

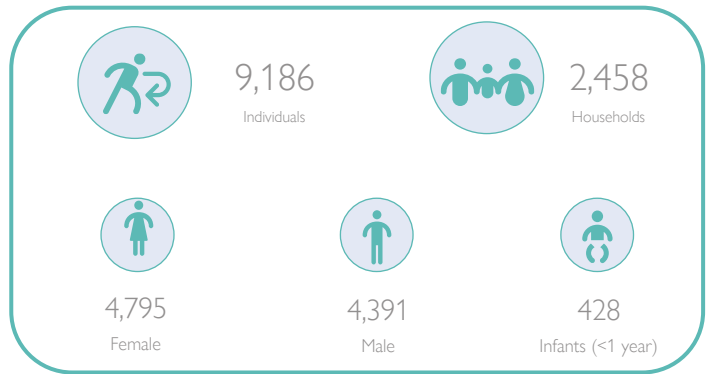
HIGHLIGHTS

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.

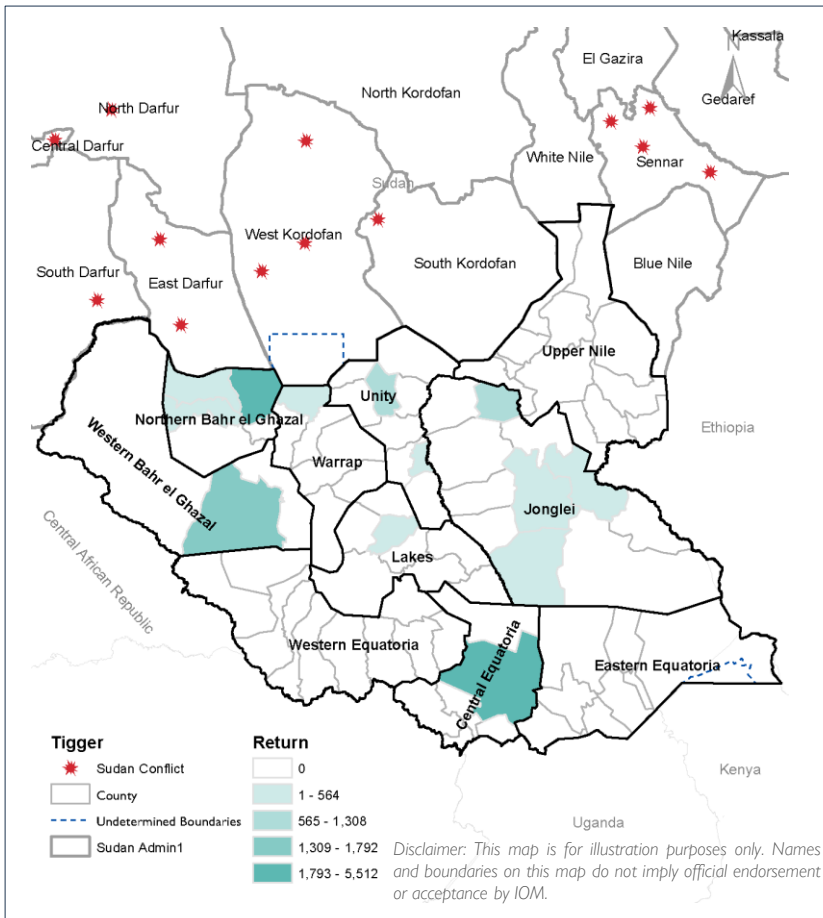
From the 16th to the 31st of July 2024, 9,186 returnees arrived in seven different counties within the country. All the recorded returnees were displaced from Sudan because of the ongoing Sudan crisis that started in April 2023. Most returns (2,517 individuals) cited Northern Bahr el Ghazal as their state of destination.

However, the influx of returnees has created urgent humanitarian needs for the affected population. The top three immediate requirements identified by the returnees are access to food, protection, and non-food items (NFIs) in their respective locations of return.

KEY DATA ON RETURNS



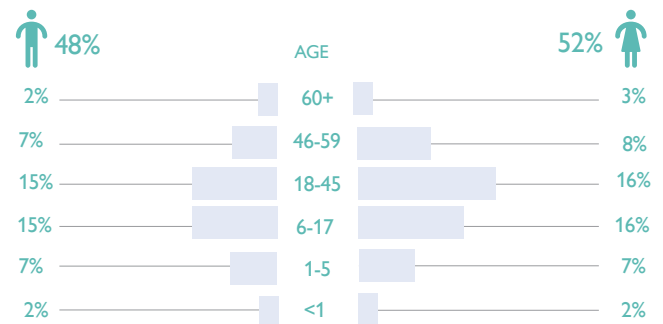
MAP - RETURNS



RETURN FIGURES

STATE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TRIGGER
Central Equatoria	964	987	1,951	Sudan Conflict
Jonglei	645	580	1,225	Sudan Conflict
Lakes	96	85	181	Sudan Conflict
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,036	1,481	2,517	Sudan Conflict
Unity	663	679	1,342	Sudan Conflict
Warrap	260	243	503	Sudan Conflict
Western Bahr el Ghazal	727	740	1,467	Sudan Conflict
Total	4,391	4,795	9,186	

DEMOGRAPHICS



TOP THREE PRIORITY NEEDS RANKED



Identifying current needs involves gathering insights from key informants about existing challenges or gaps in this specific context and prioritizing them.

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).