Violence and insecurity persisted in May and drove humanitarian needs, alongside the onset of the annual lean season, increasing rains and COVID-19. More than 17,000 people were displaced in Lainya, Yei and Morobo counties in Central Equatoria by armed clashes involving Government and opposition forces and the National Salvation Front. Intercommunal violence in Uror County, Jonglei, affected more than 23,000 people, displacing thousands and leaving hundreds dead. Clashes in Gogrial East County, Warrap, and Jur River County, Western Bahr el Ghazal, uprooted an estimated 33,500 people. Cattle raids in Twic County in Warrap and Mayom and Rubkona counties in Unity displaced more than 10,000 people. By the end of May, South Sudan confirmed 994 people with COVID-19, including three inside the Protection of Civilians sites in Juba and Bentiu, home to 30,000 and 110,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) respectively. Latest displacement monitoring report1 found 1.60 million IDPs across the country. The marginal decrease from the 1.67 million count published in January was mainly due to the return of flood-affected IDPs to their home areas, closure of some IDP sites and ongoing data cleaning. With the onset of the rainy season, some 12,000 people were affected by floods in Bor, Jonglei. Some 6.48 million people were estimated to be acutely food insecure between May and July, according to projections made in January. Damage assessment was ongoing for the desert locust invasion in Eastern Equatoria.

KEY FIGURES

7.5M PEOPLE IN NEED
1.60M INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE
182K IDPS IN PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS SITES
2.26M SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES
301K REFUGEES IN SOUTH SUDAN
6.48M SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE (MAY-JUL)
352K MALNOURISHED WOMEN (JAN-DEC)
1.3M MALNOURISHED CHILDREN (JAN-DEC)

DISPLACEMENT AND HOTSPOTS

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY (MAY-JUL)

STAPLE FOOD PRICE TREND

1. Following Round 8 of the IOM-DTM assessments concluded in April 2020. Change of the IDP baseline was mainly attributed to return of flood-affected IDPs to their home areas, closure of some IDP sites, and the ongoing data cleaning and validation exercise that led to removal of duplicate locations from the dataset.

The administrative boundaries and names shown 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 been determined. Final Status of Abyei area is not yet determined.

Date: 12 June 2020 | Sources: OCHA, FAO, IOM-DTM, UNHCR, WFP-VAM, IPC TWG, Ministry of Health | ochasouthsudan@un.org | unocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/ssd | southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info | reports.unocha.org/south-sudan | @OCHASouthSudan

1.60M IDP sites in Juba and Bentiu, home to 30,000 and 110,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) respectively. Latest displacement monitoring report1 found 1.60 million IDPs across the country. The marginal decrease from the 1.67 million count published in January was mainly due to the return of flood-affected IDPs to their home areas, closure of some IDP sites, and ongoing data cleaning and validation exercise that led to removal of duplicate locations from the dataset.