

# 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 2 and 28 August 2018, during which 161 departing HHs (448 individuals) and 23 arriving HHs (79 individuals) were recorded, along with 101 HHs (381 individuals) that were transiting through Kapoeta town.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.

## TRANSITS VIA KAPOETA TOWN

35% 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	86 %	
Kapoeta South County, South Sudan	8 %	
Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	3 %	I.

#### Push factors from previous location

3 primary push factors reported by transiting HHs:

Distance from family	32 %	
Lack of access to food	18 %	
Lack of access to health services	17 %	

#### **Intended destination**

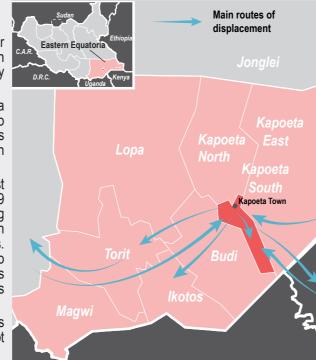
3 primary intended areas of destination for transiting HHs:

	00.0/	
Juba County, South Sudan	29 %	
Ikotos County, South Sudan	21 %	
Torit County, South Sudan	10 %	

## Torit County, South Sudan 10 9 Pull factors to final destination

3 primary pull factors reported by transiting HHs:

Presence of family members	34 %
To cultivate	17 %
Presence of a market	13 %



Toward South Sudan 76 % Toward Kenya 24 %

## Demographic



## Intended duration of stay

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

Children 50 %

Women 29 %

Men 21 %

Less than a month	14 %
From 1 to 3 months	16 %
From 4 to 6 months	4 %
More than 6 months	14 %
Permanently	52 %

## Type of transportation used to travel

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

Bus	94 %
By foot	6 %



8% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta.

#### Demographic



83% of the total arriving HHs are partial HHs.<sup>3</sup>

### **Previous location**

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

Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	70 %
Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	17 %
Juba County, South Sudan	9 %

#### **Pull factors**

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

Presence of family members	22 %
Presence of a market	17 %
Presence of health services	17 %

## Intended duration of stay

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

Less than a month	13 %
From 1 to 3 months	30 %
From 4 to 6 months	0 %
More than 6 months	9 %
Permanently	39 %
Not sure	9 %

## **Travel funding**

Primary reported resources used by arriving HHs:

Personal savings	70 %
Borrowed money	13 %
Borrowed vehicle	9 %

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.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenso Confedération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizia Swiss Agency for Development DEPARTURES FROM KAPOETA TOWN

56% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta.

#### Demographic

★→



Ť Ř

Women 30 %

Children 41 %

Men 29 %

86%

of the total departing HHs are partial HHs.<sup>3</sup>

#### **Intended destination**

3 primary intended areas of destination for departing HHs:

Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	40 %
Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	22 %
Kapoeta South County, South Sudan	13 %

#### **Push factors**

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

	0= 0/
Distance from family members	25 %
,	
Lack of access to food	17 %
Lack of access to health services	17 %

#### Intended duration of stay

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

Less than a month	15 % 💻
From 1 to 3 months	25 %
From 4 to 6 months	10 %
More than 6 months	26 %
Permanently	24 %

## **Travel funding**

Primary reported resources used by departing HHs:

Personal savings	90 %
Borrowed money	7 %
Borrowed vehicle	1 %

#### REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT