



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Kapoeta Road Monitoring

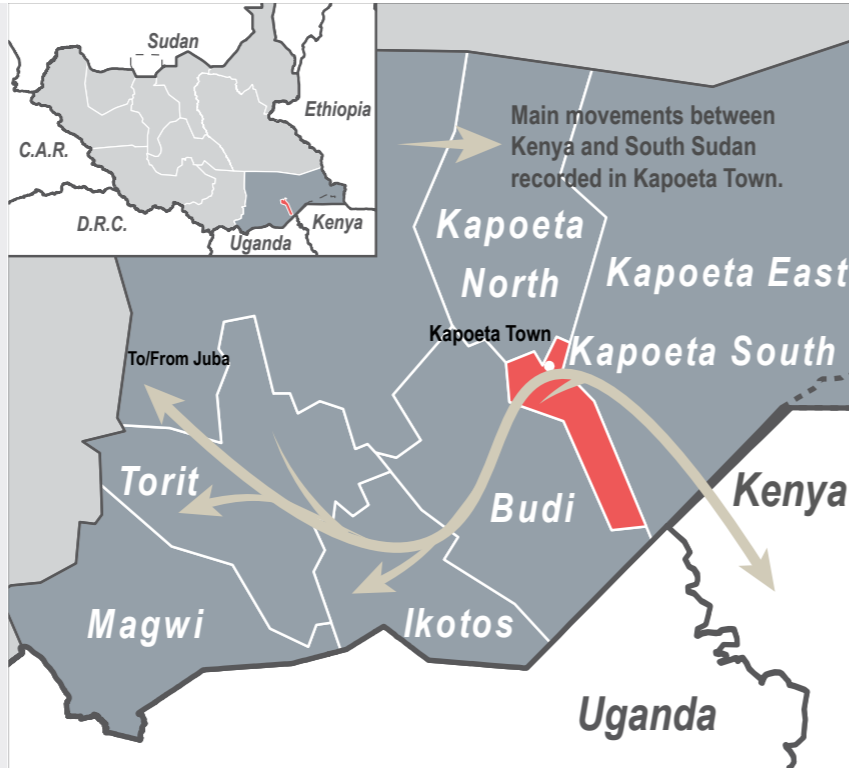
Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

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.

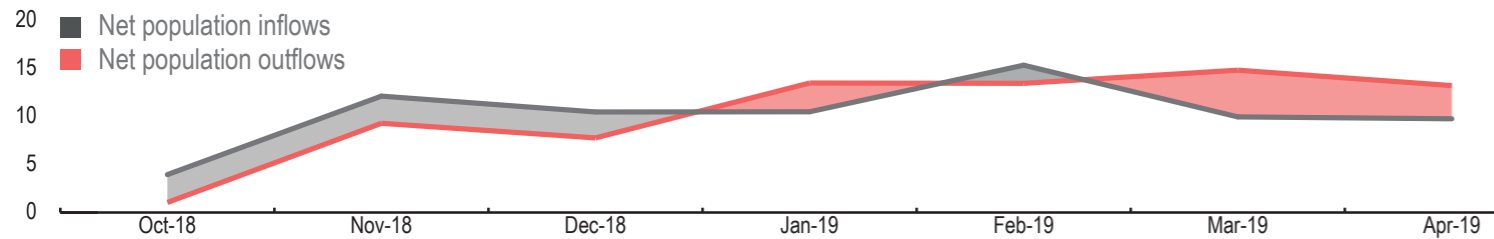
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized 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 1 and 18 April 2019 and 23 to 30 April 2019. In April, 98% of surveyed inbound and outbound HHs were of South Sudanese origin, the remaining 2% were Ugandan and Sudanese 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 April 2019:



In April, the average daily number of individuals travelling toward South Sudan from Kenya was on par with those leaving South Sudan toward Kenya.

Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan from Kenya	106	245	30 %
Outbound to Kenya from South Sudan	115	398	33 %
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	127	295	36 %

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:

- 46% Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- 9% Critically ill

61% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 54% Pregnant or breastfeeding.
- 4% Critically ill

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

64% 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:



90% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location in Kenya

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

Kakuma Refugee Camp	97%
Dadaab Refugee Camp	1%
Turkana County	1%

Intended destination in South Sudan

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Juba County	57%
Ikotos County	16%
Torit County	12%

Push factors

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

Distance from family members	62%
Lack of access to food	14%
Lack of education services	9%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, January to April 2019:

	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019
Proximity to family	44%	53%	49%	66%
Presence of education services	16%	16%	16%	9%
Perceived availability of food ⁷	19%	14%	17%	11%

Notes:

- While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Kapoeta over the period (36% 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 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.

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

78% 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:



96% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.

Previous location in South Sudan

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Juba County, South Sudan	27%
Torit County, South Sudan	24%
Kapoeta South County, South Sudan	20%

Intended destination in Kenya

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp ⁶	93%
Turkana County	2%
West Pokot County	2%

Pull factors

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

Presence of food distributions	48%
Proximity to family	23%
Presence of education services	14%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, January to April 2019:

	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019
Lack of food	40%	50%	53%	55%
Distance from family	9%	10%	22%	23%
Lack of education services	40%	32%	14%	11%