# **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.<sup>1</sup>

The following findings are based on primary data collected over 20 days between 3 and 30 September 2019, during which 283 departing HHs (474 individuals) and 68 arriving HHs (102 individuals) were recorded, along with 10 HHs (14 individuals) that were transiting through Yambio town through Yambio's three bus/car parks.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.

# Western Bahr el Ghazal Nagero Main routes of displacement Nzara Mundri West Yambio Dungu Maridi

# ARRIVALS TO YAMBIO Demographics



96% of arriving households were partial households <sup>4</sup>

# **Reasons for leaving previous location**

Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving previous location for Yambio:  $^{\rm 56}$ 

Far from family	38 %
Lack of markets/goods in markets	25 %
Lack of work opportunities	4 %

### **Reasons for coming to Yambio**

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Yambio town June-September 2019

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Yambio town June-September 2019 <sup>3</sup>					
	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019	
Presence of family	45%	46%	31%	44%	
Presence of markets/goods	28%	20%	23%	25%	
resence of work opportunities	11%	6%	15%	6%	

### **Vulnerabilities**

29% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	15 %	
Elderly	7 %	
Pregnant	6 %	

### **Previous county location**

Reported county or state from which arriving households were coming:



# Intended duration of stay in Yambio<sup>‡</sup>

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

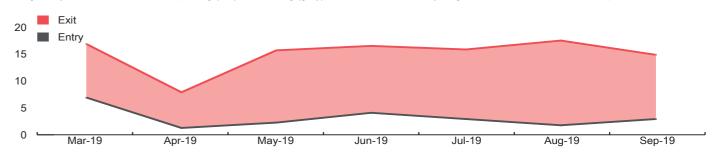
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Less than a month	49 %
From 1 to 3 months	12 % 🔳
From 4 to 6 months	6 % ■
More than 6 months or permanently	34 %

### Notes:

- 1. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. "Partial" in the sense that not all members of the HHs were travelling with the interviewed HHs.

### GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

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



### TRANSITS THROUGH YAMBIO TOWN

Transits recorded in Yambio (10 HHs) in September were 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, with the intent to stay permanently. One HH was going from Tambura to join family in Kiryandongo refugee camp in Uganda. No HHs were recorded to be transiting to and from the DRC in September 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.

# **DEPARTURES FROM YAMBIO Demographics**



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:<sup>5</sup>

Proximity to family	60 %
Presence of health services	9 %
Presence of markets/goods in markets	7 %

### **Reasons for leaving Yambio**

Primary reported push factors for departing Yambio town June-September 2019<sup>56</sup>

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	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019
Distance from family	53%	54%	60%	61%
Lack of health services	9%	10%	11%	9%
Lack of markets/goods in markets	8%	4%	3%	7%

### **Vulnerabilities**

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

Breastfeeding	13 %
Elderly	7 %
Pregnant	6 % ■

### **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	46 %	
From 1 to 3 months	8 %	
From 4 to 6 months	5 %	
More than 6 months or permanently	36 %	
Do not know or choose not to answer	5 %	

Notes, continued

- 5. Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perception and does not necessarily reflect availability.
- 6. In addition, 21% of arriving HHs and 12% of departing HHs reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location.
- ‡. Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.



