Bor Town - Port and Road Monitoring

Bor South County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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 epicentres of fighting that broke out in 2013, resulting in the widespread displacement of civilians, which persists to the present. Thousands of civilians remain displaced at protection of civilian sites (POCs) in Bor Town, in camps across the Nile in Awerial County, and in other sites across South Sudan. Bor Town is also a major transport hub. The Juba-Bor Road and the River Nile both serve as key transit and trade ateries between Juba and Bor, and to other rural areas of Greater Upper Nile.1

To inform humanitarian actors operating in the area, REACH monitors the main bus station and boat port in Bor Town, in order to gather information on departing and arriving households. Data that is collected daily is synthesised into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including push and pull factors, movement intentions, and household demographics.²

The information presented in this fact sheet was collected between February 1 and 28, 2022 through face-to-face interviews. In total, 89 departing households (439 individuals), 83 arriving households (346 individuals), and 15 transiting households (120 individuals) that were passing through these two sites, were interviewed.³ Data collection took place Monday to Friday between 8:00 am and 4:30 pm, and thus arrivals or departures that took place outside of these hours were not recorded. As a consequence, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, but rather indicative of trends only.

ARRIVALS TO BOR TOWN

Demographics

Age and sex of inbound household members:



The average reported size of inbound households was 4.2 individuals, and 77% of respondents reported travelling as partial families.³

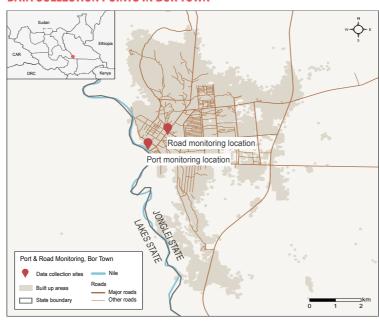
Vulnerability and Security

63% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:4

Breastfeeding women	35%	Ö
Older adults	23%	Ťı
Separated or unaccompanied child ⁵	2%	ŤŤ

40 out of 41 inbound key informants⁶ reported encountering at least one security issue along their journey, the most common of which was a check point issue (21), followed by poor boat conditions (10).

DATA COLLECTION POINTS IN BOR TOWN



Destination and Departure Locations

Of the total sample of inbound households, 20% reported that their previous location was a camp, and 80% reported arriving from a non-camp setting. Of the total sample, the most commonly reported previous location was Juba (64%), followed by Twic East (6%).



of inbound households reported that their previous location was a camp.

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



66% More than 6 months or permanently

1% Between 4 and 6 months2% Between 1 and 3 months

2% Less than 1 month

28% Do not know

Push and Pull Factors

Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving previous location: 4,7

Distance from to family/home	29%	
Lack of health facilities in area of departure	18%	
Insecurity in area of departure	11%	

Most commonly reported primary reason for coming to Bor Town: 4,7

Proximity to family/home	29%	
Perceived access to health services	18%	
Perceived improved security	11%	

DEPARTURES FROM BOR TOWN

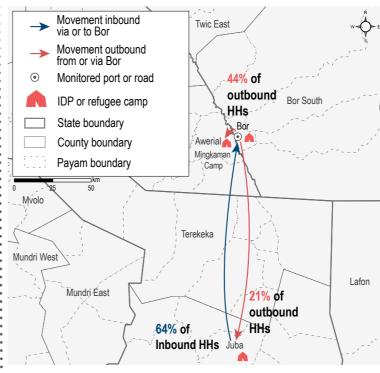
Demographics

Age and sex of outbound household members:



The average reported size of outbound households was 4.9 individuals, and 24% of departing respondents reported travelling as partial families.²

MAIN MOVEMENT TRENDS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HOUSEHOLDS



Vulnerability and Security

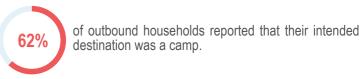
75% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including: 4

Breastfeeding women	46%	ô
Older adults	24%	Ťı
Pregnant women	20%	i



of outbound households reported living as refugees in another country. An additional 54% of households reported being internally displaced.

Destination and Departure Locations



Most commonly reported camps to which outbound households were going

Mingkaman	44%	
Other camp in South Sudan	17%	
Nyumanzi	1%	1

38% of the total sample of oubound households reported that their intended destination was a non-camp setting. The most commonly reported of these locations was Juba (21%), followed by Twic East (7%), and Duk (3%).

Intended duration of stay in destination, reported by outbound households:



79% More than 6 months or permanently

8% Between 4 and 6 months4% Between 1 and 3 months

9% Less than 1 month

0% Do not know

Push and Pull Factors

Most commonly reported primary reason for leaving Bor Town: 4,7

Insecurity	31%	
Flooding	21%	
Lack of food	17%	

Most commonly reported primary reason for going to area of destination: 4,7

Perceived improved security	31%	
Perceived access to food	24%	
Escape flooding	21%	

End Notes:

- 1. "County Profile: Bor South, Jonglei State," Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility, available online here: https://www.csrf-southsudan.org/county_profile/bor-south/
- 2. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
- "Partial" means that not all members were travelling with the interviewed household.
- 4. Percentages do not add up to 100 because respondents were able to select more than one choice.
- 5. 2% of inbound households also reported having at least one member that was a single parent.
 6. Key informants refer to transportation focal points (driver, or another focal point), who give details on the
- number of individuals, the number of households travelling, as well as other information about the journey. In total, 74 key informants were interviewed, including 41 inbound key informants, and 33 oubound key informants. This methodology is used if the number of households travelling exceeds three and therefore cannot all be interviewed. For more details, please access the Port and Road Monitoring Terms of Reference here.
- 7. Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perceptions and does not necessarily reflect availability.







