Nyal Town - Port and Road Monitoring

March, 2023
Panyijiar County, Unity State, South Sudan

KEY FINDINGS

- **Economic reasons** remained the most frequently reported **top pull factor** into Nyal Town (49% of the inbound assessed households (HHs).

- A **majority** (99%) of assessed inbound households reported arriving from a **non-camp** setting.

- A **high proportion (93%)** of the assessed households (HHs) inbound to Nyal Town was reportedly from **Panyijiar County.**

- **Return travel** was the most frequently reported **top push factor** out of Nyal Town (31% of the assessed HHs).

- Almost a third (29%) of inbound assessed HHs members reported having a **vulnerability** compared to 57% of outbound assessed HHs.

- A high proportion of assessed outbound households (64%) reported that they intended to stay in the new location for more than **6 months** or **permanently.**

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HHs

Legend:
- Main inbound movement via or to Nyal
- Main outbound movement from or via Nyal
- Monitored port or road
- State boundary
- County boundary
- Payam boundary

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 2013[2], 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.
In line 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]

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 synthesised 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 143 outbound HHs (558 individuals) and 227 inbound HHs (587 individuals), which was collected between 1 and 31 March 2023.[4]

ARRIVALS TO NYAL TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

29% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:[5]

Breastfeeding	11%	
Pregnant	10%	
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:

Refugee HHs **3%**   **39%** IDP HHs

Demographics

The gender and age of inbound HH members:

Men	40%	
Women	34%	
Children	27%	
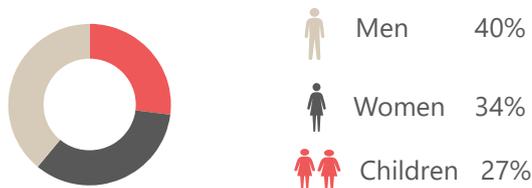
The average reported size of inbound HHs was 2.6 individuals, and 93% of arriving respondents reported travelling as partial HH.[6]

Destination and Departure Locations

99% of inbound HHs reported arriving from a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Panyijiar	95%
Leer	2%
Mayendit	2%

The most frequently reported intended destination for inbound HHs:

Panyijiar	100%

DEPARTURES FROM NYAL TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

57% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:[5]

Breastfeeding	36%	
Pregnant	13%	
Older adult	3%	

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:

Refugee HHs **3%**   **50%** IDP HHs

Demographics

The gender and age of outbound HH members:

Children	45%	
Women	30%	
Men	25%	

The average reported size of outbound HHs was 3.9 individuals, and 78% 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%
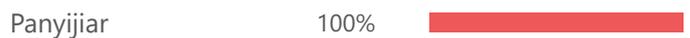
The most frequently reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Panyijiar	78%
Leer	16%
Mayendit	5%
Juba	1%

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

69% Less than one month

22% More than 6 months or permanently

5% Between 1 and 3 months

3% Between 4 and 6 months

1% Do not know
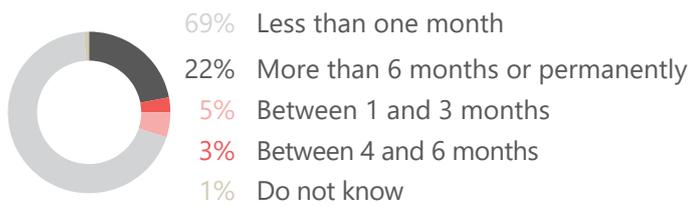
Intended duration of stay in new location, reported by outbound households:

64% More than 6 months or permanently

15% Less than 1 month

10% Between 4 and 6 months

7% Between 1 and 3 months

3% Do not know
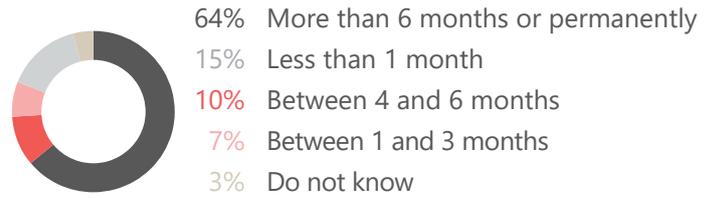
Main reported reasons for movement, by % of inbound HHs[7]

	Economic	Access to food	Collect aid	Health	Family
First reason	49%	16%	12%	9%	4%
Second reason	9%	0%	8%	0%	12%

Main reported reasons for movement, by % of outbound HHs[7]

	Return travel	Collect aid	Access to food	Family	Economic
First reason	31%	17%	14%	12%	10%
Second reason	6%	3%	5%	23%	2%

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 April 2022 to March 2023.[8]
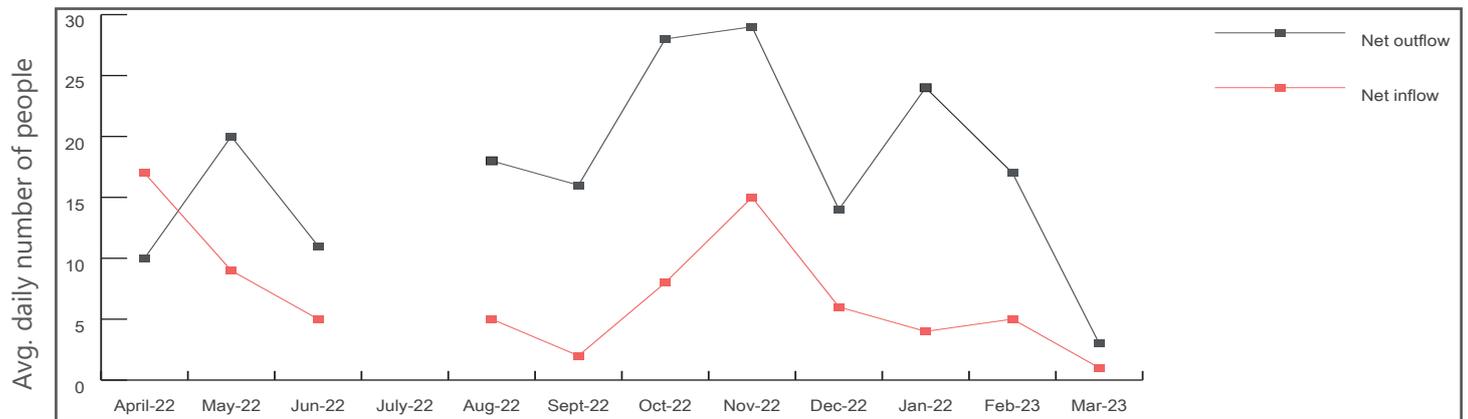
ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

[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.

PAGE 2

[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.

PAGE 3

[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).