



# Cross-Border Population Movement

## Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

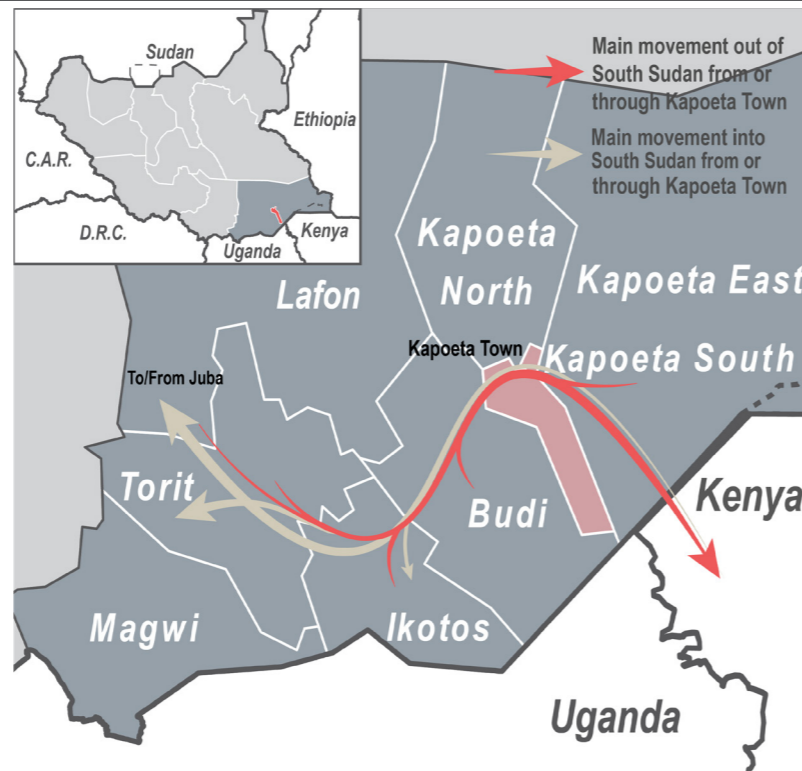
November 2020

### 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.

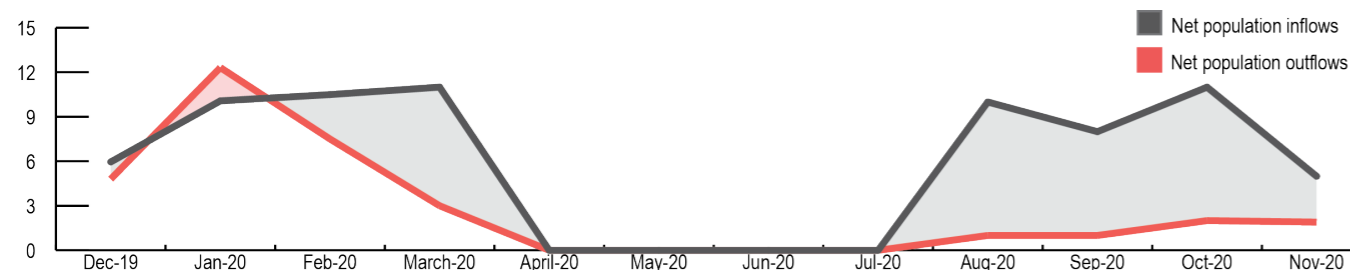
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 20 days between 3 and 30 November 2020.

Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (8:30 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.



### 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 2019 to November 2020:<sup>1</sup>



### Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan	83	286	42%
Outbound from South Sudan	13	45	7%
Internal movement within South Sudan	102	260	51%

### Self-reported refugees

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



### Vulnerabilities<sup>3</sup>

**40%** of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	22%
Pregnant	5%
Single parent	5%

**62%** of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

Breastfeeding	38%
Pregnant	15%
Malnourished <sup>4</sup>	8%

### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>5</sup>

#### Demographics



**92%** of arriving households were partial households.<sup>6</sup>

#### Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	51%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	48%

#### Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	51%
Torit County	33%
Ikotos County	14%

#### Push factors

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

Distance from family/home	95%
Lack of health services	2%
Lack of access to land <sup>7</sup>	1%

#### Intended duration of stay in destination

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in destination:

Less than a month	4%
From 1 to 3 months	43%
From 4 to 6 months	18%
More than 6 months or permanently	35%

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

#### Demographics



**85%** of arriving households were partial households.<sup>6</sup>

#### Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Kapoeta South County	46%
Juba County	23%
Torit County	15%

#### Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	62%
Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	38%

#### Pull factors

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

Proximity to family/home	77%
Perceived availability of food <sup>8</sup>	23%

#### Intended duration of stay in destination<sup>‡</sup>

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in destination:

Less than a month	0%
From 1 to 3 months	8%
From 4 to 6 months	8%
More than 6 months or permanently	85%

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. In addition, critically ill and physically disabled HH members were each reported by 8% of outbound HHs.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Additionally, lack of job opportunities were reported by 1% of inbound HHs as the main push factor to leave last location.

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

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

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