South Sudan Displacement Crisis
February 2020

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 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 over 19 days between 4 and 28 February 2020, during which 339 departing HHs (631 individuals) and 35 arriving HHs (52 individuals) were recorded, along with 4 HHs (12 individuals) that were transiting through Yambio town through Yambio’s three bus/car parks. Not all movements in and out of Yambio town were covered. Some arrivals and departures took place outside of data collection hours (9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.) and were therefore not included. 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.‡

Reasons for leaving previous location
Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving previous location for Yambio:³

- Distance from family/home: 43%
- Lack of market/goods in markets: 31%
- Lack of education: 9%

Previous county location¹
Reported county or state from which arriving households were coming:

- 66% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴
  - Breastfeeding: 20%
  - Pregnant: 11%
  - Elderly: 9%

Intended duration of stay in Yambio¹
Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in Yambio:

- Less than a month: 43%
- From 1 to 3 months: 9%
- From 4 to 6 months: 0%
- More than 6 months or permanently: 49%
- Do not know or choose not to answer: 0%

Notes:
1. There 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

Vulnerabilities
40% of total arriving HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- Breastfeeding: 20%
- Pregnant: 11%
- Elderly: 9%

Reasons for leaving Yambio
Most commonly reported primary reason for travelling to desired location from Yambio:

- Rejoining family/home: 65%
- Presence of health services: 40%
- Presence of market/goods in market: 31%

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

- Less than a month: 43%
- From 1 to 3 months: 9%
- From 4 to 6 months: 0%
- More than 6 months or permanently: 49%
- Do not know or choose not to answer: 0%

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TRANSITS THROUGH YAMBIO TOWN

Transits recorded in Yambio (4 HHs) in February were few and consisted of HHs travelling through Yambio Town as part of longer journeys. Most HHs came from Tambura and travelled to Nzara. Push and pull factors mainly revolved around presence/lack of job opportunities and accessing health or educational facilities. No HHs were recorded to be transiting to and from the DRC in February 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.