



# Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

## Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

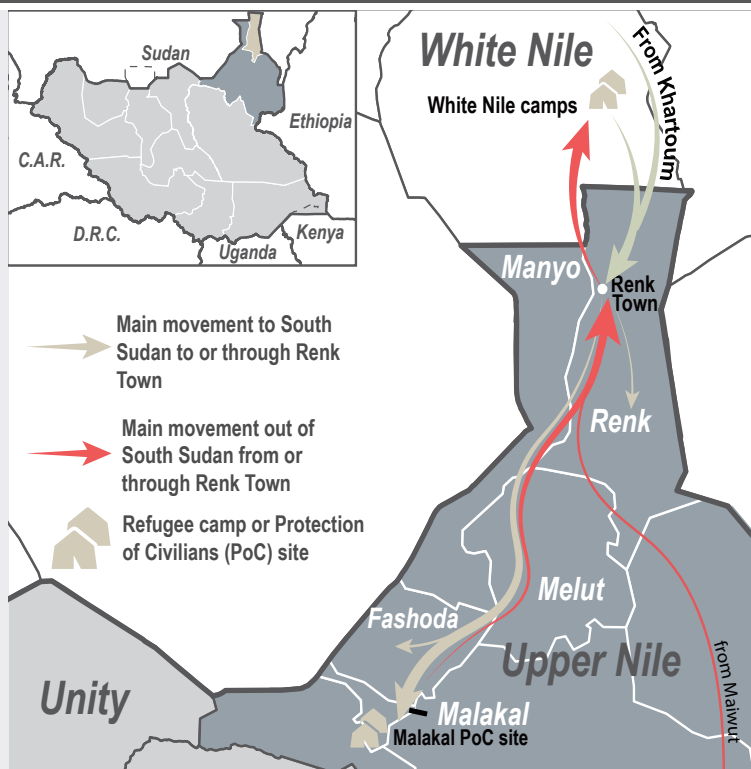
June 2020

### 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.

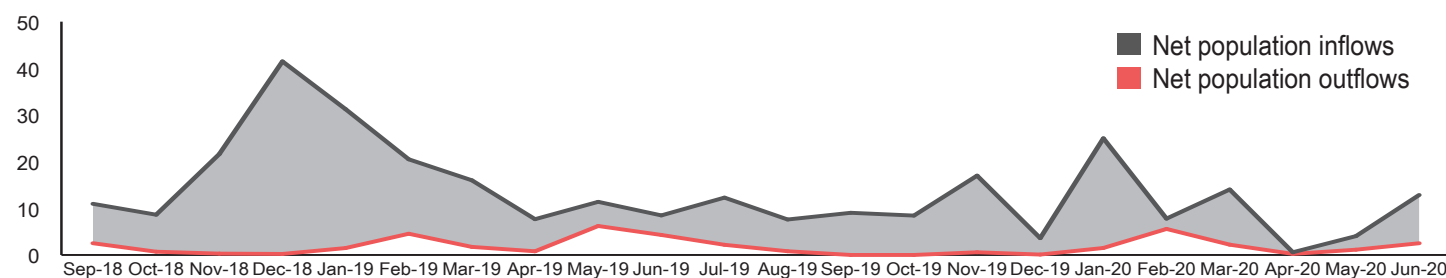
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at HH level on HH demographics and vulnerabilities, transportation routes, 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.**<sup>1</sup> This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 2-29 June 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 June 2020:



In June, outbound travel increased to an average of just below thirteen individuals per day while inbound travel remained low at just below three individuals per day.

### Type of movement

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

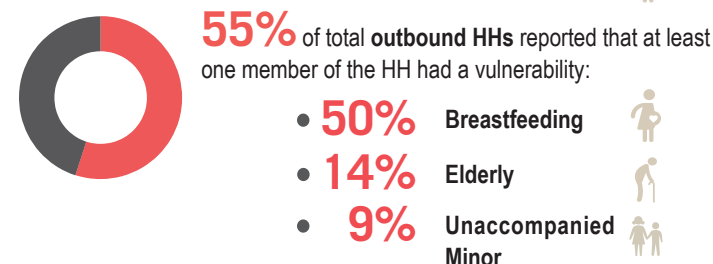
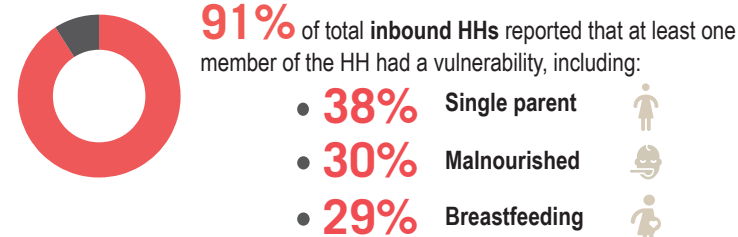
	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	82	347	51%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	22	76	14%
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>1</sup>	57	195	35%

### Self-reported refugees

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



### Vulnerabilities<sup>3</sup>



### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>4</sup>

**94%** of inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months or permanently** in their final destination.

#### Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**91%** of inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	82%
Khartoum, <sup>6</sup> Sudan	9%
Rabak, <sup>7</sup> Sudan	4%

#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Malakal PoC	43%
Renk County	16%
Fashoda County	13%

#### Push factors

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

Distance from family / home	40%
Lack of food	17%
Lack of health services	17%

#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, January to June 2020:

	March 2020	April 2020	May 2019	June 2020
Perceived availability of food <sup>8</sup>	12%	25%	27%	41%
Proximity to family / home	54%	38%	47%	39%
Availability of markets	10%	13%	7%	10%

Notes:

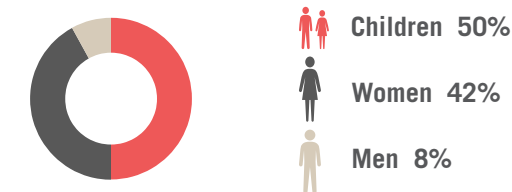
- While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (35% of all movements), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
- This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
- Respondents could choose 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.
- This percentage is a combination of HHs reporting having departed from Khartoum North and Hai Khartoum.
- Rabak and Kosti are non-camp locations in the White Nile region.
- This indicator is an aggregate of the responses given for "availability of food distributions", "planting crops" and "availability of local food".
- Due to the low numbers of outbound movements between April and May 2020, reported proportions for this period should be approached with caution as each individual HH weighted more than usual.

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

**55%** of outbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months or permanently** in their final destination in South Sudan.

#### Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**82%** of outbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Renk Town	95%
Maiwut County	5%

#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	95%
Kosti, <sup>7</sup> Sudan	5%

#### Pull factors

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

Perceived availability of food <sup>8</sup>	59%
Proximity to family / home	36%
Availability of health services	5%

#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, March to June 2020:

	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020
Lack of food	44%	100% <sup>9</sup>	71%	59%
Distance from family / home	50%	0%	29%	36%
Lack of health services	11%	0%	0%	5%