



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

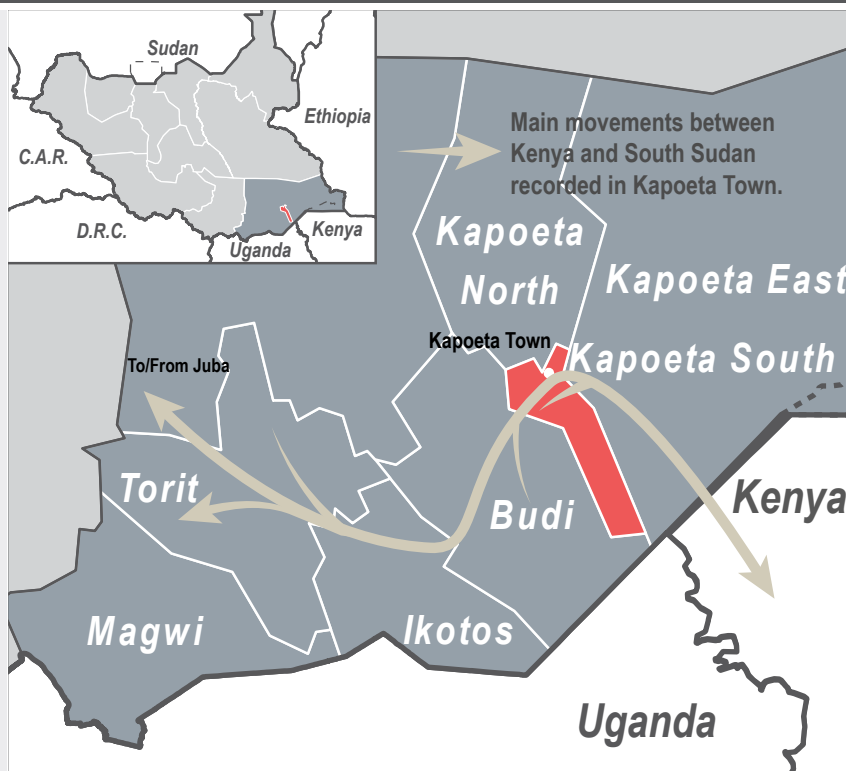
May 2019

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.

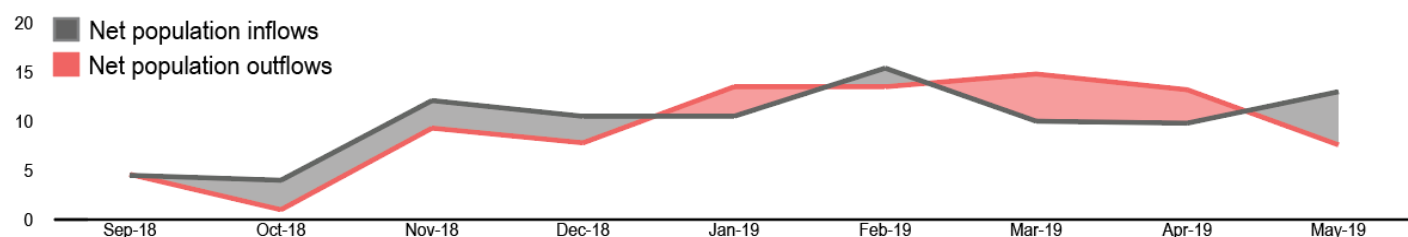
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 between 2 and 31 May 2019. In May, 97% of surveyed inbound and outbound HHs were of South Sudanese origin, the remaining 3% were Ugandan and Kenyan HHs.

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 October 2018 to May 2019:



In May, there was a slight increase of inflows into South Sudan and a slight decrease in outflows toward Kenya.

Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in May 2019:

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan from Uganda	1	1	<1%
Inbound to South Sudan from Kenya	112	435	44%
Outbound to Kenya from South Sudan	65	237	24%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	142	308	31%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

59% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 47%** Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- 7%** Critically ill

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

- 52%** Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- 8%** Critically ill

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

80% 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:



86% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous locations

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya ⁷	99%
Adjumani District, Northern Uganda	<1%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	66%
Torit County	12%
Pibor County	6%

Push factors

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

Distance from family/home	59%
Lack of education services	21%
Lack of access to food	9%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, February to May 2019:

	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019
Proximity to family/home ⁸	n/a	n/a	n/a	48%
Presence of education services	16%	16%	9%	21%
Perceived availability of food ⁶	14%	17%	11%	5%

Notes:

- While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Kapoeta over the period (31% of all movement), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only.
- Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding to nearest integer.
- Respondents could choose more than one answer.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Here, "Kakuma Refugee Camp" also encompasses HHs coming from nearby Kalobeyei integrated refugee settlement. The two will be disaggregated in data collection starting in June.
- An additional option of "want to be home" was included to the survey in May 2019, and the value added to the value for the response option "to be reunited with family".

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

83% 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:



97% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Juba County, South Sudan	31%
Budi County, South Sudan	23%
Kapoeta South County, South Sudan	15%

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp ⁷	91%
Turkana	6%
Embakasi Central, Nairobi	2%

Pull factors

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

Presence of food distributions	46%
Availability of local food	17%
Presence of education services	15%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

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

	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019
Lack of food	50%	53%	55%	69%
Distance from family	10%	22%	23%	14%
Lack of education services	32%	14%	11%	9%