



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

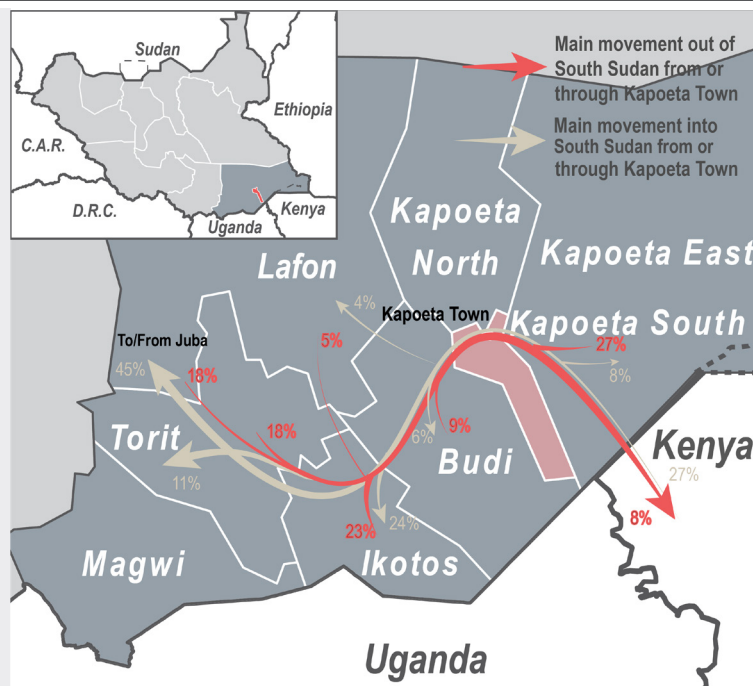
March 2021

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.

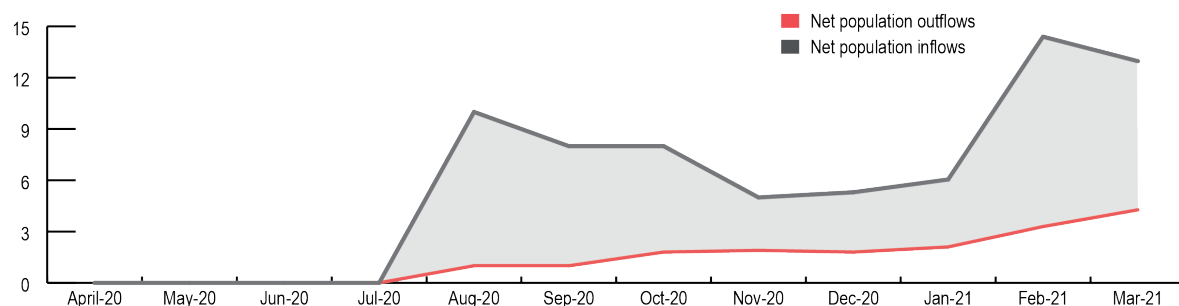
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 22 days between 2 and 31 March 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 - 4:30 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 April 2020 to March 2021:¹



Type of movement[‡]

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan	119	439	43%
Outbound from South Sudan	22	99	8%
Internal movement within South Sudan	135	275	49%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

59% of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	42%
Separated child	6%
Elderly ⁴	5%

64% of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	41%
Pregnant	14%
Single parent	9%

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁵

Demographics



77% of inbound households were partial households.⁶

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	55%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	45%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	45%
Ikotos County	24%
Torit County	11%

Push factors

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

Distance from family/home	49%
Lack of food	24%
Lack of healthcare ⁸	8%

Intended duration of stay in destination

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

Less than a month	4%
From 1 to 3 months	23%
From 4 to 6 months	8%
More than 6 months or permanently	65%

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

4. Additionally, critically ill HH member was reported by 5% of inbound HHs.

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. In addition, 18% of outbound HHs travelled from Torit County.

8. Additionally, lack of education services was reported as the primary reported push factor by 8% of inbound HHs.

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

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN⁵

Demographics



68% of outbound households were partial households.⁶

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Kapoeta South County	27%
Ikotos County	23%
Juba County ⁷	18%

Intended destination in other countries

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	59%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	41%

Pull factors

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

Presence of food distributions	50%
Proximity to family/home	27%
Presence of education services	14%

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	5%
From 4 to 6 months	0%
More than 6 months or permanently	95%

For more information on this profile please contact:
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