



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

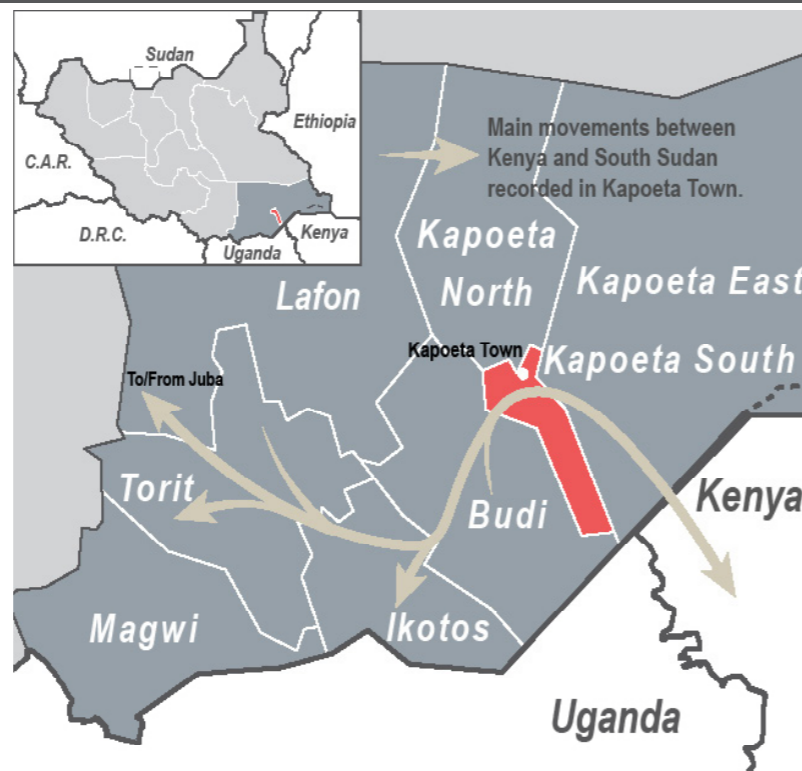
February 2020

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.

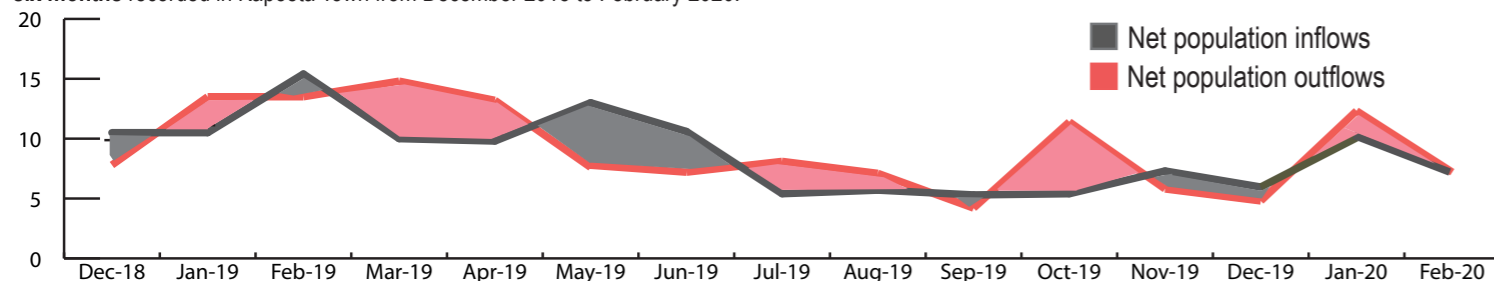
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 3 and 29 February 2020. In February, 100% of surveyed inbound and outbound HHs were of South Sudanese origin.

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 December 2018 to February 2020:



In February, there was a decrease of outflows into Kenya, as well as a decrease in inflows into South Sudan.

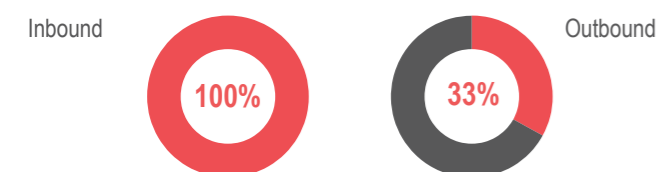
Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan	76	277	39%
Outbound from South Sudan	51	203	26%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	68	149	35%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities²

68% of total **inbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **49%** Breastfeeding³
- **12%** Critically ill

69% of total **outbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **55%** Breastfeeding³
- **12%** Critically ill

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

66% of inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination in South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



71% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	57%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement ⁵	43%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	49%
Torit County	18%
Ikotos County	9%

Push factors

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

Distance from family/home ⁷	48%
Lack of food	20%
Lack of education services	15%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, November 2019 to February 2020:

	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020
Proximity to family/home ⁷	72%	61%	46%	47%
Perceived availability of food ⁸	8%	5%	12%	16%
Presence of health services	6%	11%	18%	15% ⁹

Notes:

1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Kapoeta over the period (35% of all movement), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only.
2. This percentage represents the percent of households, not the percent of individuals.
3. These are the top two reported type of vulnerabilities in February.
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. <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/kalobeyei-settlement>
7. 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.
8. 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
9. Presence of education services was also a primary pull factor reported by 15% of inbound HHs in February, 2020.

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

92% of outbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination outside of South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



71% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Juba County	37%
Torit County	31%
Budi County	10%

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	76%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement ⁶	24%

Pull factors

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

Perceived availability of food ⁸	41%
Presence of education services	24%
Proximity to family/home ⁷	24%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, October 2019 to February 2020:

	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020
Lack of food	53%	52%	35%	41%
Lack of education services	4%	3%	40%	24%
Distance from family/home ⁷	29%	26%	16%	24%