



Nyal Port Monitoring

Panyijiar County, Unity State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis
September 2020

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Nyal town is located in Northern Panyijiar County, Unity State, along the banks of the Sudd, 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 Katieth 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 7:30 am and 6:30 pm (weekdays). This factsheet is based on data on 831 departures (169 HHs), 732 arrivals (207 HHs), and 27 transits (5 HHs), collected over 20 days from 3 - 30 September 2020. Data presented here is not representative, rather **indicative** of movement trends for the assessed population.¹

DEPARTURES FROM NYAL

Demographics



Children 48%
Women 25%
Men 27%

78% of departing households were partial households²

Vulnerabilities

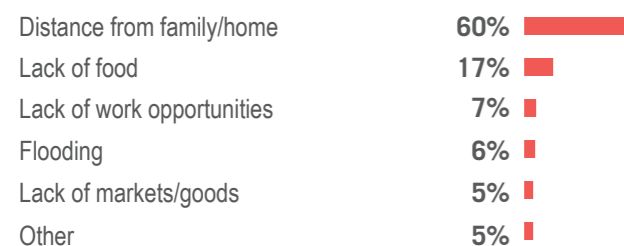
35% of departing households reported that at least one member of the household was **breastfeeding**

22% of departing households reported that at least one member of the household was **pregnant**

13% of departing households reported that at least one **elderly** family member was traveling with them

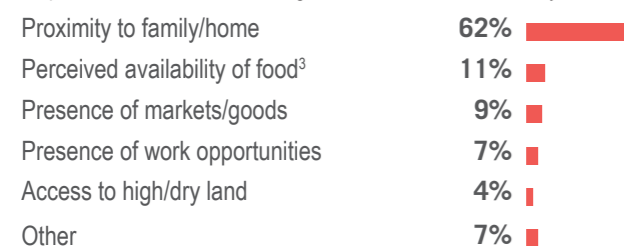
Push factors[‡]

Reported reasons for leaving Nyal:

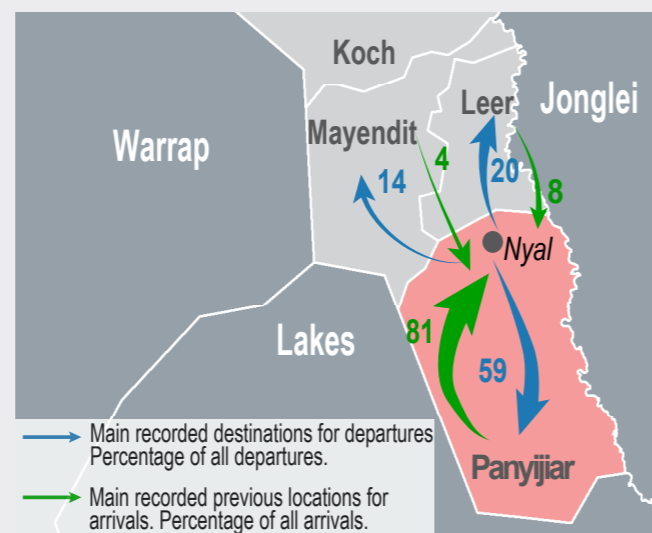


Pull factors[‡]

Reported reasons for travelling to desired location from Nyal:



MAIN DESTINATIONS



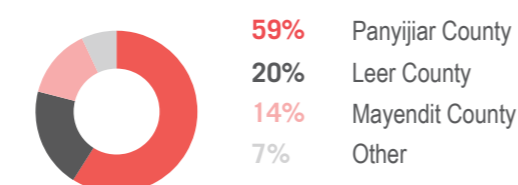
Reasons for leaving Nyal

Primary reported push factors for leaving Nyal, June to September 2020:

	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20
Distance from family/home	55%	57%	57%	60%
Lack of food	9%	18%	9%	17%
Lack of work opportunities	10%	8%	7%	7%

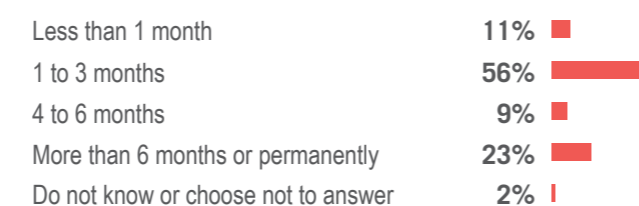
Destination county location

Reported county to which departing households were going:



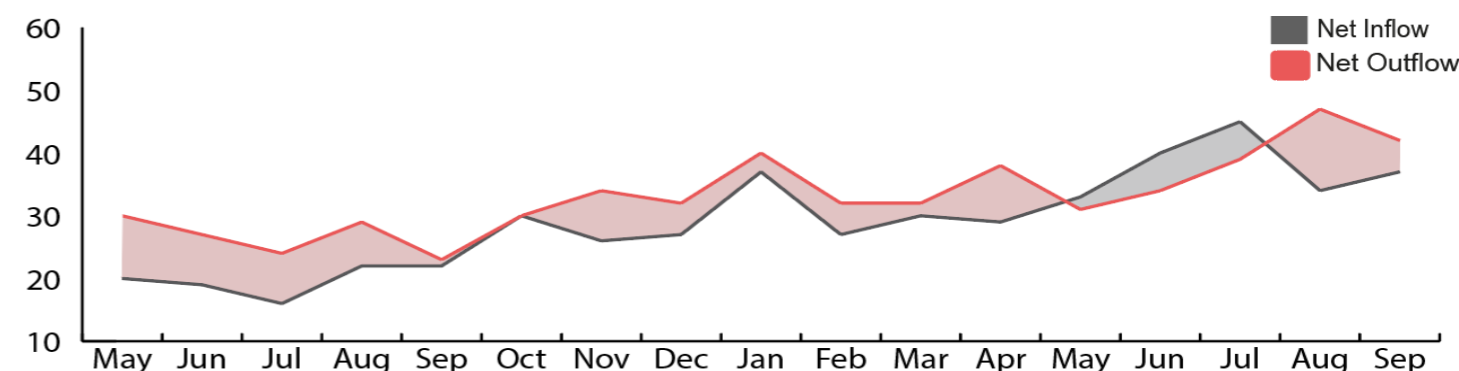
Intended duration of stay at destination

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



GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS¹

Average daily number of individuals departing (red) and arriving (grey); May 2019 to September 2020.



ARRIVALS TO NYAL

Demographics



Children 33%
Women 27%
Men 40%

93% of arriving households were partial households³

Vulnerabilities

23% of arriving households reported that at least one member of the household was **pregnant**

14% of arriving households reported that at least one member of the household was **breastfeeding**

8% of arriving households reported that at least one member of the household was **critically ill**

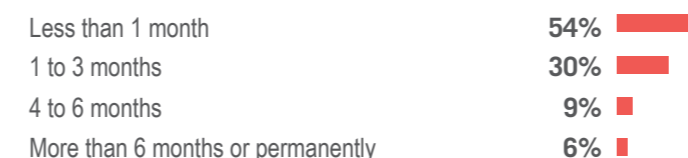
Pull factors

Reported reasons for choosing to come to Nyal:



Intended duration of stay in Nyal

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



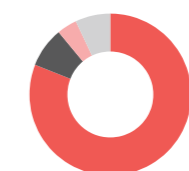
Reasons for coming to Nyal

Primary reported pull factors for coming to Nyal, June to September 2020:

	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20
Presence of markets/goods	37%	33%	33%	49%
Proximity to family/home	13%	17%	16%	18%
Presence of health services	12%	14%	12%	14%

Previous county location[‡]

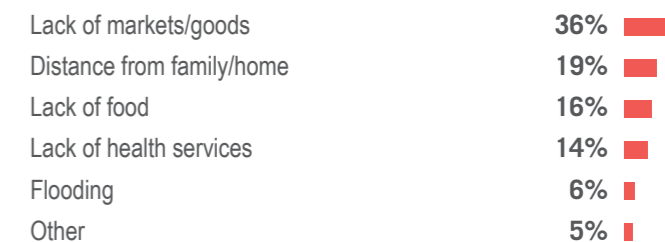
Reported county from which arriving households were coming:



81% Panyijiar County
8% Leer County
4% Mayendit
7% Other

Push factors

Reported reasons for leaving previous location:



Notes:

‡. Percentages rounded to the nearest integer; responses may not add up to 100%.

1. Indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.

2. Partial households are those where not all members of the self-identified family unit were reportedly travelling

3. Composite indicator that combines: presence of food distributions, availability of local foods and planting crops.

4. Flooding was not previously included as a push/pull factor in the survey - however, as it was commonly reported under the "other" option this month, it was added as a separate answer