



# Cross-Border Population Movement

## Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

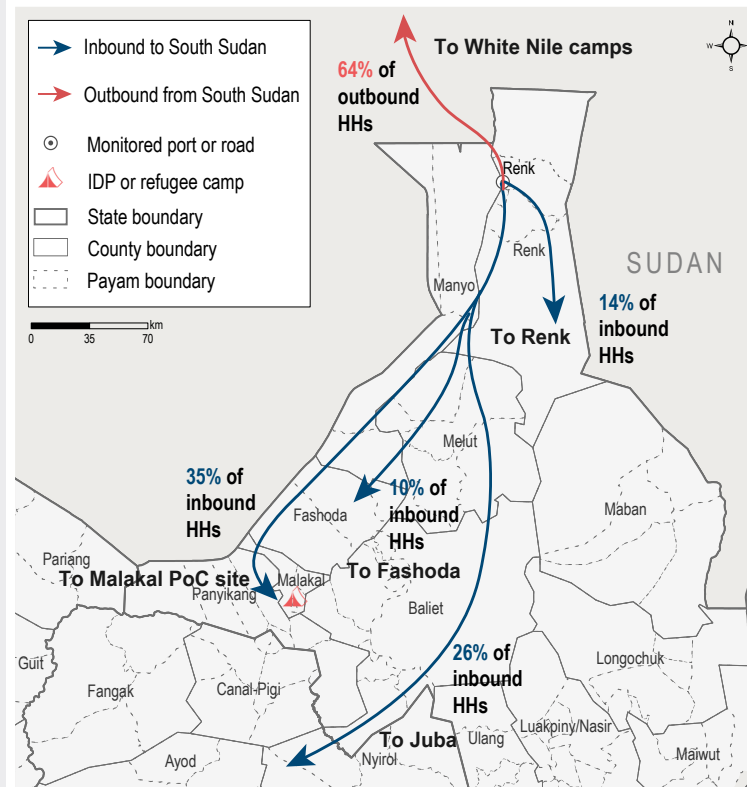
January 2022

### 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 (7:30 a.m - 1:30 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 3-31 January 2022.



### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>5</sup>

**95%** of inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months or permanently** in their final destination.

#### Demographics

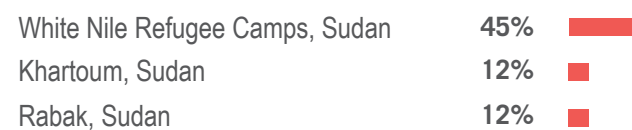
Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**98%** of inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

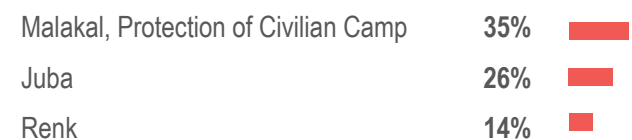
#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:



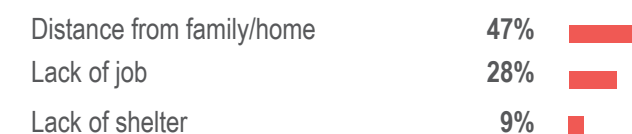
#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:



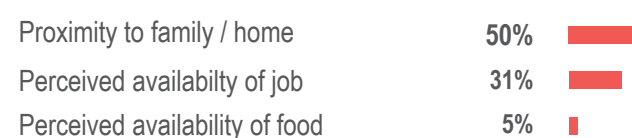
#### Push factors

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



#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs:



### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

**23%** of outbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months or permanently** in their final destination.

#### Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



**74%** of outbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>6</sup>

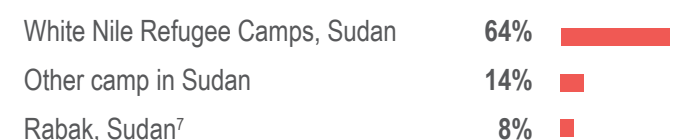
#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:



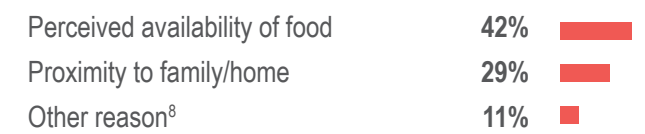
#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:



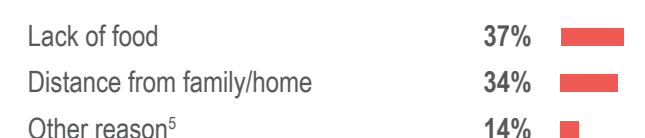
#### Pull factors

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



#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs



### GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

In January, inbound movement from Sudan was around 8 people per day whilst outbound movement to Sudan was around 15 individuals each per day. Data collection in Renk was suspended twice from October 2020 until March 2021 and again from April 2021 until December meaning REACH are unable to provide population movement figures during these periods.

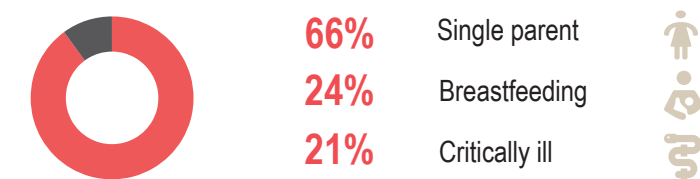
#### Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in February 2022:

	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	58	178	33%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	91	313	53%
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>1</sup>	24	60	14%

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

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

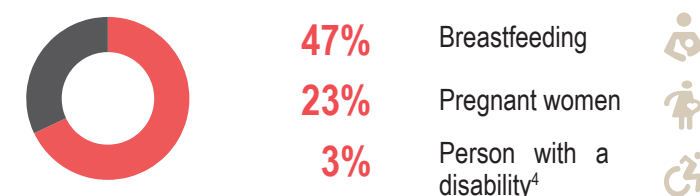


#### Self-reported refugees

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



**68%** of total **outbound** HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:



Notes:  
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period, this factsheet covers crossborder movement only.  
2. This is percentage 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. 3% of KIs also reported a critically ill person traveling with them.

Notes continued:  
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. 8% of households also reported Eljabalian, Sudan as their final destination.  
8. Most other responses listed included traveling for refugee registration.