



Kapoeta Port and Road Monitoring

January, 2023

Kapoeta County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

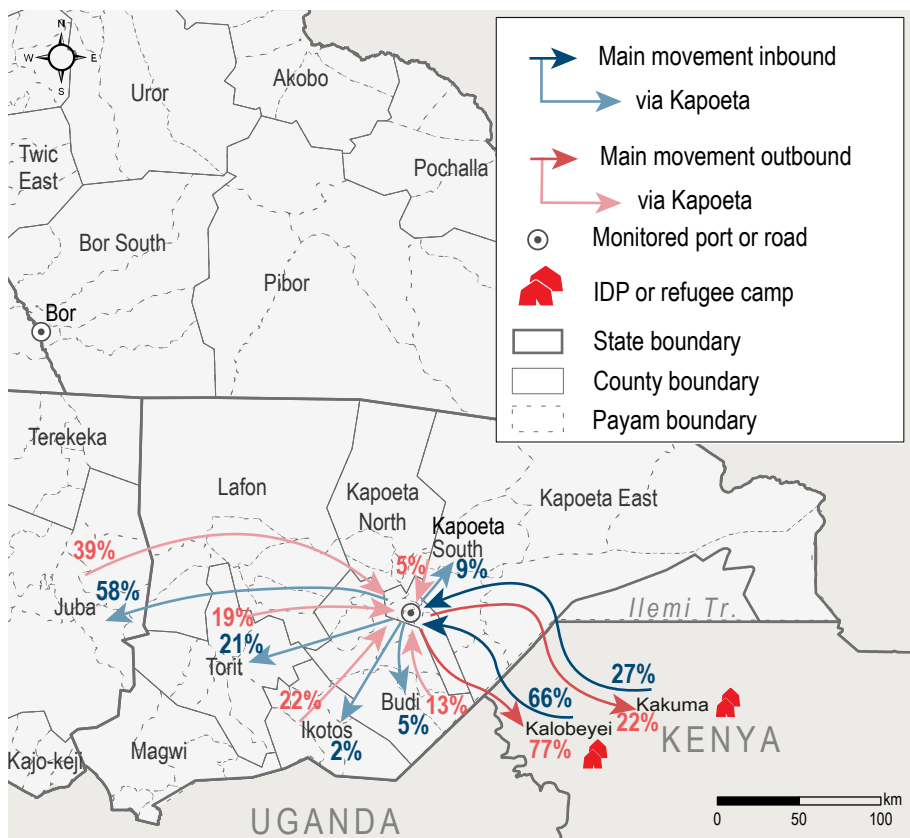
KEY FINDINGS

- **Access to and availability of services, such as education and humanitarian aid**, were the most commonly reported reasons for outbound households (HHs) to leave, reported as the primary reason by 48% and 24%, respectively.
- The proportion of outbound HHs that self-reported having a **refugee status decreased from 92% in December 2022 to 56% in January 2023**.
- The proportion of outbound HHs that **intended to stay longer than six months in their final destinations was relatively high in January 2023 (94%) compared to 68% in December 2022**.

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.¹

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 21 days between 3 and 31 January 2023. In total, 123 inbound HHs (471 individuals) and 79 outbound HHs (333 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 KAPOETA²

Vulnerability and Security

55% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:³

Breastfeeding	40%	
Pregnant woman or girl	14%	
Older person	10%	

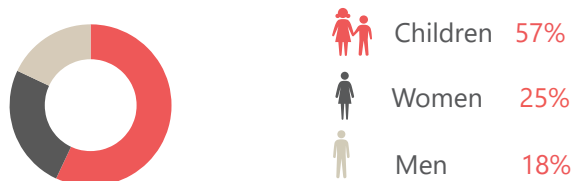
Self Reported Refugees

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



Demographics

Age and gender of inbound HH members:



The average reported size of inbound HHs was **3.8** individuals, and **74%** of arriving respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁴

Destination and Departure Locations




93% of inbound HHs reported arriving from a camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Kalobeyi	66%
Kakuma	27%

DEPARTURES FROM KAPOETA TOWN²

Vulnerability and Security

62% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:³

Breastfeeding	53%	
Older person	8%	
Pregnant woman or girl	6%	

Self Reported Refugees

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



Demographics

Age and gender of outbound HH members:



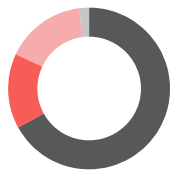
The average reported size of outbound HHs was **4.2** individuals, and **80%** of departing respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁴

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	39%
Ikotos	22%
Torit	19%

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



67% More than 6 months or permanently
15% Between 4 and 6 months
16% Between 1 and 3 months
2% Less than 1 month

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



94% More than 6 months or permanently
3% Between 4 and 6 months
1% Between 1 and 3 months
2% Less than 1 month

Main reported reasons for movement, by percentage of inbound HHs⁵

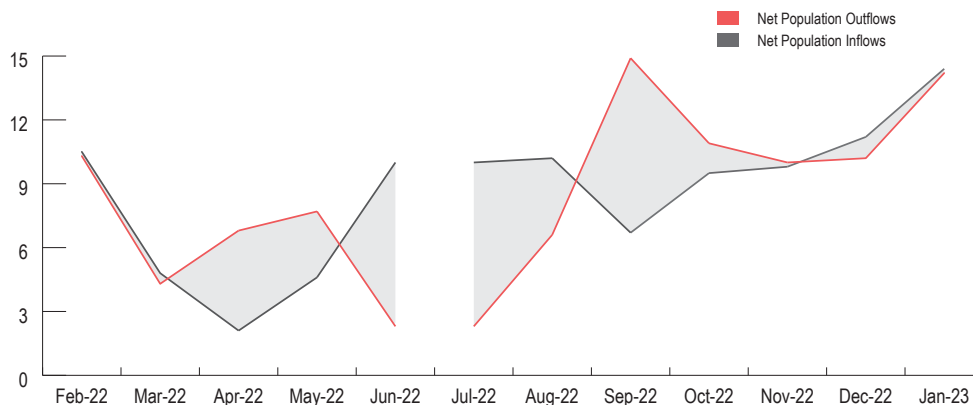
	Family	Education	Economic	Access to healthcare	Return from displacement
First reason	49%	34%	9%	4%	3%
Second reason	39%	3%	3%	2%	3%

Main reported reasons for movement, by percentage of outbound HHs⁵

	Education	Collect aid	Family	Food insecurity	Access to healthcare
First reason	48%	24%	13%	9%	5%
Second reason	27%	15%	14%	1%	10%

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 February 2022 - January 2023.⁶



ENDNOTES

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¹ [UNHCR, South Sudan regional refugee response plan, January - December 2022](#)

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² Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so responses may not add up to 100% exactly.

³ Respondents were able to select multiple answers.

⁴ 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.

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⁵ In addition, 33% and 29% 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.

⁶ As the port and road monitoring teams were engaged in Area of Knowledge (AoK) validation study, no road monitoring data collection occurred 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).