



Kapoeta Road Monitoring

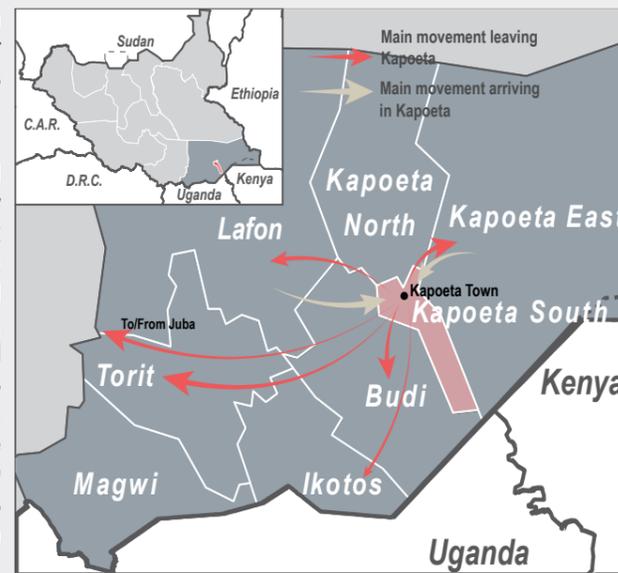
Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

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 a gateway through which many internally displaced persons (IDPs) have passed on their way to refugee camps in Kenya.

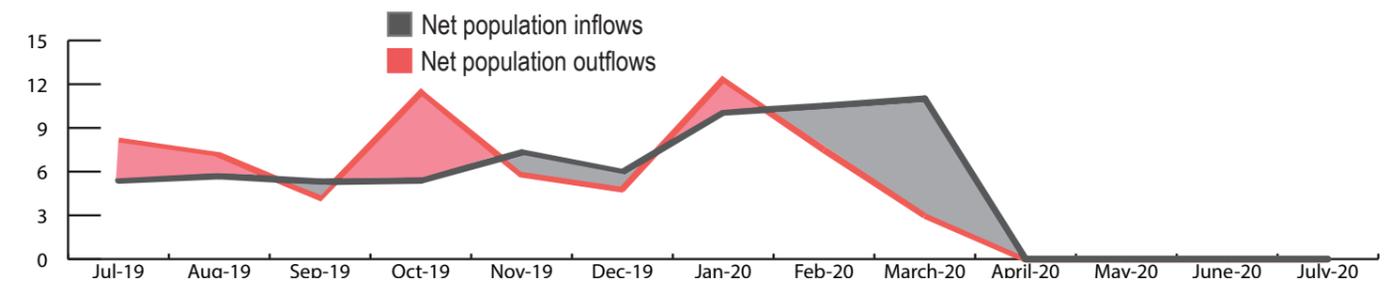
This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Kapoeta town. REACH monitors two bus/car parks where travellers are travelling to and from Torit/Juba and Narus/Kakuma, in order to record the arrivals and departures of households (HHs) on a daily basis.¹ The following findings are based on primary data collected over 19 days between 2 and 21 July 2020. In July, 69 of surveyed HHs (164 individuals) were departures from Kapoeta town, 2 HHs (3 individuals) were arrivals to Kapoeta town and 3 HHs (7 individuals) reported being in transit.² **None of the arrivals or departures were cross-border movements, likely due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions including the closure of national borders.** Therefore, while the PRM findings usually pertain to cross-border movements, this current round only presents data from internal movements arriving in or departing from Kapoeta town.³ Not all entry points to Kapoeta town were covered systematically, and some arrivals and departures likely took place outside of data collection hours (8:00 am - 18:00 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.

Map 1: Reported movement from and to Kapoeta town, July 2020



GENERAL CROSS BORDER MOVEMENT TRENDS

Average daily number of individuals departing (red) and arriving (grey) with the intention to stay longer than six months, May 2019 to May 2020



INBOUND AND OUTBOUND MOVEMENT THROUGH KAPOETA

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most national border crossing points were closed for personal travel in March 2020, and remained closed throughout data collection.⁷ Therefore, the 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 dropped to on average zero arrivals and departures in the months of April to July 2020. However, lack of captured cross-border movements may be partially influenced by Kapoeta town's location along formal roads, as anecdotal reports suggest that some movement continued in July through informal routes.

ARRIVALS TO KAPOETA⁴

Demographics



2 households were partial households.⁵

Previous county location

Reported county or state from which arriving households were coming:



Reasons for leaving previous location

The reported primary reason for leaving previous location for Kapoeta was lack of work opportunities.⁶

Vulnerabilities

1 arriving HH reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, namely a member of the HH was breastfeeding.

Reasons for coming to Kapoeta

The primary reported pull factor for coming to Kapoeta town in July 2020 was presence of work opportunities.⁶

Intended duration of stay in Kapoeta

Both HHs reportedly intended to stay in Kapoeta for four to six months.

DEPARTURES FROM KAPOETA

Demographics



78% of departing households were partial households.⁵

Reasons for going to final location

Most commonly reported primary reason for travelling to desired location from Kapoeta:⁶



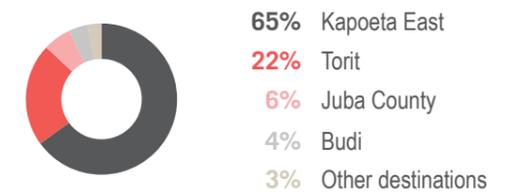
Vulnerabilities

62% of total departing HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:



Destination county location

Reported county to which departing households were going:



Reasons for leaving Kapoeta

Primary reported push factors for departing Kapoeta town July 2020:⁶



Intended duration of stay in destination

Reported length of time that respondents intended to stay in destination:



Notes:
1. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
2. Due to the negligible number of transits recorded, a detailed analysis of the dynamics of transiting households was not included in this factsheet, apart from a short narrative section.
3. With the exception of the general cross border movement trends graph.
4. Due to low sample size of arrivals (2 HHs) in June, findings are reported in absolute numbers.
5. "Partial" in the sense that not all members of the HHs were travelling with the interviewed HHs.
6. Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perception and does not necessarily reflect availability.

Notes, continued:
7. IOM - DTM COVID-19 Preparedness: Mobility Update Week I (23-29 March 2020).
8. Lack of health facilities was also a reported push factor for 10% of surveyed HHs.