



# Cross-Border Population Movement

## Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

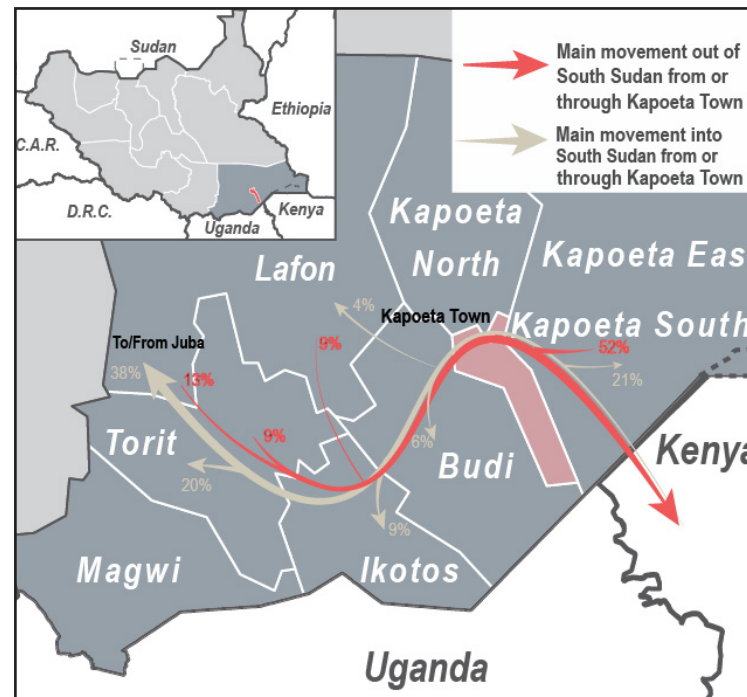
November 2021

### CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Kapoeta town is located in Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, near South Sudan's border with Kenya. Since the beginning of the crisis in South Sudan in December 2013, Kapoeta town has been a gateway through which many internally displaced persons (IDPs) have passed on their way to refugee camps in Kenya.<sup>1</sup>

This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of 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, vulnerabilities and intentions. The following findings are based on primary data collected over 21 days between 1 and 30 November 2021.

Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (7:30 am - 5:30 pm). As a result, data presented in this factsheet does not capture all population movements and, **as such, findings are not representative but rather indicative only** of broader population movement trends for the assessed population.



### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN\*

**51%** of total inbound HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

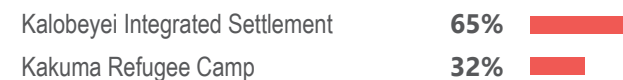
#### Demographics



**87%** of inbound households were partial households.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:



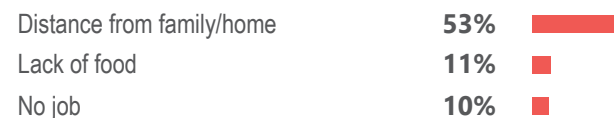
### Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:



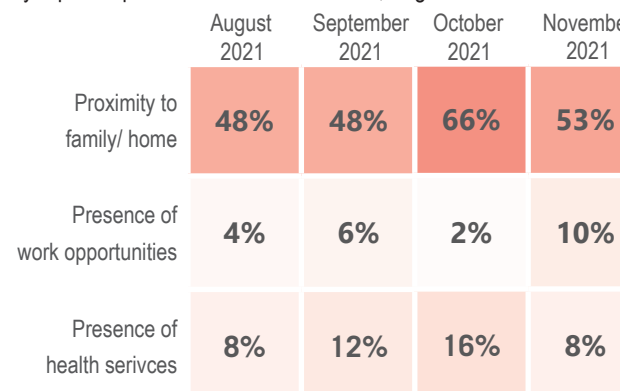
#### Push factors

Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:<sup>6</sup>



### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, August to November 2021:<sup>3</sup>



### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN\*

**70%** of total outbound HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

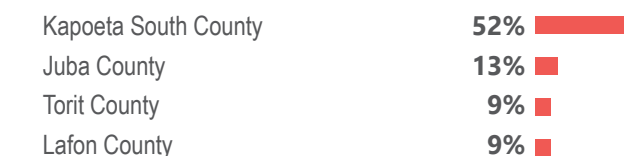
#### Demographics



**87%** of outbound households were partial households.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:<sup>6</sup>



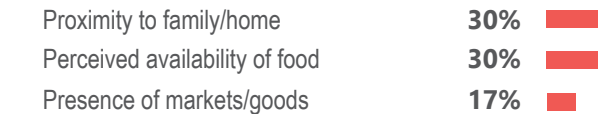
### Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:



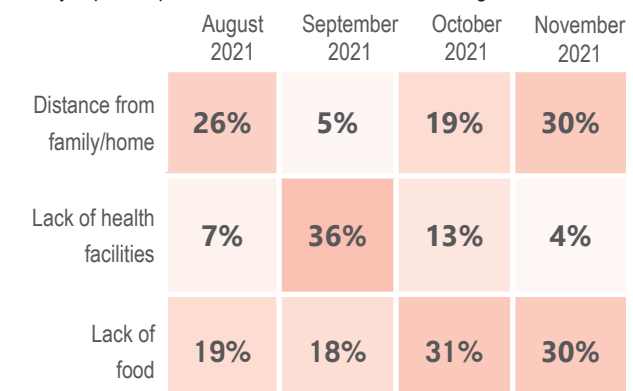
#### Pull factors

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



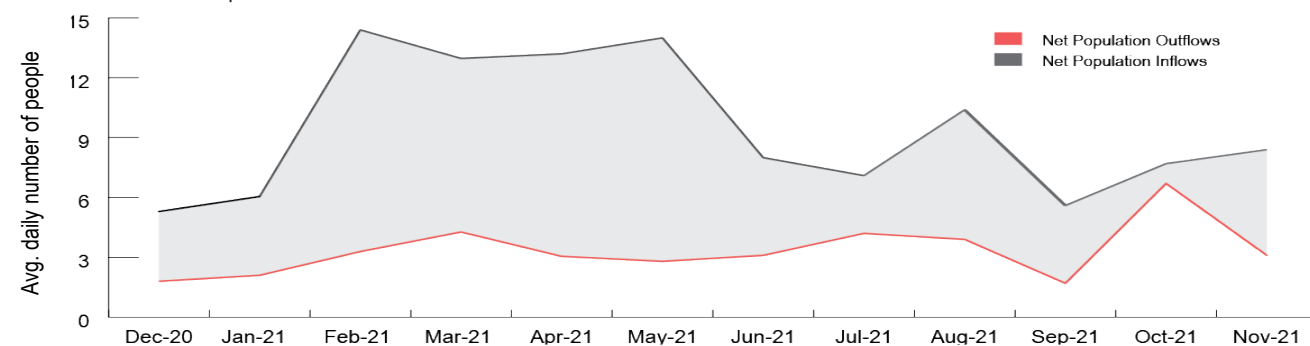
### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, August to November 2021:<sup>3,6</sup>



### GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Average daily number of individuals inbound to (grey) and outbound from (red) South Sudan **with the intention to stay in their final destination for more than six months** recorded in Kapoeta Town from December 2020 to November 2021:



### Type of movement\*

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in November 2021:

	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan	104	346	38%
Outbound from South Sudan	23	96	8%
Internal movement within South Sudan	149	399	54%

### Self-reported refugees

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



### Vulnerabilities<sup>3</sup>

**60%** of total **inbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:<sup>4</sup>



**61%** of total **outbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:<sup>4</sup>



Notes:

1. UNHCR, South Sudan regional refugee response plan, January - December 2018 [link](#). 2. This percentage represents the percent of households, not the percent of individuals. 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 the destination. 4. Respondents were able to select multiple answers. 5. 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. 6. In addition, 10% of inbound HHs and 4% outbound HHs reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location. \*. Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.