Bor Town - Port and Road Monitoring
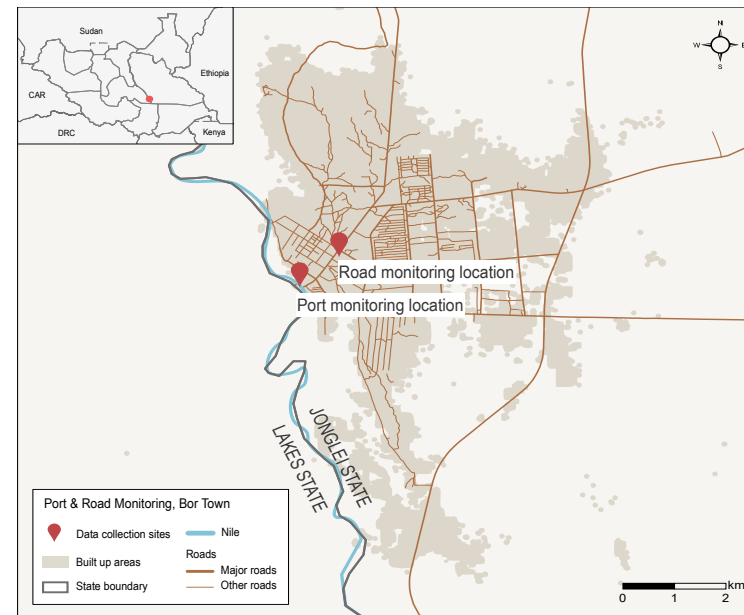## Bor South County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

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 factsheet was collected between May 2 and 31, 2022 through face-to-face interviews. In total, 129 departing households (1,051 individuals) and 59 arriving households (380 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 represenative, but rather indicative of trends only.

ARRIVALS TO BOR TOWN

Demographics

Age and sex of inbound household members:

47%	5%	Over 60	3%	**53%**
	13%	18-59	20%	
	21%	5-17	23%	
	8%	0-4	7%	

The average reported size of inbound households was **6.4** individuals, and **54%** of respondents reported travelling as partial families.[3]

Vulnerability and Security

71% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:[4]

Pregnant	59%
Breastfeeding	47%
Older adult	41%

26 out of 27 inbound key informants[6] reported encountering at least one security issue along their journey, the most common of which was a check point issue (20), followed by poor boat conditions (9), and boat is overcrowded (9).

DATA COLLECTION POINTS IN BOR TOWN

Road monitoring location
Port monitoring location

Port & Road Monitoring, Bor Town

- Data collection sites
- Built up areas
- State boundary
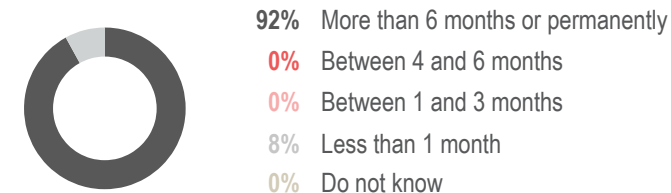- Nile
- Roads
  - Major roads
  - Other roads

Destination and Departure Locations

Of the total sample of inbound households, **98%** reported arriving from a non-camp setting. Of the these households, the most commonly reported previous location was Juba (51%), followed by Duk (17%) and Magwi (17%).
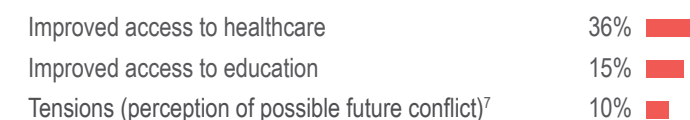
7% of inbound households reported that they were currently internally displaced from their location of origin.

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

92%	More than 6 months or permanently
0%	Between 4 and 6 months
0%	Between 1 and 3 months
8%	Less than 1 month
0%	Do not know

Reasons for Movement

Most commonly reported **primary reason** for coming to Bor Town: [4, 6]

Improved access to healthcare	36%
Improved access to education	15%
Tensions (perception of possible future conflict)[7]	10%

Most commonly reported **secondary reason** for coming to Bor Town: [4, 6]

Family related travel (ceremony, funeral, etc)	47%
Economic reasons (work, trade, etc)	10%
Improved access to health care [8]	8%
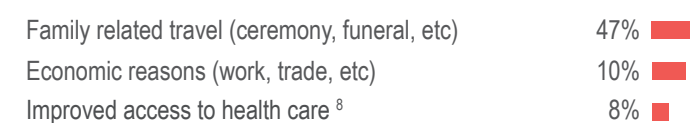
DEPARTURES FROM BOR TOWN

Demographics

Age and sex of outbound household members:

46%	5%	Over 60	3%	54%
	9%	18-59	22%	
	24%	5-17	21%	
	8%	0-4	8%	
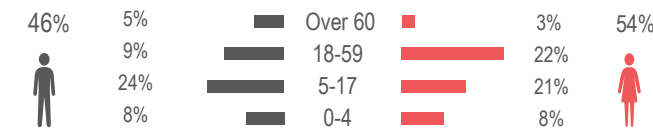
The average reported size of outbound households was **8.1** individuals, and **24%** of departing respondents reported travelling as partial families.[2]

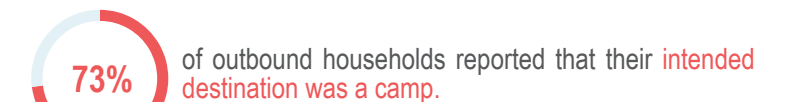## MAIN MOVEMENT TRENDS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HOUSEHOLDS

- Movement inbound via or to Bor
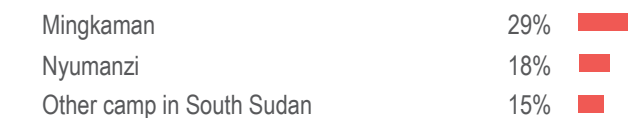- Movement outbound from or via Bor
- Monitored port or road
- IDP or refugee camp
- State boundary
- County boundary
- Payam boundary

17% of inbound HHs
29% of outbound HHs
17% of inbound HHs
51% of inbound HHs
18% of outbound HHs
18% of outbound HHs
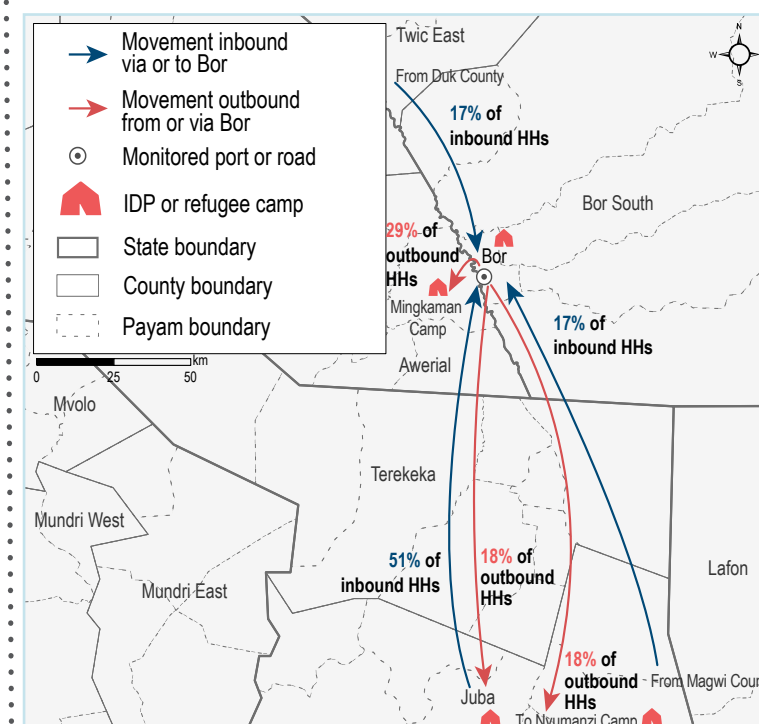
Vulnerability and Security

92% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including: [4]

Breastfeeding	74%
Older adults	52%
Pregnant	48%

51% of outbound households reported that they were currently internally displaced from their location of origin.

Destination and Departure Locations

73% of outbound households reported that their intended destination was a camp.

Most commonly reported camps to which outbound households were going :

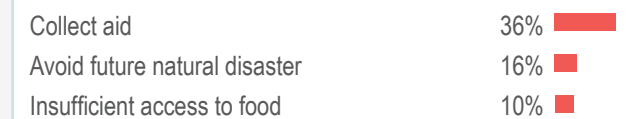|	
Mingkaman	29%
Nyumanzi	18%
Other camp in South Sudan	15%

27% 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 (18%), followed by Twic East (3%), Duk (2%), and Bor South (2%)

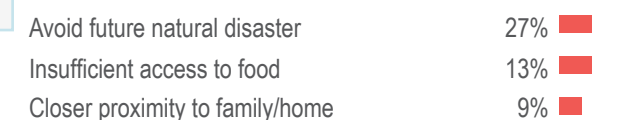Intended duration of stay in destination, reported by outbound households:
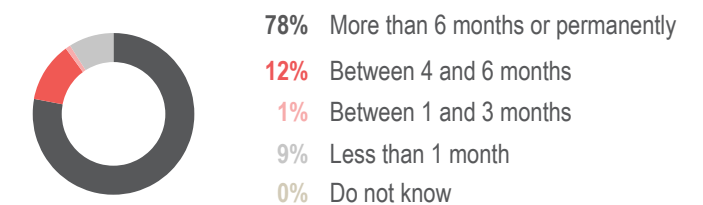
78%	More than 6 months or permanently
12%	Between 4 and 6 months
1%	Between 1 and 3 months
9%	Less than 1 month
0%	Do not know

Reasons for Movement

Most commonly reported **primary reason** for leaving Bor Town: [4, 6]

Collect aid	36%
Avoid future natural disaster	16%
Insufficient access to food	10%

Most commonly reported **secondary reason** for leaving Bor Town: [4, 6]

Avoid future natural disaster	27%
Insufficient access to food	13%
Closer proximity to family/home	9%

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.
3. "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. 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, 53 key informants were interviewed, including 27 inbound key informants, and 26 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.
6. Reported presence of services or opportunities is indicative of respondents' perceptions and does not necessarily reflect improved availibility or access.
7. 10% of inbound households also reported land-related issues as a primary reason for movement.
8. 8% of inbound households also reported land related issues as a secondary reason for movement.

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action