Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

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 Naurus/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 (6:00 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 2019 to February 2020:

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INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN

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:

- Children: 61%
- Women: 27%
- Men: 12%

71% of inbound HHs were partial HHs. Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

- Kakuma Refugee Camp: 57%
- Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement: 43%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

- Juba County: 49%
- Torit County: 18%
- Ikoty County: 9%

Push factors

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

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

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

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

- Perceived availability of food: 41%
- Presence of education services: 24%
- Proximity to family/home: 24%

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:

- Children: 67%
- Women: 25%
- Men: 8%

71% of outbound HHs were partial HHs. 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: 24%

Pull factors

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

- Perceived availability of food: 41%
- Presence of education services: 24%
- Proximity to family/home: 24%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

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

- Presence of education services was also a primary pull factor reported by 15% of inbound HHs in February, 2020.

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. These are the top two reported type of vulnerabilities in February.
5. Perceived availability of food.
6. Distance from family/home: 15%
7. Presence of education services was also a primary pull factor reported by 15% of inbound HHs in February, 2020.
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For more information on this profile please contact: REACH - south.sudan@reach-initiative.org