



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Akobo Port and Road Monitoring

Akobo County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

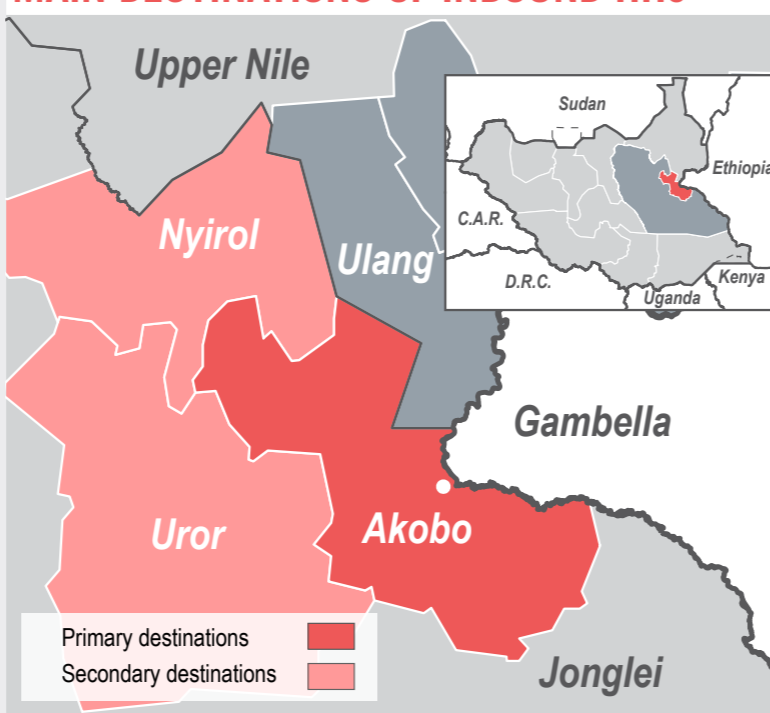
Akobo town is located in the eastern side of Akobo County, Jonglei State, close to the land and river border crossings with Ethiopia. Akobo is a key point of trade and transit between South Sudan and Ethiopia.

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 population¹.**

The following findings are based on primary data collected between 1 and 30 April 2019. REACH teams interviewed arrivals and departures at the household (HH) level.²

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND HHs



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN³

54% 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:



63% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁴

Previous location in Ethiopia

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:



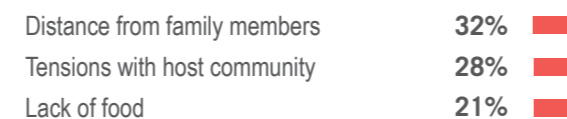
Intended destination in South Sudan

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 reasons for inbound HHs, January 2019 to April 2019:

	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019
Rejoining family	58%	38%	34%	34%
Security ⁵	12%	36%	36%	28%
Presence of jobs	20%	9%	9%	12%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

63% 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.⁴

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:



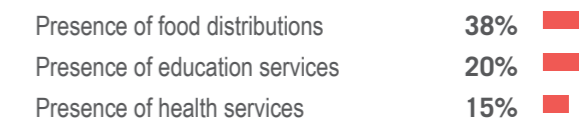
Intended destination in Ethiopia

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:



Pull factors

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



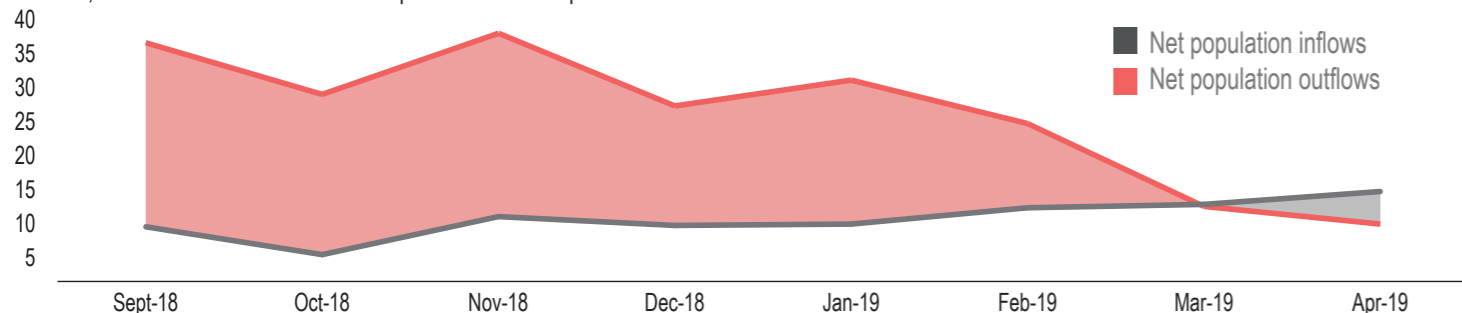
Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported reasons for outbound HHs, January 2019 to April 2019:

	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019
Lack of food	40%	45%	48%	38%
Lack of education	21%	18%	24%	19%
Lack of health services	16%	12%	11%	15%

GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

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 April 2019:



In April, average daily population inflows to South Sudan from Ethiopia remained the same, outflows to Ethiopia have decreased.

Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	%
Inbound to South Sudan from Ethiopia	108	558	38%
Outbound to Ethiopia from S. Sudan	104	386	26%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	74	348	36%

Vulnerabilities²

86% of total **inbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **92%** Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- **28%** Elderly

79% of total **outbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **64%** Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- **22%** Self-reported malnutrition

Self-reported refugees

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



Notes:
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Akobo over the period this factsheet covers crossborder movement only.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The option choice 'security' for inbound households was most commonly reported as tensions with the host community in the Gambella region.