

At the onset of the 2020 dry season, the consequences of flooding in various areas of South Sudan continue to be deeply felt. Many people are still displaced after moving from lowland to highland areas. Mangala in Central Equatoria State has been a locus of flood-related displacement and other population movements since early August 2020 when the first group of IDPs arrived on site. According to available data from the World Food Programme (WFP), the site hosts more 24,500 IDPs who were registered for humanitarian assistance together with some 6,000 host community members in need of support¹.

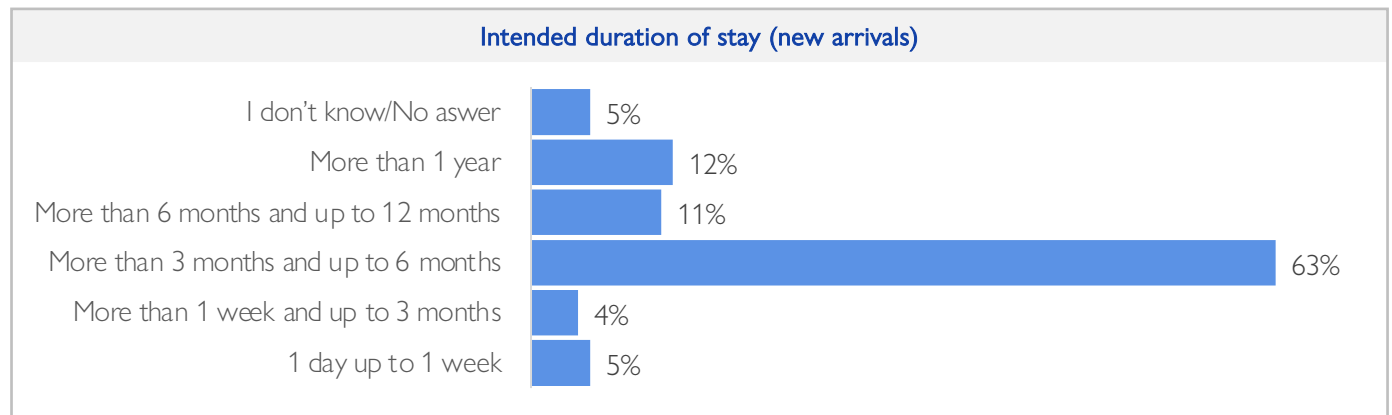
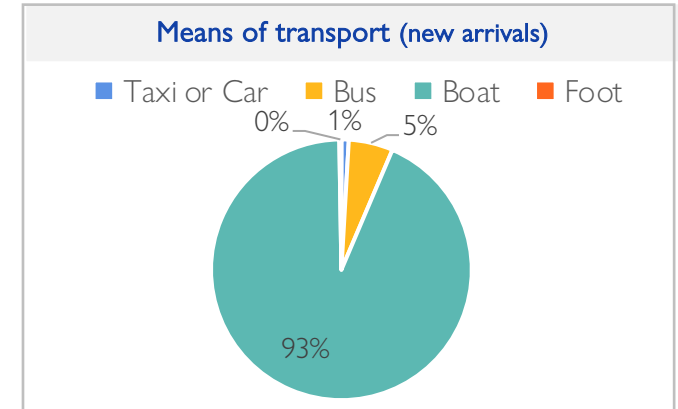
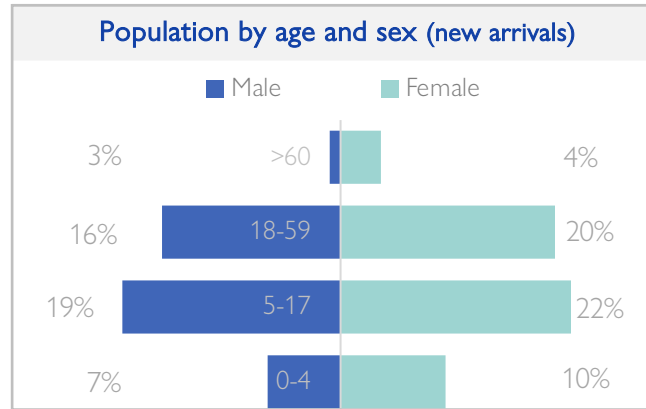
DTM continued with implementation of the Rapid Flow Monitoring tool which supplies partners with the number of new arrivals and basic profile of populations arriving and leaving the site, including areas of departure and intended destinations. Between 1 November and 31 December 2020, DTM surveyed 692 groups representing 4,714 individuals, **4,681 of which were new arrivals**. This is a 10 percent decrease of arrivals at the port compared to the period between September and October 2020 (5,219).

Approximately 58² per cent of the arrivals were children whilst 42 per cent are adults. Over half of the arrivals were female (55%). Around 17 per cent of the arrivals were under the age of five years.

Boats were the major source of transportation used by the 93 per cent of the IDPs whilst the other 5 per cent used buses.

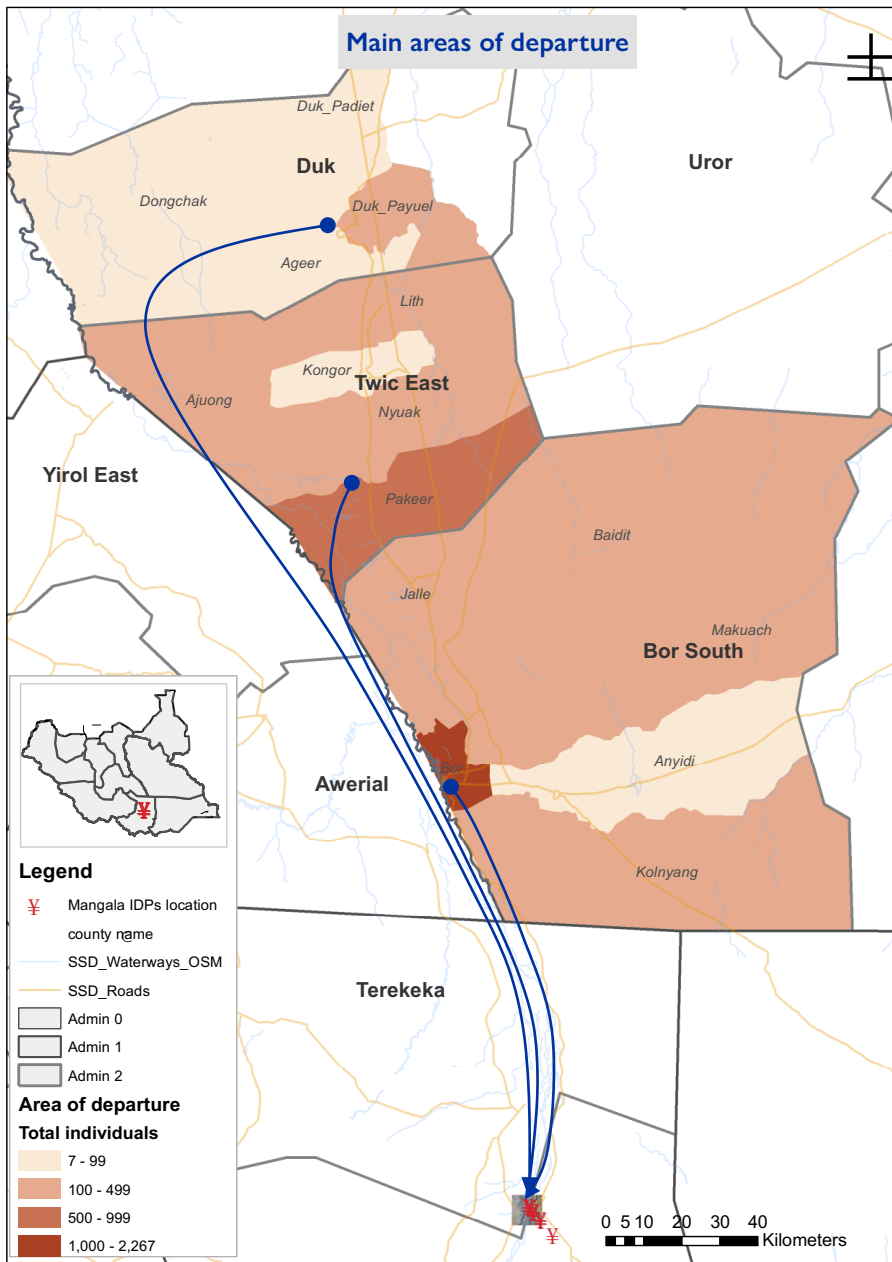
Five per cent of the arrivals reported experiencing hunger, thirst and problems with the boat along the way from Jonglei to Mangala.

Even with the underlying conflict dynamics between communities in the area, it seems that most of the arrivals (87%) indicated that they anticipate remaining in Mangala for more than 3 months.



¹ Data received from partners during DTM's field visit on 14 January 2021.

² Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error.

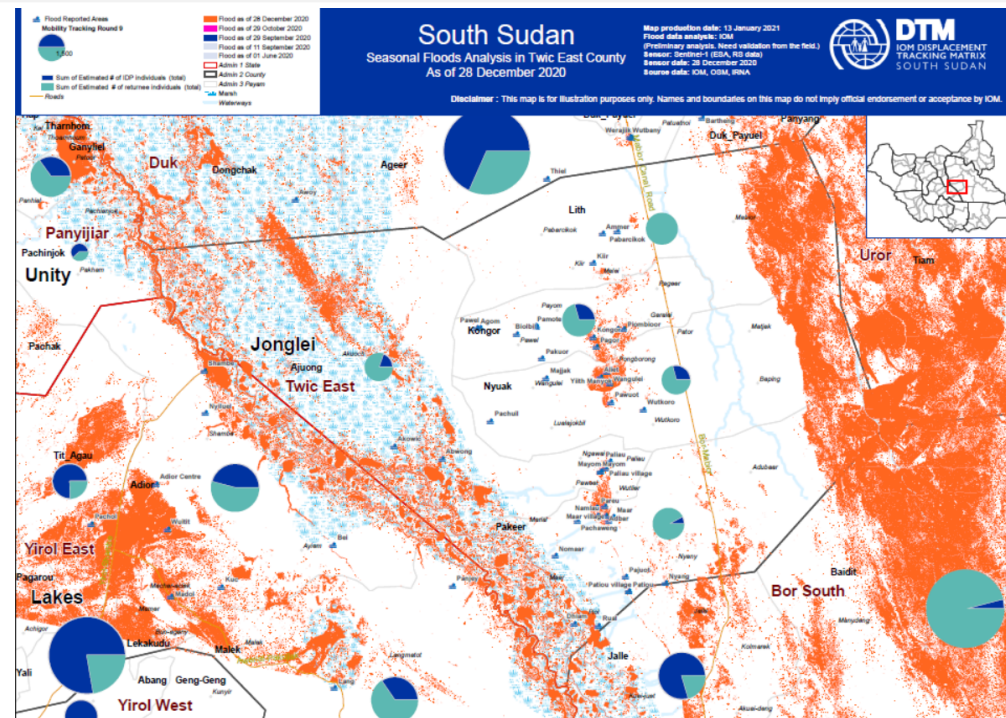


The vast majority (99,8%) of the IDPs indicated flooding as the main reason of their displacement.

About 74 per cent of the interviewed new arrivals started their journey in Bor South followed by Twic East (21%), and four percent arriving from Duk (see the map with main areas of departure).

Two per cent of new arrivals reported having made a transit during their journey to Mangala. The majority, 51 per cent transited through Bor South.

South Sudan Flood Analysis: Bor South, Twic East and Duk Counties



Context Analysis

Mangala Payam is a disputed area that lies around 75 kilometers from Juba where 93 percent of the IDPs from Bor South, Twic East and Duk Counties had fled there since August on account of flooding in Jonglei State. Others from Jonglei State who had initially sought refuge in Shirkat, just outside of Juba have, likewise, moved there, with the government designating it as a settlement for IDPs at the end of September 2020. Although not confirmed through IOM flow monitoring, there continues to be a number of anecdotal reports of additional population movements to the area that are economically motivated. The displacement and movement into Mangala have exacerbated pre-existing tensions in the area. As previous IOM DTM analysis has pointed out, “[t]here are longstanding tensions between Mundari, Bari and Dinka communities that intersect in areas north of Juba” that has “led to several outbreaks of violence in recent years.”^[1] In May 2016, tensions between Mundari and Bari groups boiled over, leading to deaths and localized displacement.^[2] Early 2017 was also characterized by a rise in road-side ambushes along the Juba/Bor road passing through Mangala, culminating in the killing of six aid workers in March of that same year.^[3] Last year, in July 2020 fighting again erupted between Mundari and Bari groups over Mangala, resulting in renewed displacement. These tensions should be understood in the context of South Sudan’s long history of conflict over administrative authority, as well as land and boundaries where underlying conflicts are compounded by perceptions of land grabbing.

Protection Analysis

The current flow monitoring data shows a low reporting of protection related incident along the IDPs’ journey from Jonglei to Mangala. This is perhaps due to the flooding which minimizes the chances of protection violations along the way. Nevertheless, the IDPs are faced with several protection risks upon their arrival at Mangala camp. Protection actors along with other partners need to collectively mitigate these risks. Considering that 58 percent of these arrivals are children, Child Protection actors need to augment child protection services at the camp e.g., child/girl friendly spaces. It is crucial to note that, as much as there has been a slight decrease in the arrivals at Mangala, notions of the IDPs returning might be far-fetched at present moment. Meanwhile the arrivals indicated that they anticipate remaining in Mangala for more than 3 months. Around 5 per cent of the IDPs are vulnerable and have special needs. These are mostly pregnant and lactating mothers. This raises the need for health and nutrition services to be availed for them. Furthermore, the IDPs continue to be under threat of the land tensions intensifying in Mangala. It is vital for local authorities to address this issue as a matter of urgency before a conflict breaks out and places the IDPs at further risk of harm. In the worst-case scenario, a safer and neutral location might have to be chosen for the IDPs until their areas of return are deemed safe for return.

^{1,2,3} Source: [IOM DTM Terekeka Assessment, June 2017](#)