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. The following findings are based on primary data collected between 3 and 31 May 2019, during which 361 departing HHs (837 individuals) and 59 arriving HHs (107 individuals) were recorded, along with 12 HHs (31 individuals) that were transiting through Yambio town through Yambio’s three bus/car parks. 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. As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.

ARRIVALS TO YAMBIO

Demographics

100% of arriving households were partial households.

Push factors

Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving previous location for Yambio:

- Far from family (37%)
- Lack of markets/goods in markets (19%)
- Lack of work opportunities (14%)

Previous county location

Reported county or state from which arriving households were coming:

- 15% Nzara County
- 24% Tambura County
- 2% Outside of South Sudan

Intended duration of stay in Yambio

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

- Less than a month (52%)
- From 1 to 3 months (28%)
- From 4 to 6 months (11%)
- More than 6 months or permanently (6%)
- Do not know or choose not to answer (5%)

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.

DEPARTURES FROM YAMBIO

Demographics

100% of departing households were partial households.

Pull factors

Most commonly reported primary reason for departing Yambio town, February to May 2019:

- Lack of work opportunities (52%)
- Lack of health services (16%)
- Presence of health services (13%)

Reasons for leaving Yambio

Primary reported push factors for departing Yambio town, February to May 2019:

- Less than a month (52%)
- From 1 to 3 months (28%)
- From 4 to 6 months (11%)
- More than 6 months or permanently (6%)
- 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, 19% of HHs reported that their travel was motivated by push factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location.
7. Among arrivals to Yambio from outside South Sudan, all 2% of travellers came from Uganda. There was no specific push factor driving them from their previous location.

Vulnerabilities

37% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- Breastfeeding (24%)
- Elderly (7%)
- Separated child (3%)

Reported county or state from which departing households were going:

- 69% Nzara County
- 11% Juba County
- 8% Tambura County
- 12% Elsewhere in South Sudan

Intended duration of stay in destination

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

- Less than a month (52%)
- From 1 to 3 months (28%)
- From 4 to 6 months (11%)
- More than 6 months or permanently (6%)
- Do not know or choose not to answer (5%)

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.

Vulnerabilities

38% of total departing HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- Breastfeeding (20%)
- Critically ill (10%)
- Pregnant (6%)

For more information on this profile please contact: REACH
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