REPORTED REASONS FOR LEAVING NYAL, APRIL TO JULY 2020

**HUMANITARIAN CRISIS CONTEXT**

Nyal town is located in Northern Panyijiar County, Unity State, along the banks of the Sud, one of the largest swamps in the world. Nyal is a key location for people travelling to and from Central and Southern Unity and nearby islands. Since the start of the crisis, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Unity and Jonglei States, perceiving Nyal as a safe location with ample resources, have been arriving in Nyal.

Since 01 November 2016, REACH has monitored the ports of Gap, Nyal and Kalieth in Nyal town on a daily basis to determine the demographics, key push and pull factors, transportation routes and vulnerabilities of the newly arrived and departing population, and provide evidence for more effective humanitarian planning.

To ensure wide coverage of Nyal’s three ports, the REACH team attempts to interview all arrivals and departures at the household level between 7:30am and 8:30pm (weekdays). This fact sheet is based on data on 745 departures (163 HHs), 851 arrivals (225 HHs), and 18 transports (4 HHs), collected over 19 days from 2 – 29 July 2020. Data presented here is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.\(^1\)

**MAIN DESTINATIONS**

![Diagram showing main destinations]

**DEPARTURES FROM NYAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Percentage of departing households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Vulnerabilities**

- 36% of departing households reported that at least one member of the household was breastfeeding
- 21% of departing households reported at least one elderly member within the household of departing households reported that at least one member of the household was pregnant

**Push factors\(^1\)**

1. Reported reasons for leaving Nyal:
   - Distance from family/home: 57%
   - Lack of food: 18%
   - Lack of markets/goods: 9%
   - Lack of work opportunities: 8%
   - Other: 7%

2. Reported reasons for travelling to desired location from Nyal:
   - Proximity to family/home: 57%
   - Presence of markets/goods: 20%
   - Perceived availability of food\(^2\): 9%
   - Presence of work opportunities: 7%
   - Presence of shelter: 3%
   - Other: 4%

**Reasons for leaving Nyal**

Primary reported push factors for leaving Nyal, April to July 2020:

- Distance from family/home: 76% (Apr) 64% (May) 55% (Jun) 57% (Jul)
- Lack of food: 6% (Apr) 4% (May) 9% (Jun) 18% (Jul)
- Lack of markets/goods: 2% (Apr) 7% (May) 16% (Jun) 9% (Jul)

**Destination county location**

Reported county to which departing households were going:

- Panyijiar County: 46%
- Leer County: 23%
- Mayendit County: 18%
- Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) Site: 6%
- Protection of Civilians Site: 7%
- Other: 1%

**Intended duration of stay at destination**

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

- Less than 1 month: 15%
- 1 to 3 months: 40%
- 4 to 6 months: 9%
- More than 6 months or permanently: 32%
- Do not know or choose not to answer: 4%

**ARRIVALS TO NYAL**

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Nyal, April to July 2020:

- Presence of markets/goods: 16% (Apr) 24% (May) 37% (Jun) 33% (Jul)
- Perceived availability of food\(^2\): 28% (Apr) 20% (May) 17% (Jun) 17% (Jul)
- Proximity to family/home: 25% (Apr) 16% (May) 13% (Jun) 17% (Jul)

**Previous county location**

Reported county from which arriving households were coming:

- Panyijiar County: 75%
- Bentiu PoC: 9%
- UN House Juba PoCs: 4%
- Leer County: 4%
- Other: 1%

**Intended duration of stay in Nyal**

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

- Less than 1 month: 53%
- 1 to 3 months: 15%
- 4 to 6 months: 15%
- More than 6 months or permanently: 14%
- Do not know or choose not to answer: 3%

Notes:

1. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
2. Composite indicator that combines pulls factors of local foods, food distributions and planting crops.
3. Composite indicator that combines: presence of food distributions, availability of local foods and planting crops.
4. New COVID-19 indicators added in April 2020, following first cases in South Sudan.

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