In July, there was a decrease of inflows into South Sudan while outflows toward Kenya stayed the same from the previous month.

### Context and Methodology
Kapota 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 travelers are traveling to and from Torit/Juba and Naurakakuma, 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 31 July 2019.

In July, 99% of surveyed inbound and outbound HHs were of South Sudanese origin, the remaining 1% were 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 July 2019:

#### Type of movement
- Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in July 2019:
  - HHs: 79
  - Individuals: 255
- Inbound to South Sudan from Kenya: 79
- Outbound to Kenya from South Sudan: 74
- Internal movement within South Sudan: 94

#### Self-reported refugees
- Proportion of inbound (left) and outbound (right) HHs who self-reported having refugee status in another country:
  - Inbound: 94%
  - Outbound: 24%

### Inbound to South Sudan
63% 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**: 30%
- **Men**: 9%

#### Previous locations
Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:
- Kakum Refugee Camp, Kenya: 51%
- Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, Kenya: 49%

#### Intended destination in South Sudan
Primary reported destinations for inbound HHs:
- Juba County, South Sudan: 37%
- Torit County, South Sudan: 30%
- Budi County: 10%

#### Push factors
Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:
- Distance from family/home: 57%
- Lack of access to food: 13%
- Lack of health services: 11%

#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan
Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs, April to July 2019:
- Presence of education services: 48%
- Presence of family: 24%
- Proximity to family: 22%

### Outbound from South Sudan
80% 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**: 22%
- **Men**: 12%

#### Previous location in South Sudan
Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:
- Juba County, South Sudan: 27%
- Torit County, South Sudan: 20%
- Ikotob County, South Sudan: 20%

#### Intended destination in Kenya
Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:
- Kakum Refugee Camp: 72%
- Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, Kenya: 26%

#### Pull factors
Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:
- Perceived availability of food: 48%
- Presence of education services: 24%
- Proximity to family: 22%

#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan
Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, April to July 2019:
- Presence of education services: 11%
- Lack of education services: 20%
- Proximity to family: 19%

### Notes:
1. HHs internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Kapoeta over the period (38% of all movement), this factsheet covers cross-border movement only.
2. 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.
3. Respondents could choose more than one answer.
4. 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.
5. https://www.unhcr.org/ke/kalobeyei-settlement
6. None 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.
7. An additional option of “want to be home” was included in the survey in May 2019, and the value added to the value for the response option “to be reunited with family”.
8. Presence of education services represents an aggregate of three response options: 1) presence of food distributions, 2) availability of local food, and 3) to plant crops or cultivate.