



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

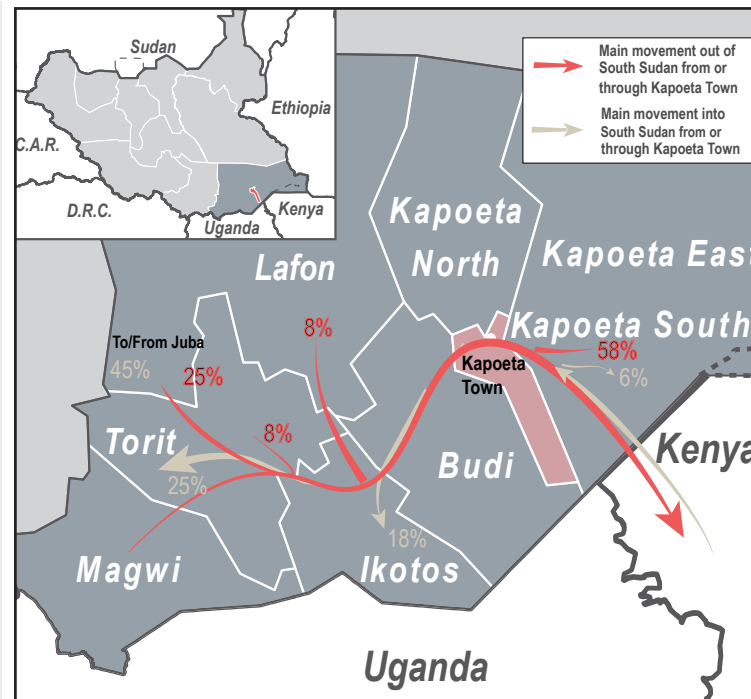
May 2021

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.

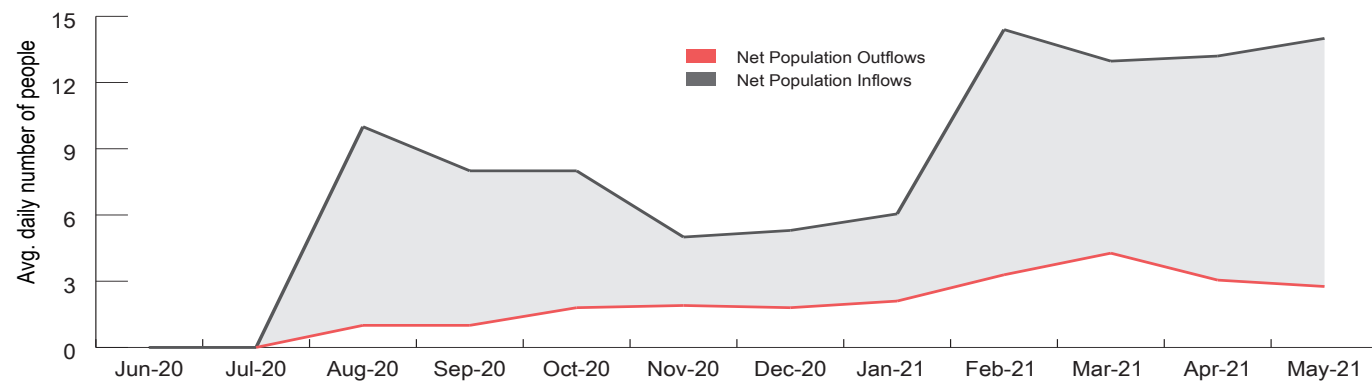
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 14 days between 3 and 31 May 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 June 2020 to May 2021:¹



Type of movement[‡]

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

| | HHs | Individuals | % ² |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| Inbound to South Sudan | 80 | 285 | 43% |
| Outbound from South Sudan | 12 | 42 | 6% |
| Internal movement within South Sudan | 94 | 215 | 51% |

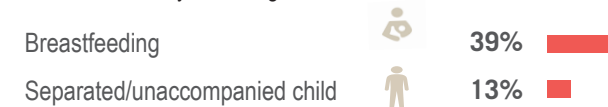
Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

65% of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



50% of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN[‡]

69% of total **inbound** HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

Demographics



79% of inbound households were partial households.⁵

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement | 56% |
| Kakuma Refugee Camp | 44% |

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Juba County | 45% |
| Torit County | 25% |
| Ikotos County | 18% |

Push factors

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

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Distance from family/home | 56% |
| Lack of education services | 14% |
| Lack of food | 11% |

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, February to May 2021:³

| | February 2021 | March 2021 | April 2021 | May 2021 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Proximity to family/home | 55% | 49% | 51% | 56% |
| Presence of education services | 19% | 8% | 11% | 14% |
| Perceived availability of food | 13% | 24% | 24% | 14% |

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN[‡]

92% of total **outbound** HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

Demographics



83% of outbound households were partial households.⁵

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:⁶

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Kapoeta South County | 58% |
| Juba County | 25% |
| Lafon County | 8% |

Intended destination in other countries

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Kakuma Refugee Camp | 50% |
| Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement | 50% |

Pull factors

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Proximity to family/home | 42% |
| Presence of education services | 42% |
| Perceived availability of food | 17% |

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, February to May 2021:³

| | February 2021 | March 2021 | April 2021 | May 2021 |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Distance from family/home | 55% | 49% | 21% | 42% |
| Lack of education | 47% | 14% | 36% | 42% |
| Lack of food | 33% | 50% | 43% | 17% |

Notes:

1. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and national border closures, the 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. 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. 6. In addition, 8% of households also reported leaving from Torit county. ‡. Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.