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 corridors 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 1 and 31 December 2019. In December, 99% of surveyed inbound and outbound HHs were of South Sudanese origin and 1% 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 am - 7:00 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 December 2019:

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

Type of movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in December 2019:</th>
<th>93</th>
<th>334</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound to South Sudan</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound from South Sudan</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal movement within South Sudan1</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Self-reported refugees

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

- 99% Inbound
- 26% Outbound

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:

- Children 60%
- Women 24%
- Men 16%

Push factors

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

- Lack of access to food: 11%
- Lack of health services: 10%
- Presence of health services: 20%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported reasons for inbound HHs, September to December 2019:

- 37% of inbound HHs reported intending to stay more than six months in their final destination in South Sudan.

Previous locations in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

- Kakuma Refugee Camp: 68%
- Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement: 32%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

- Juba County: 42%
- Torit County: 35%
- Ikotos County: 5%

Notes:

1. HHs internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Kapoeta town 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. 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.
5. https://www.unhcr.org/ko/baligeen-settlement
6. 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.
7. 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

For more information on this profile please contact: REACH - south.sudan@reach-initiative.org