



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2020

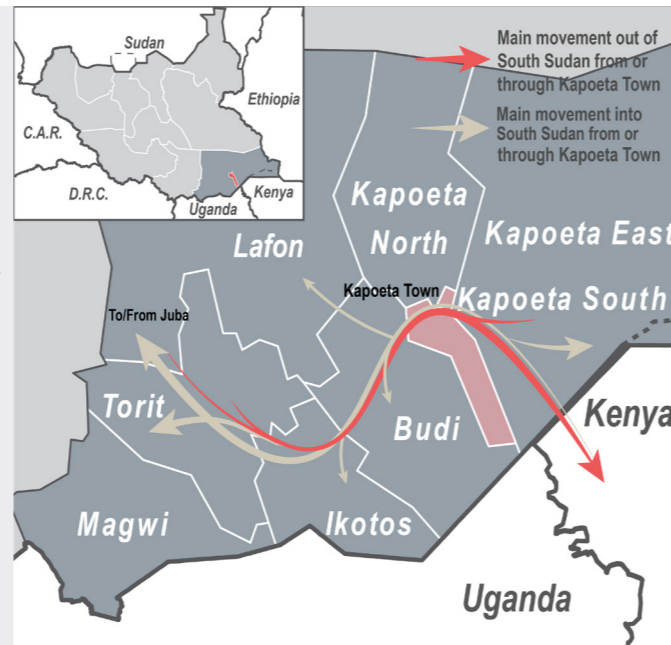
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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 13 days between 2 and 18 December 2020, during which 67 inbound HHs (241 individuals) and 3 outbound HHs (10 individuals) were recorded, along with 39 HHs (78 individuals) that were transiting through Kapoeta town through Kapoeta's two bus/car parks.

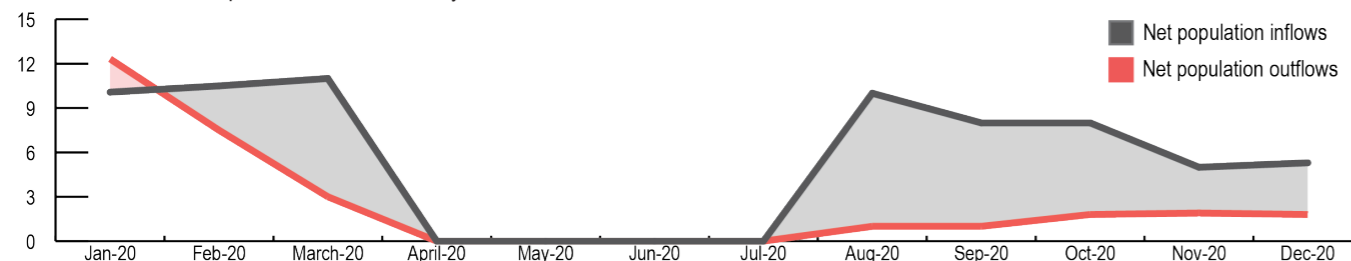
Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (8:30 am - 17:30 pm). As a result, data presented in this factsheet does not capture all population movements and, **as such, findings are not representative but rather indicative only** of broader population movement trends for the assessed population.

Notice: data collection was suspended from 21st December; as such reported population movement trends for December and comparison of December 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 January to December 2020:¹



Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in December 2020:

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan	67	241	61%
Outbound from South Sudan	3	10	3%
Internal movement within South Sudan	39	78	36%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

45% of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	21%
Elderly	10%
Pregnant	7%

100% of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	67%
Pregnant	33%

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

Demographics



87% of arriving households were partial households.⁵

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	49%
Kakuma Refugee Camp	40%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	34%
Kapoeta South County	28%
Torit County	16%

Push factors

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

Distance from family/home	52%
Lack of health services	19%
Lack of education services	15%

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	31%
From 4 to 6 months	4%
More than 6 months or permanently	64%

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. 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.

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. Perceived availability of food represents an aggregation of three response options: 1) presence of food distributions, 2) availability of local food, and 3) to plant crops or cultivate

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

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN⁴

Demographics



2 arriving households were partial households.⁵

Previous location in South Sudan[‡]

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving, by number of HHs:

Kapoeta South County	1
Juba County	1
Torit County	1

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs, by number of HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	2
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	1

Pull factors

Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country, by number of HHs:

Proximity to family/home	2
Perceived availability of food ⁶	1

Intended duration of stay in destination

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in destination, by number of HHs:

Less than a month	0
From 1 to 3 months	0
From 4 to 6 months	0
More than 6 months or permanently	3