



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

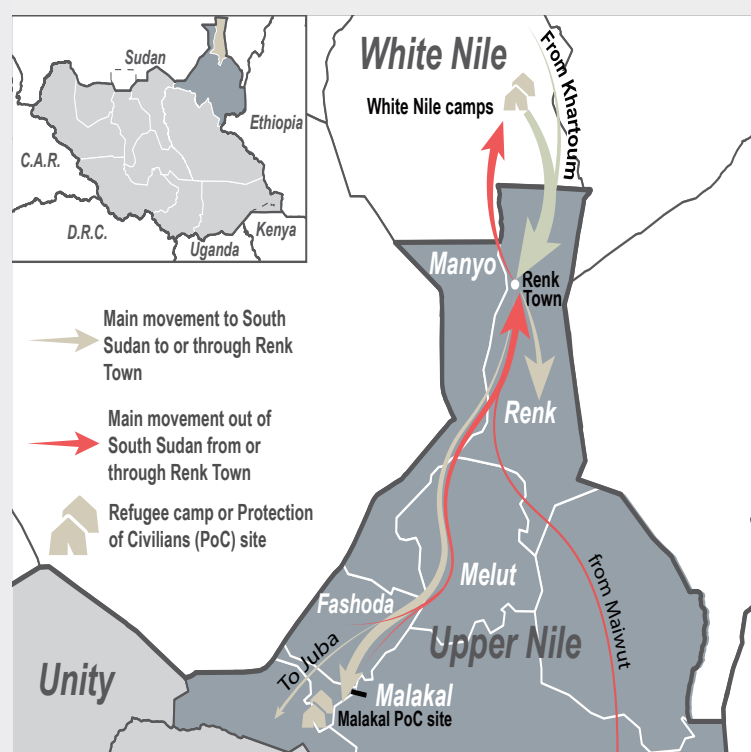
August 2020

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.

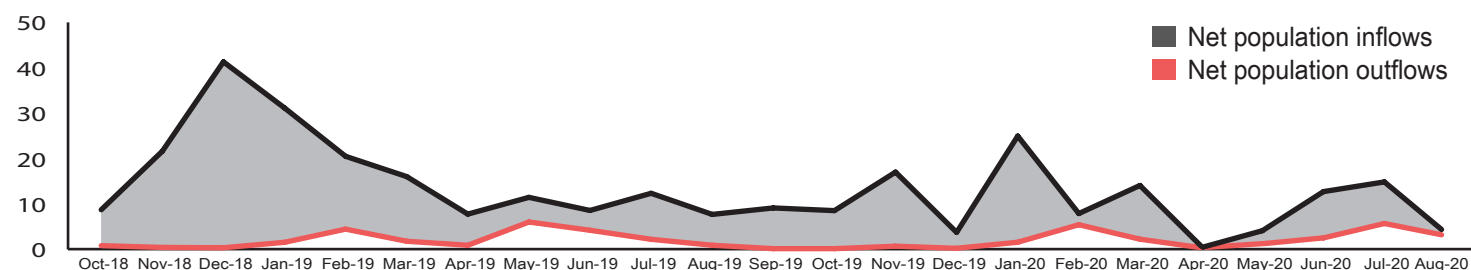
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at the HH level on HH demographics, vulnerabilities, transportation routes, key push/pull factors, and intentions on a daily basis, after which it is 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 1-31 August 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 October 2018 to August 2020:



In August, both inflows from Sudan and outflows to Sudan fell to around 3 individuals each per day.

Type of movement

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

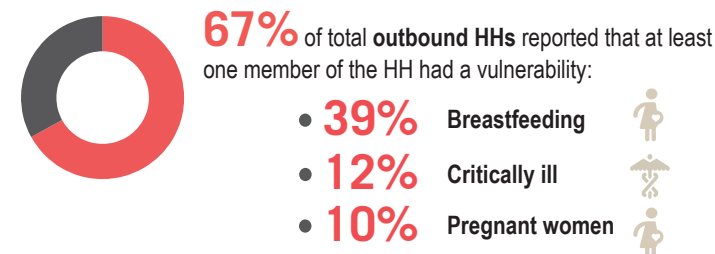
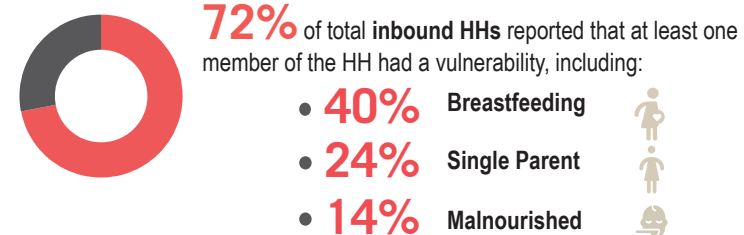
	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	50	217	38%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	51	182	39%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	31	120	23%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³



INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

92% 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:



84% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	52%
Khartoum, ⁶ Sudan	30%
Rabak, Sudan	8%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Renk County	42%
Malakal, PoC	18%
Juba	6%

Push factors

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

Distance from family / home	64%
Lack of work opportunities	14%
Lack of health care	8%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, May to August 2020:

	May 2020	June 2020	July 2019	August 2020
Proximity to family / home	47%	39%	39%	66%
Perceived availability of food ⁹	27%	41%	37%	12%
Presence of work opportunities	2%	6%	6%	12%

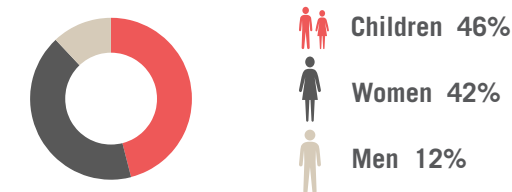
Notes:
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (25% of all movements), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
2. This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
3. Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.
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. UmDuman was also named as a next destination by 3% of outbound travellers.
7. This percentage is a combination of HHs reporting having departed from Khartoum North and Hai Khartoum.
8. This indicator is an aggregate of the responses given for "availability of food distributions", "planting crops" and "availability of local food".
9. Lack of markets was also named as a push factor by 3% of outbound travellers.

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

47% 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:



86% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Renk Town	69%
Maiwut County	8%
Malakal County	6%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	73%
Khartoum, Sudan	16%
Rabak, ⁷ Sudan	6%

Pull factors

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

Perceived availability of food ⁸	57%
Proximity to family / home	16%
Presence of health services	16%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, May to August 2020:

	May 2020	June 2020	July 2020	August 2020
Lack of food	71%	59%	54%	57%
Distance from family / home	29%	36%	41%	24%
Lack of health services	0%	5%	3% ⁹	18%