



# Mundri East County

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

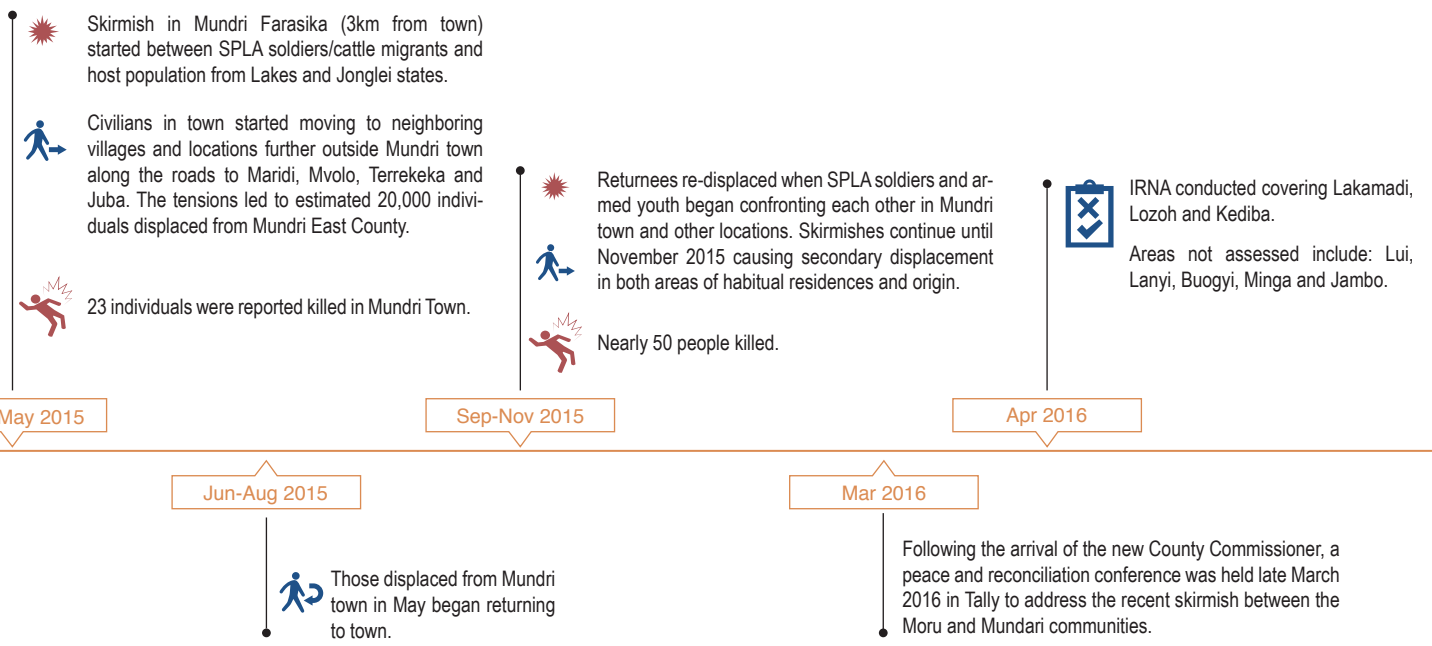
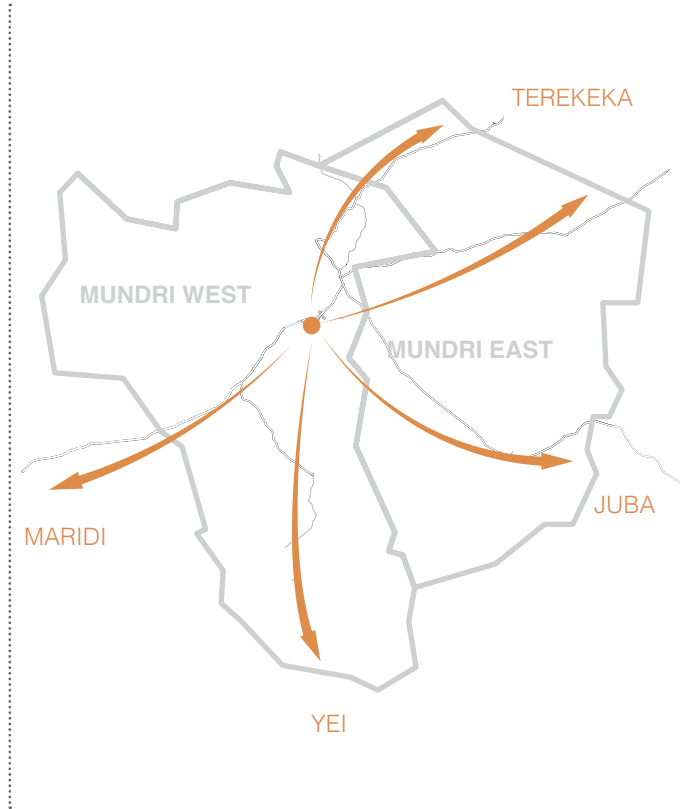
### BACKGROUND

In May 2015, fighting erupted between the farmers from Mundri West and East counties and cattle keepers who brought their cattle from different parts of the country for grazing in the Counties. These tensions resulted in the displacement of civilians in Mundri town into neighboring villages and other locations further outside Mundri town such as Lui, Kediba, Lozoh, Lanyi, Buogyi, Lakamadi and Jambo in Mundri East county; Amadi, Kotobi, Bari, Gariya and Bangolo in Mundri West county; Yambio, Juba and several other areas. A total of 23 individuals were reported killed in Mundri town as a result of the initial conflict.

From late September 2015 to early October 2015, an armed group attacked the SPLA barracks in Mundri town sparking three days of armed clashes that re-displaced the entire population of Mundri town and spread to villages along the roads to Maridi, Mvolo, Terrekeka and Juba. More incidents that went unreported occurred in late November 2015 in Mundri town, Lui, Lanyi, Buogyi and Jambo that caused further re-displacements of the returning population in Mundri West and East. Nearly 50 people were killed as a result of these incidents. In February 2016, SPLA invasions of Lozoh, Bari, Gariya, Ladingwa and Bangolo caused further re-displacements.

The continued escalated tensions displaced nearly 30,000 individuals from Mundri West County and 20,000 individuals from some locations of Mundri East<sup>1</sup>, many of whom scattered to villages and the bush without access to basic services.

The most affected areas in Mundri East following the skirmishes from May 2015 to November 2015 and February 2016 to March 2016 include Lanyi, Buogyi, Jambo, Lozoh and Lakamadi.



<sup>1</sup> These figures are based on RRC reporting 18,224 most affected IDPs and 46,822 general IDPs population in Mundri West and East following May 2015 skirmish as well as assessments conducted by ADRA, ALDA, IOM and Protection Cluster.

# FINDINGS

**Lakamadi** (N 050 39' 57.02"E 0300 29' 12.60" Alt: 547.9m)

 Origin	<b>2015</b>	<b>May:</b> Mundri Town <b>December:</b> Dari
	<b>2016</b>	<b>March:</b> Kediba

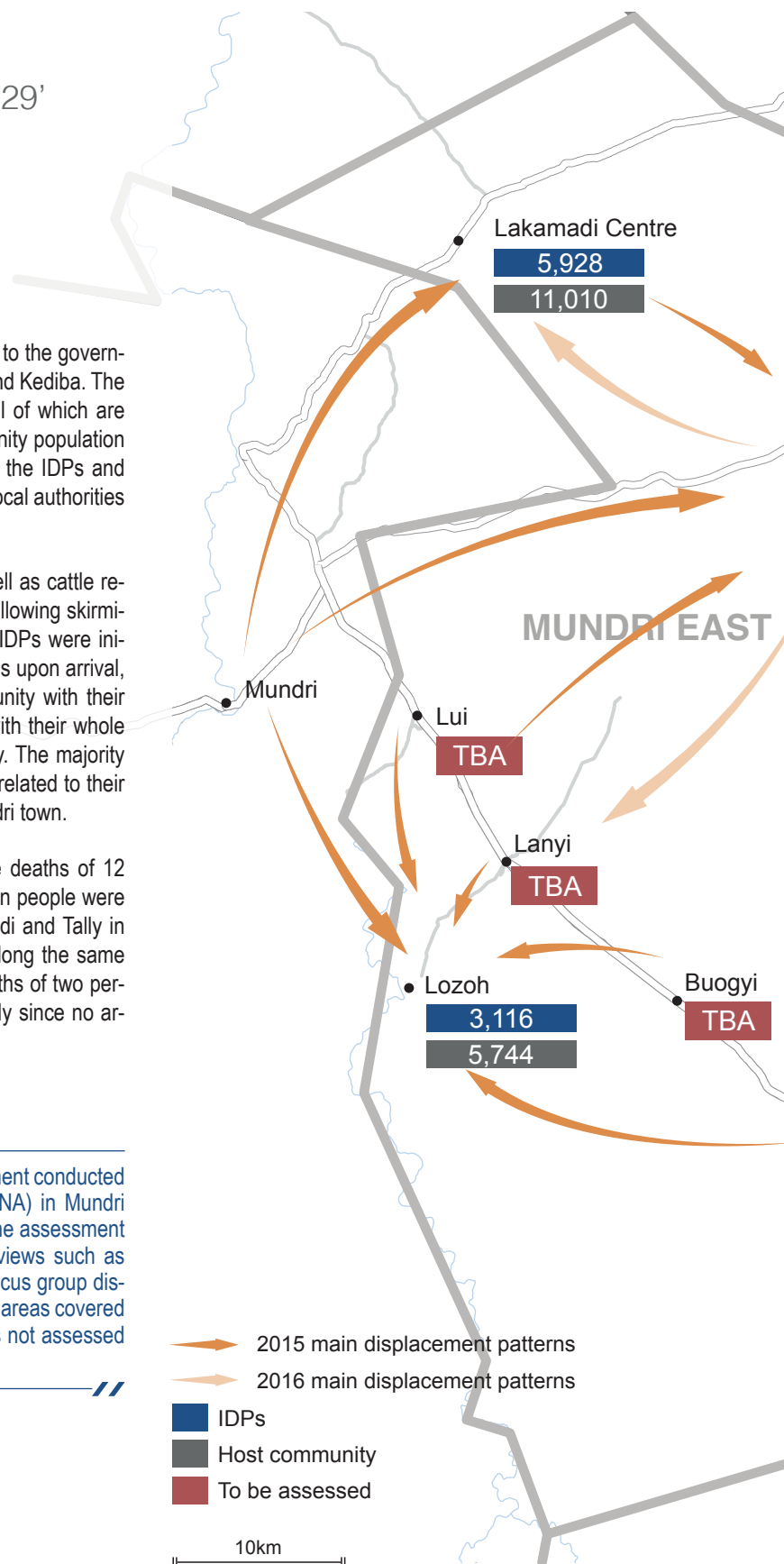
Lakmadi is under control of an armed group that is in opposition to the government. Lakamadi centre hosts IDPs from Dari, Mundri town, Lui and Kediba. The estimated number of IDPs in Lakamadi is 5,928 individuals, all of which are integrated with the host community. The estimated host community population is 11,010 individuals for the Lakamadi payam. The ethnicity of the IDPs and host population is Moru. The IDPs have been registered by the local authorities (RRC and Payam Administration).

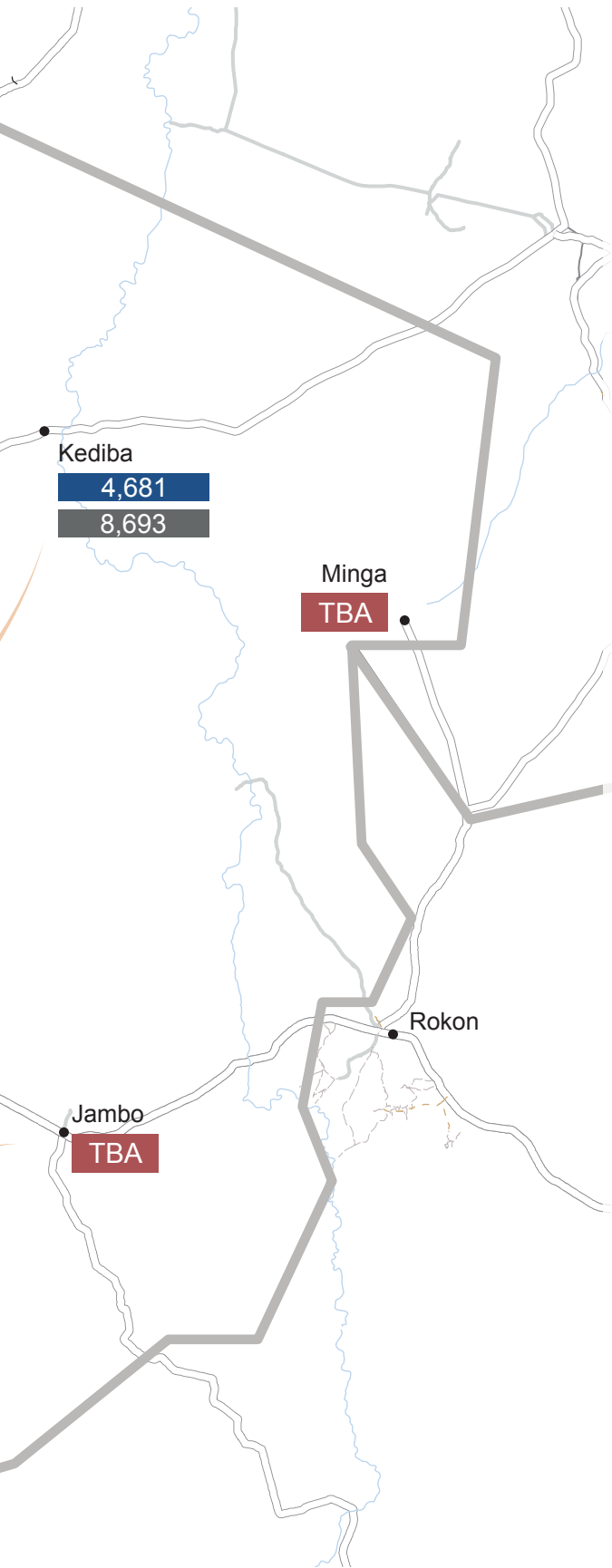
The IDPs from Dari and Kediba fled due to local conflicts as well as cattle related conflicts. The IDPs from Mundri town came to Lakamadi following skirmishes between local armed groups and SPLA forces. All of the IDPs were initially sheltering in public structures such as churches and schools upon arrival, however, afterwards they were integrated into the host community with their friends and relatives. The IDPs reported coming to Lakamadi with their whole household. The IDPs and host community are living in harmony. The majority of IDPs reported their intention to stay in Lakamadi for reasons related to their children joining schools and fear and insecurity to return to Mundri town.

In Lakamadi payam, there were two incidents that lead to the deaths of 12 persons. The first incident occurred in December 2015 where ten people were killed by an unknown group along the border between Lakamadi and Tally in Kesiko boma. The second incident happened in March 2016 along the same border but further inside Tally territory which resulted in the deaths of two persons. These incidents have created fear in the payam especially since no arrests were made following the killings

## METHODOLOGY

The findings of this report are based on the CCCM/DTM assessment conducted in parallel with the Inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) in Mundri East from 12-16 April 2016. The methodology used to conduct the assessment included location visits; direct observation; key informant interviews such as with local area leaders from the IDP and host community; and focus group discussions with women, teachers, youth and health personnel. The areas covered in the assessment include: Lakamadi, Lozoh and Kediba. Areas not assessed include: Lui, Lanyi, Buogyi, Minga and Jambo.





**Kediba** (N 050 30' 51.19"E 0300 43' 16.76"  
Alt: 494.5m)



**Origin**

2015	Lui, Mundri Town, Lakamadi, Lozoh
2016	March: Larogura (Kediba Payam)

The estimated population of IDPs is 4,681 individuals and 8,693 individuals in the host community. The IDPs came from Lui, Mundri town, Lakamadi, Lozoh and most recently from Larogura village within Kediba payam following an incident in March 2016. On 5 March 2016, a Mundari business man was allegedly killed by some youth in the area resulting in inter-communal fighting in Larogura village which eventually spread into Kediba center. The fighting resulted in the death of 11 people in Kediba as well as the burning of 9 houses and tukuls in Larogura village.

Following the arrival of the new county commissioner of Mundri East to Kediba – the County headquarter – on 18 March 2016, the majority have returned to either Larogura or Kediba. A peace and reconciliation conference was held late March 2016 in Tally to address the recent skirmish between the Moru and Mundari communities which resulted in the arrest of some suspects following the Kediba skirmish.

**Lozoh** (N 050 09' 24.01"E 0300 26' 52.96"  
Alt: 786.2m)



**Origin**

2015	May: Mundri Town September: Buogyi, Jambo/Witto, Lanyi, Lui
2016	March: Kediba

Lozoh is currently under the control of an armed group in opposition to the government and has been inaccessible since May 2015. The first displacement into Lozoh was in May 2015 from Mundri town; second wave in September 2015 with IDPs coming from Buogyi, Jambo/Witto, Lanyi and Lui; and the most recent wave in March 2016 with IDPs displaced from Kediba. The estimated IDP population is 3,116 individuals and 5,744 individuals living in the host community. The IDPs in Lozoh have not been registered.

None of the IDPs from Lozoh center have returned to their places of habitual residences as they have integrated into the host community upon arrival into Lozoh centre. There are no open IDP sites in the area. The IDPs intend to stay in Lozoh since their properties were looted and their tukuls were burnt in their places of habitual residence.

On 11 February 2016, SPLA forces invaded Lozoh centre resulting in the death of two persons, burning of storage houses and tukuls and looting of drugs, health equipment and the grinding mill. The armed forces left the area on 12 February 2016. The SPLA invasion resulted in the displacement of the local community from Lozoh centre to areas about 10 miles outside the centre. After SPLA left Lozoh, most of the displaced community returned to Lozoh centre.

## ANNEXES

**Table 1: Mundri East County population figures**

Source: Sudan 5th Population Housing and Census, 2008

Payam	Sex		Total Households	Total Individuals
	Male	Female		
Kediba	7,163	7,232	2,248	14,395
Lakamadi	2,591	2,666	772	5,257
Lozoh	6,979	7,587	2,329	14,566
Minga	2,430	2,566	788	4,996
Witto	4,520	4,584	1,356	9,104
<b>Mundri East County</b>	<b>23,683</b>	<b>24,635</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>48,318</b>

**Table 2: Mundri East County, IDPs and Host community population figures**

Source: estimates from local authorities and assessment team in assessed locations<sup>2</sup>.

	IDPs		Host community	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Lakamadi Centre	1,186	5,928	2,202	11,010
Lozoh Centre	627	3,116	1,165	5,744
Kediba Centre	936	4,681	1,739	8,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>13,725</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>25,447</b>

<sup>2</sup>Triangulated from direct observation, census data and education data.



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