



Yambio Road Monitoring

Yambio County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

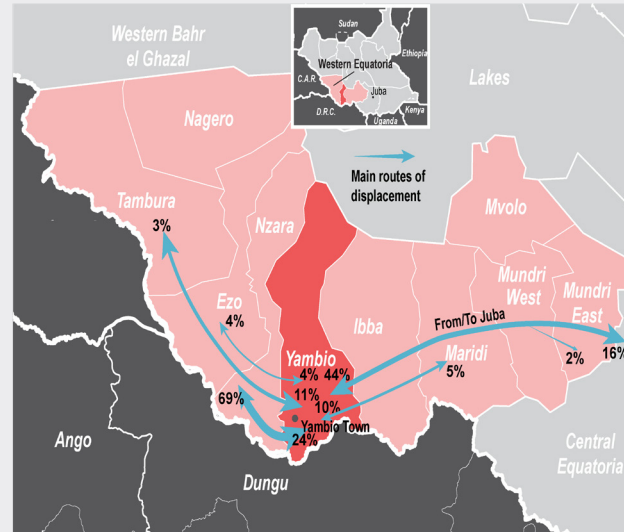
August 2021

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.

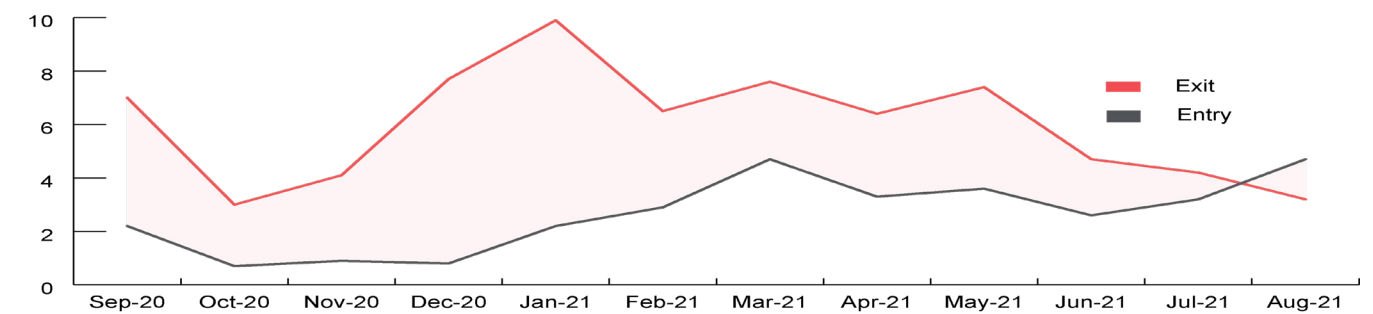
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Yambio town, Yambio County. REACH monitors three bus/car parks in Yambio town to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesised into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including push/pull factors and intentions.¹

Data collection took place over 19 days between 3 and 27 August 2021. In total, during which 191 departing HHs (299 individuals), 89 arriving HHs (181 individuals) and 4 transiting HHs (10 individuals), that were transiting through Yambio's bus/car parks, were interviewed.² Not all movements in and out of Yambio town were covered. Some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (8:00 a.m - 4:30 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.



GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS¹

Average daily number of individuals departing (red) and arriving (grey) with the intention to stay longer than six months, September 2020 to August 2021.



TRANSITS THROUGH YAMBIO TOWN

Transits recorded in Yambio (4 HHs) in August were few and consisted of HHs travelling through Yambio Town as part of longer journeys. Transiting HHs came from Juba and Maridi and travelled to Tambura, Nagero, and Wau counties. Push and pull factors mainly revolved around rejoining family. No HHs were recorded to be transiting to and from the DRC in the month of August. 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 27%
Women 47%
Men 26%

100% of arriving households were partial households.⁴

Push factors

Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving previous location for Yambio:^{5,6}

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--|
| Distance from family/home | 67% | |
| Insecurity | 15% | |
| Lack of market/goods | 11% | |

Reasons for coming to Yambio

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Yambio town May - August 2021⁵

| | May 2021 | June 2021 | July 2021 | August 2021 |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Proximity to family/home | 54% | 49% | 70% | 70% |
| Presence of markets/goods | 29% | 24% | 11% | 11% |
| Perceived security | 0% | 3% | 6% | 10% |

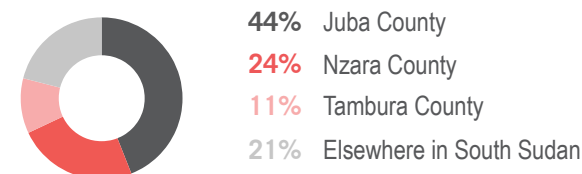
Vulnerabilities

20% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁷

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--|
| Breastfeeding | 17% | |
| Separated and unaccompanied child | 8% | |
| Pregnant | 3% | |

Previous county location*

Reported county or state from which arriving households were coming:



Intended duration of stay in Yambio*

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

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Less than a month | 21% | |
| From 1 to 3 months | 8% | |
| From 4 to 6 months | 3% | |
| More than 6 months or permanently | 54% | |
| Don't know or don't want to answer | 14% | |

Notes:

- These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
- 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.
- 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.
- "Partial" in the sense that not all members of the HHs were travelling with the interviewed HHs.

DEPARTURES FROM YAMBIO

Demographics



Children 21%
Women 52%
Men 27%

99% of departing households were partial households.⁴

Pull factors

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

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| Proximity to family/home | 60% | |
| Presence of markets/goods | 13% | |
| Presence of work opportunities | 8% | |

Reasons for leaving Yambio

Primary reported push factors for departing Yambio town May - August 2021:^{5,6}

| | May 2021 | June 2021 | July 2021 | August 2021 |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Distance from family/home | 53% | 51% | 60% | 60% |
| Lack of markets/goods | 12% | 12% | 6% | 13% |
| Lack of work opportunities | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% |

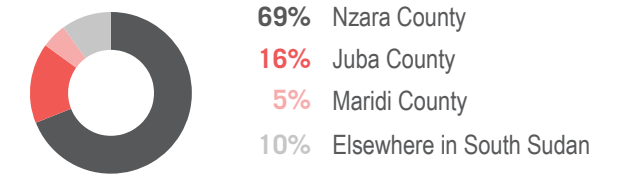
Vulnerabilities

28% of total departing HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁷

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| Breastfeeding | 16% | |
| Pregnant | 7% | |
| Elderly ⁸ | 3% | |

Destination county location

Reported county to which departing households were going:



Intended duration of stay in destination*

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

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Less than a month | 39% | |
| From 1 to 3 months | 30% | |
| From 4 to 6 months | 2% | |
| More than 6 months or permanently | 21% | |
| Don't know or don't want to answer | 8% | |

Notes, continued:

- Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perceptions and does not necessarily reflect availability.
- In addition, 3% of arriving HHs and 8% of departing HHs reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location.
- Respondents could select multiple answers.
- In addition, having at least one critically ill household member was reported as a vulnerability by 3% of departing households.

*. Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.