

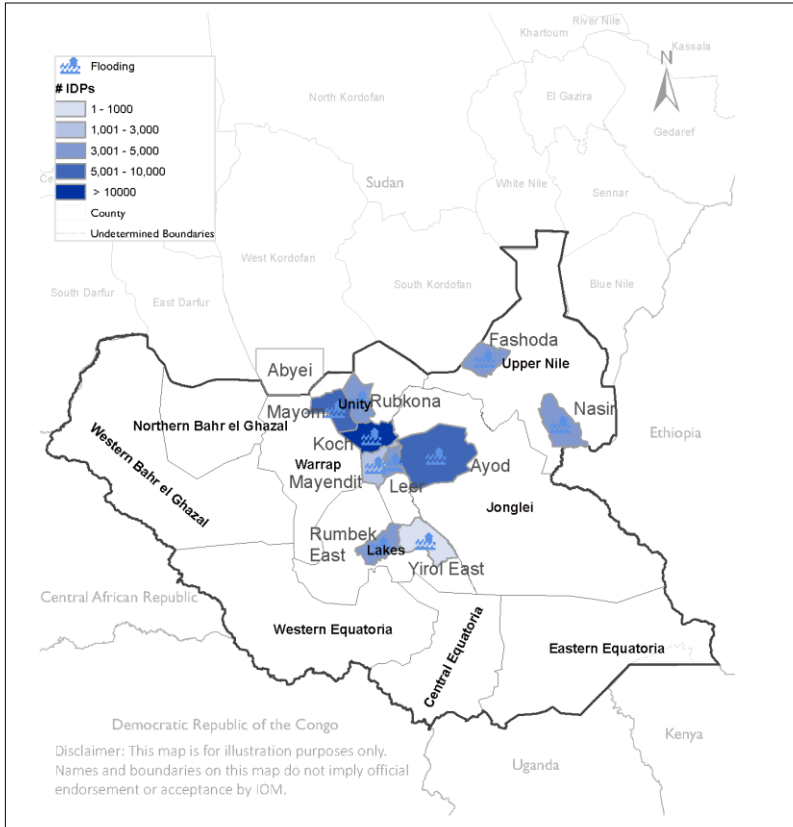
HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan is currently facing a complex humanitarian crisis characterized by extensive internal displacements. The underlying causes of these displacement dynamics are varied and include communal clashes, flooding, insecurity, violence, natural disasters, and cross-border movements.

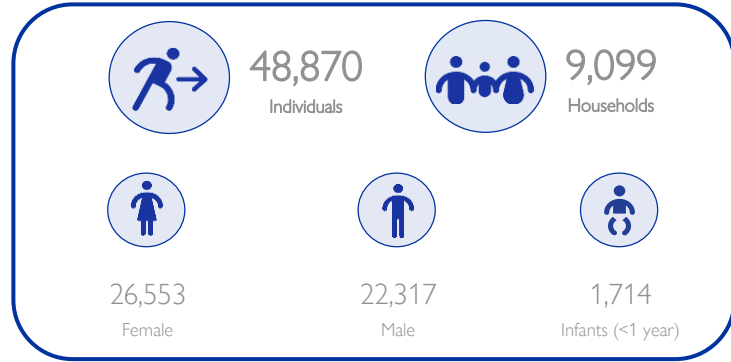
Between November 16th and November 30th, 2024, enumerators from the Displacement Tracking Matrix recorded significant disaster-related displacements due to flooding, impacting a total of 48,870 individuals. Most of these displacements occurred in Unity state, where 30,886 individuals were affected. They were displaced to various locations including Koch (14,142 individuals), Mayom (5,995 individuals), Rubkona (4,844 individuals), Leer (4,223 individuals), and Mayiendit counties (1,682 individuals).

The effect of these displacements calls for urgent humanitarian intervention among the affected population. Those who have been displaced identified their most pressing requirements as being in dire need of non-food items, shelter, and health.

MAP - DISPLACEMENT



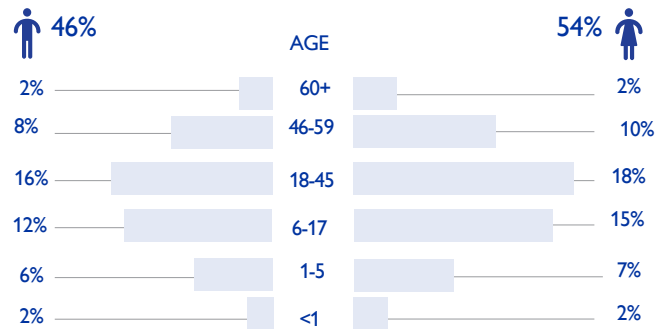
KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES



IDP FIGURES

COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TRIGGER
Koch	6,518	7,624	14,142	Disaster (Flooding)
Ayod	2,830	3,321	6,151	Disaster (Flooding)
Mayom	2,834	3,161	5,995	Disaster (Flooding)
Rubkona	2,211	2,633	4,844	Disaster (Flooding)
Luakpiny	1,980	2,397	4,377	Disaster (Flooding)
Leer	1,938	2,285	4,223	Disaster (Flooding)
Rumbek East	1,383	1,944	3,327	Disaster (Flooding)
Fashoda	1,681	1,938	3,619	Disaster (Flooding)
Mayiendit	719	963	1,682	Disaster (Flooding)
Yirol East	223	287	510	Disaster (Flooding)
Total	22,317	26,553	48,870	

DEMOGRAPHICS



TOP THREE PRIORITY NEEDS RANKED



Perceptions of current needs are linked to key informant insights, which highlight and prioritize 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 the movements of over 50 households through assessments by DTM staff and local enumerators. Information is gathered via direct visits or interviews with key informants and 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).