



## Introduction

This factsheet provides results on the REACH port monitoring exercise in Nyal Town, Panyijiar County. Since November 1st, 2016, REACH has monitored three ports in Nyal – Gap Port, Nyal Port, and Ketieth Port – to record the arrivals and departures of South Sudanese IDPs on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized into a monthly factsheet which will provide evidence for more effective humanitarian intervention planning.

Starting December 1st, data collection was aligned with daily movement patterns, which typically occur between 8:30 and 13:30 Monday to Sunday. Movements in the early mornings, evenings, and holidays movements were not captured. Starting

December 13th, port monitors began collecting information from 7:30 - 18:30 daily to ensure more complete coverage. Data was supplemented with six focus group discussions conducted with 38 new arrivals, which sought to understand why, how, and from where people were leaving their homes and coming to Nyal.

Note that the data presented here is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population. Unless specified, the following findings are based on primary data collected between the 1st and the 31st of December 2016, during which 3,882 arrivals and 1,553 departures were recorded.



## DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

### Method of travel

In addition to traveling by foot across dry land, respondents reported two main methods of travel to cross the swamp to Panyijiar:

#### Methods

#### Characteristics

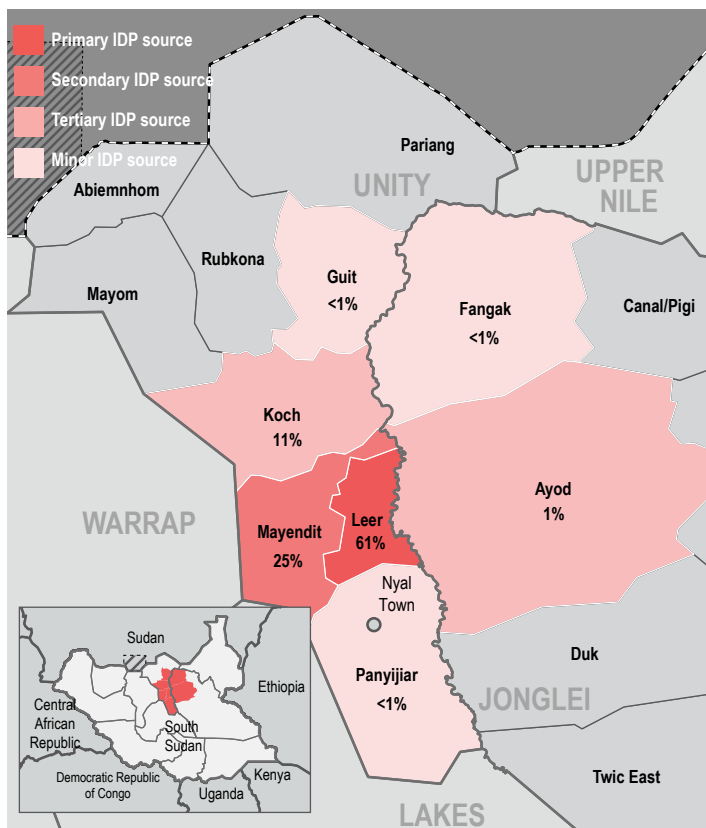
Dug-out canoe

- Can cross deep water
- Protects passengers from waterborne illness and wild animals
- Expensive; men, women and children are charged 500, 600, and 300 SSP, respectively

Plastic sheet (drag belongings wrapped in a plastic sheet)

- Can only be used in shallow water
- Exposes passengers to waterborne illness and wild animals, including crocodiles
- Inexpensive; only cost is plastic sheet

### Last long-term location of IDP arrivals



### Displacement patterns to Nyal Town by last long-term location of IDP arrivals



#### Leer County

Most IDPs from Leer fled their homes in May 2015, taking shelter on islands in Southern Leer. Conflict spread to these islands in Fall 2016, prompting many to flee to Nyal. Most travelled from there to Nyal via canoe, but had to spend 1-3 months on other islands due to a lack of funds to pay for canoe travel.



#### Mayendit County

IDPs from Mayendit County were displaced in May 2015, but were able to return home after April 2016 when the violence subsided. They were displaced again in the Fall of 2016, and fled to remote islands in central parts of the county, before being displaced by hunger to Nyal. Many have travelled by way of “plastic sheet” (see “Method of Travel”).



#### Koch County

IDPs from Koch County were first displaced in May 2015. Most fled to Leer or Mayendit, where they were displaced again following fighting in Fall 2016. They then followed the same routes as Mayendit or Leer IDPs depending on where they were. Most IDPs reported three or more displacements since 2015, and most have never returned home.



#### Ayod County

IDPs from Ayod County fled to the swamps in North-western Jonglei in early 2014. They stayed until the Summer of 2016, when they began to run out of food. Most came to Nyal via merchants moving along the Nile, who gave them canoe rides to Ganyiel, after which they walked to Nyal.

### Family separation

Most respondents reported family separation at some point during their displacement. In most cases, families were able to reunify through connecting with other IDPs to identify missing relatives displaced in other locations. The majority of respondents reported that after reunification, they traveled together with their families until they reached a safe location. usually the islands in Panyijiar or in Southern Leer or Mayendit Counties.



## DEPARTURES FROM NYAL

### Demographics<sup>1</sup>

**85%** of total outbound passengers were departing to go live on islands in other parts of Nyal.

**15%** of the total outbound boat passengers were departing to return to their homes in other counties.



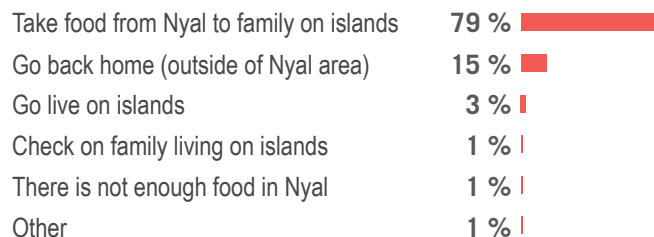
### Intended duration of stay in destination

Reported length of time that IDPs intended to stay in the location that they were departing for:



### Reported reasons for leaving Nyal

Reasons for leaving Nyal Town for islands in Northern Panyijiar County:



### Nyal / islands movements in Panyijiar

After arriving in Nyal, Many IDPs found that they were not registered to receive aid, leading many to move to islands in Northern Panyijiar, where they have better access to fish, water lilies, and other wild foods to support their families.

Movements between Nyal and the islands tend to follow the aid cycle. During periods of registration and distribution, IDPs regularly move to Nyal to access aid, then return to the islands with food and NFIs for their families. Many respondents reported rumours of a new registration for food aid in early 2017, and had plans to return to Nyal Town at that time with the hope of registering.

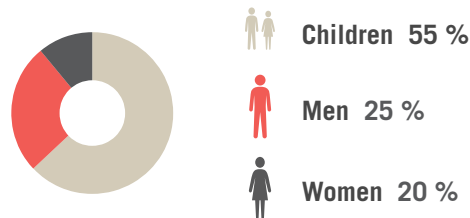
1. Men, women and children figures presented are percentiles of those permanently leaving/returning.  
2. Respondents were asked for their top three reasons, which were then aggregated.

## ARRIVALS TO NYAL

### Demographics<sup>1</sup>

**93%** of total inbound passenger intend to return to islands in Panyijiar or their last long-term location in other counties.

**7%** of the total inbound boat passengers planned to stay in Nyal indefinitely.



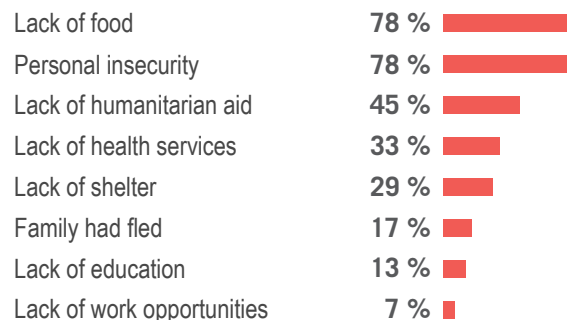
### Duration of stay in Nyal Town

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in Nyal Town before leaving for home or Northern Panyijiar County islands:



### Reasons for leaving previous location<sup>2</sup>

Top reported reasons for leaving previous locations:



### Reasons for coming to Nyal<sup>2</sup>

Top reported reasons for choosing to come to Nyal after being displaced:

