

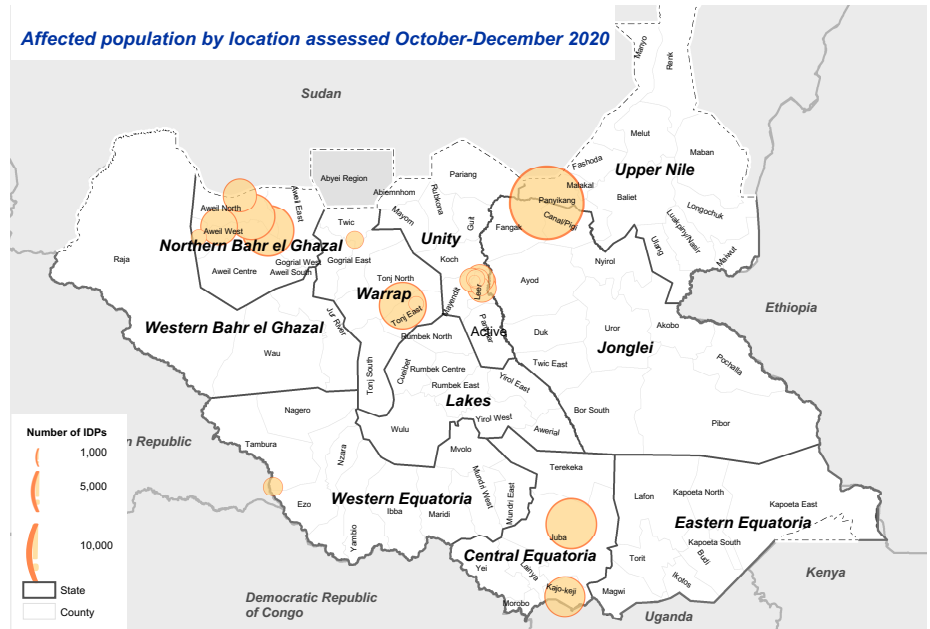
6 States 9 Counties 17 Payams 20 Locations 0 Displacement Sites 112,005 IDPs / 0 Returnees

Overview

[Click here for Dataset](#) 

IOM DTM carries out rapid Event Tracking assessments to verify and map instances of new displacement or return of over 50 households upon receipt of relevant alerts. IOM enumerators visit or remotely assess IDP / returnee locations and consult local key informants including community representatives, local authorities or humanitarian partners. The findings are triangulated with secondary sources, such as reports by other humanitarian actors, to ensure accurate, actionable and up-to-date information to the best of DTM's knowledge. All data reflects the situation at the time of the assessment and IOM cannot guarantee comprehensive coverage of displacement or return events countrywide.

Affected population by location assessed October-December 2020



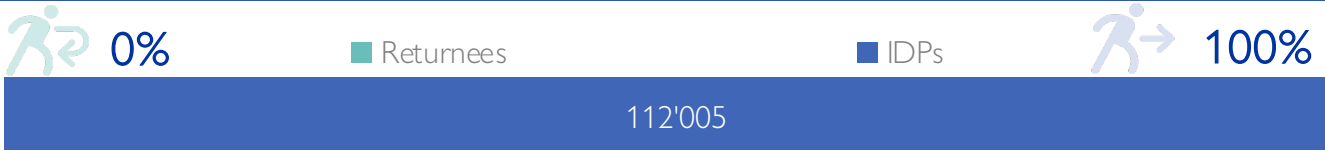
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.

Event Tracking complements DTM's countrywide Mobility Tracking assessments, which are carried out at regular intervals to update South Sudan's comprehensive IDP and returnee baselines. Click on the links to access the latest Mobility Tracking [dataset](#) and data release (2,854 villages / neighborhoods and displacement sites).

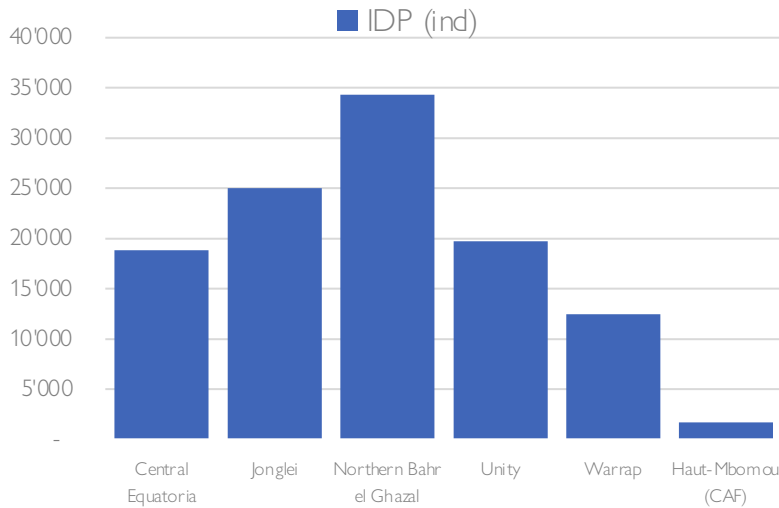
Between October and December 2020, DTM reported on 20 instances of spontaneous population movement comprising 112,005 IDPs across six states. Natural disaster (flooding) accounted for most displacement (72%), while a further 28 per cent was the result of localized conflict. Thirty-one per cent of the IDPs were displaced by flooding to locations in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, 22 per cent in Jonglei and 18 per cent in Unity. Instances of localized and subnational conflict displaced 10 per cent of the IDPs to locations in Warrap and a further 17 per cent in Central

Equatoria. Close to three quarters of the IDPs (74%) were displaced to locations within the same payam, while 14 per cent moved to another payam within the same county, and 12 percent represent displacement from different county. Around 11,555 IDPs (11% of the total) moved from Terekeka to Juba due to violence against civilians in Tali payam.

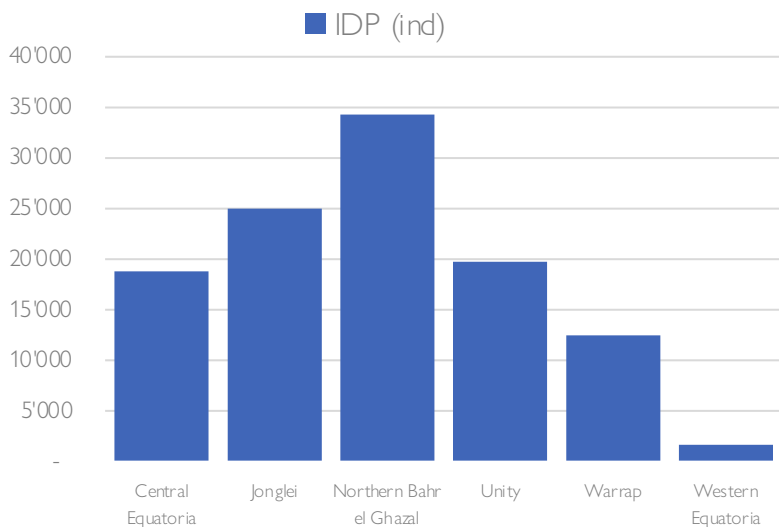
At the start of the dry season, localized conflict is beginning to intensify, including in hotspot areas around Tonj North and Central Equatoria State where a combination of fractionalization, political competition, unaddressed grievances and livestock migration are driving violent clashes. As the dry season continues, it is likely that localized conflict will persist and worsen, particularly against the backdrop of economic downturns, food insecurity and administrative appointments.



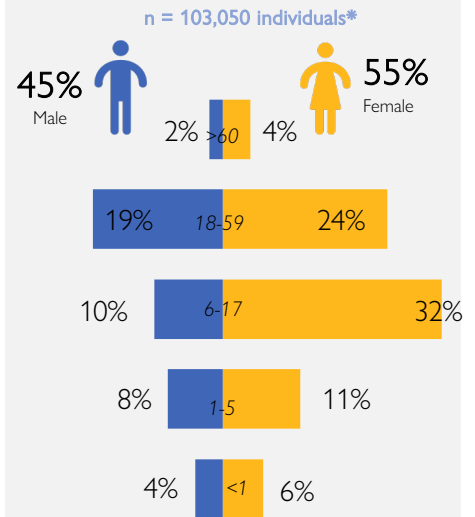
Areas of departure (State)



Areas of Destination (State)

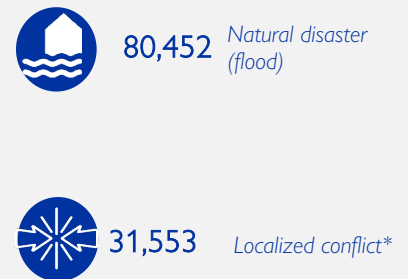


Demographics



*For 8,955 IDPs IOM could not collect SADD information

Reason for movement (IDPs)



*A situation of violence involving armed actors or groups without identified nationally or sub-nationally oriented objectives beyond limited local issues

IOM DTM employs Event Tracking as a more rapid and localized assessment tool complementing overall efforts to report on IDP and returnee figures nationally (see Mobility Tracking reports and maps on displacement.iom.int/south-sudan). IOM teams access IDP / returnee locations and consult local key informants including community representatives, local authorities or humanitarian partners and triangulate findings to provide partners with the most accurate as possible, actionable and current data.

DTM IS SUPPORTED BY

