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 arteries 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 (HHs). Data is collected on a daily basis and 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 on between August 1 and 31, 2022 through face-to-face interviews. **In total, 209 departing households (1,134 individuals) and 37 arriving households (231 individuals), that were passing through these two sites were interviewed.** 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.
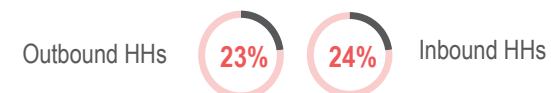
MAIN DESTINATIONS OF INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HHs

Legend:
- → Inbound movement via or to Bor
- → Outbound movement from or via Bor
- ⊙ Monitored port or road
- 🏠 IDP or refugee camp
- ▭ State boundary
- ▭ County boundary
- ⬚ Payam boundary

DEPARTURES FROM BOR TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

80% of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:
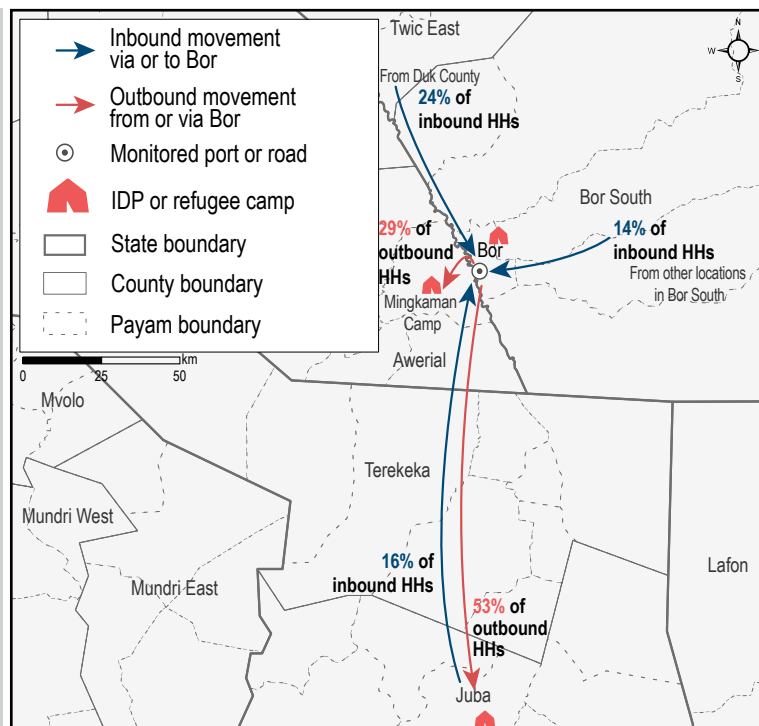
Breastfeeding	57%
Pregnant woman or girl	43%
Malnourished individual (self-reported)	27%

ARRIVALS TO BOR TOWN

Vulnerability and Security

78% of total **inbound** HHs reported that at least one member had a vulnerability, including:[4]

Breastfeeding	69%
Pregnant woman or girl	48%
Older adult	46%

Self reported refugees

Proportion of inbound (left) and outbound (right) HHs who reported having refugee status in another county:

Outbound HHs **23%**   **24%** Inbound HHs

Self reported IDPs

Proportion of inbound (left) and outbound (right) HHs who reported they were currently internally displaced from their location of origin:

Outbound HHs **56%**   **35%** Inbound HHs

ARRIVALS TO BOR TOWN

Demographics

Age and sex of inbound household members:

👫 Children	61%
👩 Women	23%
🧍 Men	16%

The average reported size of outbound households was **6.2** individuals, and **30%** of departing respondents reported travelling as **partial HHs**.[3]
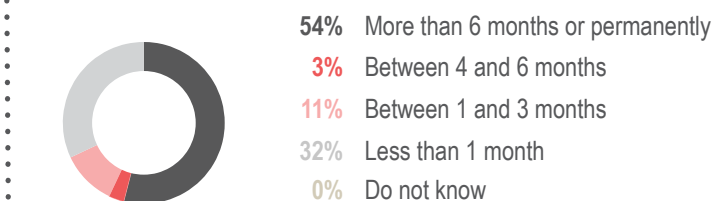
Destination and Departure Locations

68% of inbound HHs reported arriving from a **non-camp setting**, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Duk	24%
Juba (county)	16%
Bor South	14%

97% of inbound HHs reported that their intended destination was a **non-camp setting**, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Bor South	95%
Juba (county)	3%

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

54%	More than 6 months or permanently
3%	Between 4 and 6 months
11%	Between 1 and 3 months
32%	Less than 1 month
0%	Do not know

Reasons for Movement

	Education	Access to health care	Buy goods	Returning from displacement	Collect aid
First reason	22%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Second reason	8%	11%	8%	3%	0%

DEPARTURES FROM BOR TOWN

Demographics

Age and sex of inbound household members:

👫 Children	61%
👩 Women	24%
🧍 Men	15%

The average reported size of inbound households was **5.4** individuals, and **40%** of respondents reported travelling as **partial HHs**.[3]

Destination and Departure Locations

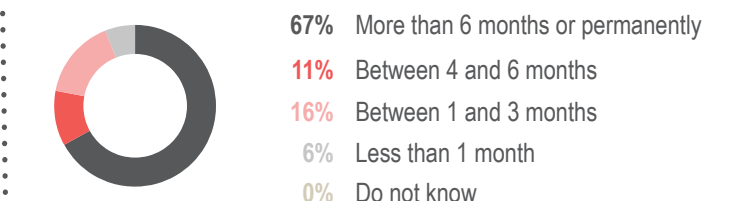**100%** of outbound HHs reported that their original point of departure was a **non-camp setting**.

62% of outbound HHs reported that their intended destination was a **non-camp setting**, the most commonly reported of which were in:

Juba	53%
Twic East	3%

38% of outbound HHs reported that their intended destination was a **camp setting**, the most commonly reported of which were:

Mingkaman	29%
Other camp in South Sudan	4%

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

67%	More than 6 months or permanently
11%	Between 4 and 6 months
16%	Between 1 and 3 months
6%	Less than 1 month
0%	Do not know

Reasons for Movement

	Avoid disaster	Access to food	Family	Collect aid	Access to land
First reason	34%	14%	12%	12%	2%
Second reason	13%	29%	8%	0%	6%

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.

For more information on this profile please contact:
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