



Cross-Border Population Movement

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

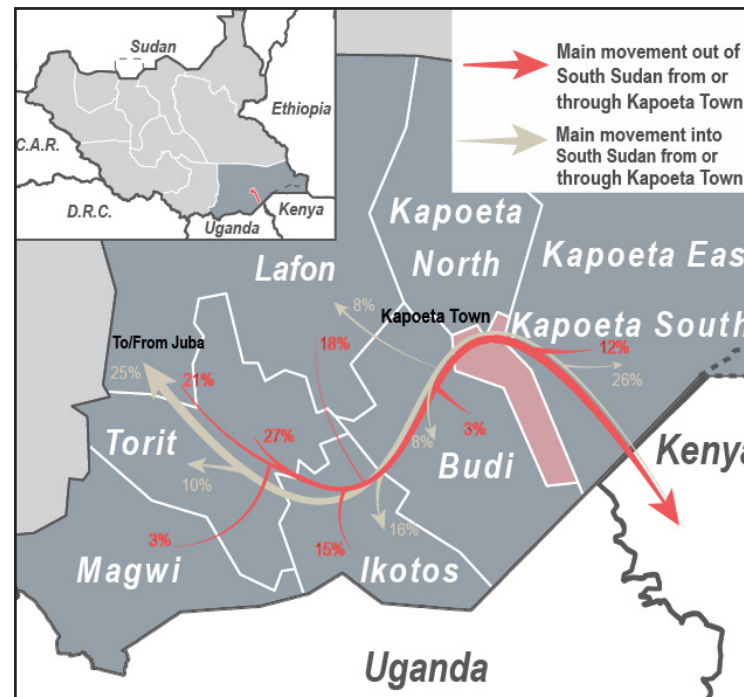
January 2022

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.¹

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 20 days between 1 and 31 January 2022.

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.



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN*

72% of total inbound HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

Demographics



83% of inbound households were partial households.⁵

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	57%
Kakuma Refugee Camp	41%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN*

94% of total outbound HHs reported that they intended to stay in their destination for **6 months or more**.

Demographics



61% of outbound households were partial households.⁵

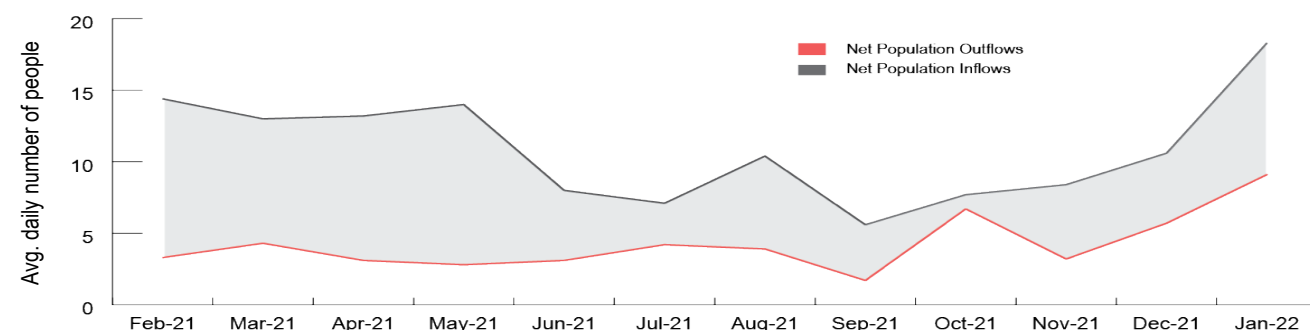
Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:⁶

Torit County	27%
Juba County	21%
Lafon County	18%

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 February 2021 to January 2022:



Type of movement*

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in January 2022:

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan	145	509	54%
Outbound from South Sudan	33	193	12%
Internal movement within South Sudan	92	180	34%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

58% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



69% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:⁴



Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Kapoeta South County	26%
Juba County	25%
Ikotos County	16%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:⁶

Distance from family/home	48%
Lack of education	13%
Lack of food	11%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, October 2021 to January 2022:³

	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022
Proximity to family/home	66%	53%	52%	48%
Perceived availability of food	5%	11%	9%	11%
Presence of education services	4%	5%	4%	13%

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	64%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	30%

Pull factors

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

Perceived availability of food	52%
Presence of education services	21%
Proximity to family/home	15%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, October 2021 to January 2022:^{3,6}

	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022
Distance from family/home	19%	30%	43%	15%
Lack of education	28%	9%	20%	21%
Lack of food	31%	30%	14%	52%

Notes:

1. UNHCR, South Sudan regional refugee response plan, January - December 2018 [link](#). 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 inbound HHs reported that their travel was motivated by pull factors only, with no specific push factors driving them from their previous location. 7. Three households were reported to be transiting through South Sudan. * Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.