The overall number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in South Sudan stood at 1.83 million. Eastern Equatoria, Warrap, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal saw increases in the number of IDPs compared to May (30, 18, 3 and 2 per cent respectively), mostly due to insecurity related to communal clashes and cattle raids. The first headcount in the Malakal Protection of Civilians site since February increased the site population by about 8,000 individuals, in part due to spontaneous refugee returns to the site from Sudan. UNHCR reported that some 17,000 spontaneous refugee returnees arrived in Unity from Sudan between April and June, following unrest and insecurity in the northern neighbour. Heavy rains fell across South Sudan and caused flooding, particularly in parts of Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Staple food prices rose due to seasonal factors, including farmers exhausting most of their stock and beginning to rely on markets. Nearly 7 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure, according to the most recent IPC analysis.

KEY FIGURES

- **7.2M** PEOPLE IN NEED
- **1.83M** INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE
- **184K** IDPS IN PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS SITES
- **2.31M** SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES
- **296K** REFUGEES IN SOUTH SUDAN
- **6.96M** SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE (MAY-JUL)
- **597K** MALNOURISHED WOMEN (JAN-DEC)
- **860K** MALNOURISHED CHILDREN (JAN-DEC)

**DISPLACEMENT AND HOTSPOTS**

- Estimated number of IDPs
- South Sudanese refugees
- Internal displacement
- Internal displacement
- Change in IDP or refugee population
- Estimated number of IDPs
- External displacement
- Cattle raiding

**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL INSECURE (MAY-JUL)**

- 1.83M people displaced
- South Sudanese refugees
- 4.1K people displaced

**STAPLE FOOD PRICE TREND**

- 0.5 kg of white sorghum (Juba, Central Equatoria)
- Staple food prices rose due to seasonal factors, including farmers exhausting most of their stock and beginning to rely on markets.

**The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.**

1. The 1.83 million includes findings from new round of IOM’s mobility tracking conducted in May with new displacement locations covered, results of events tracking conducted in June, and is subject to change upon conclusion of an ongoing data rationalization exercise between OCHA and IOM-DTM IDP datasets.
2. Gender and age disaggregation does not include Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites.

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