

Yambio Road Monitoring

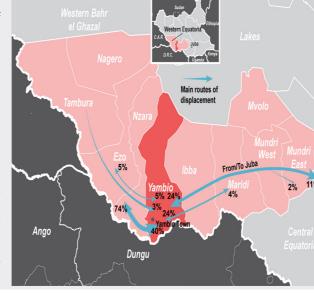
Yambio County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

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 17 days between 7 and 29 October 2021. In total, 168 departing HHs (290 individuals), 75 arriving HHs (132 individuals) and 3 transiting HHs (4 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.



ARRIVALS TO YAMBIO Demographics*



Children 23% Women 47% Men 30%

100% of arriving households were partial households.⁴

Push factors

Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving previous location for Yambio: $^{\rm 5.6}$

Distance from family/home	60%	
Lack of market/goods	19%	
Insecurity	4%	1.1

Reasons for coming to Yambio

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Yambio town July -

October 2021 ⁵	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021 ⁹	October 2021
Proximity to family/ home	70%	70%	NA	60%
Presence of markets/goods	11%	11%	NA	19%
Attending a ceremony	4%	2%	NA	12%



12% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁷

Breastfeeding	9 %	
Pregnant	3%	7
Separated and unaccompanied children	3%	İ

Previous county location*

Reported county or state from which arriving households



24% Juba County24% Maridi County12% Elsewhere in South Sudan

40% Nzara County

Intended duration of stay in Yambio*

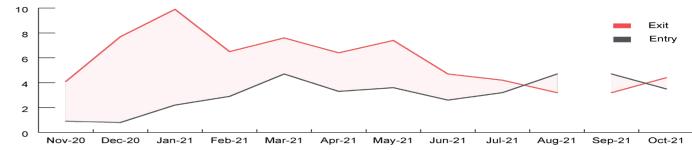
Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in Yambio:

Less than a month	43%
From 1 to 3 months	4%
From 4 to 6 months	1%
More than 6 months or permanently	45%
Don't know or don't want to answer	4%
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.

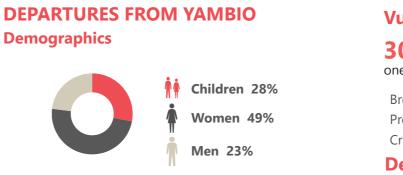
GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS¹

Average daily number of individuals departing (red) and arriving (grey) with the intention to stay longer than six months, November 2020 to October 2021.⁹



TRANSITS THROUGH YAMBIO TOWN

Transits recorded in Yambio (3 HHs) in October were few and consisted of HHs travelling through Yambio Town as part of longer journeys. Transiting HHs came from Juba and far payams⁸ within Yambio County and travelled to Ezo, Nzara and Tambura counties. Push and pull factors mainly revolved around rejoining family, businesses and attending a ceremony. No HHs were recorded to be transiting to and from the DRC in the month of October. 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.



100% 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	58%
Presence of markets/goods	12%
Attending a ceremony	8%

Reasons for leaving Yambio

Reasons for leaving famble					
Primary reported push factors for departing Yambio town July -					
October 2021: ^{5, 6}	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021 ⁹	October 2021	
Distance from family/home	60%	60%	NA	57%	
Lack of markets/ goods	6%	13%	NA	12%	
Lack of health services	3%	5%	NA	6%	



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For more information on this profile please contact REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Vulnerabilities

30% of total departing HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁷

reastfeeding	18% 💍
regnant	5% 🛧
ritically ill	4% 菪

Destination county location

Reported county to which departing households were going:



- 74% Nzara County11% Juba County
- 5% Ezo County
- 7% Elsewhere in South Sudan
- 3% Outside of South Sudan

Intended duration of stay in destination*

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

Less than a month	42%
From 1 to 3 months	22%
From 4 to 6 months	1%
More than 6 months or permanently	26%
Don't know or don't want to answer	9%

Notes, continued:

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

 In addition, 12% of arriving HHs and 15% 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.

8. Payam is the administrative unit below the county-level.

9. Due to FSNMS+ data collection by the team, there was no road monitoring data for September. *. Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.

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