



# Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

## Akobo Port and Road Monitoring

Akobo County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2020

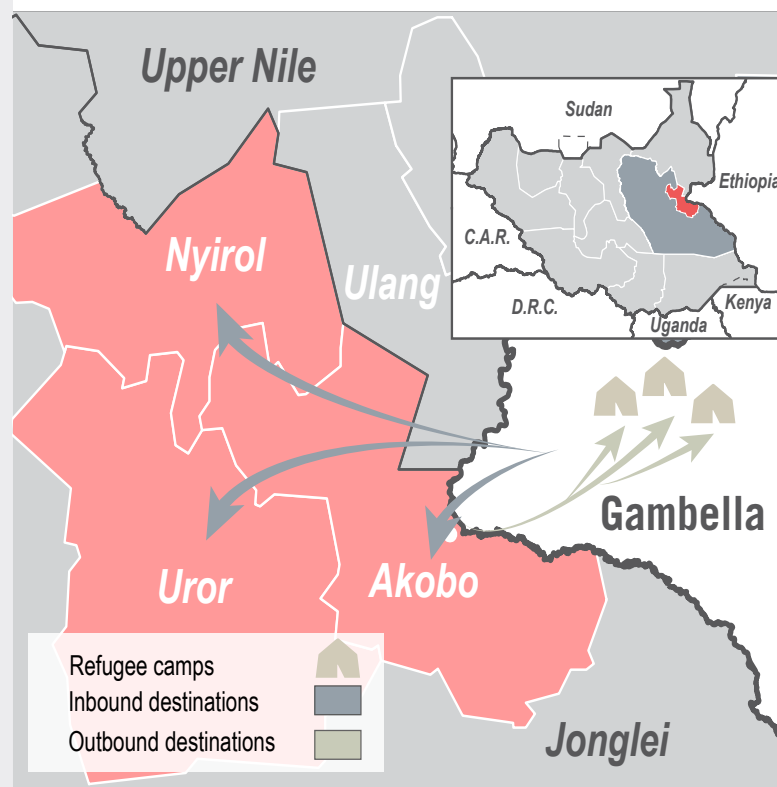
### CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.**<sup>2</sup>

The following findings are based on primary data collected between the 1st and 31st of May 2020.

### MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND HHs



### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN

**20%** of inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination in South Sudan.

#### Demographics

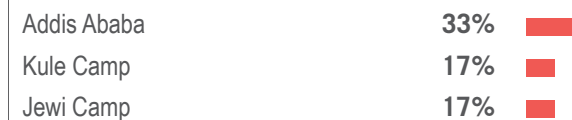
Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**70%** of inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location in Ethiopia

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:



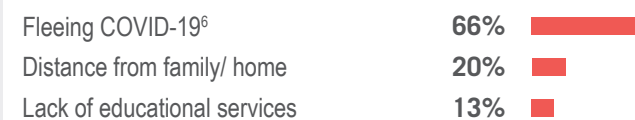
#### Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:



#### Push factors

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



#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

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

	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020
Rejoining family/ home	75%	80%	80%	61%
Perceived security	6%	8%	10%	22%
Lower perceived risk of COVID-19	N/A	N/A	6%	14%

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

**49%** of outbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination outside of South Sudan.

#### Demographics

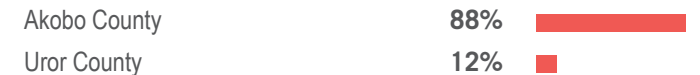
Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**88%** of outbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:



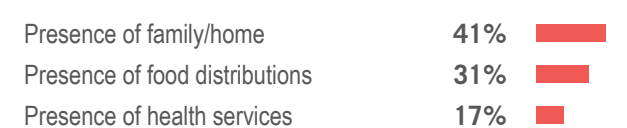
#### Intended destination in Ethiopia

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:



#### Pull factors

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



#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

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

	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020
Distance from family/home	14%	14%	39%	39%
Lack of food	49%	48%	39%	31%
Lack of health services	9%	7%	14%	19%

### GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Data provided below has been taken from REACH Port and Road Monitoring (PRM) data collection, as well as data provided using the TFP survey which captures larger movements between Akobo and Ethiopia.<sup>1</sup>

#### Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in May 2020:

	HHs	Individuals	HHs %
Inbound to South Sudan from Ethiopia	153	530	42%
Outbound to Ethiopia from South Sudan	187	761	52%
Internal movement within South Sudan	23	111	6%

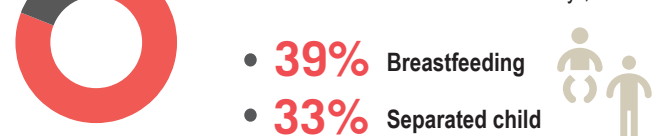
#### Security concerns during travel

Inbound transport	Outbound transport <sup>3</sup>
43%	67%
29%	33%
14%	0%
14%	0%

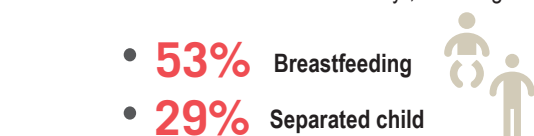
During the data collection period, in addition to interviewing 146 HHs coming by foot or in small vehicles and boats, REACH also used the TFP tool to estimate the number of HH travelling on larger boats. In May, one inbound boat was recorded carrying an estimated 96 individuals, and two larger outbound boats were recorded carrying an estimated 125 and 103 individuals respectively.

### Vulnerabilities

**81%** of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability<sup>4</sup>, including:



**78%** of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability<sup>4</sup>, including:



Notes:

- The TFP tool asks the driver (or another focal point) of the transportation 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 or 4 households and therefore cannot all be interviewed. For more details, please access the Port and Road Monitoring Terms of Reference [here](#).
- 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.
- Outbound transport focal points were asked what security concerns they anticipated on their onward journey based on historical trips.
- Respondents may select multiple vulnerabilities.
- 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.
- Fleeing COVID-19<sup>6</sup> is a new indicator which has been recently added to the PRM survey.