



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

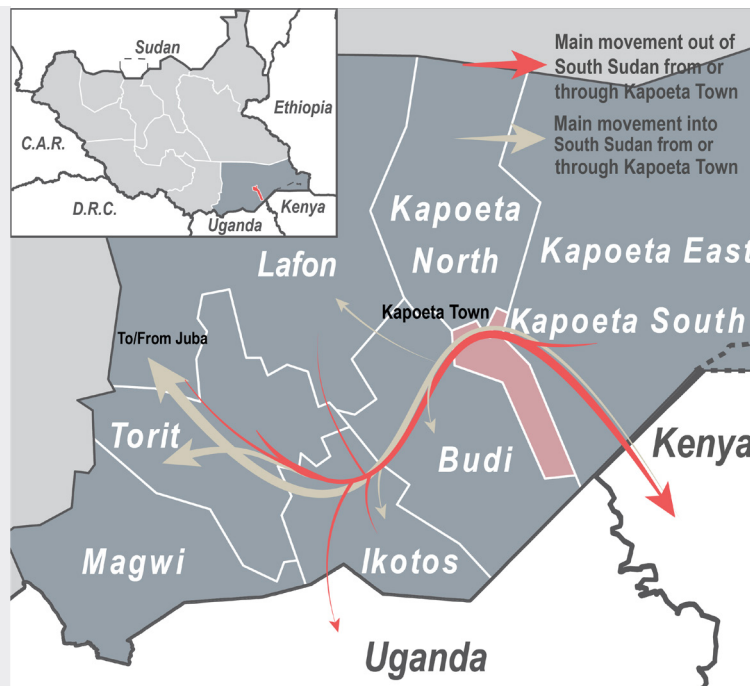
February 2021

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.

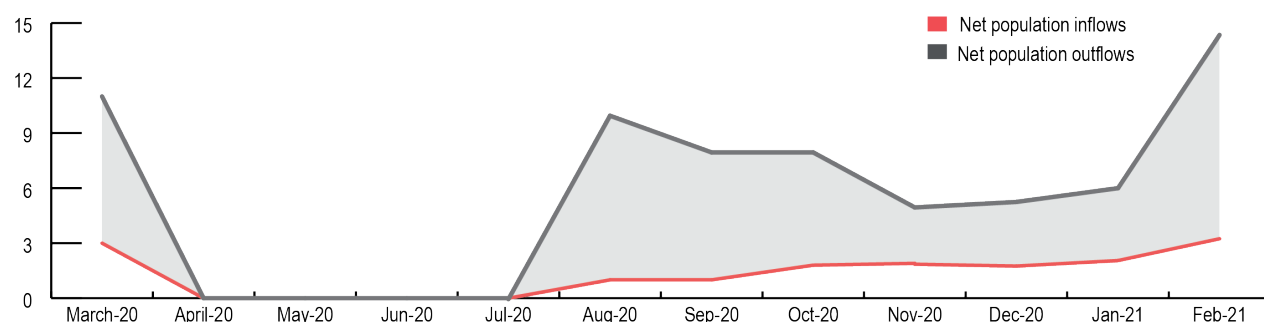
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 19 days between 2 and 26 February 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.



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 March 2020 to February 2021:¹



Type of movement[‡]

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan	95	351	45%
Outbound from South Sudan	15	72	7%
Internal movement within South Sudan	99	223	47%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

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

Breastfeeding	32%
Separated child	8%
Pregnant ⁴	7%

67% of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	47%
Critically ill	33%
Pregnant ⁵	7%

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁶

Demographics[‡]



80% of inbound households were partial households.⁷

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement	59%
Kakuma Refugee Camp	40%
Molo, Nakuru County	1%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	47%
Torit County	26%
Kapoeta South County	7%

Push factors

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

Distance from family/home	55%
Lack of education services	19%
Lack of food	12%

Intended duration of stay in destination[‡]

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

Less than a month	2%
From 1 to 3 months	18%
From 4 to 6 months	2%
More than 6 months or permanently	78%

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, single parent was reported by 7% of inbound HHs.

5. In addition, malnourished or physically disabled HH member, or single parent was reported by 7% of outbound HHs.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. In addition, 13% of outbound HHs travelled from Lafon County.

9. Additionally, 13% of outbound HHs travelled to Arua and Lira, Uganda.

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

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN⁶

Demographics



53% of outbound households were partial households.⁷

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Kapoeta South County	33%
Torit County	33%
Ikotos County ⁸	13%

Intended destination in other countries

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	73%
Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement	7%
Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement ⁹	7%

Pull factors

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

Presence of education services	47%
Presence of food distributions	33%
Proximity to family/home	13%

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	13%
From 4 to 6 months	0%
More than 6 months or permanently	87%

For more information on this profile please contact:
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