



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

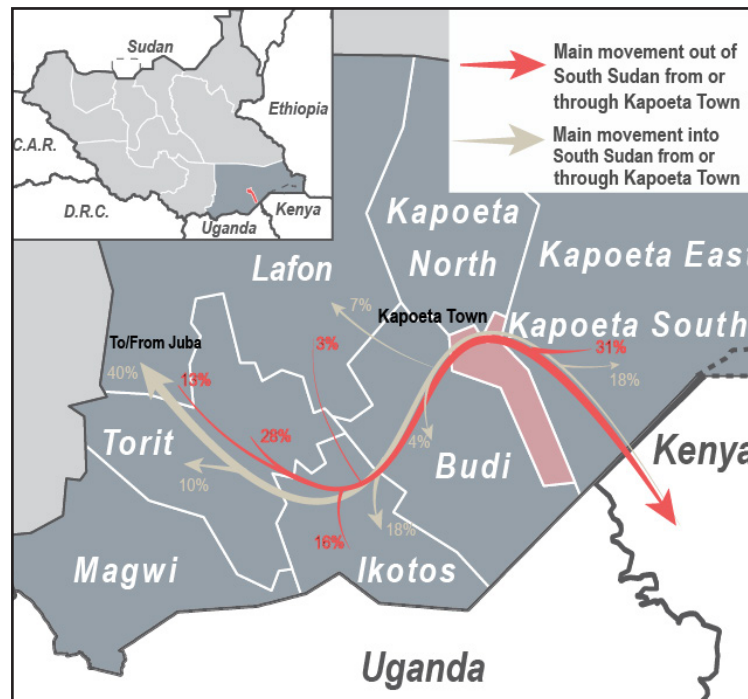
October 2021

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

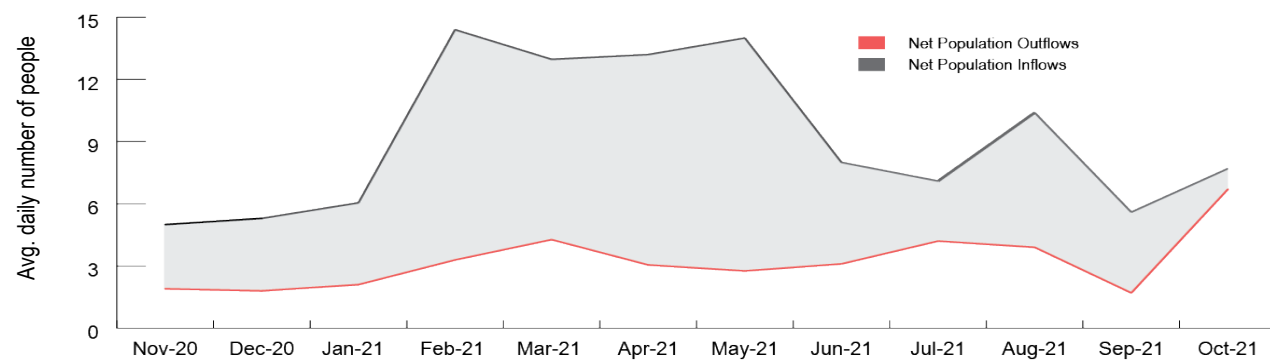
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 20 days between 1 and 31 October 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 November 2020 to October 2021:



Type of movement*

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan	82	274	32%
Outbound from South Sudan	32	158	12%
Internal movement within South Sudan	145	366	56%

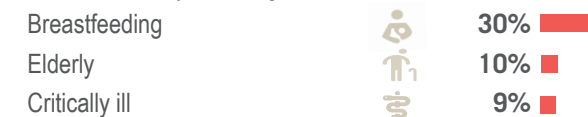
Self-reported refugees

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

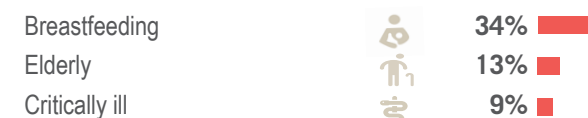


Vulnerabilities³

48% of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



63% of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN*

56% of total **inbound** HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

Demographics



89% of inbound households were partial households.⁵

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	50%
Kakuma Refugee Camp	49%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	40%
Ikotos County	18%
Kapoeta South County	18%

Push factors

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

Distance from family/home	66%
Lack of health facilities	15%
Lack of food	5%
Lack of education	5%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

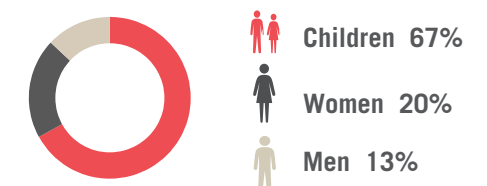
Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, July to October 2021:³

	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021
Proximity to family/ home	49%	48%	48%	66%
Presence of health services	10%	8%	12%	16%
Perceived availability of food	15%	10%	12%	5%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN*

84% of total **outbound** HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

Demographics



69% of outbound households were partial households.⁵

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Kapoeta South County	31%
Torit County	28%
Ikotos County	16%

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	78%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	13%

Pull factors

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

Perceived availability of food	31%
Presence of education services	28%
Proximity to family/home	19%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, July to October 2021:³

	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021
Distance from family/home	50%	26%	5%	19%
Lack of education	17%	30%	27%	28%
Lack of food	11%	19%	18%	31%

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. * Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.