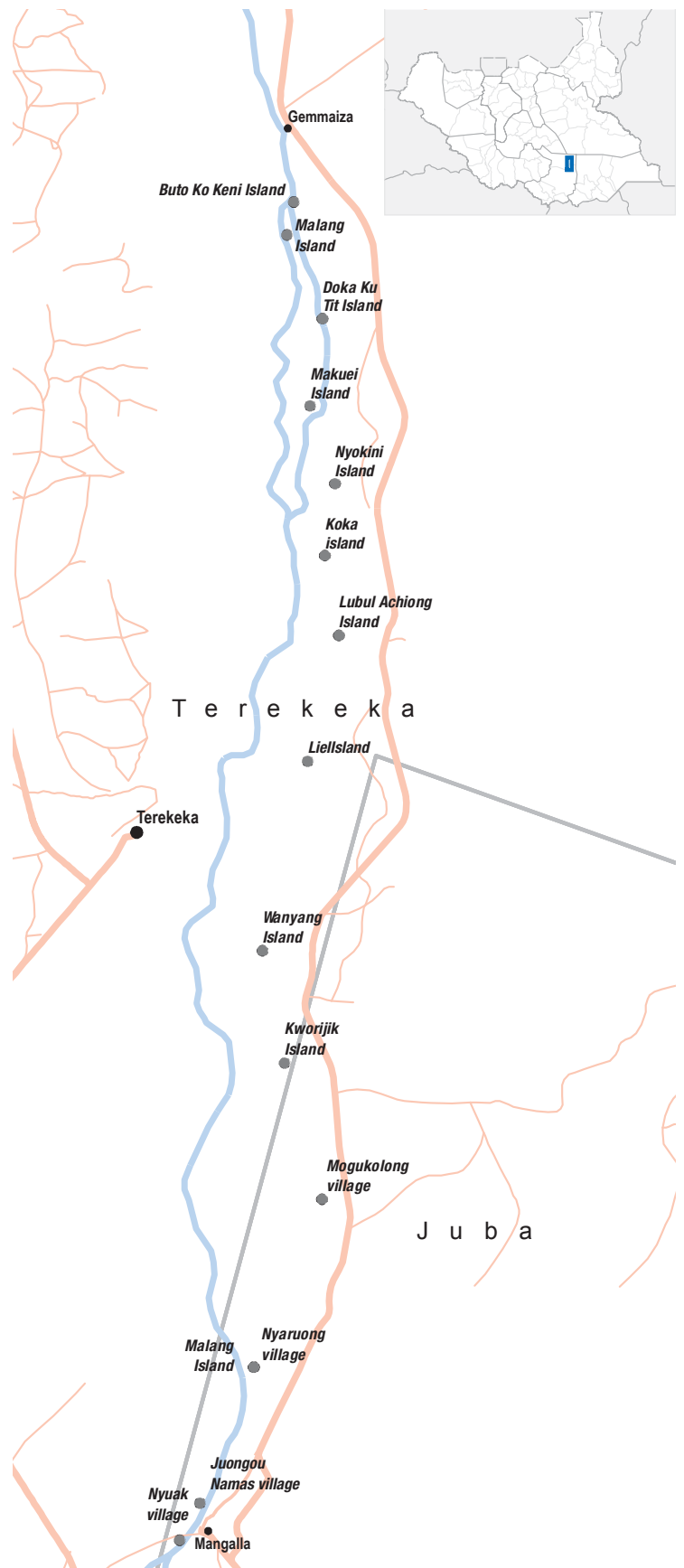


Key Findings

- The majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not intend to return to their pre-displacement locations.
- Only 1 Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) was found functional
- There are no schools in the IDP settlements and the children are not attending school. Only a few IDP children attend school in Terekeka town.
- There is a lack of filtered drinking water and jerry cans to collect water.

Key Recommendations

- Need for increased health services, health education and sensitization campaigns.
- Initiate general hygiene promotion campaign and distribution of WASH NFI items.
- Fishing and farming tools to facilitate livelihood activities.
- Set up emergency education facilities for IDPs in the islands, particularly in the areas of Gemeiza North and Mangala South.
- Protection partners to advocate and support conflict mitigation among the community in conflict by protection partners, UNMISS and governments counterparts.



The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei region is not yet determined.

BACKGROUND

There are longstanding tensions between Mundari, Bari and Dinka communities that intersect in areas north of Juba. This has led to several outbreaks of violence in recent years. The reasons for these tensions are complex.

One aspect relates to the movement of Mundari pastoralists during the dry season from Terekeka through territory to the south belonging to the Bari community. The disruption caused by these seasonal movements is a recurrent source of violence as for example in early 2015.

Another aspect of tensions in the area relates to the administrative changes brought about by the Government of South Sudan in late 2015. These changes altered the number of states in the country from ten to twenty-eight (more recently increased to thirty-two). With the division of Central Equatoria into three new states, without accompanying documents delineating the borders between those states, the process gave new impetus to historic land disputes. In May 2016, a conflict between Mundari and Bari groups over the town of Mangala left at least four dead and led to localized displacement.

Violence returned to the area for the third straight year when a number of ambushes started to occur along the Juba / Bor Road in early 2017. In March, six aid workers were killed while travelling along the road to Pibor. The killing of as many as thirty people at the end of April during an ambush on commercial vehicles in Gemeiza was the most serious in the series of fatal incidents.

Following increasing tensions between Murle and Dinka groups in Jonglei State in late 2016, Dinka militia groups began to mobilize in larger numbers in the Jonglei area. A newly bolstered force became more assertive in peripheral areas to Jonglei state including Mundari territory in Gemeiza. Some members of that militia were alleged to have attacked Mundari villages in the area following the ambush in April.

Intercommunal rivalries in the area are likely to persist in the area in the long term. Based on recent incidents, violence related to this rivalry appears cyclical and related to the movement of militia groups during the cattle migration seasons in the second half of the rainy season.

METHODOLOGY

The IOM DTM team deployed to Terekeka from 8 -12 June 2017 to conduct an assessment on the displacement dynamics and multi-sectorial needs of the IDPs in coordination with other participating agencies including the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for WASH, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for Health, IOM for Shelter and the Sudan Peace and Education Development Program (SPEDP) for education.

A total of sixteen IDP settlements across 12 islands and 4 villages on the mainland were assessed. At each site, a combination of focus group discussions, key informant interviews and direct observation was used to understand the intentions of IDPs as well as their multi-sectorial needs. Focus group discussions included women group representatives, site representatives, youth and local chiefs. Focus group discussions were conducted jointly with partners. Key informant interviews were held with heads of households randomly selected. Direct observation was conducted to verify the information collected through key informants interview and focus group discussions.



DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

IDPs from the villages situated along the eastern part of the river Nile in Terekeka were displaced across 12 islands and 4 villages in 8 bomas within Mangala and Gemeiza payams beginning 4 May 2017. Some of the IDP settlement areas are locations IDPs used previously for subsistence farming and fishing activities. There are also an estimated 750 to 1,000 IDPs¹ integrated into the host community along the western parts of Terekeka.

The main reasons for displacement are attributed to inter-communal clashes over Mangala which started last year on 7 May 2016 between the Mundari and Bari community. More recently on 4 May 2017, there have been inter-communal clashes between the Mundari and Dinka Bor communities triggered by goat raiding. Government forces were deployed to Mangala Center and Gemeiza following the skirmishes and burning of civilian houses. As such, the recent clashes have led to the displacement of the Mundari community from their homes to seek safety in areas including Mangala and Gemeiza across the 12 islands and 4 villages in 8 bomas.

According to the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), there are a total of 20,325 individuals or 4,065 households displaced across eight bomas. During the interagency assessment from 8 to 12 June 2017, partners estimate approximately 17,368 individuals or 3,472 households. The majority of IDPs are observed to be women and children.

IDP Intentions

- The majority of IDPs intend to stay in their current place of displacement until the ongoing conflict is resolved
- IDPs do not intend to return to their pre-displacement locations until peace is signed between the Mundari and Dinka Bor communities and a resolution is reached over the contested Mangala land
- Armed youth travel frequently to areas of pre-displacement areas. Women also go to the places of pre-displacement to check on their homes

Payam	Boma	Source: RRC		Source: Inter-agency Date: 8-12 June 2017	
		Households	individuals	Households	individuals
Gemeiza	Gori	336	1,680	268	1,340
	Gulubach	420	2,100	300	1,500
	Gemeiza	492	2,468	492	2,468
	Kanyi Awai	468	2,340	468	2,340
	Korshomba	634	3,170	560	2,800
	Sub-total	2,400	12,000	2,088	10,448
Mangala	Logori	665	3,325	484	2,420
	Mangalla	440	2,200	440	2,200
	Yeki	560	2,800	460	2,300
	Sub-total	1,665	8,325	1,384	6,920
Grand - total		4,065	20,325	3,472	17,368

Table 1: Comparison of IDP population estimates by payam and boma from RRC figures and inter-agency estimates



¹Population estimated is based on RRC's estimates

KEY FINDINGS

The findings below summarize the key multi-sectorial needs and gaps based on focus group discussions, key informant interview and direct observation in the IDP settlements visited.

WASH

- IDPs rely on the river Nile as their sole source of water for drinking, cooking, bathing and livelihood activities such as fishing.
- IDPs were observed to be drinking water directly from the river Nile from cups
- No hygiene sensitization campaign have been conducted in any of the IDP locations
- No latrines are available for any of the IDP settlements. Open defecation prevalent across all IDP settlements
- Need for soap, water purification tablets, jerry cans and women's dignity kits.

Health

- Health sensitization activities have not been conducted for the last six months for the IDPs population staying in the islands.
- One open and functioning Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) supported by ADRA on Wanyang Island to support nearby IDP settlements.
- IDPs displaced in the islands in Gemeiza payam access health services in Terekeka town by boat and footing while IDPs displaced in areas around Mangala payam travel by foot to Kuda on the western bank of the river Nile to access health services.
- Need for medicines. Most IDPs are using local/traditional herbs for treating sick individuals.

Food Security and Livelihood

- Coping strategy of IDPs includes feeding on wild vegetables such as Lugei, water lily and fish from the river Nile. Some IDPs in Wanyang, Liele, Kworjik and Mogukolong were also observed to be practicing small-scale mixed farming activities including planting crops; cultivation in Nyokini, Lubulo, Buto and Malang; fishing in the islands and rearing livestock such as cattle, goats, sheep and poultry to sell mainly in the areas of Makuei, Nyaruong and Doka Ku Tit.
- The areas of Nyuak, Joungou Namase, Gwunyo Ko Kenin and Nyaruong were observed to be very dry with no cultivation or other farming activities around the area.
- Need for fishing nets and other cultivation tools such as hoes to facilitate livelihood activities.

Shelter

- The majority of shelters are rakoobas made out of reeds and plastic sheeting for the roof. It was observed that some plastic sheetings are worn out with holes. Other families lack plastic sheeting and use reeds for the roof.
- IDPs are collecting local materials in bush areas of the surrounding environment, in some islands and the mainland areas to build their shelters.
- IDP families are observed to be sharing cooking pots and utensils as a coping mechanism
- Need for mosquito nets, cooking pots, blankets and sleeping mats.

Education

- There are no schools on the islands. As such, school-aged children living in the islands are not attending school.
- A few families are sending their children to Terekeka town for education.

Protection

- No presence of police to provide security was observed.
- Local authorities and chiefs are representing the community and settling disputes.

Payam	Boma	IDP Settlement	Original Villages	GPS Coordinates	
Mangala	Yeki	Wanyang Island	Wanyang	N 05.39856°	E 031.78996°
		Kworijik island	Kworijit	N 05.36032°	E 031.79771°
		Liele Island	Liele	N 05.46361°	E 031.80549°
	Logori	Mogukolong village*	Mogukolong	N 05.31362°	E 031.81049°
		Nyaruong village*	Nyaruong	N 05.25610°	E 031.78736°
	Mangalla	Nyuak village	Mangalla Centre	N 05.19679°	E 031.76217°
		Juougou Namase village	Mangalla Centre	N 05.20955°	E 031.76917°
		Malang Island	Malang	N 05.25610°	E 031.78736°
Gemeiza	Gemeiza	Gwunyo Ko Kenin Island	Ajut	N 05.66399°	E 031.80071°
		Lubulo Achiong Island	Anyara	N 05.50662°	E 031.81582°
	Korshomba	Nyokini Island	Palek	N 05.55856°	E 031.81440°
		Koka island	Jai	N 05.53392°	E 031.811140°
	Kanyi Awai	Makuei Island	Pokor I	N 05.58516°	E 031.80601°
		Doka Ku Tit Island	Pokor II	N 05.61504°	E 031.81007°
	Gulubach	Malang Island	Bojo	N 05.64356°	E 031.79798°
	Gori	Buto Ko Kenin Island	Yebishak	N 05.65490°	E 031.80017°

Table 2: List of IDP Settlement Locations

*These locations are the only IDP settlements located on the eastern bank of the river Nile. IDPs are mainly integrated with the host community.



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