

Since mid-June 2020, people in South Sudan have been affected by flooding in areas along the White Nile. As numbers increased, a temporary site for the flood-displaced population was set up in Mangala River Port and Bor / Juba Bus Station, where the first group of IDPs arrived on 3 August 2020, and data has been collected since. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 17,952 individuals/4,911 households are registered in Mangala as of 31 May 2021 (Central Equatoria State- Inter-Cluster Coordination Group).

DTM is conducting Rapid Flow Monitoring (RFM) on site which supplies partners with the number of new arrivals and a basic profile of populations arriving at the site, including areas of departure and intended destinations. Between 2 January and 31 May 2022, DTM surveyed 968 groups representing 5,453 individuals, of which 4,863 were new arrivals. The monthly average in this reporting period of new arrivals is 973 individuals, and most arrivals (83%) are not sure of their intended period of stay in Mangala site. February presents an increase in arrivals (1,640) at the port and bus station compared to other months between January and May 2022.

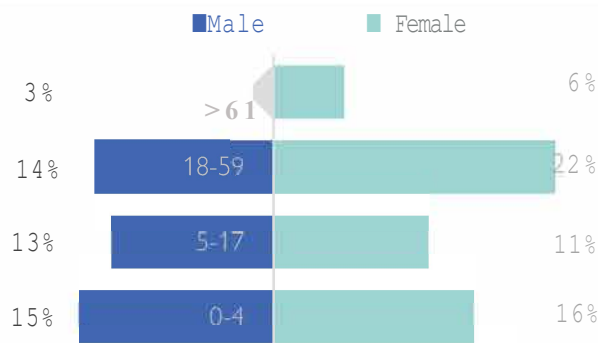
Of the new arrivals, 55 per cent were children under the age of 18 and 32 per cent under the age of 5. Approximately 35 per cent were adults between 18 and 59. Only 9 per cent were elderly over the age of 60. More than half of the arrivals were female (57%).

No major difficulties along the way were reported from locations in Jonglei State to Mangala during this reporting period.

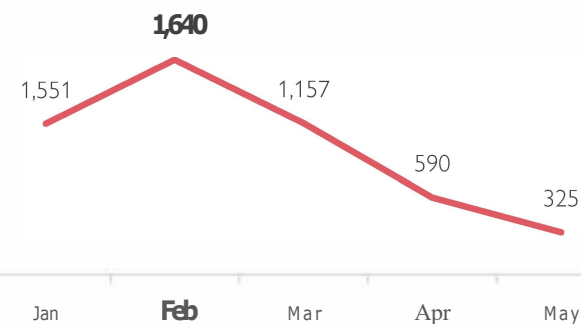
Despite underlying conflict dynamics between communities in the area, most of the arrivals (83%) indicated that they don't know the period they intend to spend in Mangala.

¹Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error.

Population by age and sex (new arrivals)

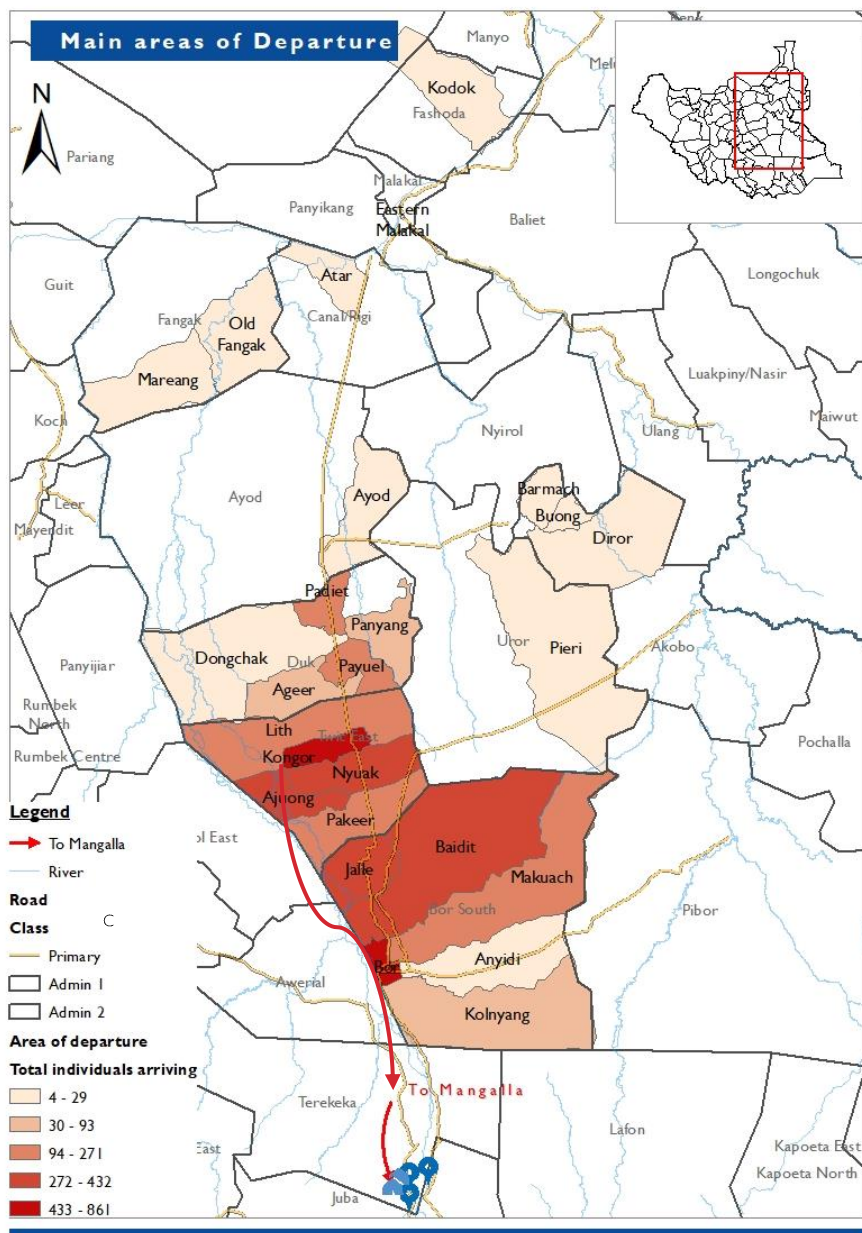


Number of new arrivals per month in 2022



Intended duration of stay (new arrivals)





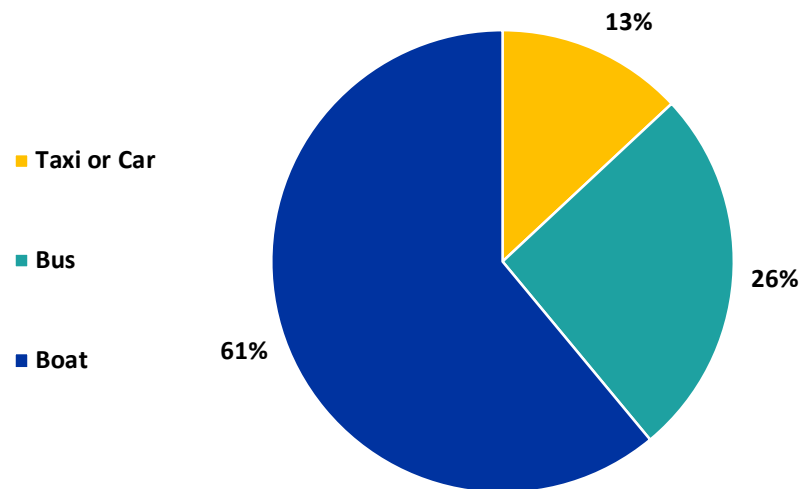
More than half (54%) of the IDPs indicated flooding as the main cause of their displacement, and 44 per cent were displaced due to violence in their locations of departure.

Nearly half of the interviewed new arrivals started their journey in Bor South (44%) followed by Twic East (39%), Duk (13%), and others (4%) (see the map with main areas/payams of departure).

Thirty-eight new arrivals reported having made a transit stop in Juba county before traveling to Mangala.

Boats were the most common mode of transportation used by 61 per cent of IDPs while 26 per cent used buses or private cars and 13 per cent used taxis or cars.

Means of transport (new arrivals)



Context Analysis

Mangala Payam is a disputed area that lies around 75 kilometers from Juba where 93 per cent of the IDPs from Bor South, Twic East and Duk Counties had fled there since August 2020 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 is 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 roadside ambushes along the Juba / Bor road passing through Mangala, culminating in the killing of six aid workers in March of that same year^[3] 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

From a Protection standpoint, the data collected during this reporting period depicts a gradual decrease in the number of arrivals at Managala IDP site. This can be attributed to the dry season which saw the receding of flood water levels in the IDP’s areas of origin.

However, despite the decrease in the number of IDPs, it is still important to ensure that those who continue to trickle into the site have access to essential services such as health, education, and food. The importance of this cannot be overstated considering that the majority of the population are female (57%) and children (55%). Accessibility of services is also important given the conflict sensitivity of the area. However, as the situation currently stands in Mangala, there is a shortage of partners who are providing these vital services to the IDPs residing in the area and this needs to be rectified as soon as possible. This issue has been noted in previous IOM-DTM reports, but up to now, there has not been a notable improvement in service provision. It is important for protection partners to visit the area and conduct an in-depth protection needs assessment to ascertain the needs of the IDPs and the risks they are facing at the site.

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