**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, Koaktangthor Road, Tundot 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. 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.

The following findings are based on primary data collected between the 1st and 30th of April 2020.

**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 South Sudan and Ethiopia.

**Type of movement**

- **Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in April 2020:**
  - Inbound to South Sudan from Ethiopia: 146 HHs, 967 individuals
  - Outbound to Ethiopia from South Sudan: 70 HHs, 382 individuals
  - Internal movement within South Sudan: 27 HHs, 156 individuals

During the data collection period, in addition to interviewing 125 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 April, one inbound boat was recorded carrying an estimated 57 individuals, and one outbound boat was recorded carrying an estimated 25 individuals.

**Security concerns during travel**

- **Inbound transport:** 100%
- **Outbound transport:** 100%

**Vulnerabilities**

- **74% of total inbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:
  - 49% Breastfeeding
  - 28% Pregnant woman

- **76% of total outbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:
  - 51% Breastfeeding
  - 27% Pregnant woman

**Main Destinations of Inbound HHs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akobo</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambella</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inbound to South Sudan**

- **23%** 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:**
  - Women: 42%
  - Men: 38%

**Previous location in Ethiopia**

- **Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:**
  - Jewi Camp: 30%
  - Kule Camp: 27%
  - Nguenyiel Camp: 24%

**Intended destination in South Sudan**

- **Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:**
  - Akobo County: 86%
  - Nyirial County: 8%
  - Uror County: 6%

**Push factors**

- **Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:**
  - Fleeing COVID-19: 50%
  - Lack of food services: 30%
  - Lack of educational services: 15%

**Reasons for coming to South Sudan**

- **Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, January 2020 to April 2020:**
  - 63%regnity
  - 14% pregnant
  - 6% breastfeeding
  - 3% lack of health services
  - 2% lack of food services
  - 1% lack of education services
  - 1% lack of transport services

**Purpose of washing hands:**

- 63% handwashing
  - 14% going to the bathroom
  - 6% cooking
  - 3% eating

**Pull factors**

- **Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:**
  - Presence of family/home: 41%
  - Presence of food services: 39%
  - Presence of health services: 14%

**Reasons for leaving South Sudan**

- **Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, January 2020 to April 2020:**
  - Lack of food: 42%
  - Distance from family/home: 18%
  - Lack of health services: 13%

**Outbound from South Sudan**

- **29%** 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:**
  - Women: 32%
  - Men: 20%

**Previous location in South Sudan**

- **Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:**
  - Akobo County: 95%
  - Nyirial County: 3%
  - Uror County: 2%

**Intended destination in Ethiopia**

- **Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:**
  - Nguenyiel Camp: 47%
  - Jewi Camp: 22%
  - Kule Camp: 14%

**Pull factors**

- **Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:**
  - Presence of family/home: 41%
  - Presence of food services: 39%
  - Presence of health services: 14%