CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY
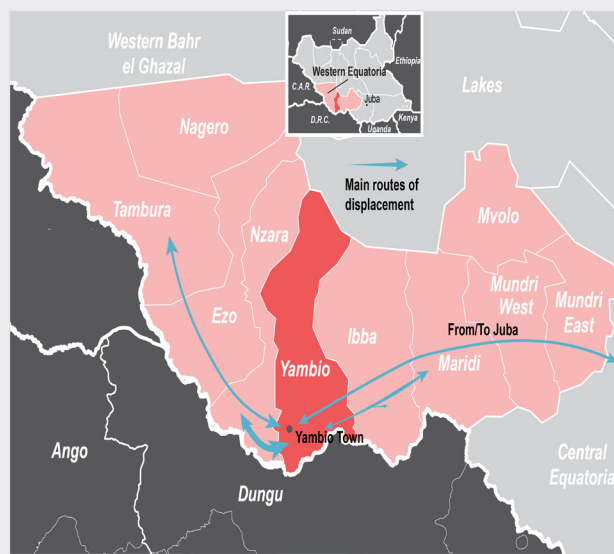
Yambio town is located in Yambio County, Western Equatoria State, near South Sudan's border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Yambio town was the centre of significant armed clashes and widespread displacement in 2016, and hosts a large population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) many of whom have started to return home as of early 2018.
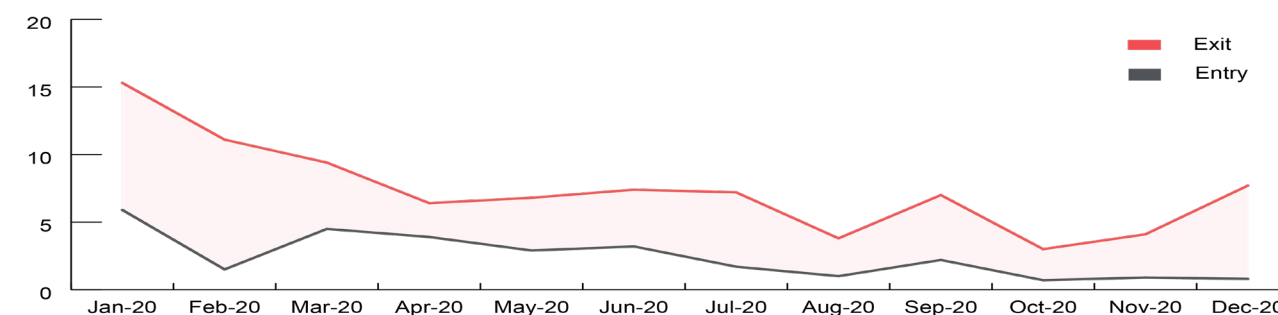
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Yambio town, Yambio County. REACH monitors three bus/car parks in Yambio town to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesised into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including push/pull factors and intentions.[1]

The following findings are based on primary data collected over 20 days between 2 and 31 December 2020, during which 237 departing HHs (433 individuals) and 50 arriving HHs (104 individuals) were recorded, along with 9 HHs (19 individuals) that were transiting through Yambio town through Yambio's three bus/car parks.[2] Not all movements in and out of Yambio town were covered. Some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (9:00 a.m - 5:30 p.m) and were therefore not included. Moreover, departures are likely to be over-represented due to many arrivals getting off buses early as a result of the matatu system.[3] As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather **indicative** of movement trends for the assessed population.

Main routes of displacement

GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Average daily number of individuals departing (red) and arriving (grey) with the intention to stay longer than six months, January to December 2020.

- Exit
- Entry

TRANSITS THROUGH YAMBIO TOWN

Transits recorded in Yambio (9 HHs) in December were few and consisted of HHs travelling through Yambio Town as part of longer journeys. Most HHs came from Wau, Juba and Hoima in Uganda and travelled to Tambura, Nzara and Maridi counties. Push and pull factors mainly revolved around rejoining family. No HHs were recorded to be transiting to and from the DRC in December. However, cross border movement is likely more prevalent in areas of Yambio County closer to the border with DRC, where REACH is currently not collecting data.

ARRIVALS TO YAMBIO

Demographics‡

- **Children** 34%
- **Women** 34%
- **Men** 32%

100% of arriving households were partial households.[4]

Reasons for leaving previous location

Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving previous location for Yambio:[5,6]

Distance from family/home	44%
Lack of market/goods in markets	42%
Lack of job opportunities[8]	4%

Reasons for coming to Yambio

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Yambio town September - December 2020[5]

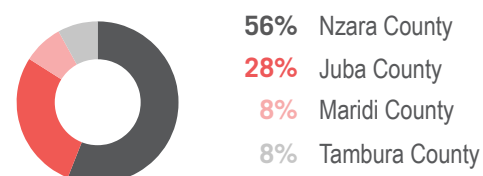|	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020
Rejoining family/home	46%	40%	30%	46%
Presence of markets/goods	38%	50%	57%	42%
Presence of health services[9]	0%	3%	2%	4%

Vulnerabilities

66% of total **arriving HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:[7]

Pregnant	48%
Breastfeeding	12%
Physically disabled	4%

Previous county location‡

Reported county or state from which arriving households were coming:

- **56%** Nzara County
- **28%** Juba County
- **8%** Maridi County
- **8%** Tambura County

Intended duration of stay in Yambio‡

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in Yambio:

Less than a month	50%
From 1 to 3 months	24%
From 4 to 6 months	6%
More than 6 months or permanently	16%
Don't know or don't want to answer	2%

Notes:
1. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
2. Due to the limited number of transits recorded, a detailed analysis of the dynamics of transiting households was not included in this factsheet, apart from a short narrative section.
3. The matatu system involves buses that follow a set route in which passengers get on and get off at pre-determined stops. This means that many arriving passengers often get off at their stops before reaching Yambio town, while departing vehicles are nearly always full.
4. "Partial" in the sense that not all members of the HHs were travelling with the interviewed HHs.

DEPARTURES FROM YAMBIO

Demographics

- **Children** 32%
- **Women** 44%
- **Men** 24%

100% of departing households were partial households.[4]

Reasons for going to final location

Most commonly reported primary reason for travelling to desired location from Yambio:[5]

Rejoining family/home	56%
Presence of markets/goods	14%
Presence of health services	7%

Reasons for leaving Yambio

Primary reported push factors for departing Yambio town September - December 2020:[5,6]

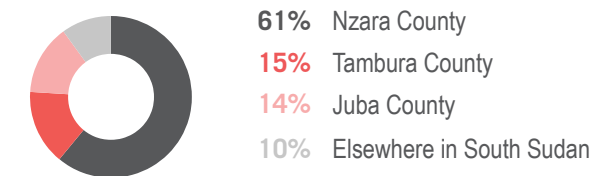|	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020
Distance from family/home	63%	54%	56%	55%
Lack of markets/goods	10%	12%	16%	14%
Lack of health services	5%	6%	9%	7%

Vulnerabilities

73% of total **departing HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:[7]

Pregnant	44%
Breastfeeding	17%
Elderly	5%

Destination county location

Reported county to which departing households were going:

- **61%** Nzara County
- **15%** Tambura County
- **14%** Juba County
- **10%** Elsewhere in South Sudan

Intended duration of stay in destination‡

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in destination:

Less than a month	38%
From 1 to 3 months	21%
From 4 to 6 months	5%
More than 6 months or permanently	31%

Notes, continued:
5. Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perception and does not necessarily reflect availability.
6. In addition, 2% of arriving HHs and 11% of departing HHs reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location.
7. Respondents could select multiple answers.
8. Besides lack of job opportunities, 4% of the arriving HHs reported lack of education and lack of health services as a push factor.
9. In addition, 4% of the arriving HHs reported presence of education services as a pull factor.
‡ Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.