



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Akobo Port and Road Monitoring

Akobo County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2021

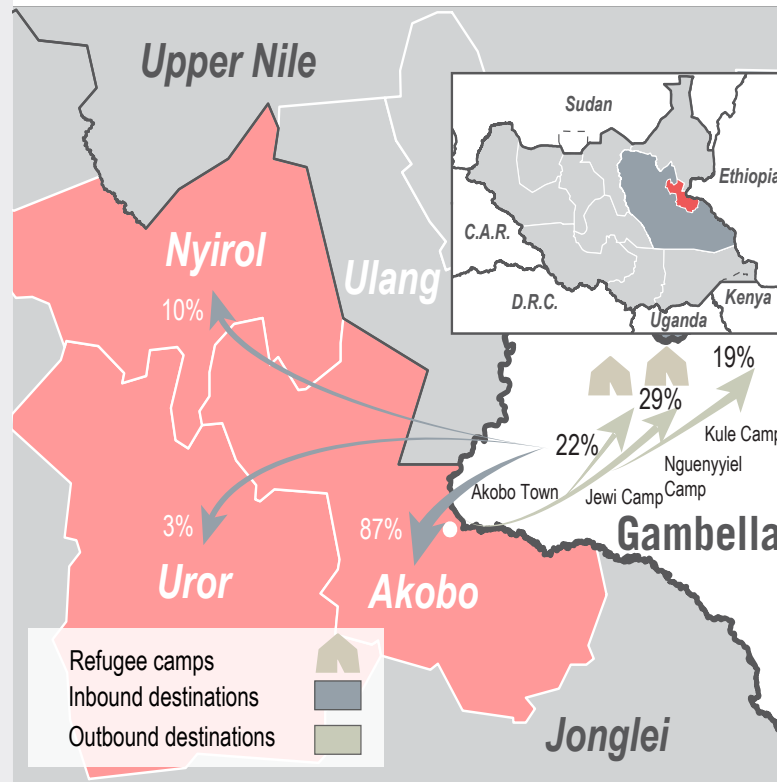
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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. Since May 2015, REACH has been recording arrivals and departures of South Sudanese households (HHs) in four locations, Gadrang Road, Koatkoangthor Road, Tundol Port and Market Port, on a daily basis.

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. REACH teams interviewed arrivals and departures at the household (HH) level. For movements larger than three households, a short alternative survey is used to assess HH and individual numbers by speaking to the Transport Focal Point (TFP), such as the driver or transport authority.¹ 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 it capture all movements in and out of Akobo. Rather, it is indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.**²

The following findings are based on primary data collected between the 1st and 26th February 2021.

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HHs



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN

21% 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:



90% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁶

Previous location in Ethiopia

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Jewi Camp	23%
Kule Camp	23%
Sherkole Camp ⁷	15%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Akobo County	87%
Nyirol County	10%
Uror County	3%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:⁸

Distance from family/home	77%
Lack of work opportunities	15%
Lack of education services	5%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, November 2020 to February 2021:

	November 2020	December 2020	January 2020	February 2021
Rejoining family/ home	73%	73%	70%	62%
Attending a ceremony	4%	10%	11%	18%
Presence of work opportunities	19%	6%	15%	15%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

67% 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:



79% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.⁶

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Akobo County	85%
Uror County	7%
Nyirol County	4%

Intended destination in Ethiopia

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Nguenyyiel Camp	29%
Jewi Camp	22%
Kule Camp	19%

Pull factors

Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:⁸

Food distribution	39%
Presence of education services	28%
Security ⁹	11%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, November 2020 to February 2021:

	November 2020	December 2020	January 2020	February 2021
Lack of food	19%	44%	19%	42%
Lack of education services	40%	27%	53%	28%
Lack of health services	13%	5%	5%	11%

GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

The findings in this factsheet are based on data from the REACH Port and Road Monitoring (PRM) data collection and the TFP survey, the latter of which captures larger movements between Akobo and Ethiopia.¹

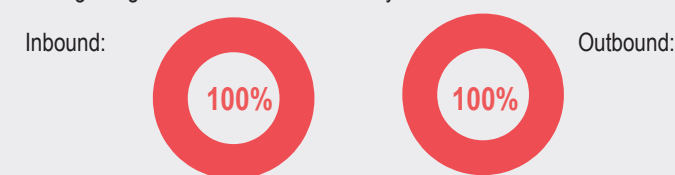
Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded by PRM and TFP data collection tools in February 2021:

	HHs	Individuals	% of HHs
Inbound to South Sudan from Ethiopia	38	226	20%
Outbound to Ethiopia from South Sudan	132	657	70%
Internal movement within South Sudan	18	131	10%

Self-reported refugees

Proportion of inbound HHs (left) and outbound HHs (right) who self-reported having refugee status in another country:³



During the data collection period, in addition to interviewing 127 HHs travelling by foot or in small vehicles and boats (PRM data collection), REACH also used the TFP tool to estimate the number of HHs travelling on larger boats. In February four larger outbound boats were recorded carrying an estimated 36, 90, 63 and 27 individuals respectively.

Vulnerabilities

77% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability⁴, including:

- 49%** Breastfeeding
- 41%** Pregnant women

78% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability⁴, including:

- 60%** Breastfeeding
- 36%** Separated unaccompanied child⁵

Notes:

1. The TFP tool asks the driver (or another focal point) to give details of the number of individuals and number of households travelling. This methodology is used if the number of households travelling exceeds 3 households and therefore cannot all be interviewed. For more details, please access the Port and Road Monitoring Terms of Reference [here](#).

2. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Akobo over the data collection period, this factsheet covers crossborder movement between South Sudan and Ethiopia, and vice versa, only.

3. 'Security Concerns During Travel' has been replaced with 'Self-reported Refugee' data for February as no inbound movements were captured by the TFP tool, and reporting of security concerns amongst outbound transport focal points was low.

4. Respondents may select multiple vulnerabilities.

5. Thirty-two percent (32%) of households reported that at least one member of the household was malnourished.

6. 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.

7. Fifteen percent (15%) of HHs also reported Nguenyyiel as the primary location from which inbound HHs were leaving.

8. Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perception and does not necessarily reflect availability.

9. Eleven percent (11%) of HHs also reported the presence of health services and rejoining family/home as the primary pull factors.