

South Sudan

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	271,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by inter-communal violence in the states of Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Unity, Warrap and Western Bahr El Ghazal, as well as by armed conflict.	This figure was obtained from the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It is based on the sum of new displacements recorded by IOM DTM in their Emergency Tracking Tool and in OCHA's situation and humanitarian updates. IDMC analysed this data to eliminate the risk of double counting between both sources.	We have high confidence in this figure, though it is likely an underestimate, because humanitarian access in certain areas in South Sudan limited the data collection. Displacement in the country is very dynamic, and short-term displacements may go underreported.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	1,436,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict, which has been ongoing in the country since 2013. It also includes people displaced by inter-communal violence.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM's Mobility Tracking Round 9 Baseline Assessment which estimated the number of IDPs in displacement sites and host communities. The assessment was conducted between July and September 2020. It is based on the assessment conducted through key informant interviews in 2,854 locations across the country. IOM DTM had access to 90% of all locations. For the remaining ones, IOM DTM used the data collected in Round 8.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, the IOM DTM assessment teams faced multiple logistical and access constraints and not all sites were included in the assessment. For the unassessed ones, it used the data collected in the previous assessment. This points to the fact that the figure may not accurately reflect the number of IDPs who are living in a situation of internal displacement as of the end of the year.

South Sudan

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	443,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by record-breaking floods which hit the country between June and September. The states of Jonglei and Unity were the most affected. The floods destroyed homes, entire villages, and crops, killed livestock and worsened food insecurity and triggered mass displacement.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM's Seasonal Floods Analysis for 2020, which includes a comprehensive analysis and data on the floods which took place in South Sudan across the year. It is based on site assessments carried out through a network of field focal points and key informants in coordination with local authorities and partners.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, conflicting displacement figures were published by different partners and upon evaluation of their methodologies, timeliness and geographic coverage, IDMC determined IOM DTM's estimate was the most reliable one.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	106,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.

For the full country profile please visit: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/south-sudan>
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