



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

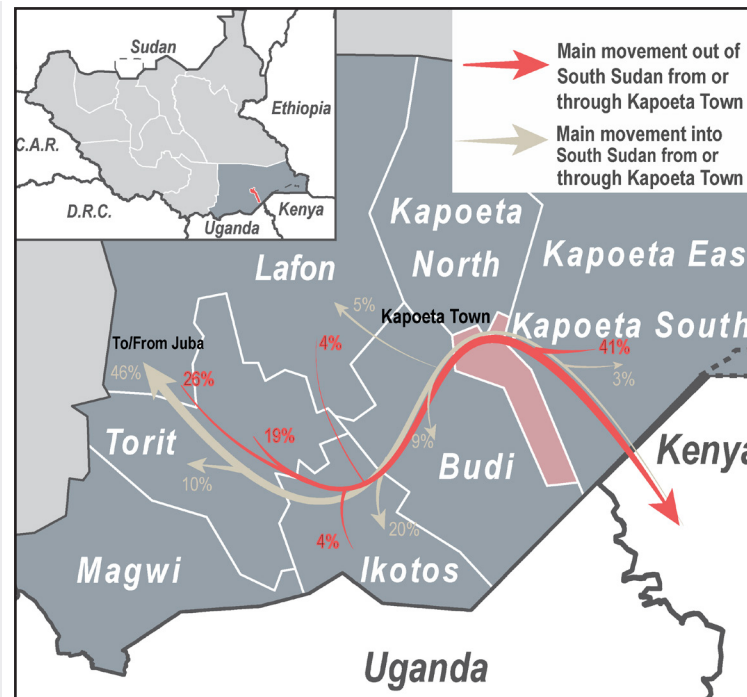
August 2021

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.¹

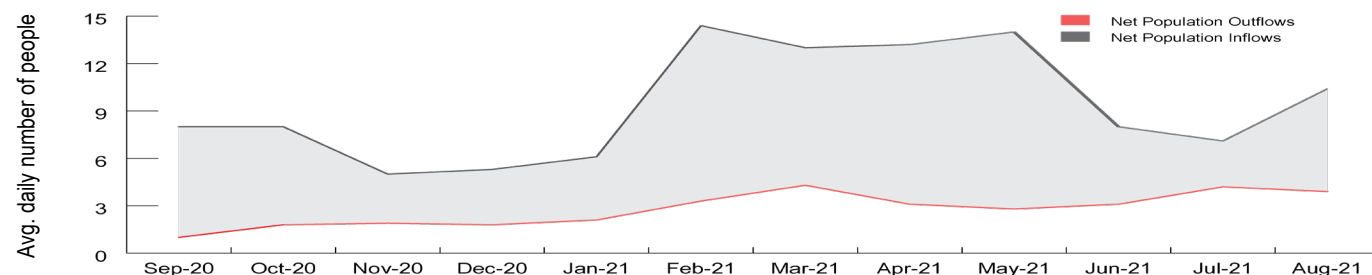
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 14 days between 3 and 31 August 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.



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 September 2020 to August 2021:



Type of movement*

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan	80	286	37%
Outbound from South Sudan	27	105	12%
Internal movement within South Sudan	112	241	51%

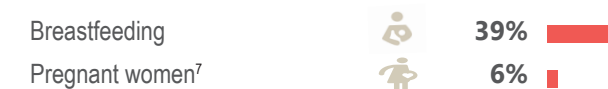
Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

56% of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



52% of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN*

69% of total **inbound** HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

Demographics



78% of inbound households were partial households.⁵

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	61%
Kakuma Refugee Camp	35%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	46%
Ikotos	20%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:⁶

Lack of markets/goods	35%
Lack of health facilities	23%
Distance from family/home ⁸	19%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, May to August 2021:³

	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021
Presence of markets/goods	1%	0%	20%	31%
Presence of health facilities	7%	3%	20%	23%
Proximity to family/home ⁸	56%	56%	40%	19%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN*

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

Demographics



67% of outbound households were partial households.⁵

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:⁶

Kapoeta South County	41%
Juba County	26%
Torit County	19%

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	74%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	4%

Pull factors

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

Proximity to family/home	41%
Presence of education services	17%
Presence of work opportunities	14%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, May to August 2021:³

	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021
Distance from family/home	42%	19%	44%	42%
Lack of education	42%	22%	17%	17%
Lack of work opportunities	0%	0%	0%	13%

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 reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location. 7. In addition, having at least one elderly household member was reported as a vulnerability by 6% of inbound households. 8. In addition, 19% each of inbound HHs reported lack of work opportunities and presence of work opportunities as push and pull factors, respectively. *. Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.