



Nyal Town - Port and Road Monitoring

December, 2022
Panyijiar County, Unity State, South Sudan

KEY FINDINGS

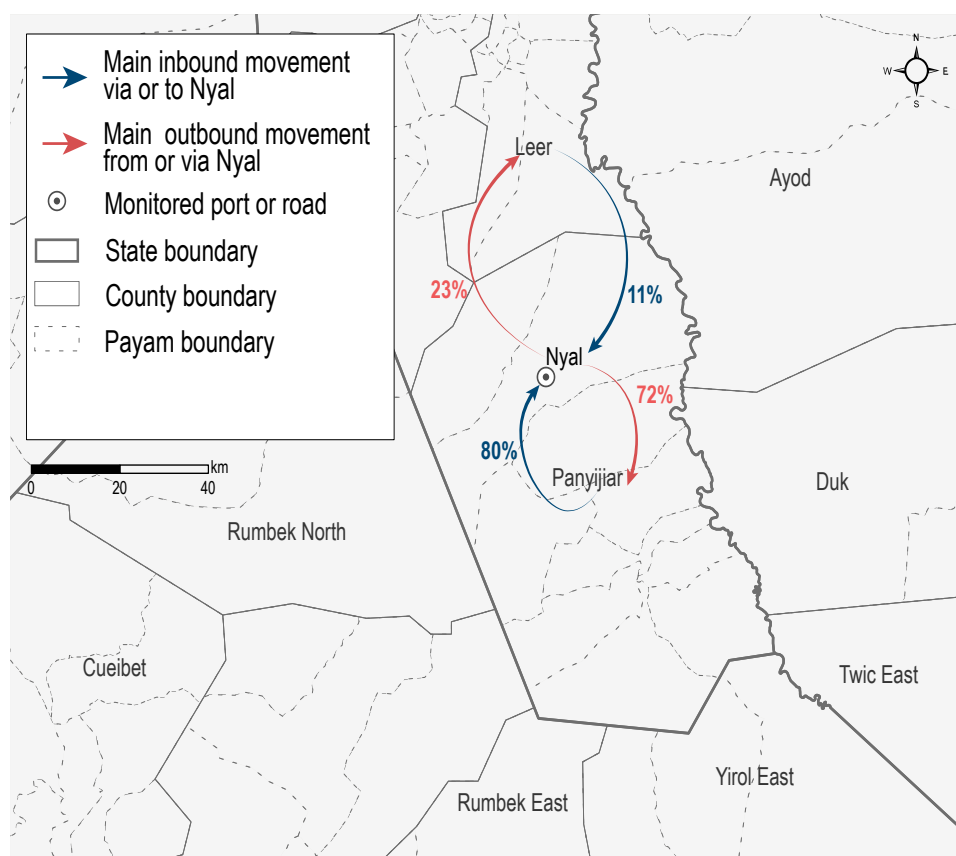
- A **high proportion (81%)** of the assessed households (HHs) inbound to Nyal Town were reportedly from **Panyijiar County**.
- **Economic reasons** were the **most reported pull factors** into Nyal Town as cited by 28% of the inbound assessed HHs.
- A **majority** (96%) of assessed inbound households reported arriving from a **non-camp** setting.
- **Reduced access to food** was the **most reported push factor** out of Nyal Town and was cited by 20% of the assessed HHs. Compared to the previous month the main push factor was economic reasons which was cited by 24% of assessed HHs.
- Slightly more than half (53%) of assessed outbound households reported that they intended to stay in the new location for more than **6 months** or **permanently**.

CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Nyal Town is located in Northern Panyijiar County, Unity State, along the banks of the Sudd, the third largest swamp in the world.¹ Since the beginning of the crisis in 2013², internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Unity and Jonglei States have perceived Nyal as a safe location with ample resources to move to. Recently, Nyal has also become a key location for people travelling to and from nearby islands.

Inline with this, since 1 November 2016, REACH has monitored three ports in Nyal: Gap Port, Nyal Port and Katieth Port to record the arrivals and departures of households on a daily basis.³

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HHs



ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

This factsheet provides results from the REACH port and road monitoring exercise in Nyal town. The data collected covers HH demographics, key reasons for movement, vulnerable populations, and transportation routes. This daily data is synthesized into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including reasons for movement, vulnerabilities and intentions. The data may be used to provide evidence for more effective humanitarian planning.

REACH teams attempt to interview all arrivals and departures at the HH level using a contextualised survey. However, the data presented here is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population. The REACH team collected data from 7:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday to ensure wide coverage of Nyal's three ports. This factsheet is based on data from 132 outbound HHs (541 individuals) and 197 inbound HHs (613 individuals), which was collected between 1 and 31 December 2022.⁴

ARRIVALS TO NYAL TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

41% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:⁵

Breastfeeding	18%	
Pregnant	11%	
Older adult	4%	

Self reported refugees and IDPs

Proportion of inbound refugee HHs (left) who reported having **refugee status** in South Sudan and inbound IDP HHs who reported having **IDP status** in Nyal Town:



Demographics

The gender of inbound HH members:



The average reported size of inbound HHs was **3.1** individuals, and **85%** of arriving respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁶

Destination and Departure Locations

96% of inbound HHs reported arriving from a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Panyijiar	80%	<div></div>
Leer	11%	<div></div>
Mayendit	3%	<div></div>


The most frequently reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Panyijiar	99%	<div></div>
Leer	1%	<div></div>

DEPARTURES FROM NYAL TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

70% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:⁵

Breastfeeding	33%	
Pregnant	17%	
Older adult	12%	

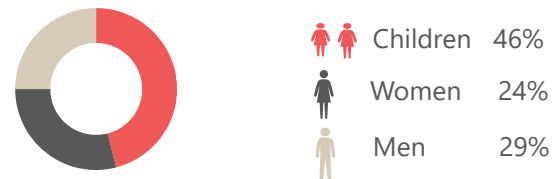
Self reported refugees and IDPs

Proportion of outbound refugee HHs (left) who reported having **refugee status** in South Sudan and outbound IDP HHs who reported being **displaced from** Nyal Town:



Demographics

The gender of inbound HH members:



The average reported size of outbound HHs was **4.1** individuals, and **73%** of departing respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁶

Destination and Departure Locations

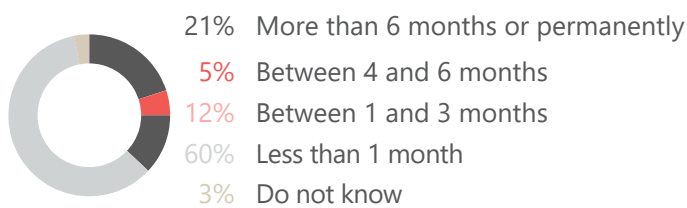
100% of outbound HHs reported leaving for a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Panyijiar	100%	<div></div>
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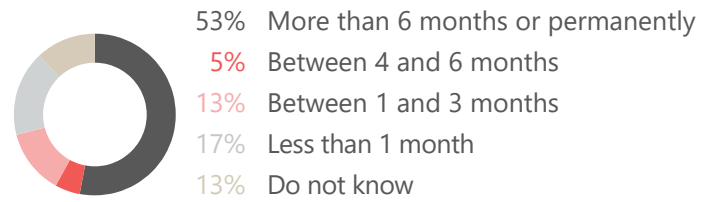
The most frequently reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Panyijiar	72%	<div></div>
Leer	23%	<div></div>
Juba	2%	<div></div>

Intended duration of stay in new location, reported by inbound households:



Intended duration of stay in new location, reported by outbound households:



Main reported reasons for movement, by % of inbound HHs⁷

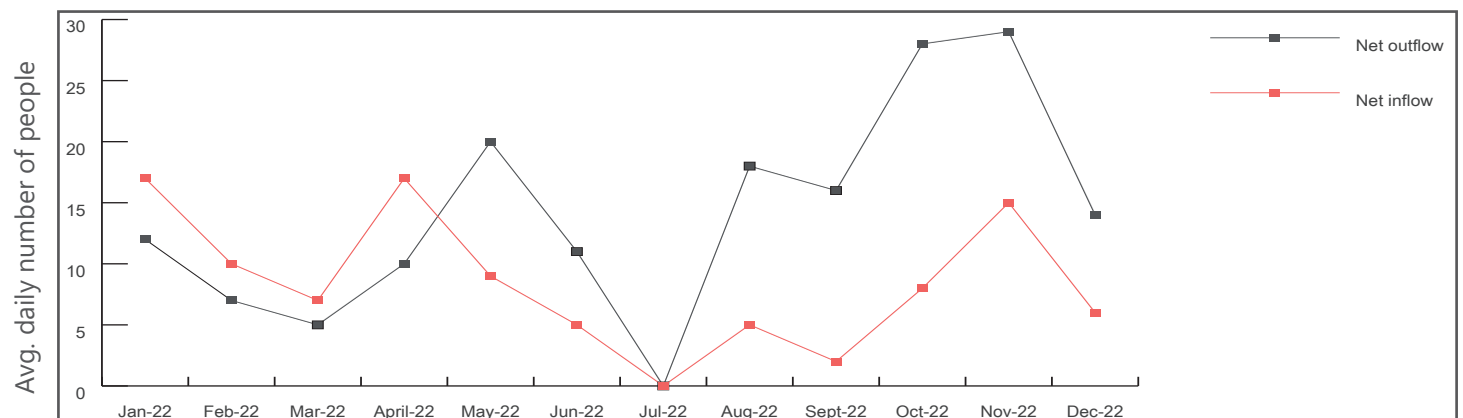
	Economic	Family	Buy goods	Access to food	Health
First reason	28%	18%	15%	14%	11%
Second reason	10%	14%	14%	4%	1%

Main reported reasons for movement, by % of outbound HHs⁷

	Access to food	Return travel	Family	Health	Economic
First reason	26%	20%	17%	11%	8%
Second reason	7%	10%	23%	1%	5%

MAIN MOVEMENT TRENDS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HOUSEHOLDS

Average daily number of individuals inbound to (grey) and outbound from (red) Nyal Town with the intention to stay in their final destination for more than six months recorded in Nyal Town from January 2022 to December 2022.⁸



ENDNOTES

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¹ "County Profile: Northern Panyijiar, Unity State," Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility, available online [here](#)

² Wikipedia, [The South Sudanese civil war](#).

³ These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.

⁴ For more details on the methodology, please access the Port and Road Monitoring Terms of Reference [here](#).

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⁵ Percentages do not add up to 100 because respondents were able to select more than one choice.

⁶ "Partial" means that not all members were travelling with the interviewed household.

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⁷ Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perceptions and does not necessarily reflect improved availability or access.

⁸ July data is missing and readers should take this into account while reading the graph.

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).