



Yambio Road Monitoring

Yambio County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2019

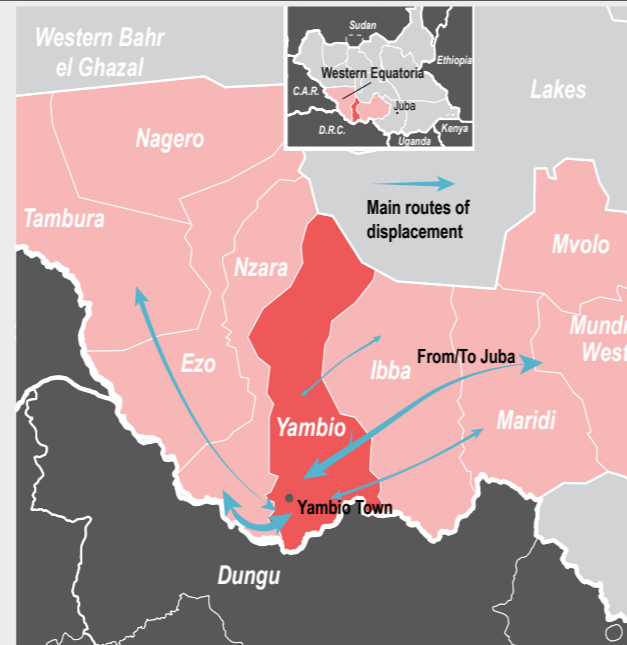
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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

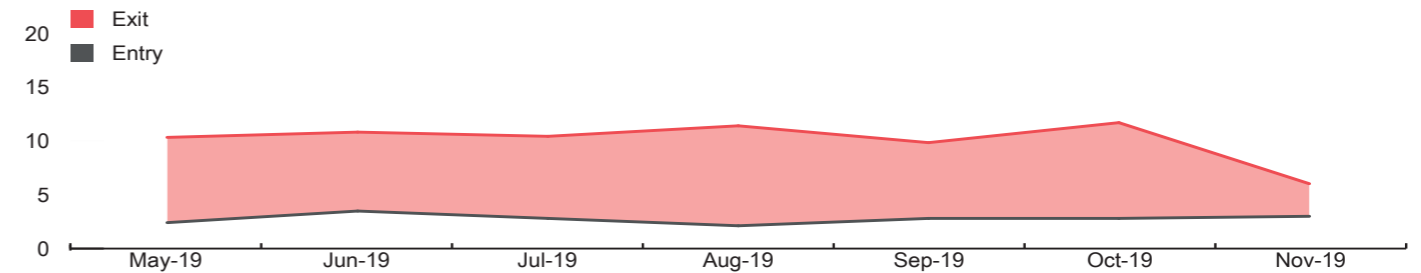
The following findings are based on primary data collected over 19 days between 5 and 29 November 2019, during which 273 departing HHs (436 individuals) and 71 arriving HHs (104 individuals) were recorded, along with 10 HHs (16 individuals) that were transiting through Yambio town through Yambio's three 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 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, May to November 2019

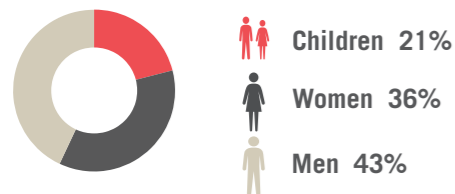


TRANSITS THROUGH YAMBIO TOWN

Transits recorded in Yambio (10 HHs) in November were few and consisted of HHs travelling through Yambio Town as part of longer journeys, in particular as HHs coming from or going to Tambura, to or from other areas in Western or Central Equatoria. Push and pull factors mainly revolved around visiting or rejoining families. No HHs were recorded to be transiting to and from the DRC in November 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



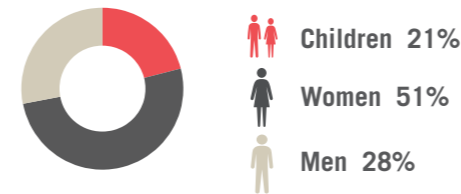
Vulnerabilities

25% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:



DEPARTURES FROM YAMBIO

Demographics



Vulnerabilities

26% of total departing HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:



99% of arriving households were partial households.⁴

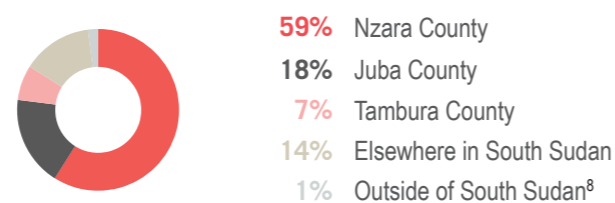
Reasons for leaving previous location

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



Previous county location[‡]

Reported county or state from which arriving households were coming:



99% of departing households were partial households.⁴

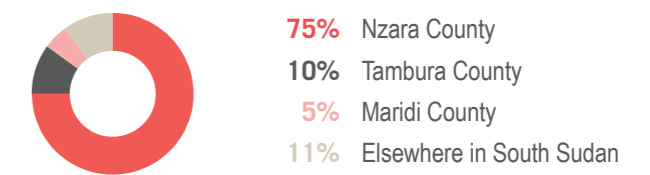
Reasons for going to final location

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



Destination county location[‡]

Reported county to which departing households were going:



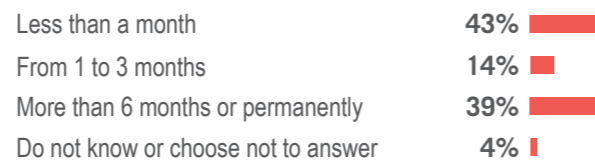
Reasons for coming to Yambio

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Yambio town August-November 2019⁵

	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019
Presence of family	31%	44%	52%	46%
Presence of markets/goods	23%	25%	23%	33%
Attending a ceremony ⁷	N/A	5%	7%	7%

Intended duration of stay in Yambio

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



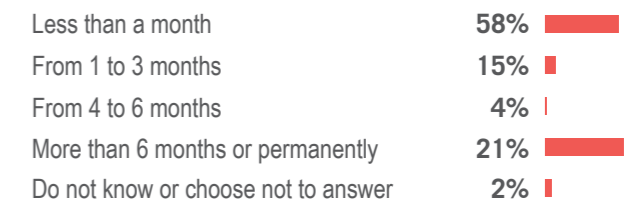
Reasons for leaving Yambio

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

	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019
Distance from family	60%	61%	65%	63%
Lack of markets/goods	3%	7%	6%	8%
Lack of work opportunities	5%	6%	6%	5%

Intended duration of stay in destination

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



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.

Notes, continued:

- Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perception and does not necessarily reflect availability.
- In addition, 13% of arriving HHs and 18% of departing HHs reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location.
- "Attending a ceremony" such as a funeral or wedding was added to the tool in September 2019.
- All 1% of arrivals from outside South Sudan came from Kampala, Uganda.
- Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.