

Kapoeta Town 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 the gateway through which most 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, Kapoeta South County. REACH monitors two bus/car parks in Kapoeta town to record the arrivals and departures of South Sudanese returnee and IDP 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 and intentions.

The following findings are based on primary data collected between 1 and 30 December 2018, during which 247 departing HHs (784 individuals) and 62 arriving HHs (145 individuals) were recorded, along with 237 HHs (752 individuals) that were transiting through Kapoeta town.¹ Enumerators interviewed respondents who were arriving in and departing from both of Kapoeta town's two (Torit and Lokichogio) bus/ car parks. Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, as some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (7:00 a.m - 7:00 p.m). Moreover, departures are over-represented due to many arrivals getting off buses early due to the matatu system.² As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.

TRANSITS VIA KAPOETA TOWN

43% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta town.

Toward South Sudan

Previous location

3 primary areas of most recent long term location of transiting HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	84 %	
Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	8 %	
Kapoeta South County, South Sudan	1 %	I.

Push factors from previous location

3 primary push factors reported by transiting HHs:

Distance from family members	64 %	
Lack of access to food	13 %	
Lack of access to health services	10 %	1

Intended destination

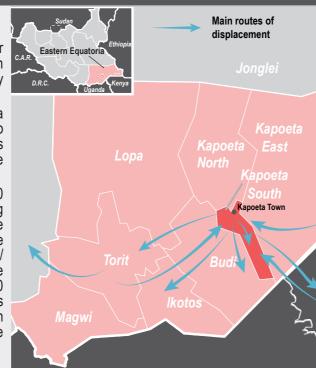
3 primary intended areas of destination for transiting HHs:

Juba County, South Sudan	62 %
Torit County, South Sudan	28 %
Budi County, South Sudan	3 %

Pull factors to final destination

3 primary pull factors reported by transiting HHs:

Presence of family members	68 %	
To cultivate	9 %	•
Presence of health services	8 %	•



Toward South Sudan 68 % Toward Kenya 31 %

Demographic



Intended duration of stay

Reported length of time that transiting HHs intend to stay at final destination:⁴

Children 53 %

Women 24 %

Men 23 %

Less than a month	5 %
From 1 to 3 months	29 %
From 4 to 6 months	11 %
More than 6 months	33 %
Permanently	23 %

Area of origin of transiting households

- 31% of the total HHs transiting through Kapoeta between Kenya and another area in South Sudan are from Jonglei.
- **90%** of households transiting fro Kenya through South Sudan and who are originally from Jonglei are citing Juba as their final destination.



11% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta.

Demographic



98% of the total arriving HHs are partial HHs.³

Previous location

3 primary areas of most recent long term location of arriving HHs:

Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	39 %
Kapoeta East, South Sudan	29 %
Juba County, South Sudan	15 %

Pull factors

3 primary pull factors reported by arriving HHs for coming to Kapoeta town:

Presence of family members	53 %
Presence of work opportunities	13 %
Presence of health services	10 %

Intended duration of stay

Reported length of time that arriving HHs intend to stay in Kapoeta:

Less than a month	6 %
From 1 to 3 months	42 %
From 4 to 6 months	18 %
More than 6 months	13 %
Permanently	21 %
Not sure	0 %

Travel funding

Primary reported resources used by arriving HHs:

Personal savings	94 %
Borrowed money	6 %

Notes:

These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
Common throughout East Africa, the matatu system involves buses that follow a set route in which passenger get on and get off at pre-determined stops. This means that many arriving passengers often get off at their stops before reaching Kapoeta town, while departing vehicles are nearly always full.
"Partial" in the sense that not all members of the HHs were travelling with the interviewed HHs.
The categories do not add up to 100% as a result of individual rounding off of decimals to the nearest whole number for each category.



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December 2018

DEPARTURES FROM KAPOETA TOWN

45% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta.

Demographic

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Children 40 % Women 32 %

Men 28 %

98%

of the total departing HHs are partial HHs.³

Intended destination

3 primary intended areas of destination for departing HHs:

Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	40 %	
Torit County, South Sudan	22 %	
Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	15 %	

Push factors

3 primary push factors reported by departing HHs for leaving Kapoeta town:

Distance from family Lack of access to market Lack of access to food



Intended duration of stay

Reported length of time that departing HHs intend to stay at destination.⁴

Less than a month	19 %
From 1 to 3 months	46 %
From 4 to 6 months	11 %
More than 6 months	15 %
Permanently	8 %
Not sure	0 %

Travel funding

Primary reported resources used by departing HHs:

Personal savings	85 %
Borrowed money	15 %

