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 145,199 housed in the four refugee camps established near Bunj town in Maban County: Doro, Gendrassa, Kaya, and Yusif Batil.

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 intentions.

The following findings are based on primary data collected between 5th and 27th June 2018, during which 68 departing HHs (364 individuals) and 100 arriving HHs (483 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.

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. As such, the data presented in this fact sheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.

## ARRIVALS TO MABAN

### Demographics

- Children: 29%
- Women: 28%
- Men: 43%

### Intended duration of stay in Maban County

- Permanently: 36%
- Less than one month: 24%
- Six months: 19%
- One to three months: 15%
- Four to six months: 10%
- Don’t know: 1%  

### Previous location

- 100% of the total arriving HHs were travelling from Sudan

### Area of origin of arriving households

- 100% of the total arriving HHs are originally from the Blue Nile Region in Sudan.

#### Pull factors

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

- Lack of education services: 38%
- Lack of health care: 26%
- Shortage of food: 22%
- Lack of job: 5%
- Lack of shelter: 4%
- Visiting family: 4%

#### Push factors

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

- To access food assistance: 26%
- To access non-food assistance: 21%
- To access education services: 18%
- To access health services: 16%
- To access shelter: 7%
- To access job opportunity: 5%

## DEPARTURES FROM MABAN

### Intended duration of stay at destination

- Permanently: 29%
- One to three months: 22%
- Four month to six months: 21%
- More than six months: 21%
- Less than one month: 7%

### Intended destination

100% of the total departing HHs intend to go somewhere in Sudan.

#### Area of origin of departing households

100% of the total departing HHs are originally from the Blue Nile Region in Sudan.

#### Pull factors

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

- To plant crops: 36%
- To have shelter: 15%
- To be with family: 15%
- To have security: 12%
- To find employment opportunity: 9%

#### Push factors

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

- Lack of shelter: 25%
- Lack of employment opportunities: 22%
- Lack of market: 15%
- Visiting family in Blue Nile: 12%
- Lack of food: 10%

## TRENDS IN CROSS BORDER MOVEMENT

### Movement by month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Departures</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Changes in cross-border movement

The average number of individuals crossing the border into Doro Camp was higher in March 2018 (90), as compared to April (57), May (30) and June 2018 (30).

Key informants (KIs) reported that the reason for the increased movement in March was due to the population verification by UNHCR taking place in Doro during that month.

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, so may not always total to 100%.
5. REACH, Inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Doro, Yusif Batil, Kaya and Gendrassa refugee camps, Maban County, 2018.