

Since mid-June 2020, people in South Sudan have been affected by flooding in areas along the White Nile. In late July, IDPs from Jonglei State started arriving to Juba seeking shelter and humanitarian assistance. As numbers increased, a temporary site for flood displaced population was set up in Mangala, where the first group of IDPs arrived on 3 August 2020. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 17,197 individuals were registered in Mangala as of 2 November 2020 (CES- ICCG).

In order to provide information to support humanitarian partners, on 26 September 2020, DTM launched a rapid flow monitoring tool on site to track the number of new arrivals and to establish a basic profile of populations fleeing the floods in Jonglei, including their areas of departure. Between 28 September and 31 October 2020, DTM counted **6,846 new arrivals** and **interviewed** 814 groups representing **5,494 individuals** (80% of new arrivals). DTM further interviewed 38 groups (293 individuals) who intended to permanently leave the area.

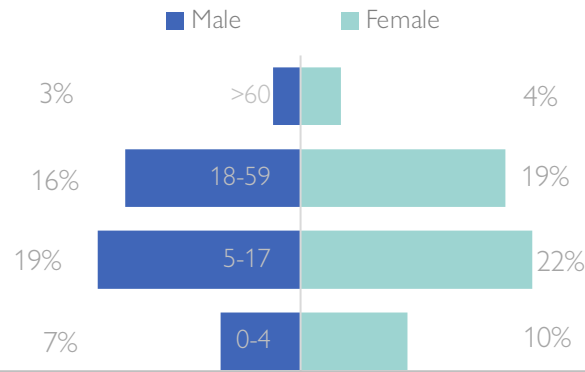
Forty-two per cent of arrivals were adults (23% female and 19% male), and 18 per cent were younger than five years. Over half of all interviewed new arrivals were female (55%).

Around 25 per cent of the of the adults older than 60 reported needing care, and 3 per cent of the overall population reported being injured or sick.

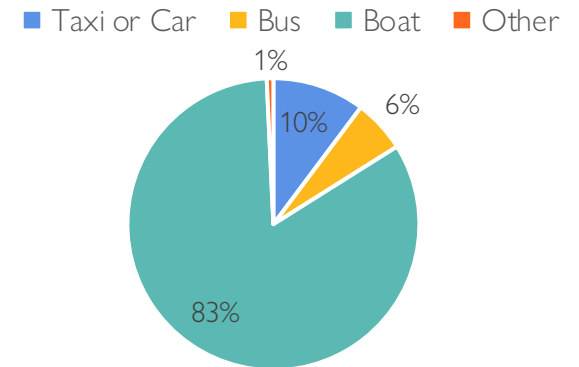
Boat is reported as the main mean of transportation used by 83 per cent of interviewed arrivals.

Only nine per cent of new arrivals estimated that their stay in Mangala would last less than three months. Most persons reported intending to remain for a period between three and six months (63%).

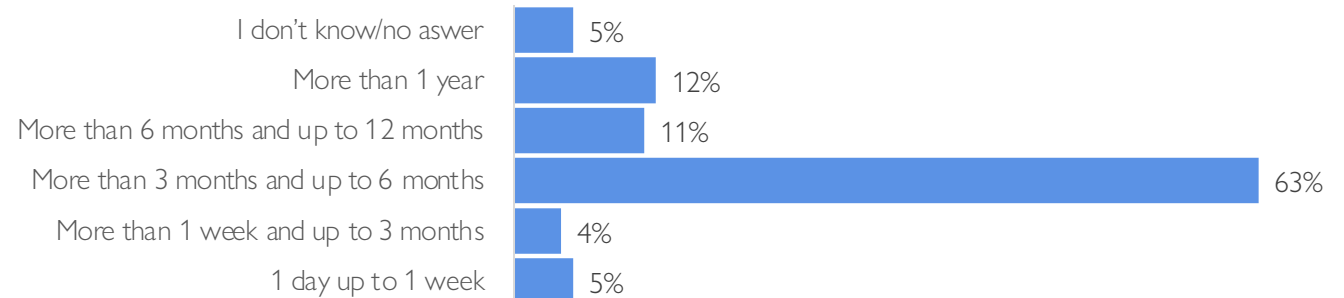
Population by age and sex (new arrivals)

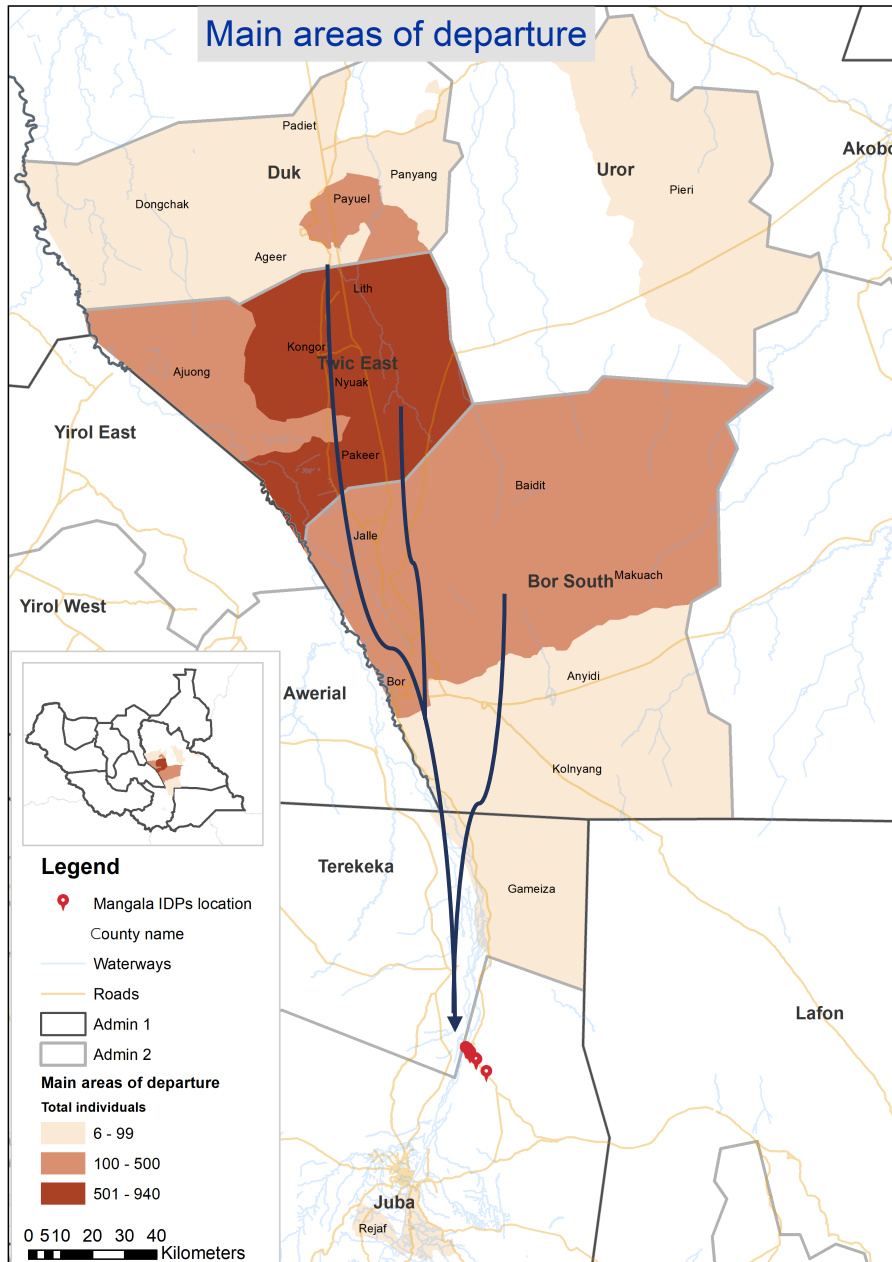


Means of transport (new arrivals)



Intended duration of stay (new arrivals)



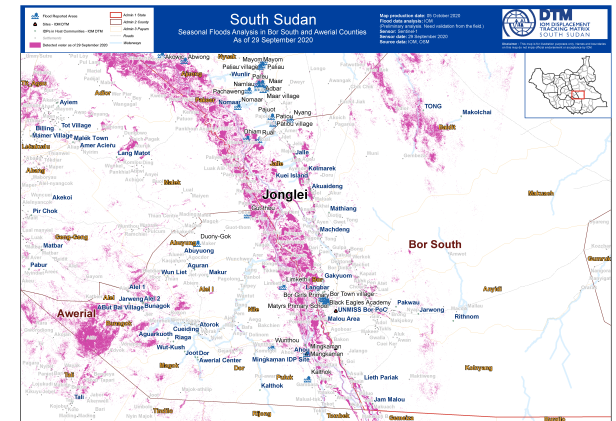


Three per cent of new arrivals reported having spent a night at a transit location. Close to three-quarters transited Juba (72%), while 20 per cent reported spending a night in Twic East, and 8 per cent in Bor South counties.

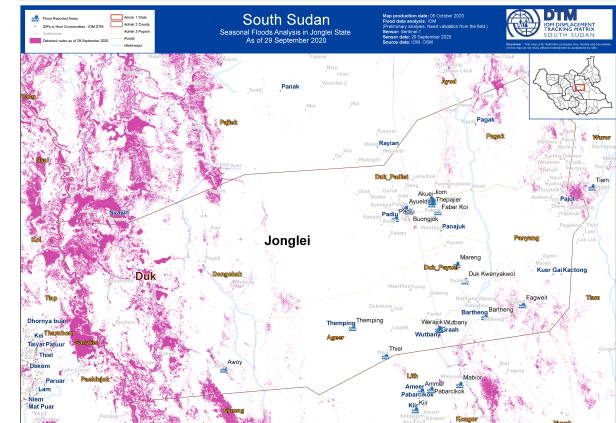
About 68 per cent of the interviewed new arrivals started their journey in Twic East followed by Bor South (21%), Duk (9%), and one per cent arriving from Terekeka, Akobo and Uror (see the map with main areas of departure). An additional 38 individuals reported arriving from Sherikat (Juba) without being previously displaced from Jonglei during the 2020 floods.

South Sudan Flood Analysis

Bor South and Awerial Counties



Duk County



For more information please email southsudandtm@iom.int.
More resources are available at displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Context Analysis

Flooding continues to have devastating consequences in various areas of South Sudan, leading to renewed displacements and compounding the already dire humanitarian and conflict situation. Many populations are moving from lowland to highland areas in search of places to settle until flood waters recede. One such area is Mangala in Central Equatoria State. Mangala Payam is a *disputed* area that lies around 75 km from Juba. Since August, many people from Bor South, Twic East and Duk Counties have fled there due to flooding in Jonglei State, mostly by boat. Others from Jonglei State who had initially sought refuge in Sherikat, just outside of Juba, have likewise, moved there. The government designate it as a settlement for IDPs at the end of September 2020.

The displacement into Mangala has 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 localised displacement². Early 2017 was also characterised 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 year³. More recently, in July 2020 fighting erupted again between Mundari and Bari groups over Mangala, resulting in renewed displacement. These tensions have to 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

Available rapid flow monitoring data indicates relatively low protection risks associated with the journey from Jonglei to Mangala. Respondents did not report experiencing any of the protection risks related to violation of liberty, physical integrity and rights to property. This is likely to be associated to the fact that flooding minimizes mobility of potential criminals. Nevertheless, there is a need for an in-depth protection assessment which will provide more insights into protection risks faced by IDPs residing in Mangala. Furthermore, the data indicates the presence of persons with specific needs among the population: 25 per cent of the elderly population above 60 years of age reported needing care, 3 per cent are reported to be injured or sick, 18 per cent are children under the age of 5, and 55 per cent are women. This raises the need to boost the provision of essential services such as health, nutrition, WASH and Shelter-NFI to the vulnerable members of the population. The urgency of such services is heightened by the fact that 63 per cent of the respondents indicated that they might be staying at the IDP camp between three and six months. The rainy season might be ending, but it will take time for the water levels to recede and the land to dry up back at their respective homes.

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

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