



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

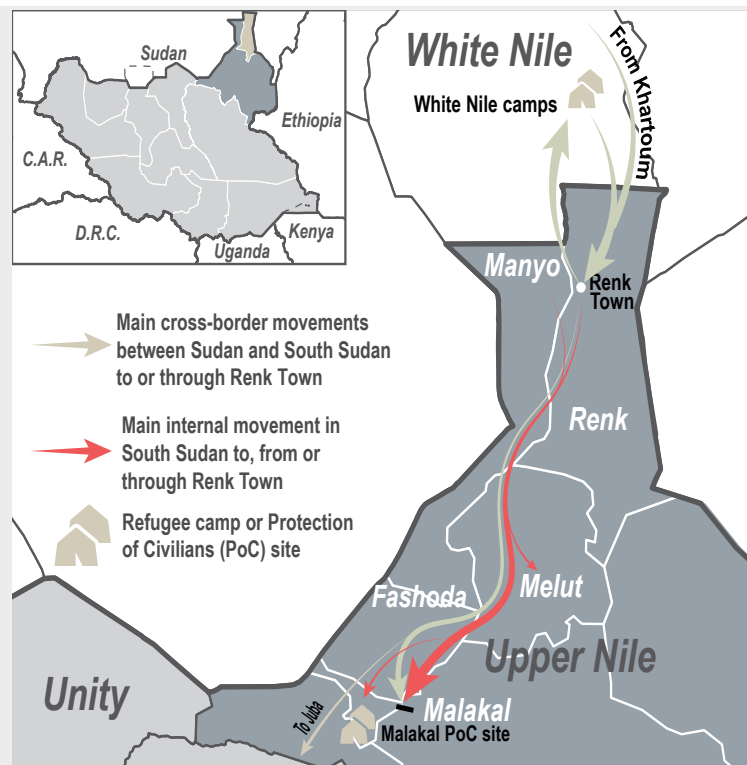
April 2020

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.

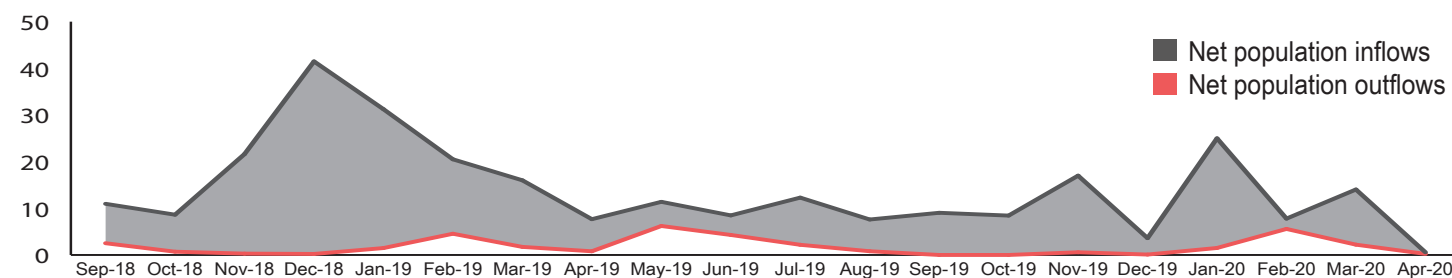
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at HH level on HH demographics and vulnerabilities, transportation routes, 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.** While this factsheet does not usually include details on internal travel, the decrease in cross-border travel due to COVID-19 restrictions, has allowed for more space to be dedicated to internal movements this month. This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 5-30 April 2020.



GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Monthly, 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 April 2020:



In April, cross-border population inflows and outflows dropped below an average of one individual a day, likely due to border closures connected to COVID-19.

Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in April 2020:

	HHs	Individuals	% ¹
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	8	15	16%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	1	6	2%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	42	106	82%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities²

89% of total HHs travelling across borders reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- **56%** Single parent
- **11%** Critically ill
- **11%** Separated child³

83% of total HHs travelling internally reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- **36%** Single parent
- **24%** Critically ill
- **24%** Physically disabled

CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS⁴

67% of HHs travelling across borders reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



100% of HHs travelling across borders were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs travelling across borders were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	67%
Khartoum, Sudan	22%
Renk Town, South Sudan	11%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for HHs travelling across borders:

Malakal PoC, South Sudan	56%
White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	11%
Juba, South Sudan ⁶	11%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for HHs travelling across borders to leave their last location:

Lack of job opportunities	22%
Distance from family / home	22%
Lack of health services	22%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for HHs travelling across borders, January to April 2020:

	January 2019	February 2020	March 2019	April 2020
Proximity to family / home	35%	31%	39%	33%
Perceived availability of food ⁷	18%	32%	16%	33%
Availability of job opportunities	11%	3%	8%	22%

Notes:

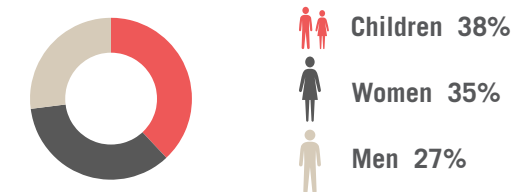
1. This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
2. Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.
3. Elderly, breastfeeding, and pregnant women were also reported as vulnerabilities by 11% of cross-border travellers.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Maban County and Renk County were also named as intended destinations by 11% of HHs travelling across borders in April 2020
7. This indicator is an aggregate of the responses given for "availability of food distributions" and "availability of local food"

INTERNAL MOVEMENTS

71% of HHs travelling internally reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination in South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



100% of HHs travelling internally were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs travelling internally were leaving:

Renk Town	95%
Manyo County	2%
Malakal PoC	2%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for HHs travelling internally:

Malakal PoC	21%
Malakal County	17%
Melut County	17%

Pull factors

Primary reported pull factors for HHs travelling internally to go to a new location:

Proximity to family / home	31%
Availability of health services	17%
Perceived availability of food ⁷	17%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for HHs travelling internally, January to April 2020:

	January 2019	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020
Distance from family / home	32%	29%	26%	26%
Lack of food	4%	9%	4%	24%
Lack of health services	11%	20%	16%	17%