



Bor Town - Port and Road Monitoring

November, 2022

Bor South County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

KEY FINDINGS

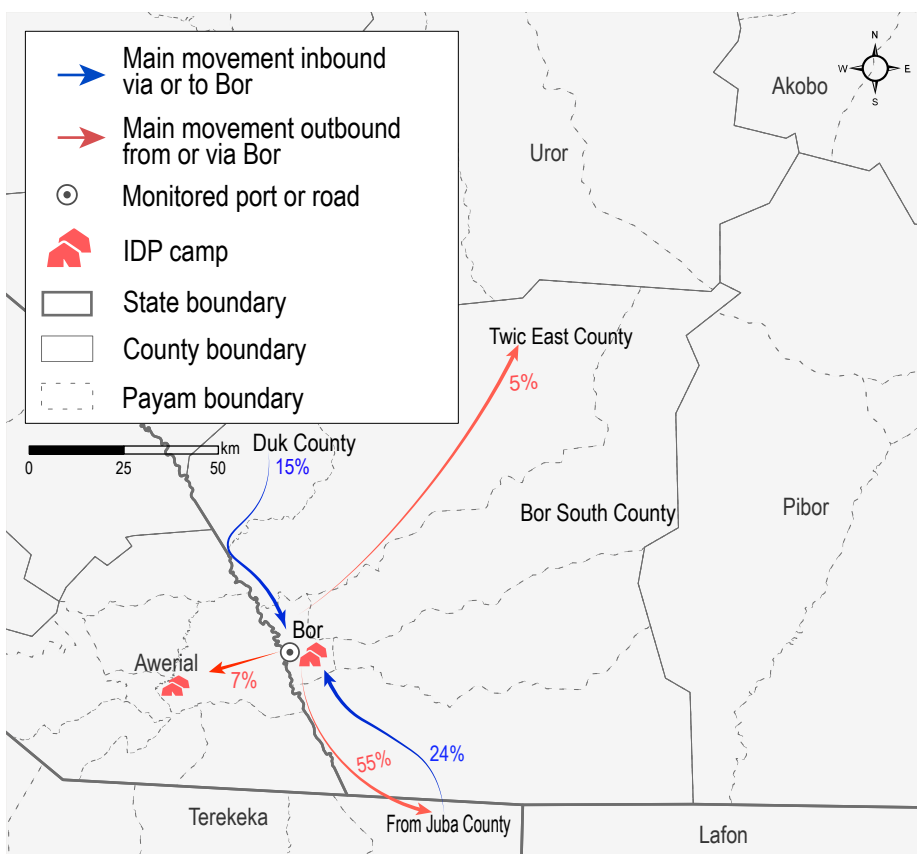
- **Around a quarter (24%)** of the assessed households (HHs) inbound to Bor Town were reported to be from Juba County (CES).
- Returning from displacement (18%) and economic reasons (13%) were **the most reported pull factors** into Bor Town as reported by 31% of the assessed HHs.
- Access to food was the **most reported push factor** out of Bor Town in November as reported by 41% of the assessed HHs.
- Over three quarters (78%) of assessed inbound HHs **reported arriving from a non-camp setting** while 98% of assessed outbound HHs reported that their original point of departure was a non-camp setting.
- Of the inbound HHs, 70% reported they intended to stay in the new location for **more than 6 months or permanently**.

CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Bor Town is located in Bor South County, situated along the River Nile approximately 190 kilometers north of Juba, and is the capital of Jonglei State. Bor Town was among the epicenters of fighting that broke out in 2013, resulting in the widespread displacement of civilians. Thousands of civilians remain displaced at protection of civilian sites (PoCs) in Bor Town¹. Bor Town is also a major transport hub.

To inform humanitarian actors operating in the area, REACH monitors the main bus station and boat port in Bor Town to record the arrivals and departures of households on a daily basis.²

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HHs



ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW




This factsheet provides results from the REACH port and road monitoring exercise in Bor town. The data collected covers HH demographics, key reasons for movement, vulnerable populations, and transportation routes. This daily data is synthesized into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including reasons for movement, vulnerabilities and intentions. The data may be used to provide evidence for more effective humanitarian planning.

REACH teams attempt to interview all arrivals and departures at the HH level using a contextualised survey. However, the data presented here is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population. Data collection took place every Monday to Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. This factsheet is based on data from 217 departing HHs (857 individuals) and 67 arriving HHs (338 individuals), which was collected between 1 and 30 November 2022.³

ARRIVALS TO BOR TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

82% of assessed inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:⁴

Pregnant	49%	
Breastfeeding	40%	
Malnourished individual (self-reported)	34%	

Self reported refugees and IDPs

Proportion of inbound refugee HHs (left) who reported having **refugee status** in South Sudan and inbound IDP HHs who reported having **IDP status** in Bor Town:



Demographics

The gender of inbound HH members:



The average reported size of inbound HHs was **5.0** individuals, and **20%** of arriving respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁵

Destination and Departure Locations

78% of inbound HHs reported arriving from a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Juba	24%	
Bor South	15%	
Duk	15%	




The most frequently reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Bor South	87%	
-----------	-----	---

DEPARTURES FROM BOR TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

96% of assessed outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:⁴

Breastfeeding	72%	
Pregnant	58%	
Malnourished individual (self-reported)	17%	

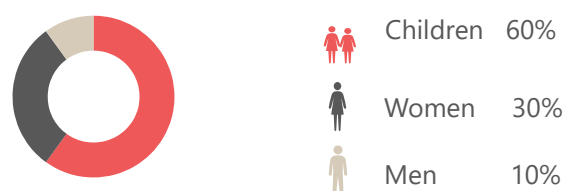
Self reported refugees and IDPs

Proportion of outbound refugee HHs (left) who reported having **refugee status** in South Sudan and outbound IDP HHs who reported being **displaced from** Bor Town:



Demographics



The gender of outbound HH members:






The average reported size of outbound HHs was **3.9** individuals, and **25%** of departing respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁵

Destination and Departure Locations

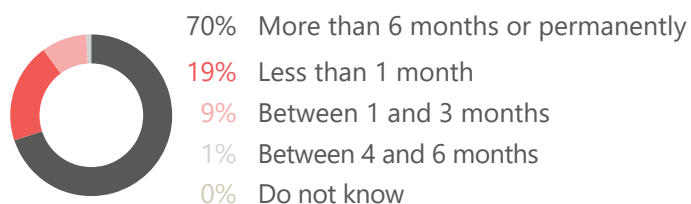
98% of outbound HHs reported leaving for a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Bor South	95%	
Aerial	1%	

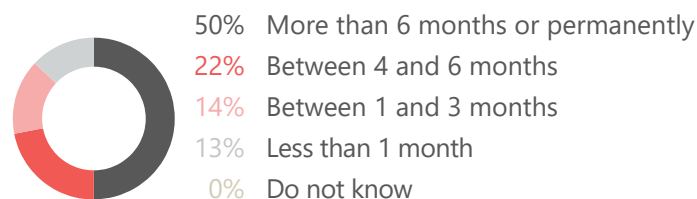
The most frequently reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

Juba	55%	
Aerial	7%	
Twic East	5%	

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



Intended duration of stay in new location, reported by outbound households:



Main reported reasons for movement, by % of inbound HHs⁶

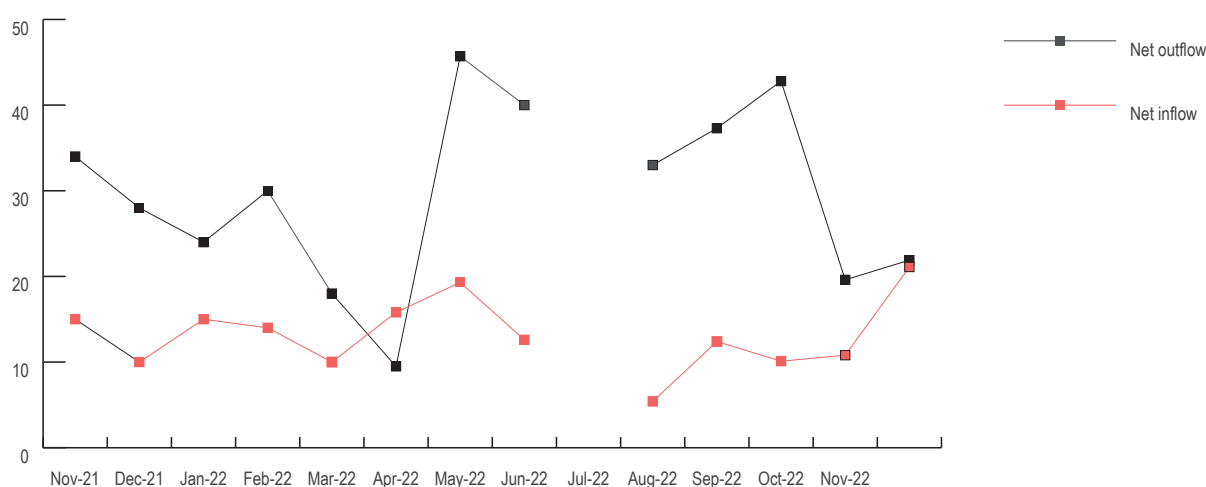
	Return from Displacement	Economic	Buy Goods	Health care	Collect aid
First reason	18%	13%	9%	6%	1%
Second reason	7%	4%	0%	7%	4%

Main reported reasons for movement, by % of outbound HHs⁶

	Food	Avoid disaster	Family	Access to land	Collect aid
First reason	41%	13%	11%	6%	4%
Second reason	0%	6%	20%	27%	7%

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 Bor Town from November 2021 to November 2022⁷.



ENDNOTES

¹ "County Profile: Bor South, Jonglei State," Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility, available online here: <https://www.csr-southsudan.org/county-profile/bor-south/>

² For more details on the methodology, please access the Port and Road Monitoring Terms of Reference [here](#).

³ Percentages do not add up to 100 because respondents were able to select more than one choice.

⁴ "Partial" means that not all members were travelling with the interviewed household

⁵ Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perceptions and does not necessarily reflect improved availability or access.

⁷ July data is missing and readers should take this into account while reading the graph.

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).