Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet
Kapoeta Road Monitoring
Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

CONCEPT 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. 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 28 days between January 1 and 31 January 2020. In January, 96% of surveyed inbound and outbound HHs were of South Sudanese origin and 4% of 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 (7.00 a.m - 7.00 p.m). 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 January 2019 to January 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of movement</th>
<th>Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in January 2020:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound to South Sudan</td>
<td>89 HHs, 282 individuals (34%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outbound from South Sudan</td>
<td>89 HHs, 345 individuals (39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal movement within South Sudan</td>
<td>85 HHs, 175 individuals (32%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Inbound: 97%;
- Outbound: 25%.

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN
57% 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 (57%);
- Women (22%);
- Men (21%).

Previous locations in Kenya
Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:
- Kakuma Refugee Camp (67%);
- Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement (33%).

Intended destination in South Sudan
Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:
- Juba County (52%);
- Torit County (24%);
- Ikotos County (15%).

Push factors
Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:
- Distance from family/home (51%);
- Lack of health services (21%);
- Lack of education services (15%).

Reasons for coming to South Sudan
Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, October 2019 to January 2020:
- Breasftfeeding (30%);
- Critical ill (21%);
- Other (41%).

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN
90% 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 (66%);
- Women (21%);
- Men (13%).

Previous location in South Sudan
Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:
- Juba County (41%);
- Torit County (32%);
- Budi County (10%).

Intended destination in Kenya
Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:
- Kakuma Refugee Camp (79%);
- Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement (17%).

Pull factors
Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:
- Presence of education services (40%);
- Perceived availability of food (35%);
- Proximity to family/home (16%).

Reasons for leaving South Sudan
Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, October 2019 to January 2020:
- Presence of education services (38%);
- Perceived availability of food (15%);
- Distance from family/home (16%).

Notes:
1. HHs internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Kapoeta over the period (40% of all movement), this factsheet covers cross-border movement only.
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. Migrant HHs are those whose not all members of the self-identified family unit were reportedly travelling. Please note family units in South Sudan’s border extending beyond the nuclear family.
5. https://www.unhcr.org/ke/kalobeyei-settlement
6. Options “want to be at home” and “far from home” were added to the survey in May 2019, and the values added to the values of options “joining family” and “far from the family” respectively.
7. Perceived availability of food represents an aggregation of three response options: 1) presence of food distributions, 2) ability of local food, and 3) to plant crops or cultivate.