



Maban Road Monitoring

Doro Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2018

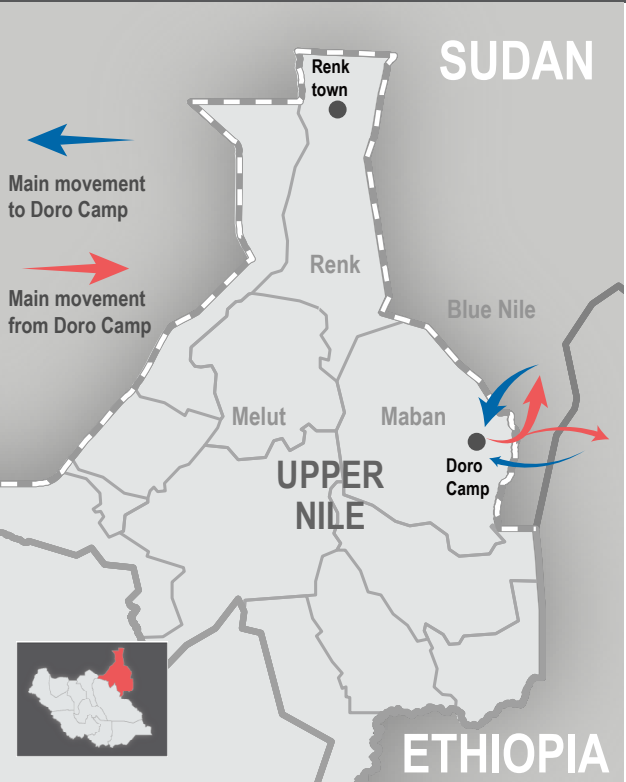
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Maban County is located in Upper Nile State and borders the Blue Nile region in Sudan. Since 2011, insecurity in Blue Nile and South Kordofan has resulted in large-scale displacement. To date, over 250,000 refugees have crossed the border into South Sudan, with 143,131 housed in the four refugee camps established near Bunj town in Maban County: Doro, Gendrassa, Kaya, and Yusif Batil¹.

This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Maban. REACH monitors the road from Doro Camp to Sudan to record the arrivals and departures of Sudanese refugee households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including push/pull factors and intentions².

The following findings are based on primary data collected between 8 and 28 February 2018, during which 117 departing HHs (620 individuals) and 177 arriving HHs (955 individuals) were recorded. Enumerators interviewed respondents who were arriving and departing from Maban County along the road to the Sudanese border. Respondents were selected based on pre-survey questions on motives of travel to ensure that only displaced people or returnees were interviewed.³

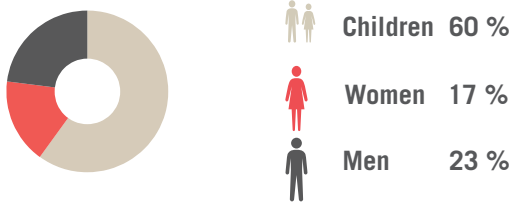
Not all entry points to Maban County were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (9:00 am - 5:00 pm on weekdays). Moreover, movement from camps other than Doro is largely unrecorded since residents often favour alternative routes to Sudan for security reasons. For more details, see below. As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.



DEPARTURES FROM MABAN

97% of the total departing HHs intended to leave Maban for 6 months or less.

Demographic³



Departing households

91% of departing HHs travelled by foot.
1% of departing HHs are made up of one individual travelling alone.

Area of origin of departing households

99% of the total departing HHs are originally from the Blue Nile Region in Sudan.

Subregion of origin of departing HHs:		
El Kurmuk	97 %	
Geissan	1 %	
El Roseires	1 %	
Asosa (Ethiopia)	1 %	

Intended destination

91% of the total departing HHs intend to go somewhere in Sudan.
9% of the total departing HHs intend to go somewhere in Ethiopia.

ARRIVALS TO MABAN

14%⁴ of the total arriving HHs expressed the intention to remain in Maban permanently.

Demographic



Arriving households

88% of arriving HHs travelled by foot.
2% of arriving HHs are made up of one individual travelling alone.

Intended duration of stay in Maban County

Reported length of time that arriving HHs intend to stay in Maban:

Less than a month	19 %
One month to six months	67 %
Do not intend to leave	14 %

Pull factors

Most common pull factors reported by arriving HHs for choosing to come to Maban:

To access food assistance	45 %
To be with family	17 %
To plant crops	13 %
To access health services	8 %

Push factors

Most common push factors reported by arriving HHs for leaving previous location:

Insecurity	29 %
Seperated from family	20 %
Lack of health services	19 %
Shortage of food	11 %

Previous location

87% of the total arriving HHs were travelling from Sudan.
13% of the total arriving HHs were travelling from Ethiopia.

Push factors

Most common push factors reported by departing HHs for leaving Maban:

Distance from family	57 %
Insecurity	22 %
Lack of livelihood opportunities	10 %
Uncomfortable living conditions	5 %

Pull factors

Most common pull factors reported by departing HHs for going to Sudan:

To plant crops	58 %
To be with family	17 %
To work in gold extraction	16 %
To find employment	3 %

Notes:

1. As of March 2017, data are available on the [UNHCR Information Sharing Portal](#).
2. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
3. As opposed to traders and people who travel across the border several times a month.
4. All percentages are rounded to nearest whole number.
5. REACH, Inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Doro, Yusif Batil, Kaya and Gendrassa refugee camps, Maban County, 2018.

Changes in cross-border movement

Residents in Kaya, Gendrassa and Yusif Batil camps reported in focus group discussions (FGDs) that **the number of residents from these camps crossing the border into Blue Nile from Maban has decreased**. The reason was reportedly tensions between the communities of the different camps. Since violence erupted in May 2017, many residents of Kaya, Gendrassa and Yusif Batil did not feel safe taking the main road to Blue Nile, which passes through Doro Camp.⁵

FGD participants from these three camps explained that **many residents now use an alternative route: travelling North to Renk via Paloich in Melut County**, sometimes continuing to Sudan from Renk town.



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For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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