

HIGHLIGHTS

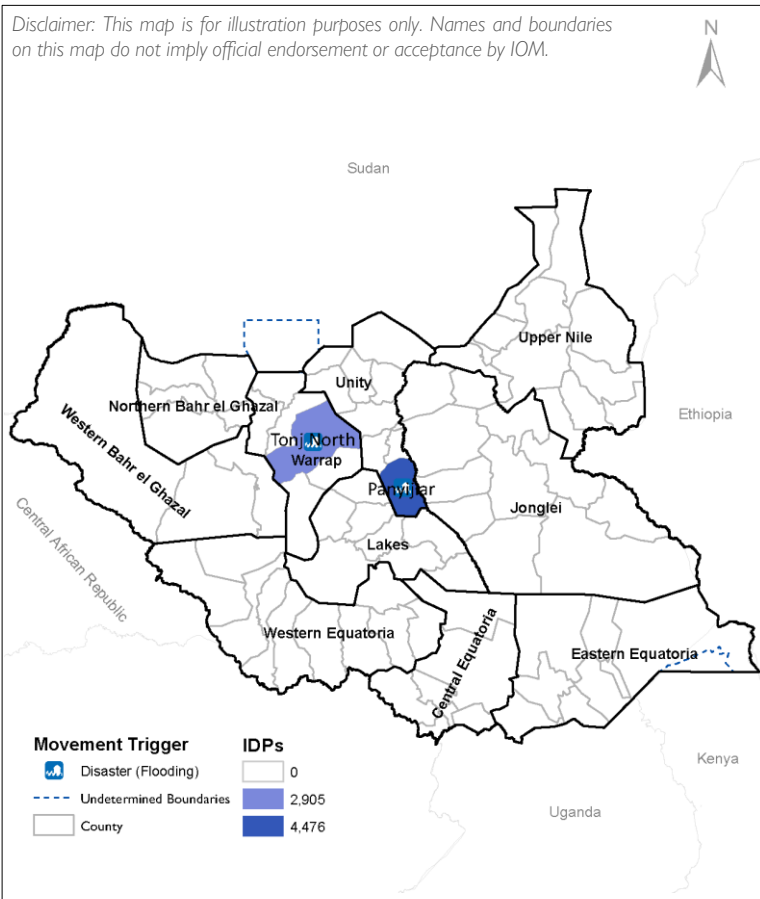
South Sudan is grappling with a multifaceted humanitarian crisis marked by significant internal displacements. The factors fueling these displacement dynamics are diverse, encompassing communal clashes, land disputes, insecurity, violence, disasters, and cross-border movements.

During the period from the 1st to the 30th of June 2024, a sequence of events unfolded, resulting in the displacement of 7,381 individuals in Panyjar (4,476 individuals) and Tonj North counties (2,905 individuals). Insights gathered from key informants suggest that these displacements were primarily triggered by disasters, specifically floods. Consequently, these occurrences have given rise to pressing humanitarian needs, with affected populations highlighting shelter, food, and health as their top three urgent requirements demanding immediate humanitarian intervention.

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES



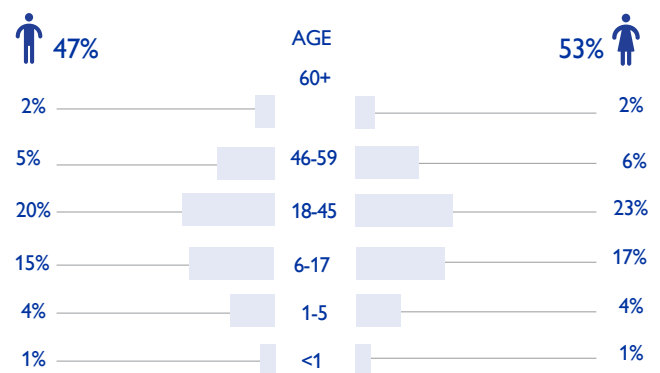
MAP - DISPLACEMENT



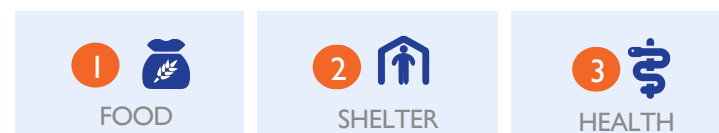
IDP FIGURES

COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TRIGGER
Panyjar	2,078	2,398	4,476	Natural disaster (floods)
Tonj North	1,322	1,583	2,905	Natural disaster (floods)
Total	3,400	3,981	7,381	

DEMOGRAPHICS



TOP THREE PRIORITY NEEDS RANKED



Perceptions of current needs are linked to key informant insights, highlighting and prioritizing immediate challenges or gaps in this specific context.

METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

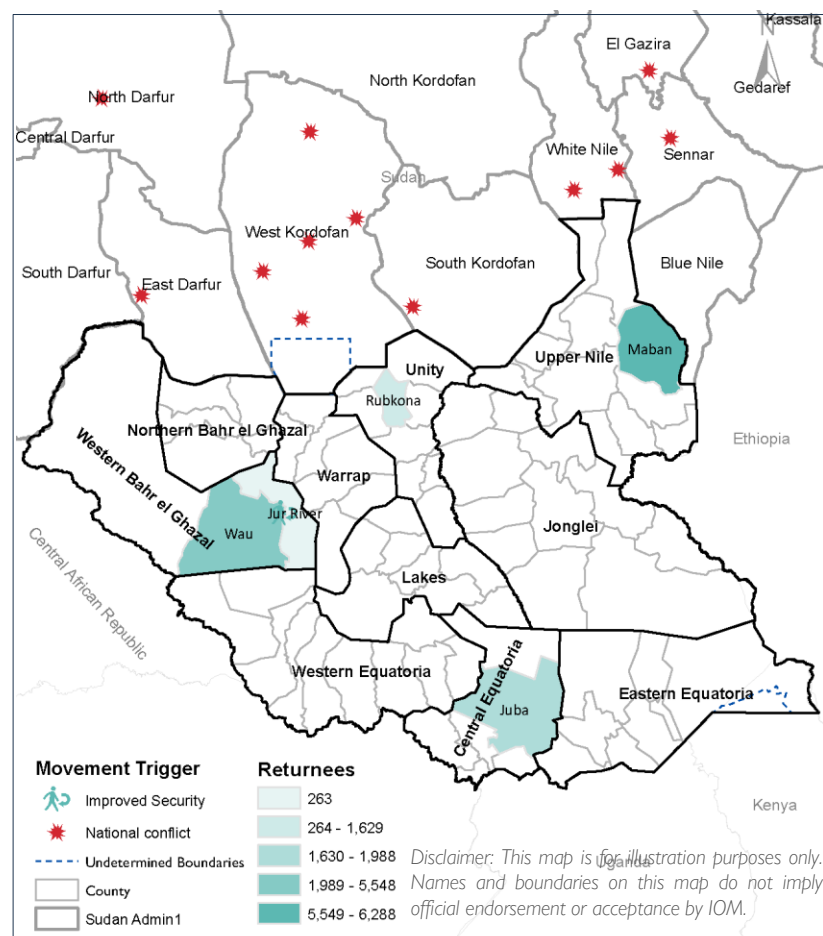
The Event Tracking tool is a rapid displacement tracking system that collects data on over 50 households' movements through assessments by DTM staff and local enumerators. Information is gathered via direct visits or interviews with key informants, cross-referenced with secondary sources for accuracy. The data reflects the situation at the time of assessment, and while efforts are made to ensure accuracy, comprehensive coverage nationwide cannot be guaranteed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

HIGHLIGHTS

In South Sudan, a complex humanitarian crisis is unfolding due to various factors such as communal conflicts, land disputes, insecurity, violence, natural disasters, and displacement across borders.

Between June 1st and 30th, 2024, 15,716 returnees arrived in five different counties within the country. Most returns (98%) were displaced from Sudan because of the ongoing Sudan crisis and others due to national conflict and improved security conditions in their destination areas in South Sudan. This influx of returnees has led to urgent humanitarian needs among the affected population. The top three immediate requirements identified by the returnees are access to food, shelter, and non-food items (NFIs) in their respective locations of return.

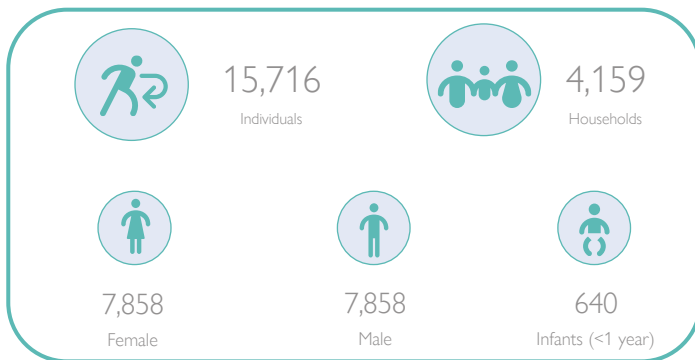
MAP - RETURNS



AREAS OF ORIGIN FOR RETURNS

Top Four Areas of Origin	Total (%)
El Salam (SDN)	32%
El Nehoud (SDN)	10%
Babanusa (SDN)	9%
El Jabalian (SDN)	8%
Total	59%

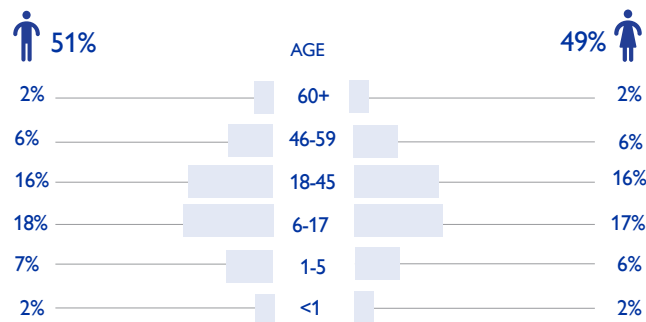
KEY DATA ON RETURNS



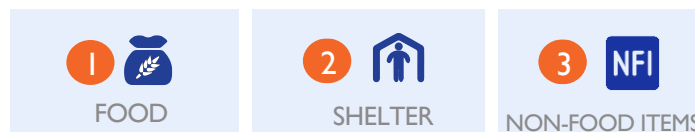
RETURN FIGURES

COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TRIGGER
Juba	981	1,007	1,988	Sudan Conflict
Jur River	126	137	263	Improved security
Maban	3,220	3,068	6,288	Sudan Conflict
Rubkona	817	812	1,629	Sudan Conflict
Wau	2,714	2,834	5,548	Sudan Conflict
Total	7,858	7,858	15,716	

DEMOGRAPHICS



TOP THREE PRIORITY NEEDS RANKED



The identification of current needs involves gathering insights from key informants regarding the existing challenges or gaps within this specific context and determining their priority.