



Bor Town - Port and Road Monitoring

March, 2023

Bor South County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

KEY FINDINGS

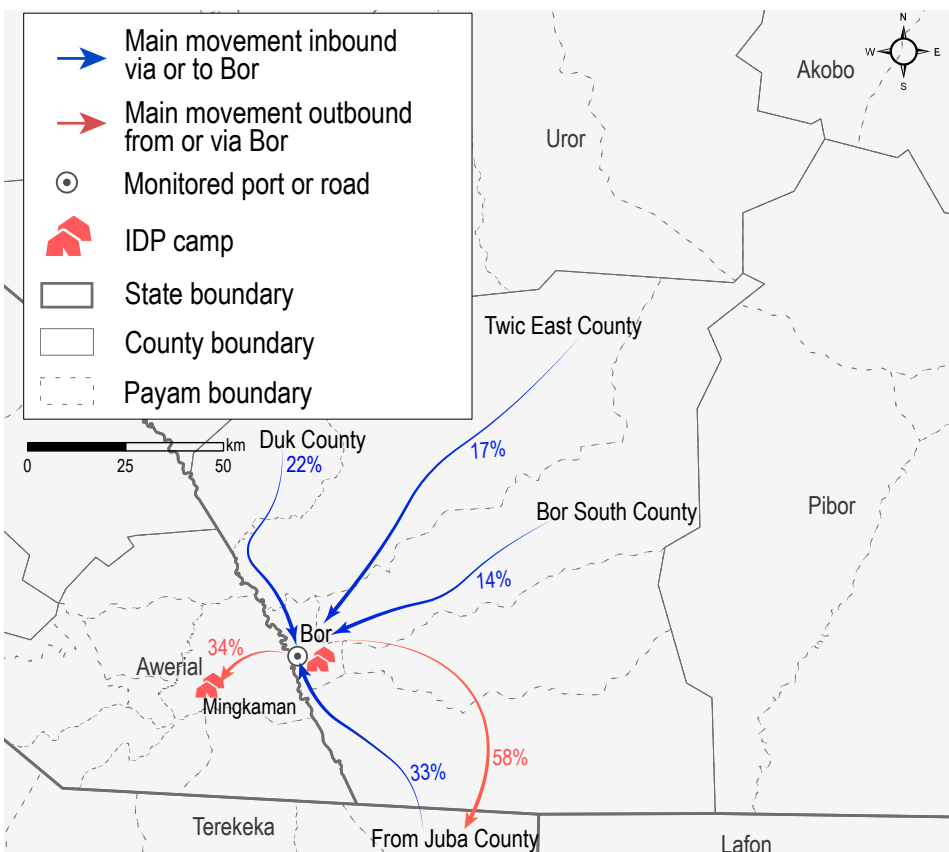
- **A third (33%)** of the assessed households (HHs) inbound to Bor Town **were reported to be from Juba County.**
- **Access to education** was the most frequently mentioned (20%) top **pull factor** into Bor Town, while 48% of assessed households reported the **lack of access to food** as the top **push factor** out of Bor Town in March.
- Most (88%) of the assessed inbound HHs reported **arriving from a non-camp setting** while 100% of assessed outbound HHs reported that their original point of departure was a non-camp setting.
- Three-quarter (70%) of inbound HHs reported that they intended to stay in the new location for **more than 6 months or permanently.**
- **A third (34%)** of assessed outbound households reported that their **next destination was a camp setting** location.

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 synthesised 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 235 departing HHs (1167 individuals) and 69 arriving HHs (502 individuals), which was collected between 1 and 31 March 2023.³

ARRIVALS TO BOR TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

97% of assessed inbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:⁴

Breastfeeding	59%	
Pregnant	57%	
Elderly	46%	

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 and age of inbound HH members:



The average reported size of inbound HHs was **7.2** individuals, and **17%** of arriving respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁵

Destination and Departure Locations

88% of inbound HHs reported arriving from a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Juba	33%	<div></div>
Duk	22%	<div></div>
Twic East	17%	<div></div>
Bor South	14%	<div></div>




The most frequently reported intended destination for inbound HHs:

Bor South	91%	<div></div>
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DEPARTURES FROM BOR TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

93% of assessed outbound HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:⁴

Breastfeeding	71%	
Pregnant	57%	
Malnourished individual (self-reported)	43%	

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 and age of outbound HH members:



The average reported size of outbound HHs was **4.9** individuals, and **42%** of departing respondents reported travelling as **partial HH**.⁵

Destination and Departure Locations

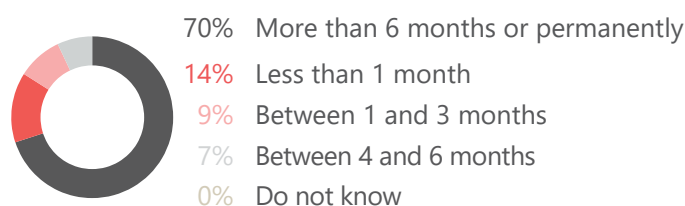
100% of outbound HHs reported leaving for a non-camp setting, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Bor South	98%	<div></div>
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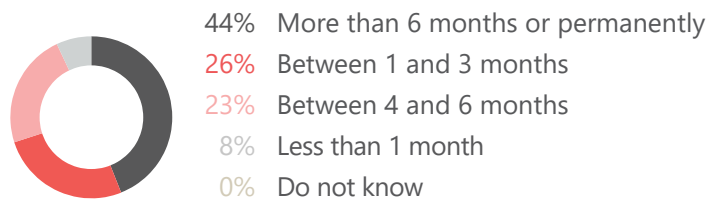
The most frequently reported intended destination for outbound HHs:

Juba	58%	<div></div>
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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

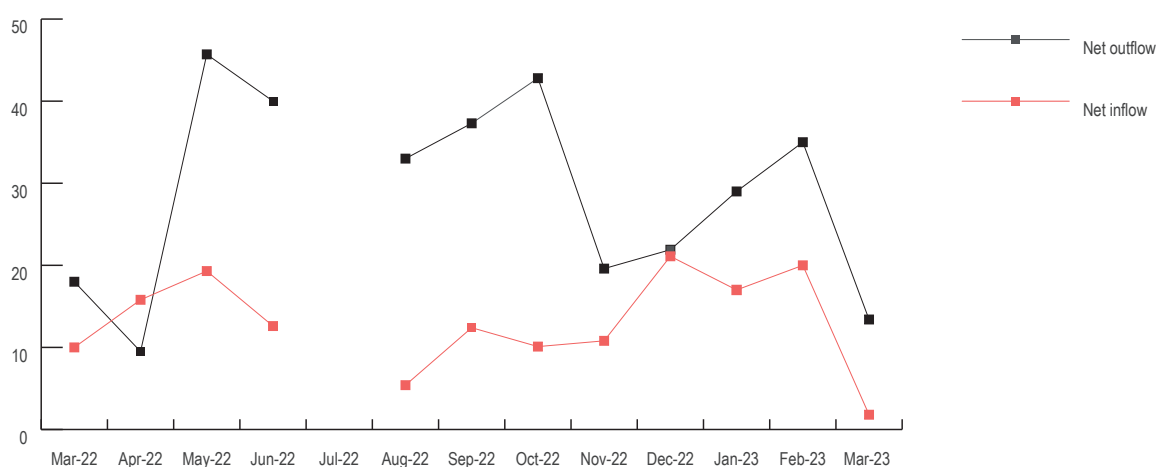
	Education	Economic	Land	Return from displacement	Family
First reason	20%	19%	19%	12%	12%
Second reason	3%	10%	7%	1%	35%

Main reported reasons for movement, by % of outbound HHs⁶

	Food insecurity	Family	Collect aid	Education	Avoid disaster
First reason	48%	14%	14%	10%	6%
Second reason	18%	15%	2%	3%	30%

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 March 2022 to March 2023⁷.



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](#)

^{3,4} Percentages do not add up to 100 because respondents were able to select more than one choice.

⁵ "Partial" means that not all members were travelling with the interviewed household

⁶ 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).