



# Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

## Akobo Port and Road Monitoring

Akobo County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2019

### CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

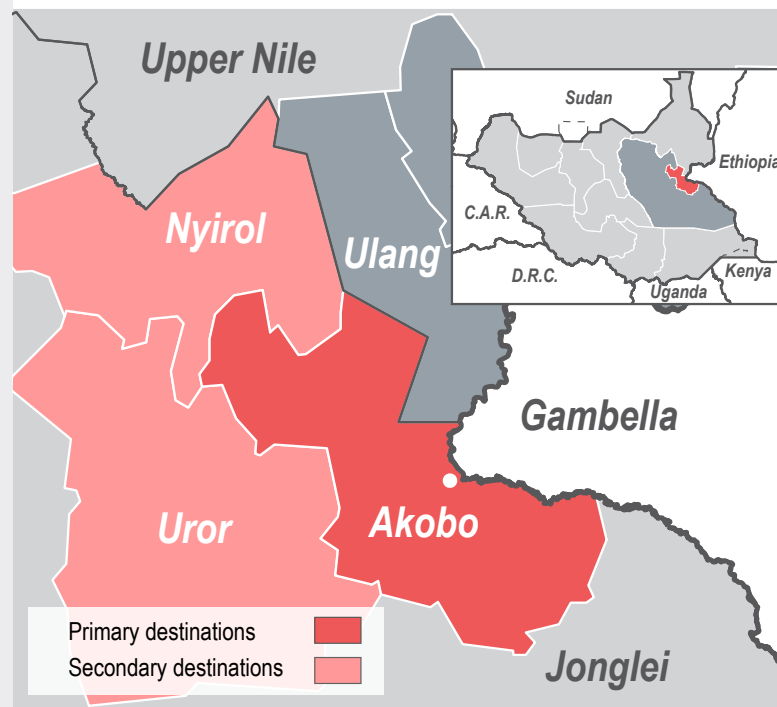
Akobo town is located in the eastern side of Akobo County, Jonglei State, close to the land and river border crossings with Ethiopia. Akobo is a key point of trade and transit between South Sudan and Ethiopia.

Since the beginning of the crisis in 2013, this route has been used by South Sudanese heading to or coming back from refugee camps in Ethiopia. In four locations, Gadrang Road, Koatkoangthor Road, Tundol Port and Market Port, REACH 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. Due to insecurity and other issues, data is not always collected on a daily basis. To correct for this inconsistency, data presented for general movement trends across months represents an average based on the number of days of data collection each month. **The data presented here is not representative, nor does capture all movements in and out of Akobo. Rather, it is indicative of movement trends for the assessed population<sup>1</sup>.**

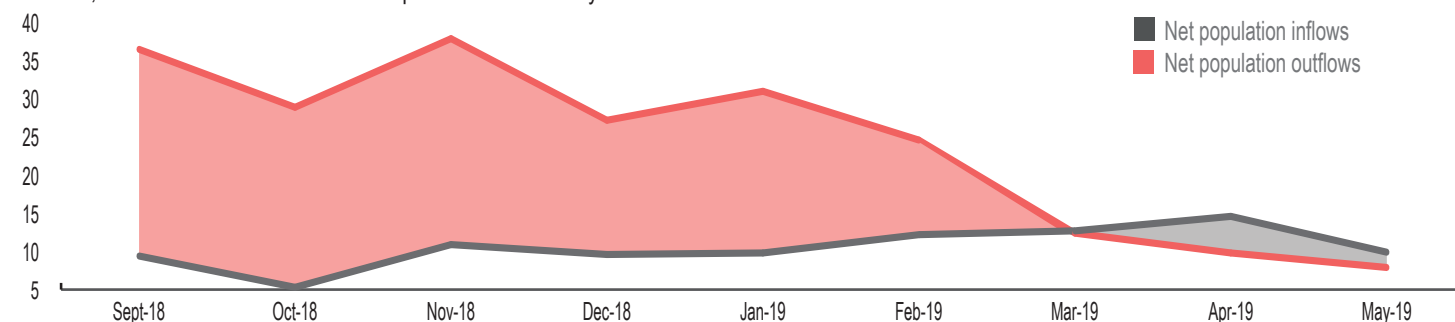
The following findings are based on primary data collected between 1 and 31 May 2019. REACH teams interviewed arrivals and departures at the household (HH) level.<sup>2</sup>

### MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND HHs



### GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS<sup>2</sup>

Average daily number of individuals inbound to (grey) and outbound from (red) South Sudan with the **intention to stay in their destination for more than six months**, recorded in Akobo Town from September 2018 to May 2019:



In May, average daily population inflows to South Sudan from Ethiopia and outflows to Ethiopia from South Sudan have decreased.

### Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in May 2019:

	HHs	Individuals	%
Inbound to South Sudan from Ethiopia	96	513	35 %
Outbound to Ethiopia from S. Sudan	98	435	36 %
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>1</sup>	80	352	29 %

### Self-reported refugees

Proportion of inbound (left) and outbound (right) HHs who self-reported having refugee status in Ethiopia:



### Vulnerabilities<sup>3</sup>

**90%** of total **inbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 92%** Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- 22%** Separated child

**78%** of total **outbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 77%** Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- 22%** Self-reported malnutrition

### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>4</sup>

**52%** of inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination in South Sudan.

#### Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**77%** of inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location in Ethiopia

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kule Camp	27%
Nguenyiel Camp	24%
Jewi Camp	24%

#### Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Akobo County	79%
Nyirol County	12%
Uror County	8%

#### Push factors

Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:

Distance from family/ home	56%
Tensions with host community	17%
Lack of work	11%

#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported reasons for inbound HHs, February 2019 to May 2019:

	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019
Rejoining family/ home	N/A <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	N/A <sup>6</sup>	56 %
Security <sup>5</sup>	36 %	36 %	28 %	19 %
Presence of jobs	9 %	9 %	12 %	11 %

Notes:

- While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Akobo over the period this factsheet covers crossborder movement only.
- Respondents could choose more than one answer. A few of the HHs recorded during data collection were entering or exiting a different country than Ethiopia, however the data in this factsheet only reflects data regarding individuals travelling between Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- Vulnerabilities were collected at the household level and therefore can reflect multiple vulnerabilities of a single individual HH member or multiple vulnerabilities of different individual HH members.
- Unless otherwise specified, these figures reflect trends for all HHs interviewed, regardless of the length of time that the HHs are planning to stay at destination.
- Partial HHs are those where not all members of the self-identified family unit were reportedly travelling. Please note, family units in South Sudan often extend beyond the nuclear family.
- The option choice 'security' for inbound households was most commonly reported as tensions with the host community in the Gambella region.
- An additional option of 'want to be home' was added to the survey in May 2019, and the value added to respondents reporting a desire to be reunified with family. Trends analysis cannot be determined.

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

**53%** of outbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination outside of South Sudan.

#### Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**84%** of outbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>6</sup>

#### Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Akobo County	81%
Nyirol	13%
Bor PoC	8%

#### Intended destination in Ethiopia

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Jewi Camp	32%
Nguenyiel Camp	21%
Kule Camp	19%

#### Pull factors

Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:

Presence of food distributions	32%
Presence of education services	21%
Presence of health services	18%

#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported reasons for outbound HHs, February 2019 to May 2019:

	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019
Lack of food	45 %	48 %	38 %	29 %
Lack of education	18 %	24 %	19 %	19 %
Lack of health services	12 %	11 %	15 %	18 %