



Yambio Road Monitoring

Yambio County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2019

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 people 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

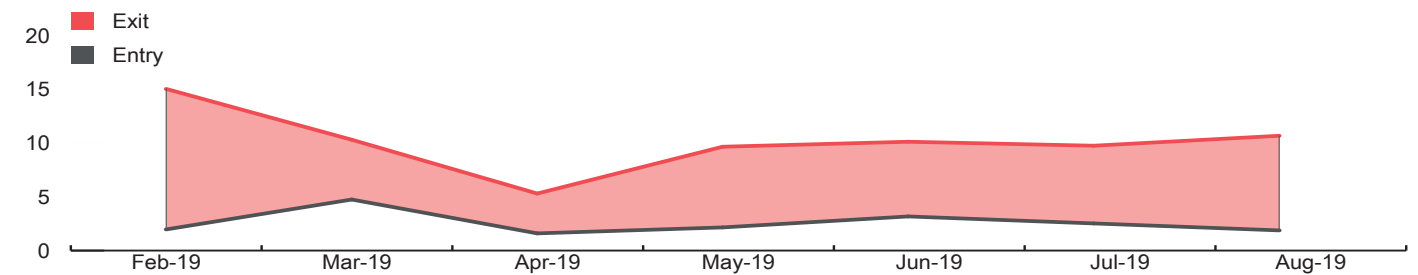
The following findings are based on primary data collected over 19 days between 2 and 30 August 2019, during which 315 departing HHs (546 individuals) and 65 arriving HHs (88 individuals) were recorded, along with 6 HHs (10 individuals) that were transiting through Yambio town through Yambio's three bus/car parks.²

Not all entry points to Yambio town were covered systematically and the entry points along the border with DRC were not covered. Some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (9:00 a.m - 5:30 p.m). Moreover, departures are over-represented due to many arrivals getting off buses early due to 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 TRENDS

Average daily number of individuals departing (red) and arriving (grey) with the intention to stay longer than six months; February to August 2019

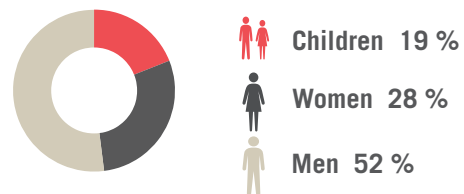


TRANSITS THROUGH YAMBIO TOWN

Transits recorded in Yambio (6 HHs) in August were notably few and consisted of HHs travelling through Yambio Town as part of longer journeys, such as HHs coming from or going to Tambura. Push and pull factors mainly revolved around joining their families or accessing educational services and work opportunities with the intent to stay 6 months or longer. No HHs were recorded to be transiting to and from the DRC in August, although cross border movement is likely more noticeable in areas of Yambio County closer to the border with DRC where REACH is currently not collecting data.

ARRIVALS TO YAMBIO

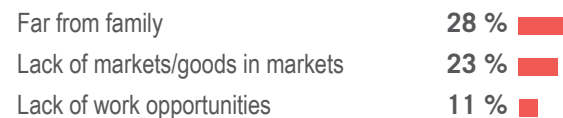
Demographics[‡]



100% of arriving households were partial households⁴

Reasons for leaving previous location

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



Reasons for coming to Yambio

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Yambio town, May to August 2019⁵

| | May 2019 | June 2019 | July 2019 | August 2019 |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Presence of family | 46% | 45% | 46% | 31% |
| Presence of markets/goods | 20% | 28% | 20% | 23% |
| Presence of work opportunities | 12% | 11% | 6% | 15% |

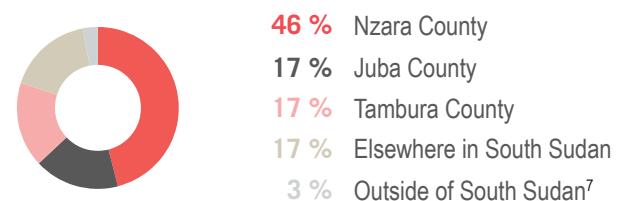
Vulnerabilities

23% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:



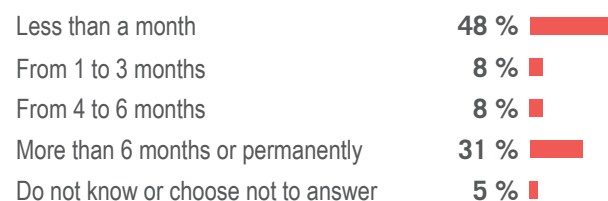
Previous county location[‡]

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:

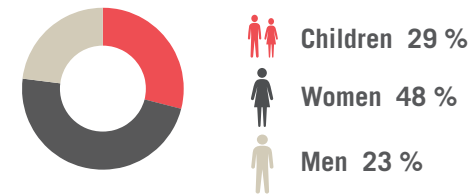


Notes:

- These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
- Due to the negligible 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

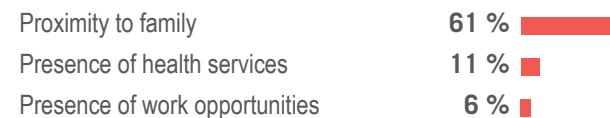
Demographics



98% of departing households were partial households⁴

Reasons for going to final location

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



Reasons for leaving Yambio

Primary reported push factors for departing Yambio town, May to August 2019^{5,6}

| | May 2019 | June 2019 | July 2019 | August 2019 |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Distance from family | 38% | 53% | 54% | 60% |
| Lack of health services | 16% | 9% | 10% | 11% |
| Lack of work opportunities | 11% | 10% | 7% | 5% |

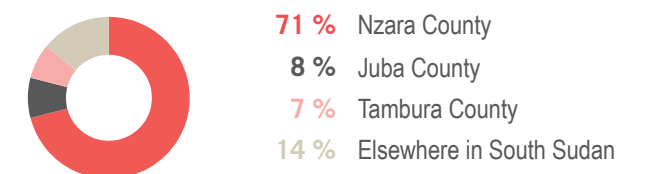
Vulnerabilities

37% of total departing HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:



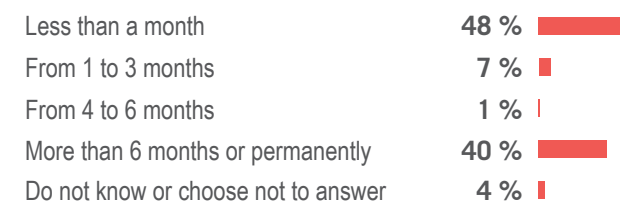
Destination county location[‡]

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:



Notes, continued:

- Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perception and does not necessarily reflect availability.
- In addition, 28% of arriving HHs and 17% of departing HHs reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location.
- 3% of HHs reported Uganda as their previous location, where they had stayed for 1-3 months.
- Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.