

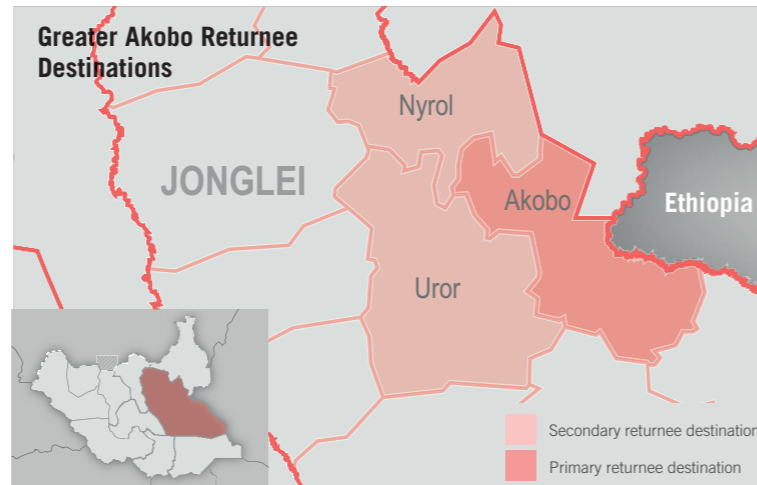


## CONTEXT

Akobo town is located in the eastern side of Akobo County, Jonglei State, close to the land and river border crossings with Ethiopia. Akobo is a key point of trade and transit between South Sudan and Ethiopia.

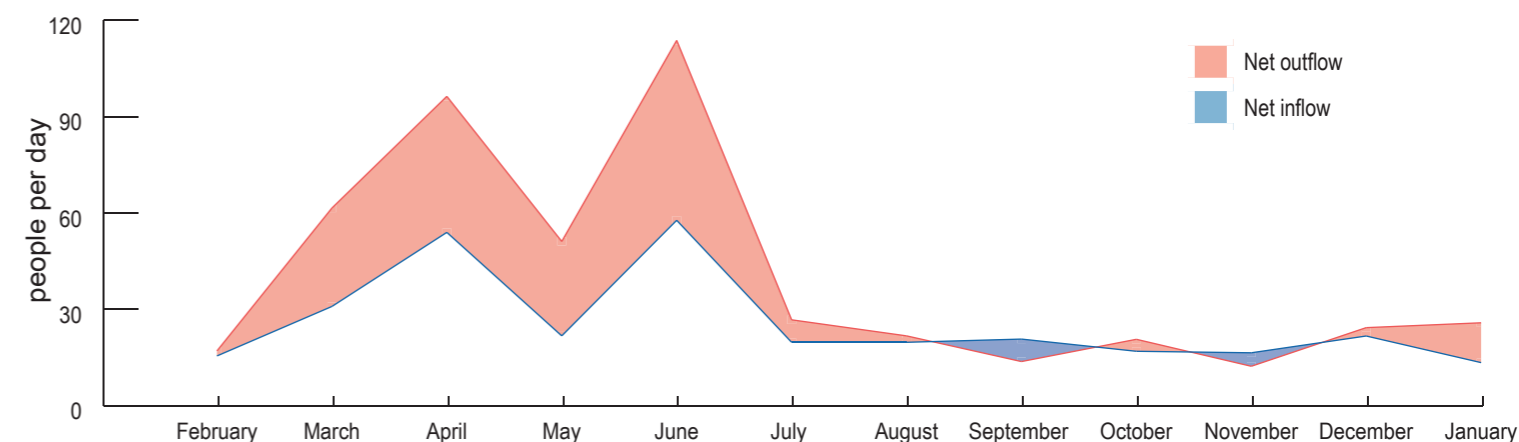
Since the beginning of the crisis, this route has been used by South Sudanese heading to or coming back from refugee camps in Ethiopia. In two locations, Tirog Port and Market Port, REACH staff has recorded arrivals and departures of South Sudanese on a daily basis since May 2015. In order to provide an indication of wider trends, data is collected on the volume of movement, as well as the motivations and intentions of those travelling.

The following findings are based on primary data collected between 2 and 31 January 2018. REACH teams interview arrivals and departures at the household (HH) level using a contextualized survey. During December, REACH interviewed 104 HHs who were arriving in and 169 HHs who were departing from Akobo town. These HHs interviewed were selected amongst those arriving to or leaving from Akobo town by boat.



## GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS<sup>1</sup>

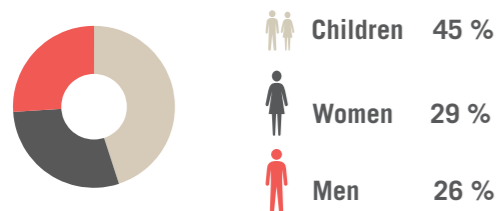
Average monthly movement trends of people permanently leaving (red) and people permanently returning (blue) per day from February 2017 to January 2018:



## DEPARTURES

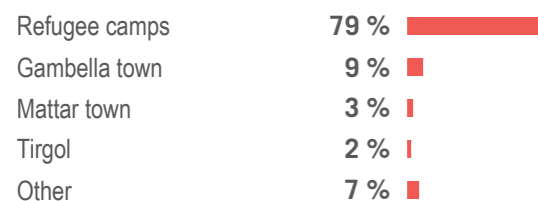
### Demographic<sup>2</sup>

**76%** of the total outbound boat passengers expressed the intention to permanently leave South Sudan.



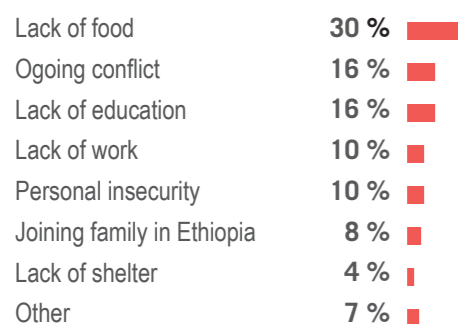
### Desired destination locations

Reported intended destinations in Ethiopia by people permanently leaving South Sudan:



### Reasons for leaving<sup>4</sup>

Primary reported reasons for leaving to Ethiopia by people permanently leaving South Sudan:



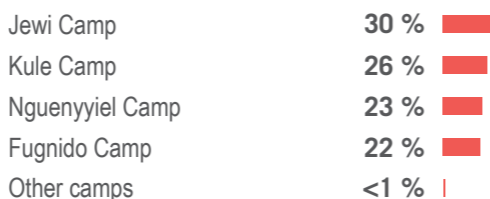
### Changes in reasons for leaving

Most prevalent reasons for leaving, October 2017 to January 2018:

	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017	January 2018
Ongoing conflict	47 %	24 %	31 %	16 %
Lack of food	14 %	33 %	19 %	30 %
Lack of education	12 %	11 %	12 %	16 %
Personal Insecurity	6 %	5 %	15 %	10 %

### Movement into camps

Most reported destinations by the 79% intending to go to refugee camps:



Note:  
 1. The decrease in average number of people leaving from July onward may be attributed to partial (not full) HHs leaving and the progression of the rainy season providing some personal security from the ongoing conflict.  
 2. Men, women and children figures presented are percentiles of those permanently leaving/returning.  
 3. In location of displacement in Ethiopia.  
 4. Percentage figures given do not sum to 100% due to rounding error.

## ARRIVALS

### Demographic<sup>2</sup>

**78%** of the total inbound boat passengers expressed the intention to permanently return to South Sudan.



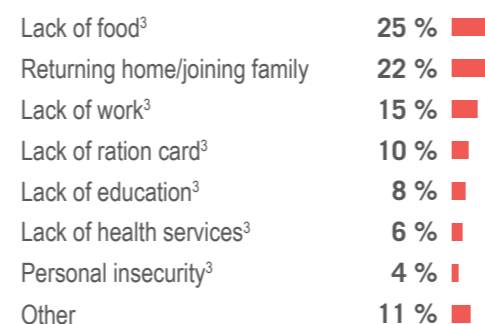
### Desired return locations

Reported destinations by permanent returnees from Ethiopia to South Sudan:



### Reasons for returning<sup>4</sup>

Primary reported reasons for returning by permanent returnees from Ethiopia to South Sudan:



### Changes in reasons for returning

Most prevalent reasons for returning, October 2017 to January 2018:

	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017	January 2018
Returning home/joining family	32 %	30 %	22 %	22 %
Lack of ration card <sup>3</sup>	12 %	13 %	25 %	10 %
Lack of work <sup>3</sup>	10 %	14 %	11 %	15 %
Lack of food <sup>3</sup>	8 %	13 %	16 %	25 %

## Methodological notes

Data has been collected regularly at both Tirog Port and Market Port since May 2015. Between October and December 2016, port monitors were collecting information from 9am until 7pm, including on weekends, but due to insecurity and other issues, data is not always collected on a consistent daily basis. Between January and March 2017, data was only collected during weekdays but as of April 2017, daily data collection was resumed between 9am and 4pm, including weekends. Thus, evenings and holiday movements are unaccounted for.

To correct for this lack of consistency, data presented across time within this factsheet has been normalized by the number of collection days each month. This allows for comparison of data across different months.

Please note that the data presented here is indicative, not representative.