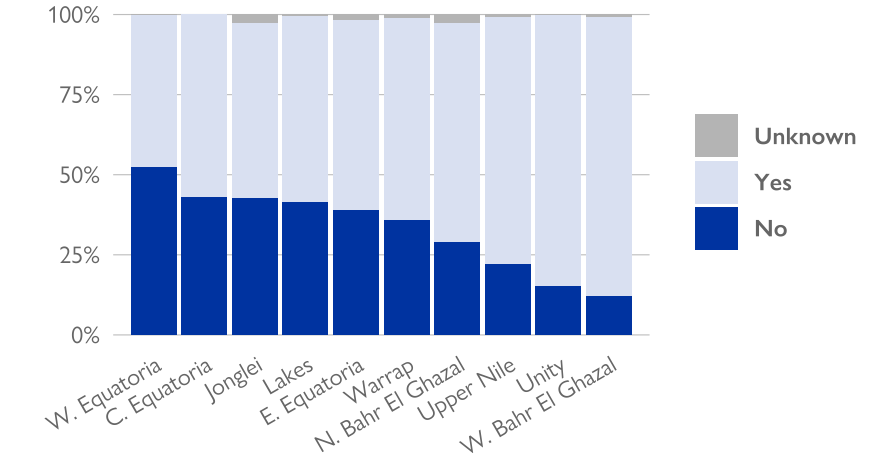
F1. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by state [N = 2,221]



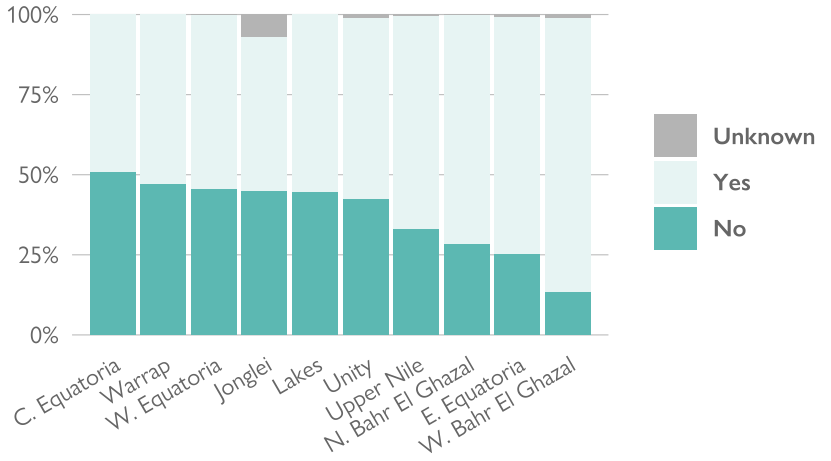
F2. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by state [N = 2,221]



F3. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with drinking water fit for human drinking, by state [N = 2,221]

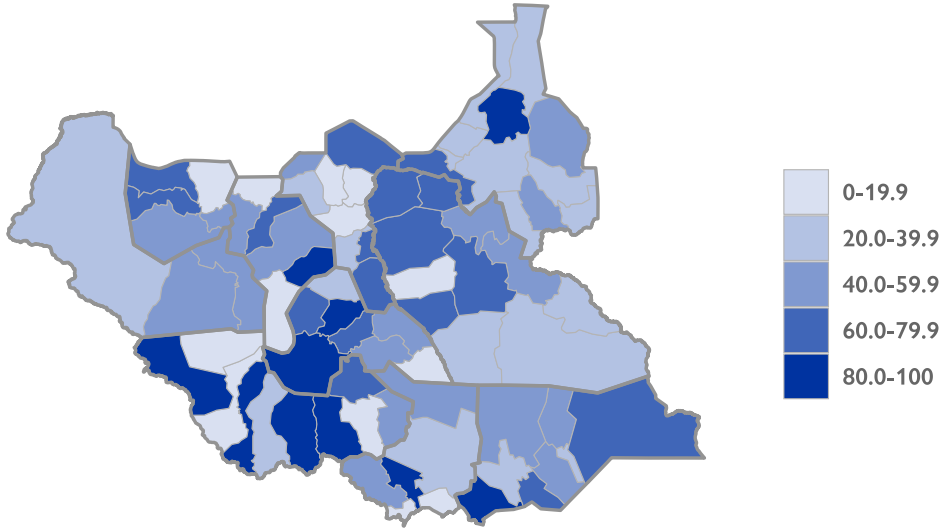


F4. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with drinking water fit for human drinking, by state [N = 2,221]

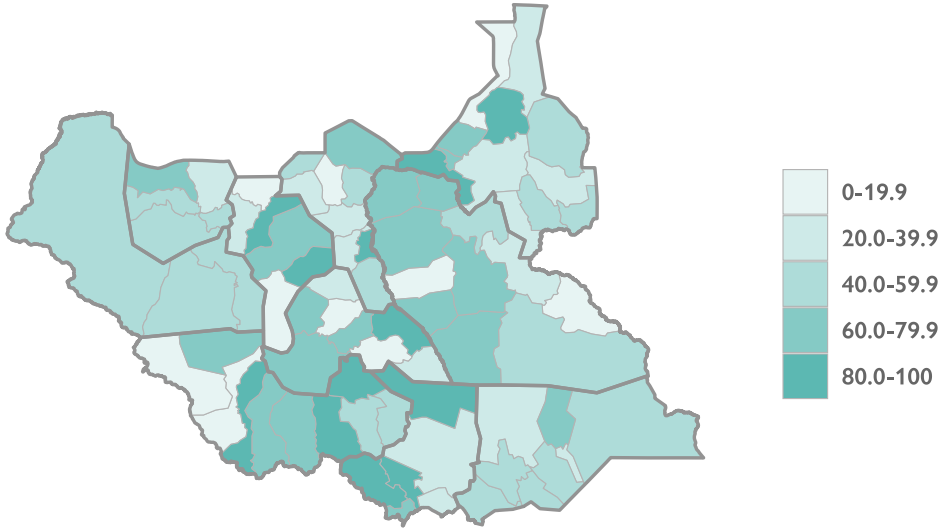


COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH I (WATER)

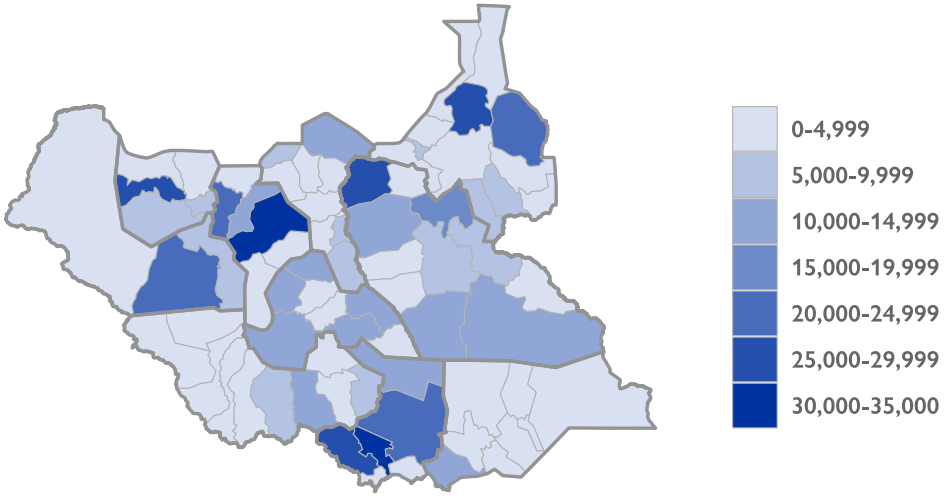
F5. % IDP population living in IDP settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by county [N = 2,138]



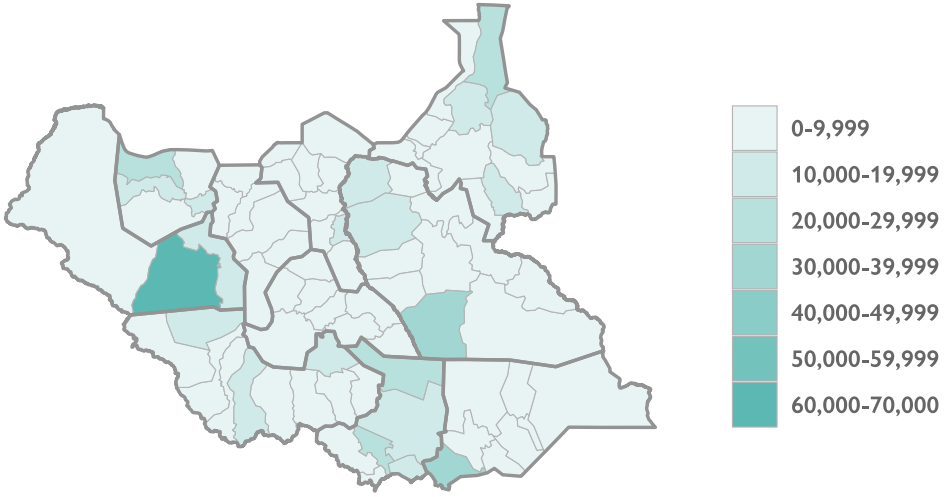
F6. % returnee population living in returnee settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by county [N = 2,138]



F7. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by county [N = 2,138]

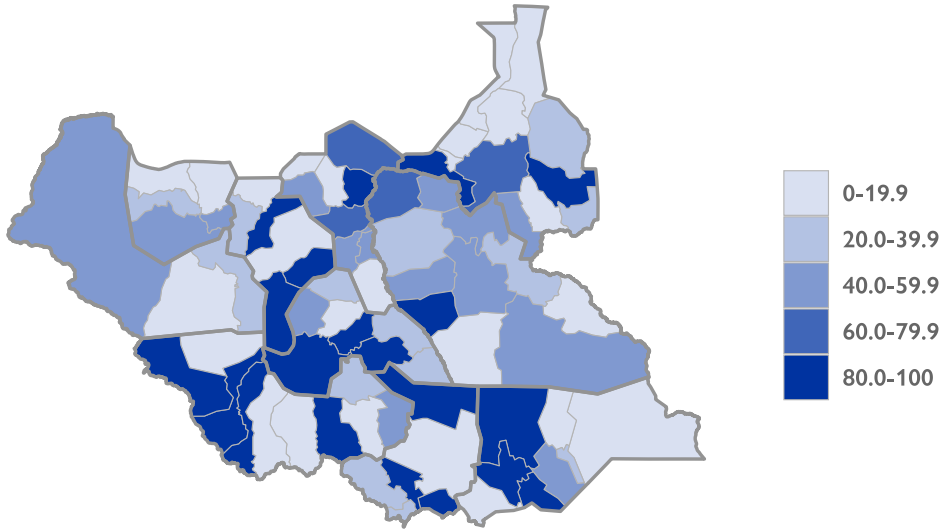


F8. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by county [N = 2,138]

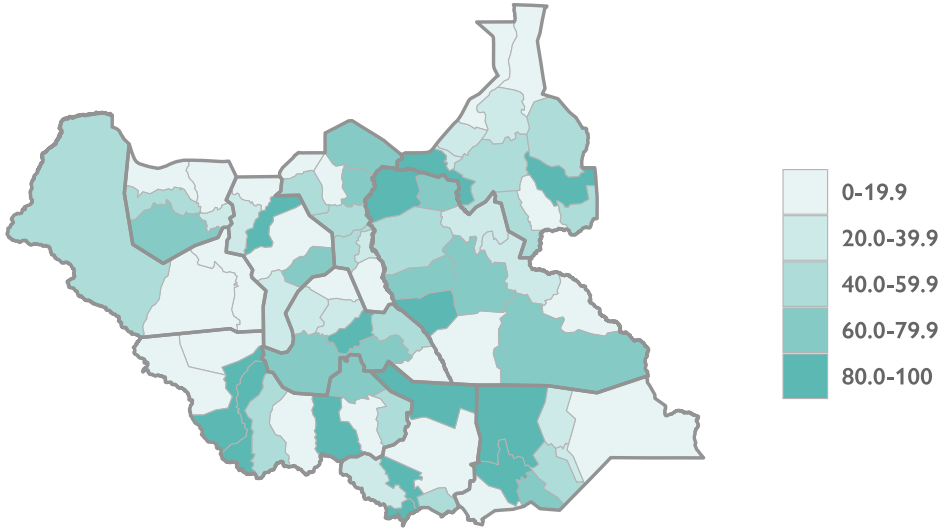


COUNTY-LEVEL NEEDS OVERVIEW: WASH I (WATER)

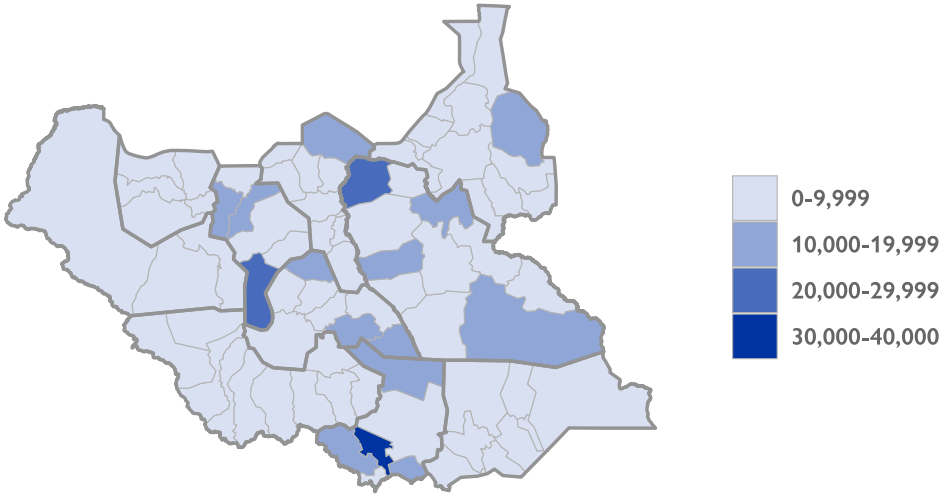
F9. % IDP population living in IDP settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by county [N = 2,193]



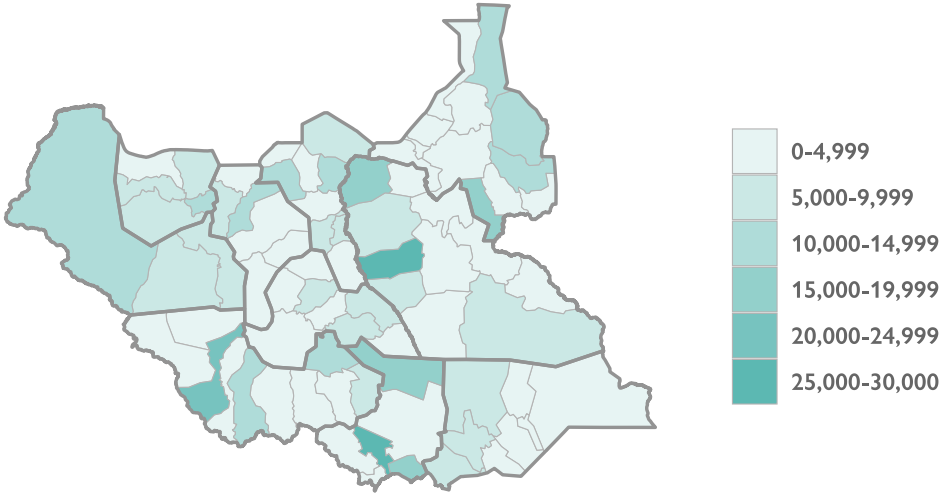
F10. % returnee population living in returnee settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by county [N = 2,193]



F11. Number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by county [N = 2,193]

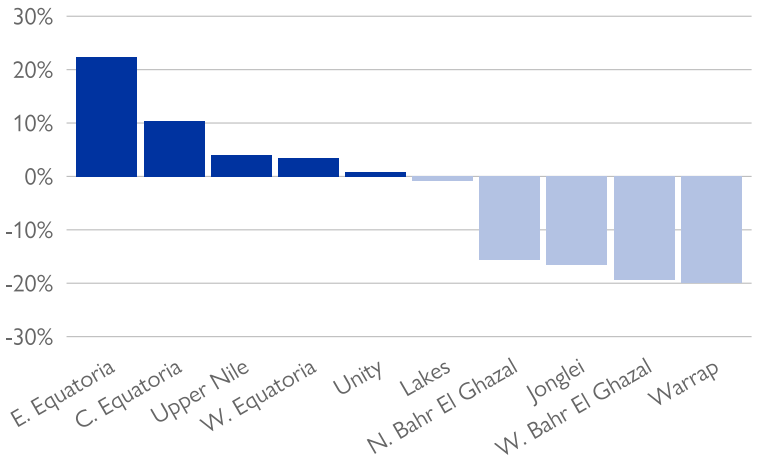


F12. Number of returnees living in returnee settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by county [N = 2,193]

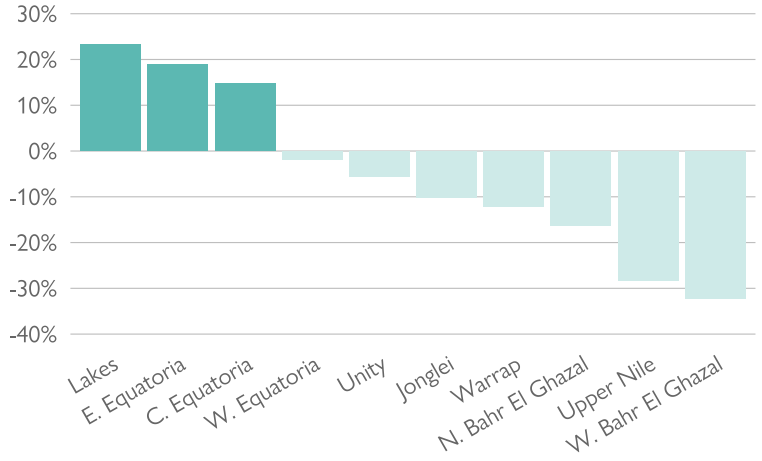


STATE-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: WASH I (WATER)

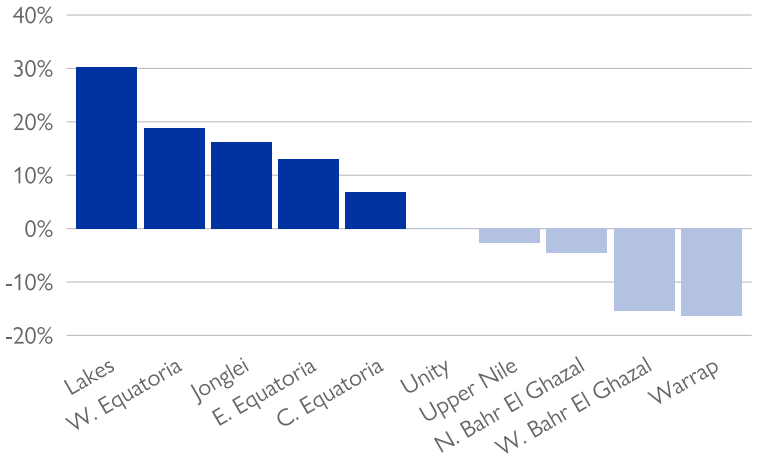
F13. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by state [N = 1,470]



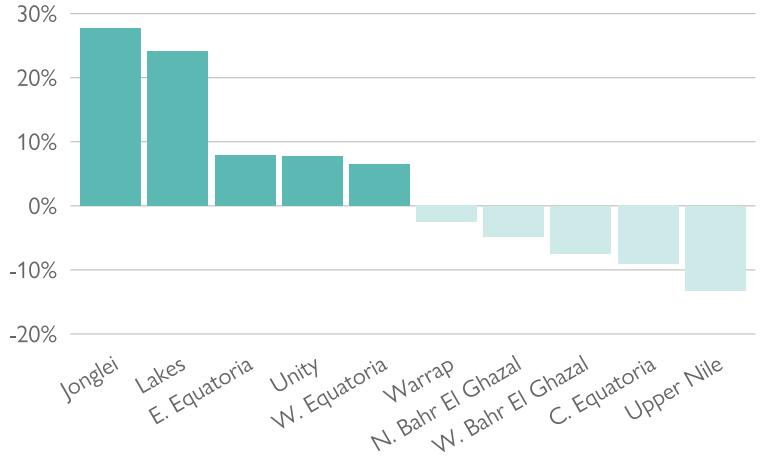
F14. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by state [N = 1,470]



F15. Change in share of IDPs living in IDP settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by state [N = 1,526]

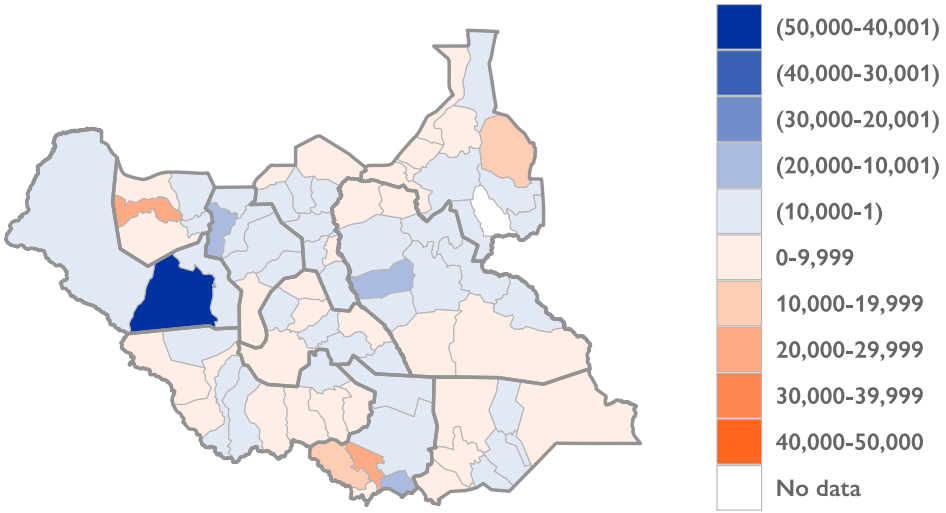


F16. Change in share of returnees living in returnee settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by state [N = 1,526]

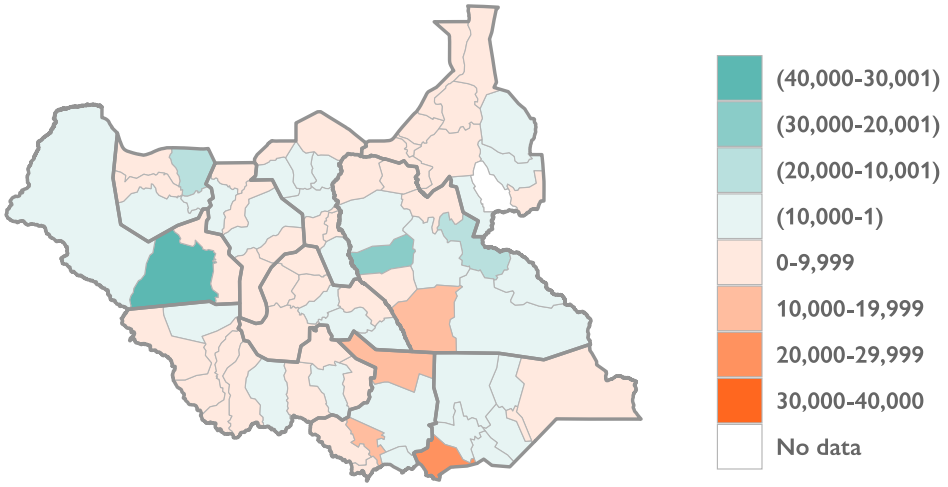


COUNTY-LEVEL CHANGE BETWEEN ROUNDS 6 AND 8: WASH I (WATER)

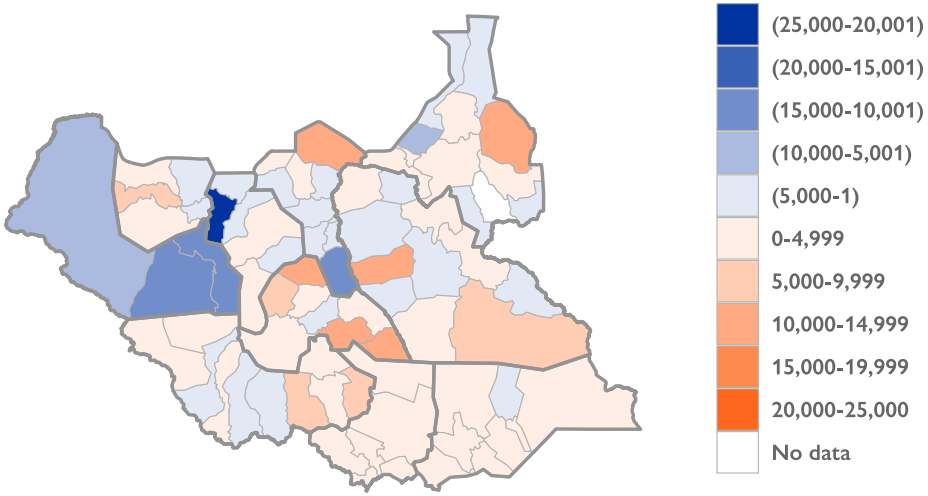
F17. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by county [N = 1,470]



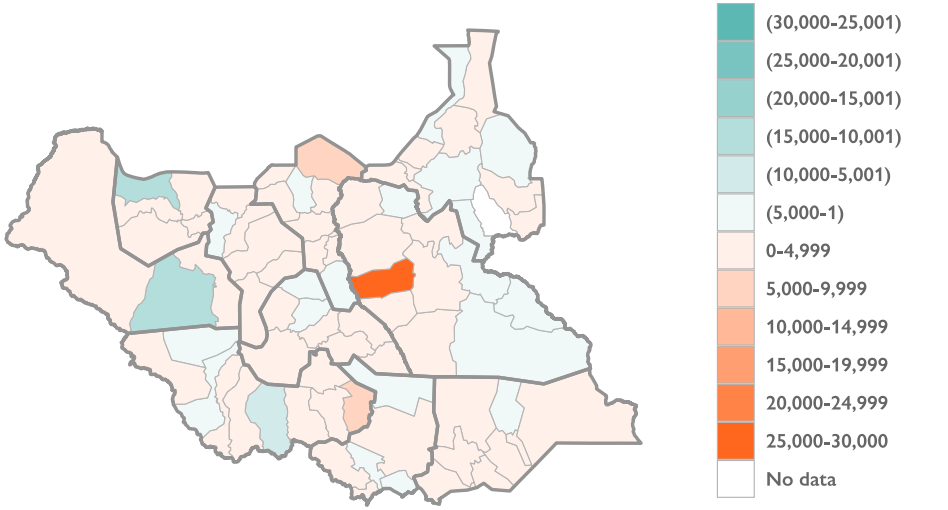
F18. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements that are over 20 min away from the main water source (walking, one way), by county [N = 1,470]



F19. Change in number of IDPs living in IDP settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by county [N = 1,526]

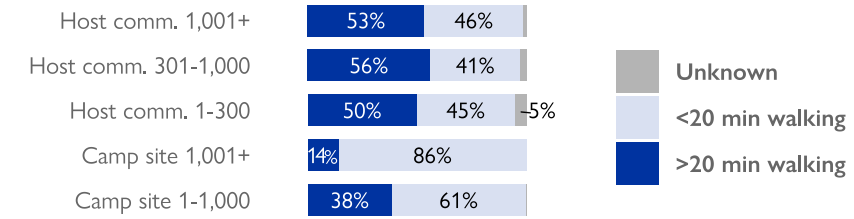


F20. Change in number of returnees living in returnee settlements with drinking water unfit for human drinking, by county [N = 1,526]

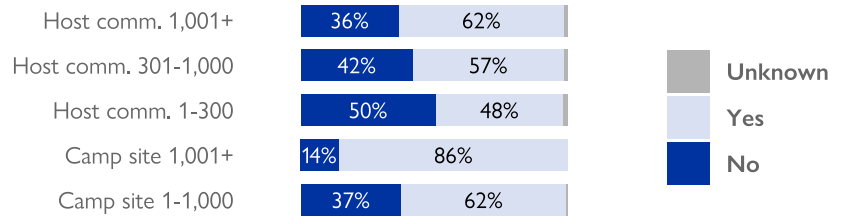


WASH I (WATER) INDICATORS BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE

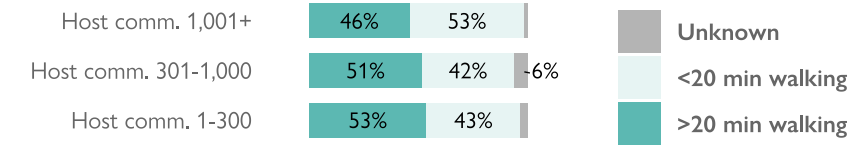
F21. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



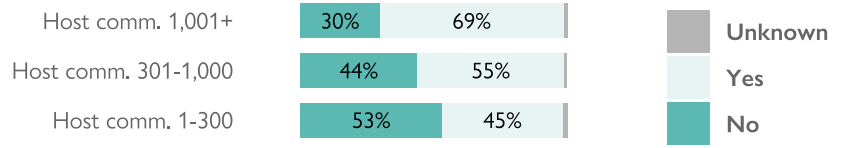
F22. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]



F23. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

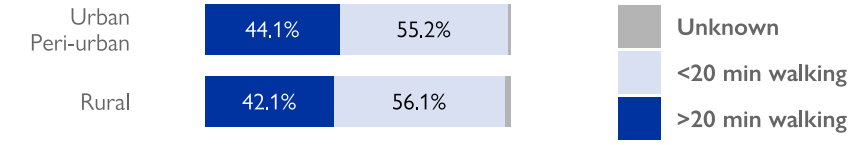


F24. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE [N = 2,221]

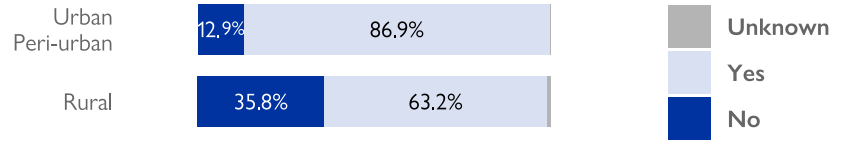


WASH I (WATER) INDICATORS BY GHSL URBAN CLASS

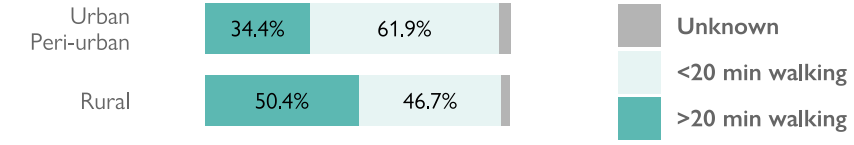
F25. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



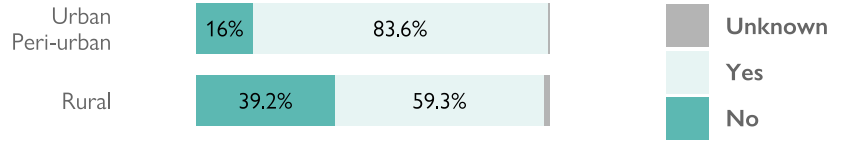
F26. % IDP POPULATION LIVING IN IDP SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



F27. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS THAT ARE OVER 20 MIN AWAY FROM THE MAIN WATER SOURCE (WALKING, ONE WAY), BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



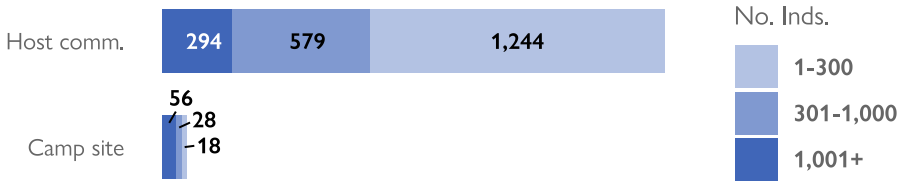
F28. % RETURNEE POPULATION LIVING IN RETURNEE SETTLEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER FIT FOR HUMAN DRINKING, BY GHSL URBAN CLASSIFICATION [N = 2,221]



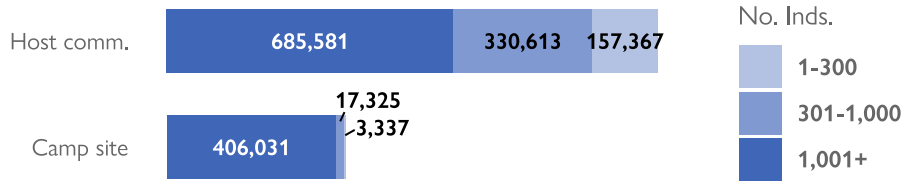
Notes: Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the number of IDPs (for IDP settlements) or returnees (for returnee settlements).

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

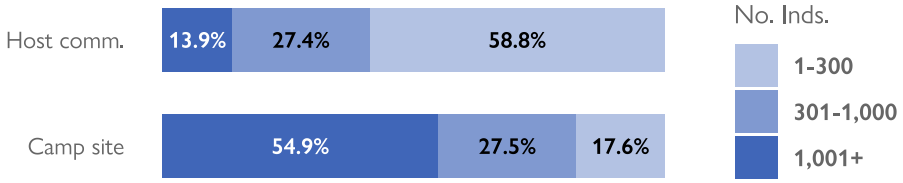
F29. Number of assessed IDP locations by type and size of settlement [N = 2,746]



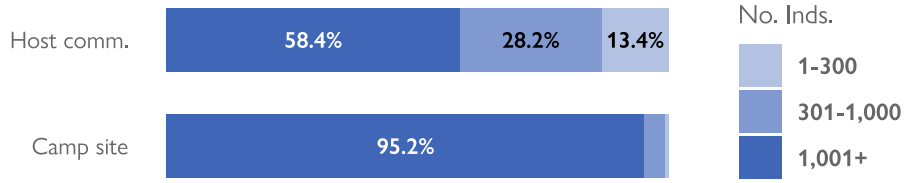
F30. Number of IDPs by type and size of settlement [N = 2,746]



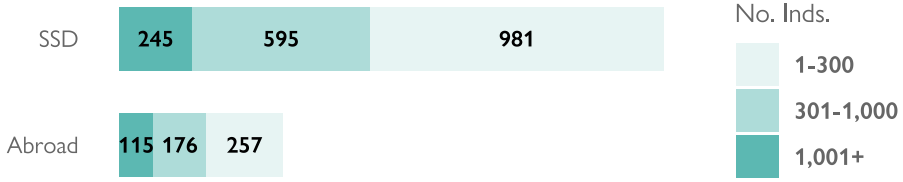
F31. % of assessed IDP locations of given size by settlement type [N = 2,746]



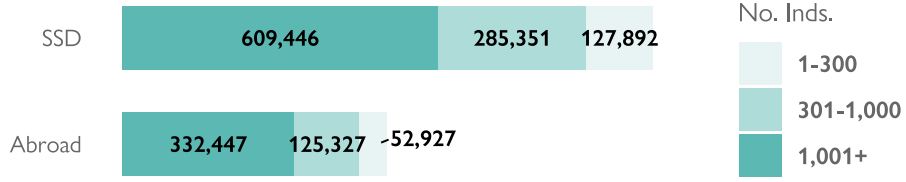
F32. % of IDPs living in IDP settlements of given size by settlement type [N = 2,746]



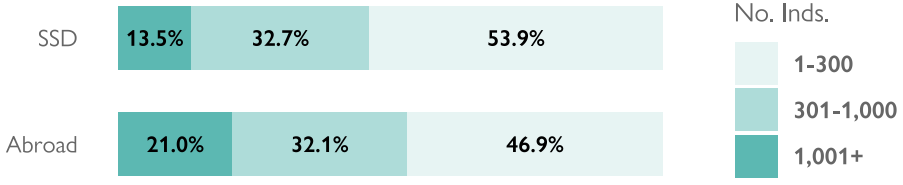
F33. Number of assessed returnee locations by size of settlement and place of displacement of the majority [N = 2,746]



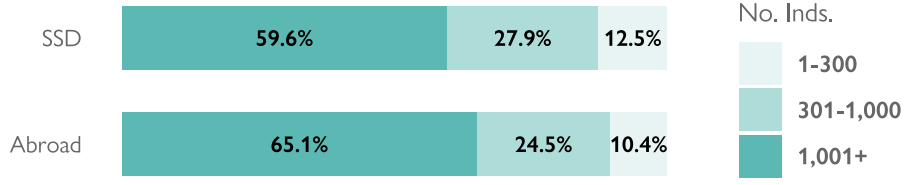
F34. Number of returnees by size of settlement and place of displacement [N = 2,746]



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]



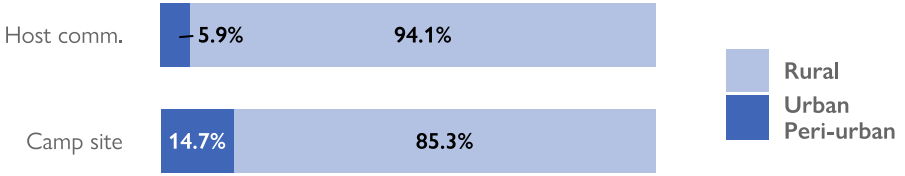
Notes: [1] These figures include all 2,746 settlements covered in Round 8 of the Baseline assessment, including 525 for which the multi-sector component is not available. [2] Settlement size categories (1-300, 301-1,000, 1,001+) are based on the relevant population group only.

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

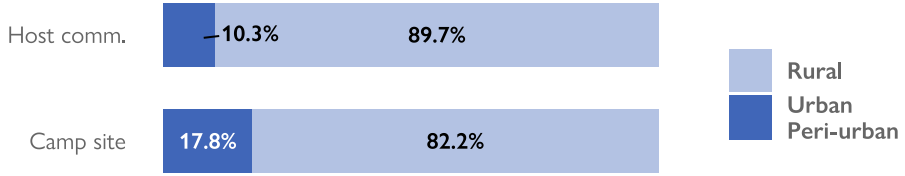
F37. Number of assessed IDP / returnee locations by GHSL urban class [N = 2,746]

F38. Number of IDPs / returnees by GHSL urban class [N = 2,746]

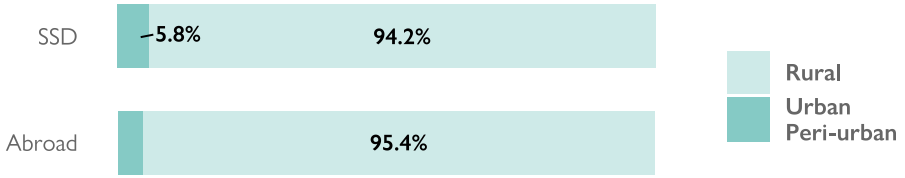
F39. % of assessed IDP locations by GHSL urban class [N = 2,746]



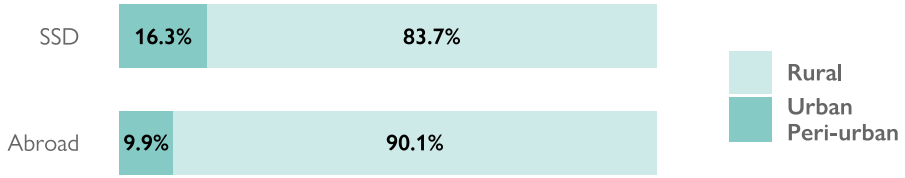
F40. % of IDPs by GHSL urban class [N = 2,746]



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