



Kapoeta Town Road Monitoring

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2018

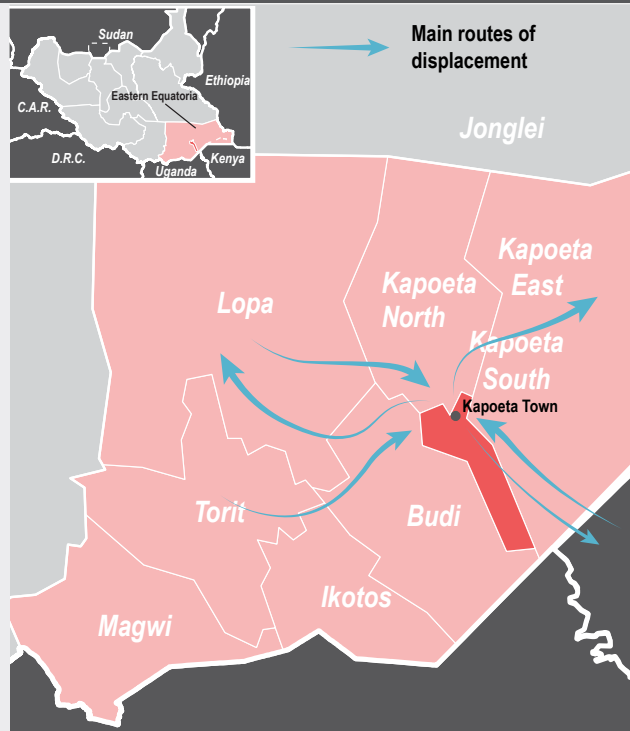
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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 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 19 and between 29 and 31 March 2018, during which 61 departing HHs (241 individuals) and 41 arriving HHs (199 individuals) were recorded, along with 111 HHs (497 individuals) that were transiting through Kapoeta.¹ Enumerators interviewed respondents who were arriving in and departing from both of Kapoeta'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.



TRANSITS VIA KAPOETA

52% 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	82 %
Kapoeta South County, South Sudan	10 %
Kapoeta East County, South Sudan	4 %

Push factors from previous location

3 primary push factors reported by transiting HHs:

Lack of food	26 %
Lack of education services	26 %
Distance from family	17 %

Intended destination

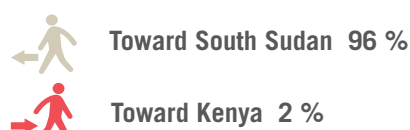
3 primary intended areas of destination for transiting HHs:

Torit County, South Sudan	14 %
Juba County, South Sudan	14 %
Juba PoCs ³ , South Sudan	8 %

Pull factors to final destination

3 primary pull factors reported by transiting HHs:⁴

Security	44 %
Presence of health services	14 %
To join family	10 %



Demographic



Intended duration of stay

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

Less than a month	7 %
From 1 to 3 month	6 %
From 4 to 6 months	12 %
More than 6 months	21 %
Permanently	53 %

Vulnerabilities

Proportion of HHs reporting a member with the following vulnerabilities:⁴

Breastfeeding woman	17 %
Single parent	11 %
Pregnant woman	7 %

ARRIVALS TO KAPOETA

19% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta.

Demographic



59% of the total arriving HHs are partial HHs.

Previous location

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

Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	85 %
Torit County, South Sudan	5 %
Lopa/Lafon County, South Sudan	2 %

Pull factors

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

To join family	27 %
To access education services	22 %
To cultivate the land	15 %

Intended duration of stay

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

Less than a month	5 %
From 1 to 3 month	5 %
From 4 to 6 months	7 %
More than 6 months	39 %
Permanently	44 %

Vulnerabilities

Proportion of HHs reporting a member with the following vulnerabilities:⁴

Breastfeeding woman	17 %
Pregnant woman	7 %
Mentally disabled	5 %

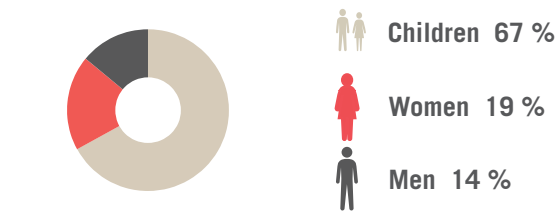
Notes:

- 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.
- Protection of Civilians sites.
- Respondents could choose more than one answer.

DEPARTURES FROM KAPOETA

29% of the total traffic recorded in Kapoeta.

Demographic



59% of the total departing HHs are partial HHs.

Intended destination

3 primary intended areas of destination for departing HHs:

Kakuma Refugee camp, Kenya	75 %
Kapoeta East, South Sudan	8 %
Nairobi, Kenya	3 %

Push factors

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

Lack of food	44 %
Lack of education services	23 %
Distance from family	13 %

Intended duration of stay

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

Less than a month	2 %
From 1 to 3 months	7 %
From 4 to 6 months	16 %
More than 6 months	56 %
Permanently	8 %

Vulnerabilities

Breastfeeding woman	28 %
Single parent	16 %
Pregnant woman	15 %