

## Overview

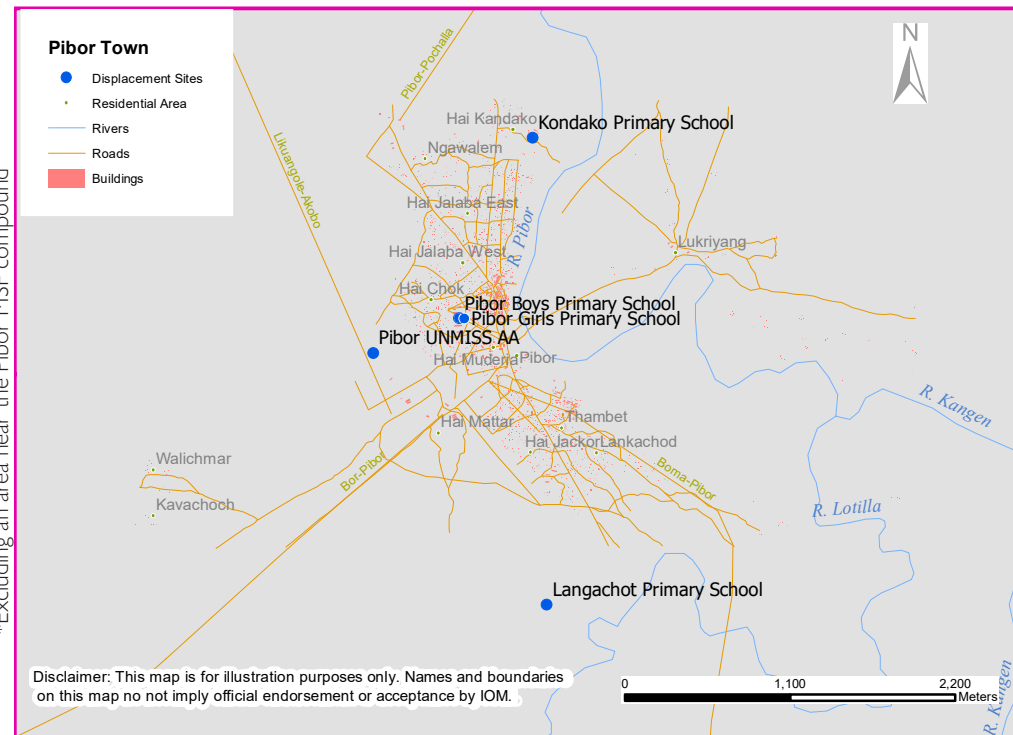
The first half of 2020 was marked by an escalation in sub-national and localized violence throughout the country and Jonglei State and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) have been major hotspots for such violence. Since early 2020, there has been renewed displacement, attacks on humanitarian supplies and personnel and civilian abuses in central and southern parts of Jonglei, as well as lowland Pibor. Following the large-scale attack on Pieri in Urur County on 16 May 2020, groups of armed youth launched an assault on key areas around Pibor, which was met by a series of counter attacks throughout June. Violence continued into July and August, with tensions spilling over into neighbouring parts of the country.

In June 2020, President Salva Kiir [established a high-level committee](#) to address conflict, but mistrust between groups remains high, due in part to the persistence of unaddressed grievances connected to the long history of violence in the area.

Although attacking groups have largely retreated to their communities, the impacts of the conflict in the first half of the year continue to be deeply felt by local populations. According to PLAN International and the NNGO, CIDO a total of 33,668 Individuals (11,443 households) were registered in early August 2020 at the UNMISS Adjacent Area (AA) and several spontaneous displacement sites throughout Pibor Town. Nearly all households are reported to have returned to Lekuangole and Gumruk by the end of the same month. UNMISS Pibor AA housed 403 individuals according to a DTM headcount conducted on 7 August 2020. Access constraints rendered assessments beyond Pibor Town challenging, limiting available data to the town.

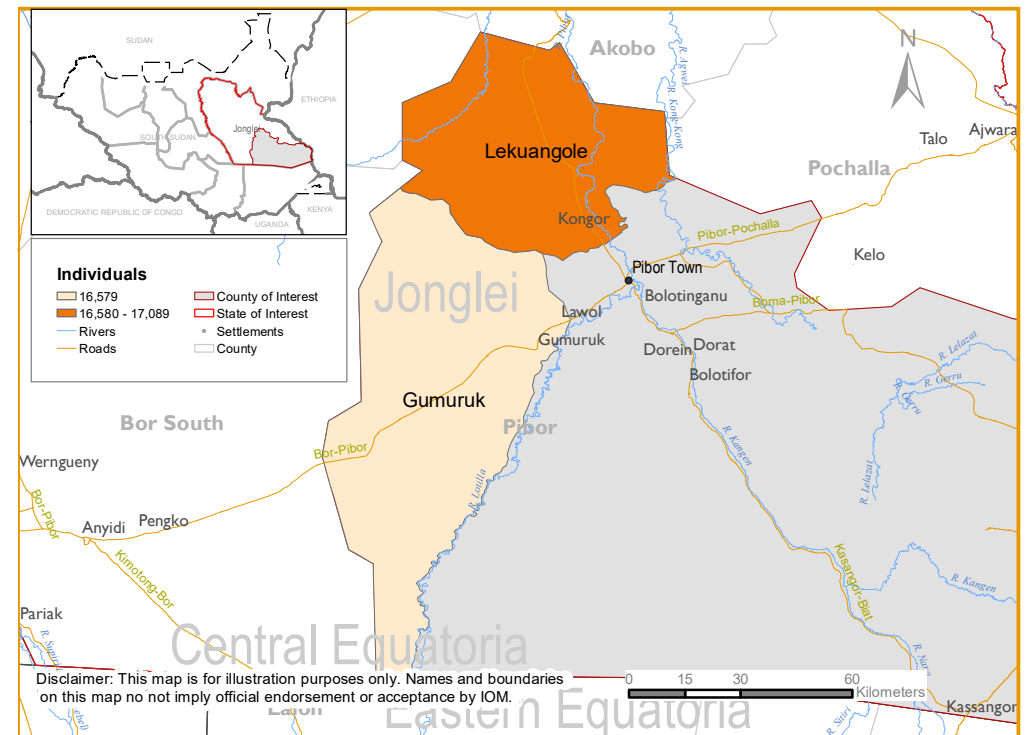
The humanitarian response has been disrupted, further eroding people's ability to meet their basic needs, which has been compounded by the destruction of civilian property and livelihoods and loss of livestock during recurrent fighting, as well as [flooding](#). While heavy rain could temper the possibility of further violence, the potential for additional violent incidents in Jonglei State and the GPAA, still exists.

## Spontaneous Displacement Sites in Pibor\*



\*Excluding an area near the Pibor MSF compound

## Locations of departure by number of persons



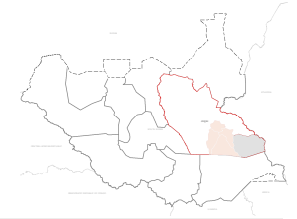


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# Pibor UNMISS Adjacent Area Flow Monitoring Summary (7–18 August 2020)



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

In response to the influxes, and in close coordination with the CCCM Cluster and OCHA, a CCCM surge team – comprising of Cluster and Partner Coordination, Community Engagement and a Technical Specialist – were deployed to the four Collective Centres and Pibor AA Site in order to coordinate lifesaving services through partner coordination, advocacy, and liaison; service monitoring; engineering assessment and support; and community governance.

During the response, the CCCM team engaged with the OCHA Deep Field Coordinator and local authorities represented by RRC and Chief Administrator of GPAA to identify gaps and address humanitarian needs in the area. In addition, the CCCM team supported the OCHA Deep Field Coordinator in co-chairing GPAA partners' coordination meetings, drafting and circulating meeting minutes, mobilizing and identifying partners, service mapping and monitoring, and ensuring well-coordinated, needs-based, and responsive humanitarian intervention. Alongside IOM DTM, the CCCM team established Flow Monitoring Points to identify in and out flow trends and coordinated in conducting headcount exercise in the AA site.

CCCM also undertook a governance mapping exercise and mobilized IDP Community Leaders for information sharing meetings. At the same time, the CCCM site planner conducted a flood assessment in the AA site and the collective centres to ascertain for the site works needed to upgrade the drainage system and mitigate against flooding. In the interim, following a significant number of departures from the site witnessed by the flow monitoring points due to heavy rains that caused flooding within site, a lack of services and advocacy from community leaders and local authorities to leave the site and collective centres providing relative stabilization of the situation in areas of origin, the team is engaging with OCHA and relevant partner for a site closure plan to ensure proper decommissioning of latrines, backfilling of waste pits and dismantlement of humanitarian facilities. The CCCM team is also following up with protection partner to ensure the needs of a residual caseload is addressed and due diligence associated with a voluntary return is met.

## Main villages of destination for permanent exits from Pibor UNMISS AA

Village (Payam)	# individual exits tracked	% of all tracked exits
Manyibol (Gumuruk)	49	13%
Bebuzen (Lekuangole)	48	13%
Lawul (Gumuruk)	43	12%
Gei (Lekuangole)	41	11%
Gogothin (Pibor)	32	9%
Kongor (Lekuangole)	30	8%
Lopot (Gumuruk)	14	4%
Thanyang (Gumuruk)	13	4%
Monychak (Lekuangole)	13	4%
Lekuangole (Lekuangole)	13	4%
Manyaloden (Gumuruk)	12	3%
Laol (Gumuruk)	10	3%
Vuvet (Gumuruk)	9	2%
Other	37	10%
<b>All tracked exits</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Number of individual exits from Pibor UNMISS AA by date and destination payam

