Kapoeta Port and Road Monitoring

October, 2022

Kapoeta County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

KEY FINDINGS

- Reported **promixity to the family**[1] **as the primary reason for movement remained relatively high between October (60%) and September 2022 (59%)** for inbound households (HHs).

- Over a half (56%) of all interviewed key informants (KIs) from inbound HHs reportedly **arrived from Kalobeyei Camp** in October

- Findings suggest that reported **presence of a vulnerable HH member traveling increased from 62% in September 2022 to 75% in October 2022 for outbound HHs**. Moreover, breastfeeding was the most commonly reported vulnerability.

CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

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.[2]

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HHs

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

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 HHs on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including reasons for movement, vulnerabilities and intentions. The following findings are based on primary data collected over 20 days between 4 and 31 October 2022. In total, 80 inbound HHs (288 individuals) and 63 outbound HHs (232 individuals) that were transiting through Kapoeta bus/car parks, were purposively sampled and interviewed. Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (7:30 am - 5:30 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.

ARRIVALS TO KAPOETA[3]

Vulnerability and Security

69% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:[4]

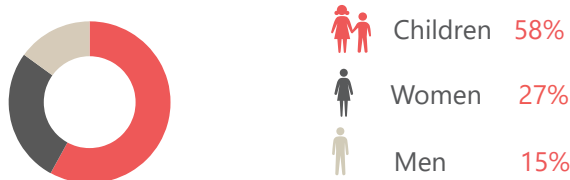|	
Breastfeeding	58%
Older person	9%
Pregnant woman or girl	8%

Self Reported Refugees

Proportion of inbound HHs who reported having refugee status in another country:

98% of inbound HHs reported being registered as refugees in another country

Demographics

Age and gender of inbound HH members:

	Children	58%
	Women	27%
	Men	15%

The average reported size of inbound HHs was 3.6 individuals, and 83% of arriving respondents reported travelling as partial HH.[6]

Destination and Departure Locations

100% of inbound HHs reported arriving from a camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Kalobeyei	56%
Kakuma	44%

DEPARTURES FROM KAPOETA TOWN[3]

Vulnerability and Security

75% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:[4]

Breastfeeding	67%
Pregnant woman or girl	6%
Person with disability[5]	3%

Self Reported Refugees

Proportion of outbound HHs who reported having refugee status in another country:

83% of outbound HHs reported being registered as refugees in another country

Demographics

Age and gender of outbound HH members:

	Children	66%
	Women	27%
	Men	7%

The average reported size of outbound HHs was 3.7 individuals, and 94% of departing respondents reported travelling as partial HH.[6]

Destination and Departure Locations

100% of outbound HHs reported that their original point of departure was a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Juba	54%
Ikotos	17%
Budi	11%

Intended duration of stay in new location, reported by inbound HHs:

66% More than 6 months or permanently

6% Between 4 and 6 months

25% Between 1 and 3 months

3% Less than 1 month

Intended duration of stay in destination, reported by outbound HHs:

94% More than 6 months or permanently

0% Between 4 and 6 months

3% Between 1 and 3 months

3% Less than 1 month

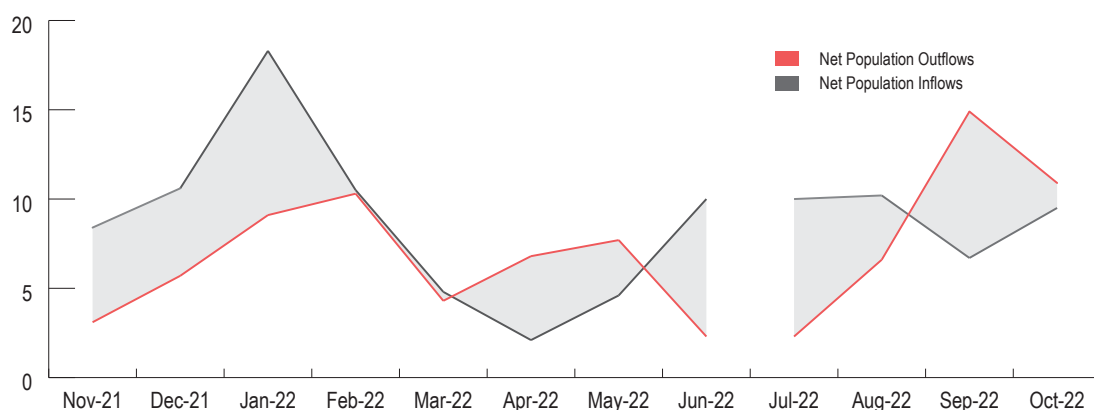## Main reported reasons for movement, by percentage of inbound HHs[7]

	Family	Economic	Access to healthcare	Education	Food insecurity
First reason	60%	24%	6%	4%	3%
Second reason	29%	6%	8%	0%	4%

Main reported reasons for movement, by percentage of outbound HHs[7]

	Family	Food insecurity	Education	Collect aid	Access to healthcare
First reason	65%	17%	6%	6%	3%
Second reason	8%	0%	17%	3%	6%

MAIN MOVEMENT TRENDS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HOUSEHOLDS

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 November 2021 to October 2022.[8]

Net Population Outflows
Net Population Inflows

ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

[1] This includes attending ceremonies and visits to the families.

[2] UNHCR, South Sudan regional refugee response plan, January - December 2022

PAGE 2

[3] Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.

[4] Respondents were able to select multiple answers.

[5] In addition, separated and unaccompanied child was reported by 3% outbound HHS.

[6] 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.

PAGE 3

[7] In addition, 41% and 65% of inbound and outbound HHs, respectively, reported no second reasons for the movement. Additionally, reported presence of services is indicative of respondents' perceptions and does not necessarily reflect availability.

[8] Due to AoK validation study, there was no data collection in July 2022.

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).