



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

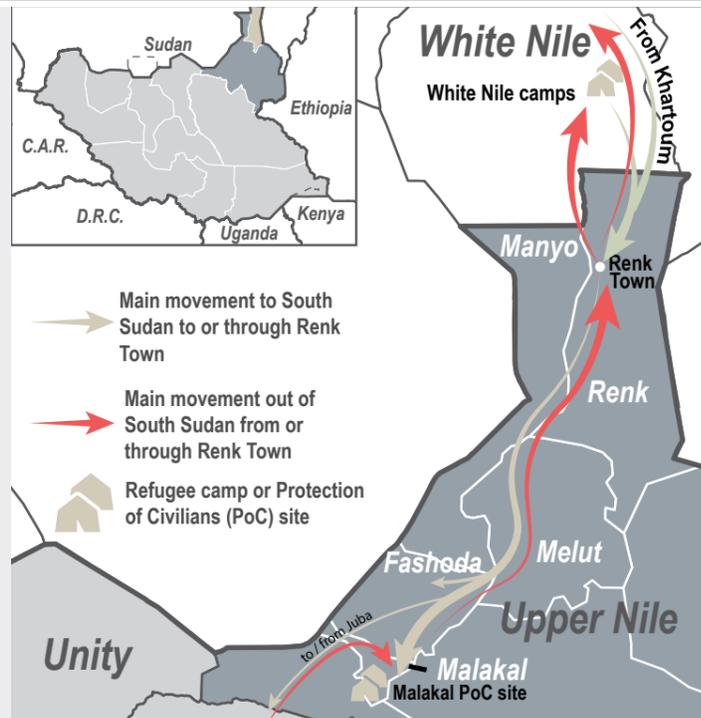
Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

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 3-31 December 2019².



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁵

72% 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:



90% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁶

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	67%
Khartoum, Sudan	8%
Jabal Aulia, Sudan	7%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Malakal PoC Site	29%
Renk Town	24%
Juba	13%

Push factors

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

Distance from family members	32%
Distance from home	21%
Lack of shelter	13%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, September to December 2019:

	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019	December 2019
Proximity to family	34%	40%	37%	31%
Want to be home	16%	11%	21%	16%
Presence of food distributions	21%	9%	13%	12%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

15% 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:



92% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.⁶

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving⁷:

Renk Town	85%
Malakal County	8%
Juba	8%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	92%
Khartoum, Sudan	8%

Pull factors

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

Proximity to family members	46%
Presence of food distributions	46%
Attending a ceremony	8%

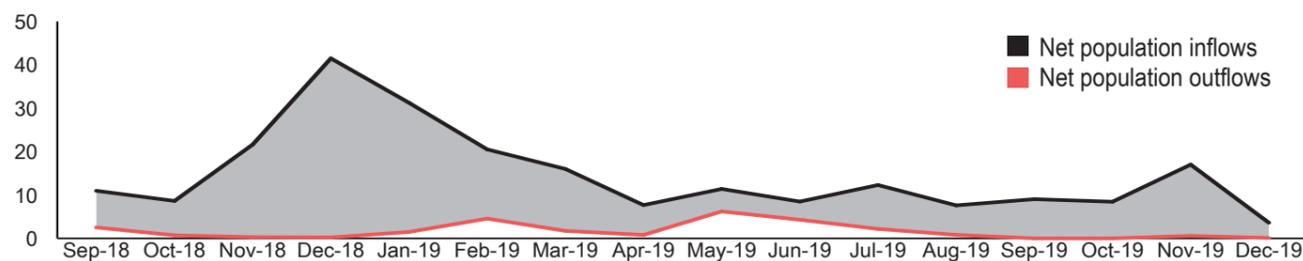
Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, September to December 2019:

	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019	December 2019
Distance from family members	35%	17%	35%	54%
Lack of food	35%	22%	29%	46%
Lack of health services	20%	22%	29%	0%

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 December 2019:



In December, average daily population outflows to Sudan remained very low while average daily population inflows to South Sudan decreased to less than four individuals per day after spiking slightly to an average of 17 individuals daily in November.

Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ³
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	116	402	65%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	13	43	7%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	49	130	28%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities⁴

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

- **34%** Single parent
- **30%** Breastfeeding
- **18%** Malnourished

62% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- **54%** Breastfeeding
- **15%** Pregnant women
- **8%** Unaccompanied minors

Notes:
 1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (28% of all movements), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
 2. Data was collected on a total of 23 days due to the suspension of REACH activities during the holiday period.
 3. This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
 4. Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.
 5. 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.
 6. 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.
 7. Aggregated, the figures in this category add up to more than 100% due to rounding.