



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

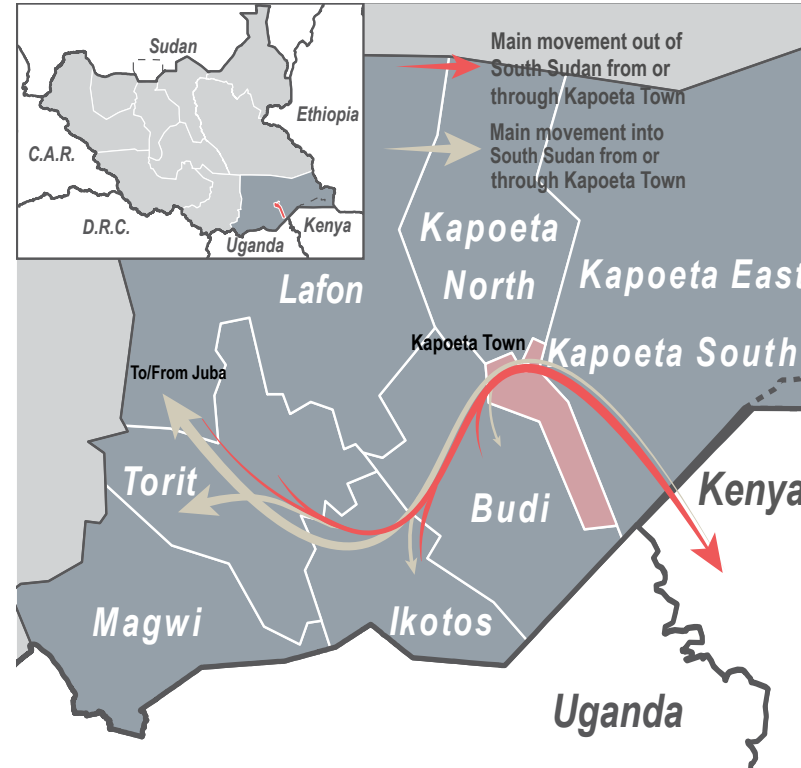
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2020

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

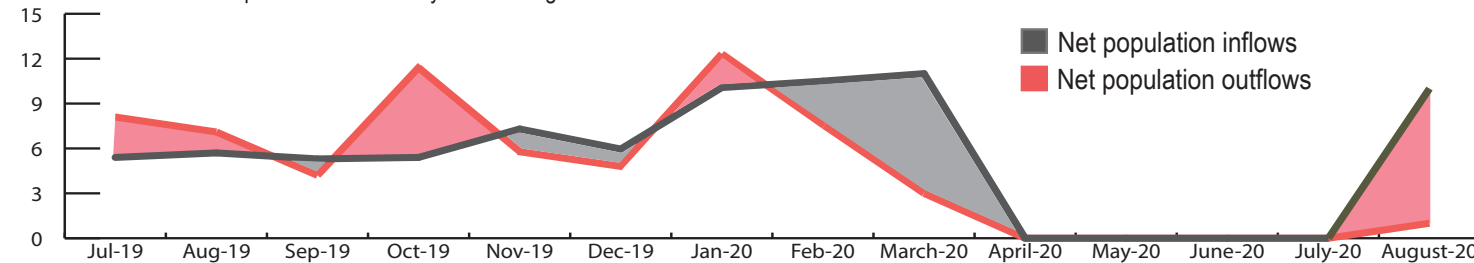
Kapoeta town is located in Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, near South Sudan's border with Kenya. Since the beginning of the crisis in South Sudan in December 2013, Kapoeta town has been a gateway through which many internally displaced persons (IDPs) have passed on their way to refugee 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 26 days between 4 August and 1 September 2020. Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (8:00 am - 18:00 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 July 2019 to August 2020:²



In August, the outflows into Kenya increased slightly while the average number of individuals coming into South Sudan rose to ca. 11 people per day.

Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ³
Inbound to South Sudan	96	274	60%
Outbound from South Sudan	9	24	6%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	54	109	34%

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:

- **29%** Breastfeeding
- **21%** Critically ill



56% of total **outbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **22%** Breastfeeding⁴
- **11%** Separated or unaccompanied child⁵



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁶

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



89% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁷

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	61%
Kalobeyei Intergrated Settlement	38%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	34%
Ikotos County	25%
Torit County	16%

Push factors

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

Distance from family/home ⁹	79%
Lack of health services	15%
Lack of food	4%

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	10%
From 4 to 6 months	26%
More than 6 months or permanently	62%

Notes:

1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Kapoeta over the period (34% of all movement), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only.
2. 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.
3. This percentage represents the proportion of households, not the proportion of individuals.
4. These are the top two reported types of vulnerabilities in August.
5. The same proportion of HHs (11%) reported 'physically disabled', 'pregnant women' and 'single parent' as a vulnerability of at least one member in their HH.
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. Budi County was also reported as a previous location by 11% of outbound respondents.
9. Options 'want to be home' and 'far from home' were added to the survey in May 2019, and the values added to the values of options and 'joining family' and 'far from the family' respectively.
10. 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.

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



100% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.⁷

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Juba Town	56%
Torit County	22%
Ikotos County ⁸	11%

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	56%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	44%

Pull factors

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

Proximity to family/home ⁹	89%
Perceived availability of food ¹⁰	11%

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	0%
From 4 to 6 months	0%
More than 6 months or permanently	100%