



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

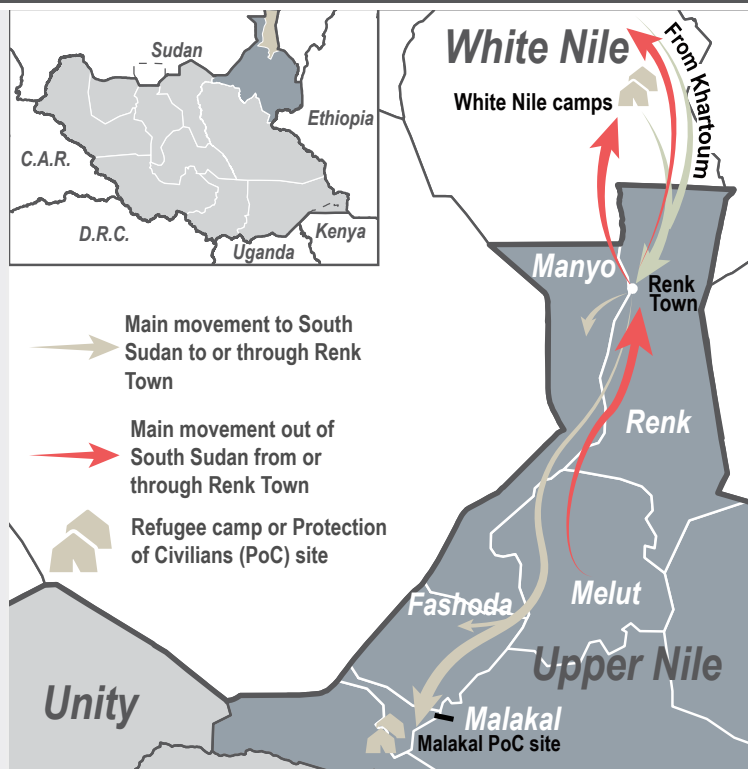
November 2019

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Renk Town is located in Renk County, Upper Nile State, near South Sudan's border with Sudan. Since independence in 2011, Renk has been a major destination and transit point to other parts of Upper Nile State for arrivals from Sudan.

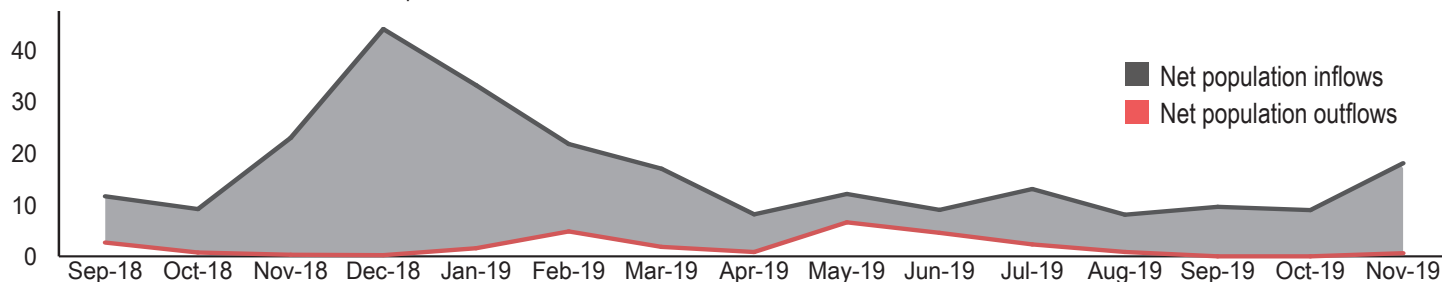
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record inbound and outbound households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at HH level on HH demographics and vulnerabilities, transportation routes, key push/pull factors and intentions. Data collected daily is then summarised into a monthly factsheet to provide humanitarian actors with an overview of cross-border movement trends.

While enumerators aim to interview as many HHs as possible, it is often impossible to interview all HHs during high traffic hours. Moreover, this exercise does not capture population movements at informal border sites or movement outside of data collection hours (9:00 a.m - 5:00 p.m). Additionally, data collection is not conducted directly at the border entry point and some populations reportedly do not continue to Renk Town. As a result, **data presented in this factsheet does not capture all population movements and as such findings are not representative but rather indicative only of broader population movement trends for the assessed population.**¹ This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 5-30 November 2019.



GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

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 Renk Town from September 2018 to November 2019:



In November, average daily population outflows to Sudan remained very low while average inflows increased to an average of 17 individuals per day.

Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in November 2019:

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	145	606	70%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	17	55	8%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	45	103	22%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³



90% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 23% Breastfeeding
- 18% Single parent
- 12% Critically ill



87% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- 33% Breastfeeding
- 3% Unaccompanied minors
- 3% Critically ill

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

75% of inbound HHs reported intending to stay more than six months in their final destination in South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



88% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	59%
Jabal Aulia, Sudan	8%
Khartoum, Sudan	7%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Malakal PoC Site	30%
Manyo County	11%
Fashoda County	10%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:

Distance from family members	37%
Distance from home	19%
Lack of shelter	16%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, August to November 2019:

	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019
Proximity to family	36%	34%	40%	37%
Want to be home ⁷	12%	16%	11%	21%
Presence of food distributions	18%	21%	9%	13%

Notes:

- While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (22% of all movements), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
- This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
- Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.
- Unless otherwise specified, these figures reflect trends for all HHs interviewed, regardless of the length of time that the HHs are planning to stay at destination.
- Partial HHs are those where not all members of the self-identified family unit were reportedly travelling. Please note, family units in South Sudan often extend beyond the nuclear family.
- Rabak is a non-camp location in the White Nile region.
- This is a new option that was introduced in the tool in May to reflect people who were coming back in the absence of specific pull factors apart from just wanting to be at home

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

18% of outbound HHs reported intending to stay more than six months in their final destination outside of South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



94% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Renk Town	82%
Melut County	18%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	53%
Khartoum, Sudan	24%
Rabak ⁶ , Sudan	12%

Pull factors

Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:

Proximity to family members	41%
Presence of health services	29%
Presence of food distributions	29%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, August to November 2019:

	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019
Distance from family members	17%	35%	17%	35%
Lack of food	83%	35%	22%	29%
Lack of health services	0%	20%	22%	29%