



Mundri West County

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

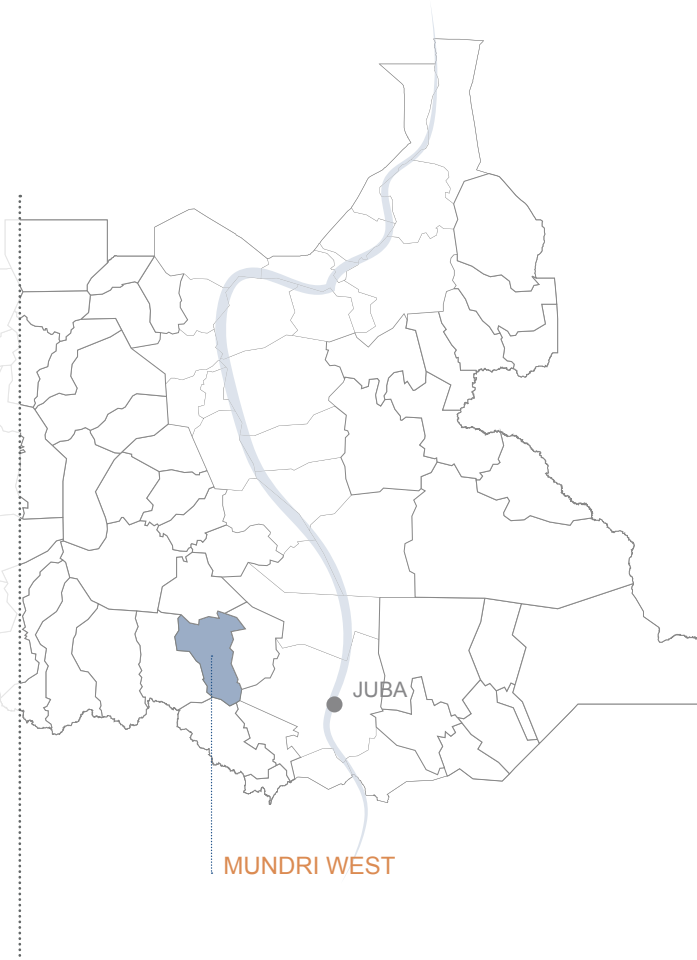
BACKGROUND

Over the past year, there has been increasing tension among government forces, armed groups and the civilian populations in Mundri West county of Western Equatoria State. These tensions have resulted in several episodes of violence which led to the displacement of tens of thousands of residents of Mundri West.

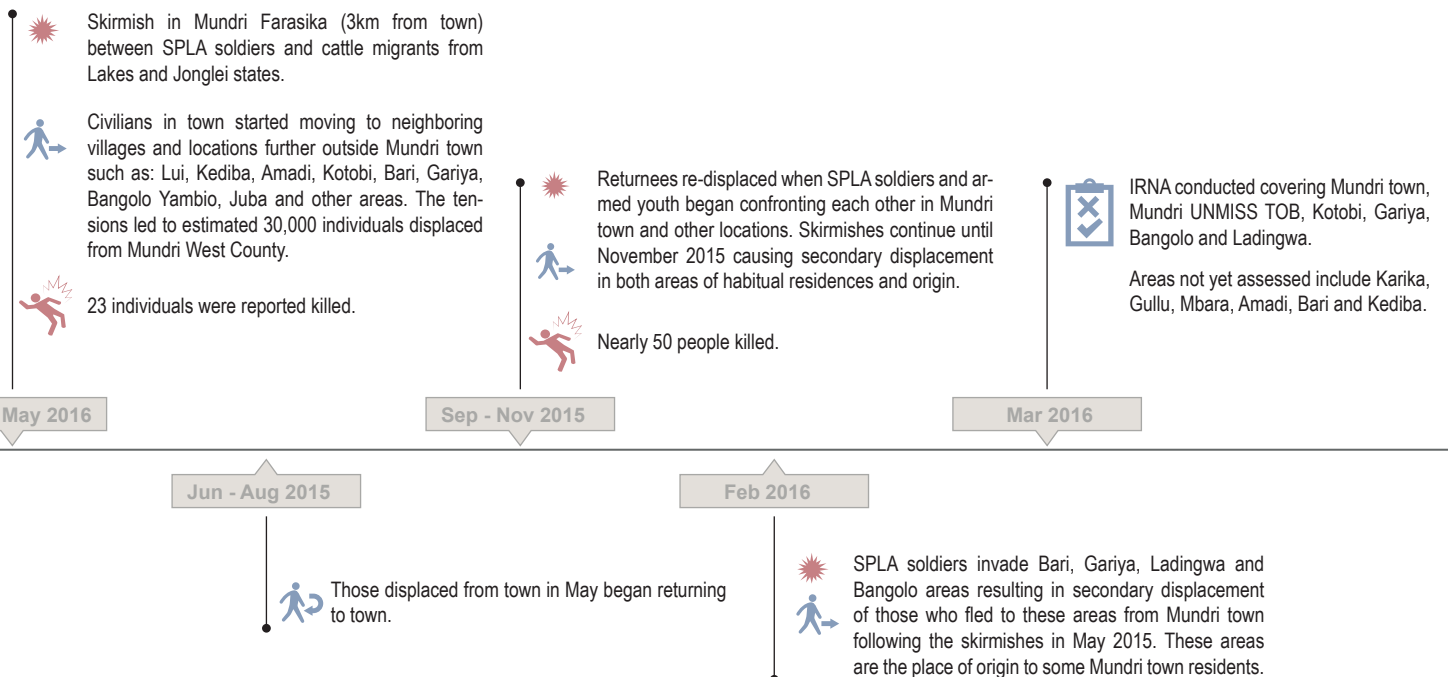
Beginning in May, 2015, the host population, cattle migrants from neighboring states and government soldiers clashed in Mundri West resulting in the death of two government soldiers in Mundri Farasika, about 3km from Mundri town. The following day, the County Executive Director was killed, sparking fighting in Mundri town which continued sporadically for several days. In the course, the population of Mundri town moved to the neighboring villages and further locations outside Mundri town such as Lui, Kediba, Amadi, Kotobi, Bari, Gariya, Bangolo, and even Juba. A total of 23 individuals were reported killed during this incident and an estimated 30,000 individuals were displaced from Mundri West County¹.

Between June and August 2015, IDPs displaced from the May 2015 incident began returning to Mundri town and other locations. However, reported skirmishes between SPLA and armed youth in Mundri town and surrounding areas from October 2015 until late November 2015 caused re-displacement of the returnee population. The skirmishes resulted in nearly 50 people killed and the second displacement of the town's population.

In February 2016, reported invasions by government forces in Bari, Gariya, Ladingwa and Bangolo led to further re-displacement of populations who fled to these areas from first incidents in Mundri Town in May 2015. Some have begun to return



MUNDRI WEST



¹ This figure is based on RRC reporting 18,224 most affected IDPs and 46,822 general IDPs population in Mundri following May 2015 skirmish as well as assessments conducted by ADRA, ALDA, IOM and Protection Cluster in Mundri

FINDINGS

Kotobi (N05° 15' 28.56"E030° 12' 39.31")

Kotobi is a payam in Mundri West. It is estimated that the IDP population is 7,000 individuals and host community is estimated to be 12,000 individuals.

The first IDPs were displaced into Kotobi on May 2015 and last group arrived in December 2015. No more households are expected to come. The IDPs ethnicities include Moru and Abukaya.

IDPs intentions include return to place of origin, return to pre-displacement locations and move to another location abroad. IDPs are integrated with the host community and Kotobi is considered a safe haven in Mundri West as it was not attacked.

Gariya/Medewu (N05° 01' 58.09"E030° 19' 36.63")

Gariya is a boma of Bangalo payam. It is currently under the control of an armed group that is in opposition of the government. The estimated population of IDPs is 2000 individuals with the majority of IDPs coming from Mundri town and some from Yambio, Maridi and Juba. The estimated population of the host community is 5,980 individuals. IDPs started arriving at Gariya on May 2015 and continued to arrive until December 2015. IDPs arrived by foot. Additional IDPs are not expected. There are several ethnic groups including Moru, Baka, Abukaya and a small number of Zande and Jur Bel.

IDPs intentions included returning to pre-displacement locations or to remain at the site. IDPs at Gariya were integrated with the host community and reported no problems.

Bangolo (N04° 49' 43.87"E030° 18' 5.38")

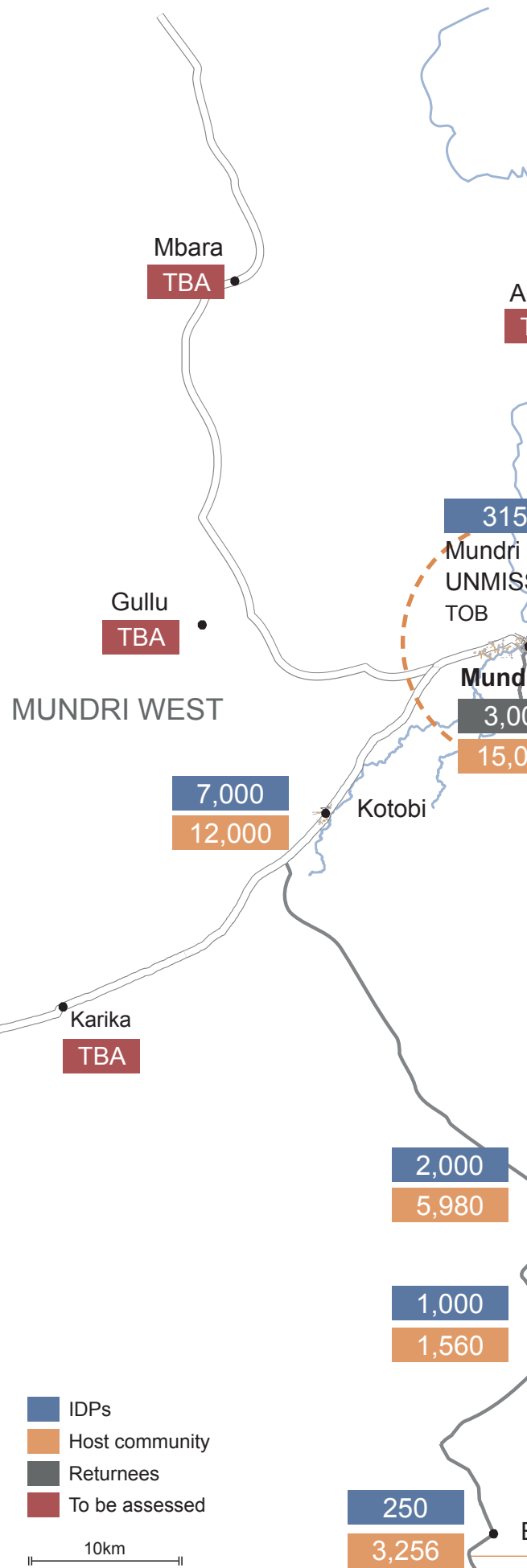
Bangolo is a payam about 75km south of Mundri town. It is under the control of an armed group in opposition to the government. The IDP population is estimated at 250 individuals and host community is 3256 individuals.

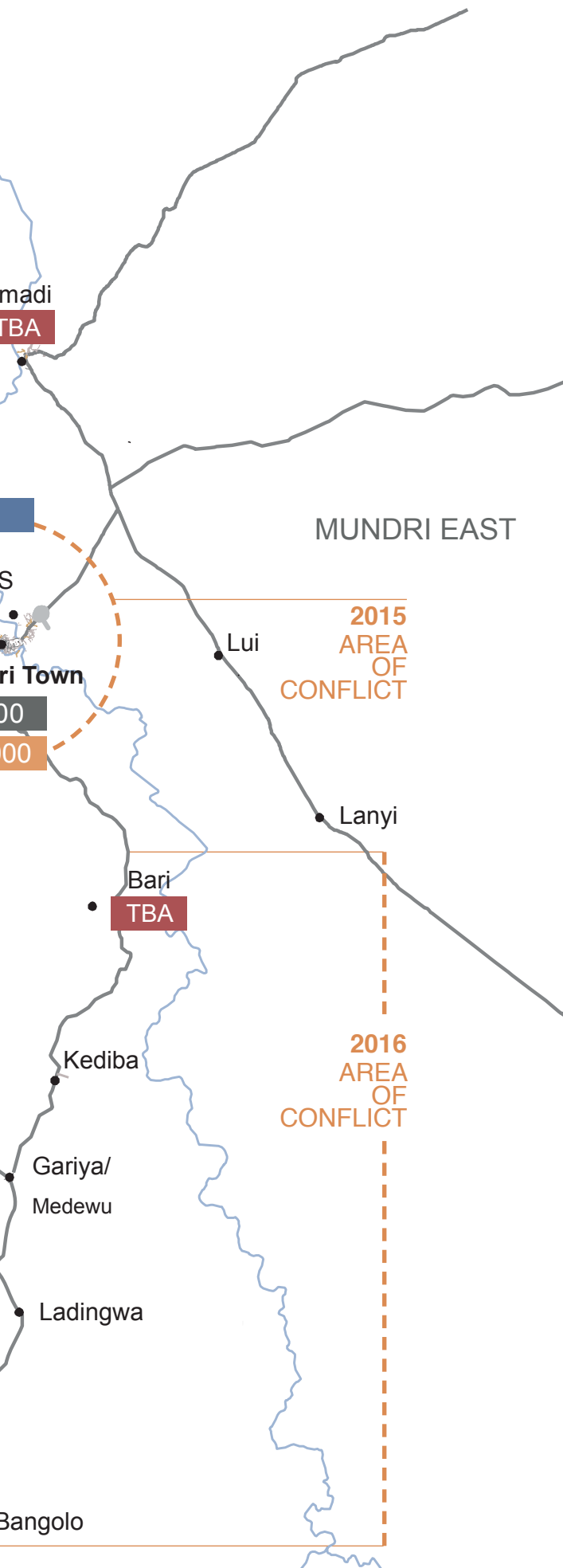
Most of the Bangolo IDPs were displaced from Mundri town with a small number coming from Kiraka and Lainya. They started arriving on May 2015 and the last group arrived in September 2015. IDPs were recently (15th -17th February 2016) re-displaced as a result of the invasion of the area by government soldiers. The majority of IDPs arrived by foot.

The IDPs are from Moru, Abukaya and Pojulu ethnic groups. The IDPs in Bangolo are integrated with the host community and there are no reported tensions. Most of the population in Bangolo are still living in fear and hiding far from the road while others have been re-displaced to Diko and Torre Moba Boma.

METHODOLOGY

The findings of this report are based on the CCCM/DTM assessment conducted in parallel with the Inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessment in Mundri West from 1-5 March 2016. The methodology used to conduct the assessment included location visits, direct observation, key informant interviews and focus group discussions with IDP and host community households and local area leaders. The areas covered in the assessment include: Mundri town, Mundri UNMISS TOB, Kotobi, Gariya/Medewu, Bangolo and Ladingwa. Areas not assessed include: Karika, Gullu, Mbara and reported IDPs area East of Kotobi Centre.





Mundri UNMISS TOB (N05° 21' 50.78"E030° 19' 44.36'')

The current estimated IDP population in the UNMISS Temporary Operating Base in Mundri is 315 individuals (this is a reduction from over 800 individuals following the onset of the conflict). The estimated host community population surrounding the UNMISS TOB as well as those staying close to SPLA main barrack is 2,000 individuals.

The majority of IDPs in UNMISS TOB were displaced from Mundri town and villages near the UNMISS TOB as well as areas close to the main Mundri SPLA barrack. The first displacement into the UNMISS TOB was in September 2015 and last displacement was in December 2015. The majority of IDPs arrived by foot. The ethnicity of the IDPs include Moru, Acholi, Abukaya, Baka and Jur bel.

Most IDPs intend to return to their place of origin or to pre-displacement locations. A small amount reported that they are still afraid and prefer staying at the UNMISS TOB.

Mundri town (N05° 21' 1.93"E030° 19' 33.13'')

Mundri town is located in Mundri Centre payam and is the capital of Mundri West county. There is an estimated returnee population of 3,000 individuals to the town center. The rest of the population, an estimated 15,000 people, are still living on the outskirts of the town in the surrounding bush. The ethnicity of the returnees and host population include Moru, Baka, Abukaya, Dinka, Jur bel, Zande etc.

The first displacement of the host community out of Mundri town was in May 2015 and last displacement was in December 2015. IDPs/returnees move mainly by foot.

About 33% IDPs/returnees have returned to their residence. Most returnees and host population reported that they intend to stay in their habitual residence in Mundri town. IDPs/Returnees reported having problems with the host community, particularly those who are not originally from Western Equatoria State (ie. Dinka). There was evidence that many houses remained unoccupied and had experienced heavy looting. Most shops in the town reported looted and currently are closed.

Ladingwa (N04° 57' 7.52"E030° 19' 55.97'')

Ladingwa is a Boma under Bangolo Payam. It is under the control of an armed group/youth that are in opposition of the government. The estimated IDP population is 1,000 individuals and host community is 1,560 individuals.

The majority of IDPs are from the Moru ethnic group. IDPs began arriving in Ladingwa in May 2015 and the last group arrived in February 2016. The majority of IDPs arrived by foot. The onset of the conflict in May 2015 displaced IDPs from Mundri town to Ladingwa. Displacement from Mundri town to Ladingwa continued until November 2015. In February 2016 following the invasion of SPLA forces in Ladingwa, both the IDPs and the host community in Ladingwa were displaced to bush areas west and east of Ladingwa residential area. An estimated 70% of the total displaced population in Ladingwa have returned to Ladingwa. Additional IDPs are not expected. The majority of IDPs intend to return to their pre-displacement location.

ANNEXES

Table 1: Mundri West County population figures

Source: Sudan 5th Population Housing and Census, 2008

	Sex		Total Households	Total Individuals
	Male	Female		
Amadi	1,289	1,145	308	2,434
Bangolo	2,800	2,741	755	5,541
Kotobi	5,294	5,338	1,396	10,632
Mundri town	7,631	7,737	1,880	15,368
Mundri West County	7,014	16,961	4,339	33,975¹

¹33,975 individuals is the total population of Mundri West County as reported in the 2008 Census. The current population figure for Mundri West County has nearly doubled by 2016 due to return movements from 2009-2013 and reproduction.

Table 2: Mundri West County, IDPs and Host community population

Source: estimates from local authorities and assessment team in assessed locations.

	Community provided figures		Assessments team estimated figures	
	IDPs	Host	IDPs	Host
Bangolo	320	3,256	250	3,256
Gariya	2,955	10,980	2,000	5,980
Ladingwa	1,803	1,560	1,000	1,560
Mundri town	3,000	15,000	3,000 ²	15,000
Mundri UNMISS TOB	315	2,000	315	2,000
Kotobi	7,981	15,000	7,000	15,000
Total	16,374	47,796	13,565	42,796
	64,170		56,361	

²Returnees.



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