

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 5 and 28 September 2018, during which 180 departing HHs (499 individuals) and 24 arriving HHs (79 individuals) were recorded, along with 43 HHs (154 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. Respondents were selected based on pre-survey questions on motives of travel to ensure that only displaced people or returnees were interviewed. Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures reportedly took place outside of data collection hours (7:00 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.

Main routes of displacement

TRANSITS VIA KAPOETA TOWN

17% 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	88 %	
Dadaab Refugee Camp, Kenya	8 %	
Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	4 %	I .

Push factors from previous location

3 primary push factors reported by transiting HHs:

Lack of access to food	46 %	
Lack of access to a market	15 %	
Insecurity	12 %	

Intended destination

3 primary intended areas of destination for transiting HHs:

Ikotos County, South Sudan	38 %
Juba County, South Sudan	31 %
Torit County, South Sudan	27 %

Pull factors to final destination

3 primary pull factors reported by transiting HHs:

To cultivate	38 %	
Presence of family members	19 %	
Presence of a market	12 %	



Demographic



Intended duration of stay

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

Less than a month	0 %
From 1 to 3 months	8 %
From 4 to 6 months	0 %
More than 6 months	15 %
Permanently	73 %
Not sure	4 %

Type of transportation used to travel

Proportion of HHs reporting travelling with the following means of transport:



ARRIVALS TO KAPOETA TOWN



Demographic



of the total arriving HHs are partial HHs.3

Previous location

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

Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	63 %	
Juba County, South Sudan	13 %	
Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	4 %	

Pull factors

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

Presence of a market	38 %
Presence of health services	21 %
Presence of family members	13 %

Intended duration of stay

Reported length of time that arriving HHs intend to stay in Kapoeta:⁴

Less than a month	42 %
From 1 to 3 months	17 %
From 4 to 6 months	0 %
More than 6 months	4 %
Permanently	25 %
Not sure	13 %

Travel funding

Primary reported resources used by arriving HHs:

92 %
4 %
4 %

- 1. These are indicative trends: REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
- 2. 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.
- 3. "Partial" in the sense that not all members of the HHs were travelling with the interviewed HHs.
- 4. 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.



73% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta.

Demographic



DEPARTURES FROM KAPOETA TOWN

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	50 %	
Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	23 %	
Kapoeta South County, South Sudan	9 %	

Push factors

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

_ack of access to education services	24 %
_ack of access to food	20 %
Distance from family members	11 %

Intended duration of stay

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

Less than a month	24 %
From 1 to 3 months	43 %
From 4 to 6 months	9 %
More than 6 months	13 %
Permanently	8 %
Not sure	2 %

Travel funding

Primary reported resources used by departing HHs:

Personal savings	87 %
Borrowed money	7 %
Other	4 %
None	2 % I



