



# Cross-Border Population Movement

## Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 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.

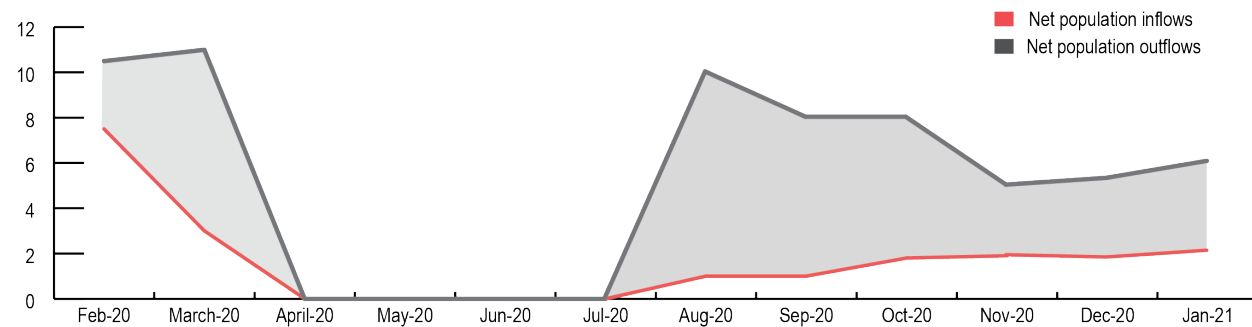
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 12 days between 5 and 29 January 2021.

Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (8:30 am - 17:30 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.

**NOTICE:** data collection was suspended between 13 and 21 January due to security reasons; as such reported population movement trends for January and comparison of January trends to previous months should be approached with caution.

### 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 February 2020 to January 2021.<sup>1</sup>



### Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan	26	90	29%
Outbound from South Sudan	10	36	11%
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>3</sup>	54	147	59%

### Self-reported refugees

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



### Vulnerabilities<sup>4</sup>

**54%** of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	27%
Pregnant	27%
Critically ill	8%

**60%** of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	40%
Pregnant	10%
Critically ill	10%
Malnourished	10%

### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>5</sup>

#### Demographics



**85%** of inbound households were partial households.<sup>6</sup>

#### Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	69%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	31%

#### Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	50%
Torit County	27%
Budi County	8%

#### Push factors

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

Distance from family/home	73%
Lack of education services	15%
Lack of health services	8%

#### Intended duration of stay in destination<sup>‡</sup>

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in destination:

Less than a month	4%
From 1 to 3 months	8%
From 4 to 6 months	8%
More than 6 months or permanently	81%

Notes:

1. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most national border crossing points were closed for personal travel in March 2020. Therefore, the 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 dropped to on average zero arrivals and departures in the months of April to July 2020.

2. This percentage represents the percent of households, not the percent of individuals.

3. In addition, 1 HH with 2 individuals was recorded travelling from Kenya to Sudan through Kapoeta Town, consisting of 1% of the total HHs.

4. Key Informants were able to provide multiple answers and therefore findings can exceed 100%.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Additionally, 10% of outbound HHs travelled to Khartoum, Sudan, and 10% to Arua district, Uganda.

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

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN<sup>5</sup>

#### Demographics



**50%** of outbound households were partial households.<sup>6</sup>

#### Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Kapoeta South County	30%
Torit County	30%
Kapoeta East County	20%

#### Intended destination in other countries

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	60%
Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement	10%
Nairobi <sup>7</sup>	10%

#### Pull factors

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

Access to education services	40%
Presence of food distributions	30%
Proximity to family/home	20%

#### Intended duration of stay in destination

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in destination:

Less than a month	0%
From 1 to 3 months	20%
From 4 to 6 months	10%
More than 6 months or permanently	70%