



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

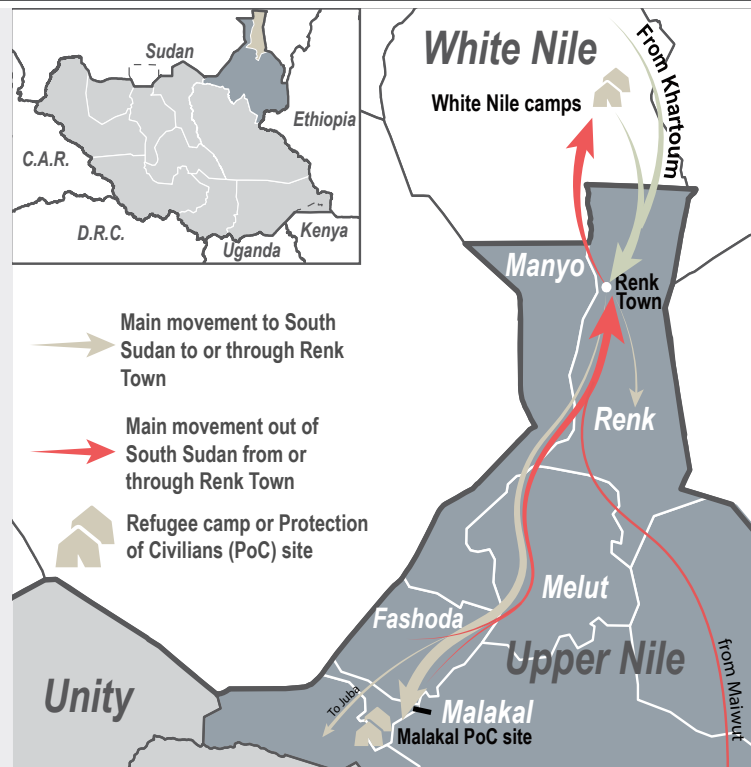
July 2020

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.

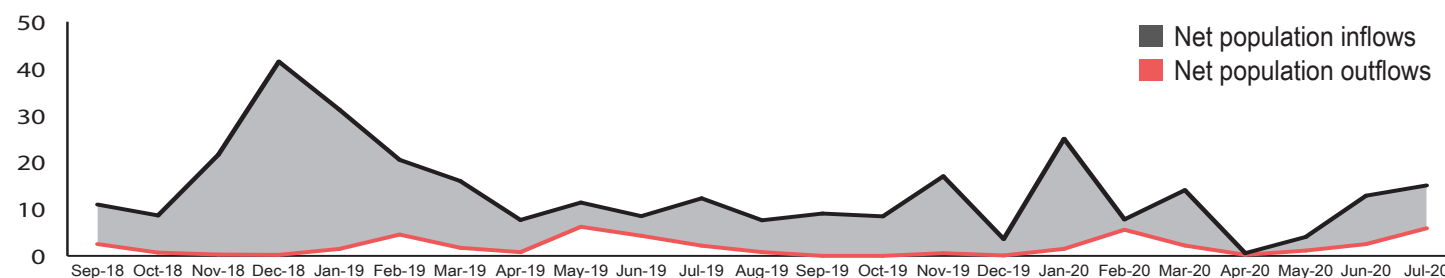
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at the HH level on HH demographics, vulnerabilities, transportation 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 2-29 July 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 July 2020:



In July, both inflows from Sudan and outflows to Sudan continued to increase gradually to ca. 15 and just below 6 individuals daily respectively.

Type of movement

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

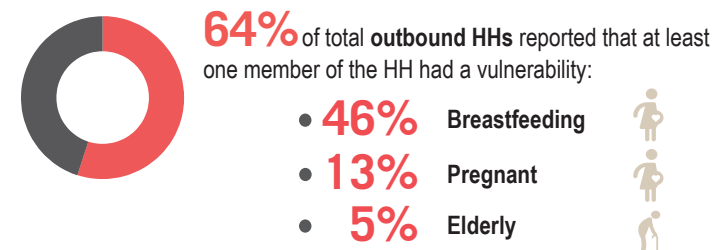
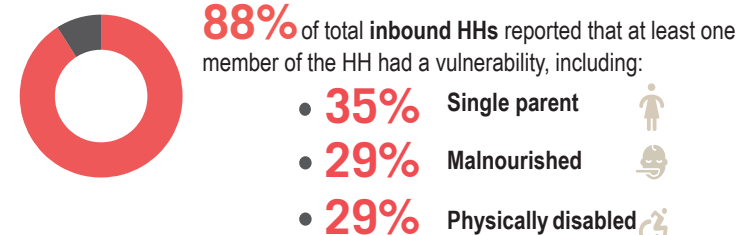
| | HHs | Individuals | % ² |
|---|-----|-------------|----------------|
| Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan | 89 | 391 | 52% |
| Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan | 39 | 153 | 23% |
| Internal movement within South Sudan ¹ | 43 | 132 | 25% |

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

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:



93% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan | 71% |
| Khartoum, ⁶ Sudan | 14% |
| Jabal Aulia, Sudan | 6% |

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Malakal PoC | 43% |
| Renk County | 21% |
| Juba | 9% |

Push factors

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Distance from family / home | 35% |
| Lack of shelter | 20% |
| Lack of food | 15% |

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, April to July 2020:

| | April 2020 | May 2020 | June 2019 | July 2020 |
|---|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Proximity to family / home | 38% | 47% | 39% | 39% |
| Perceived availability of food ⁹ | 25% | 27% | 41% | 37% |
| Presence of markets/goods | 13% | 7% | 10% | 9% |

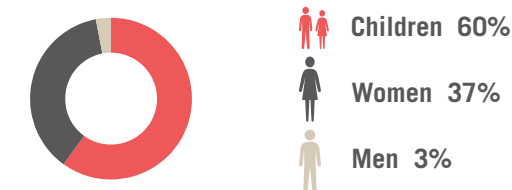
Notes:
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (25% of all movements), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
2. This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
3. Respondents could 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. Khartoum was also named as a previous location by 3% of inbound travellers.
7. Malakal County was also named as a previous location by 3% of outbound travellers.
8. UmDuman was also named as a next destination by 3% of outbound travellers.
9. This indicator is an aggregate of the responses given for "availability of food distributions", "planting crops" and "availability of local food".
10. 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.
11. Lack of markets was also named as a push factor by 3% of outbound travellers.

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

77% 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:



69% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Renk Town | 90% |
| Fashoda County | 5% |
| Maiwut County ⁷ | 3% |

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan | 92% |
| Khartoum, Sudan | 3% |
| Rabak, ⁸ Sudan | 3% |

Pull factors

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

| | |
|---|-----|
| Perceived availability of food ⁹ | 54% |
| Proximity to family / home | 36% |
| Attending a ceremony | 5% |

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, April to July 2020:

| | April 2020 | May 2020 | June 2020 | July 2020 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| Lack of food | 100% ¹⁰ | 71% | 59% | 54% |
| Distance from family / home | 0% | 29% | 36% | 41% |
| Lack of health services | 0% | 0% | 5% | 3% ¹¹ |

For more information on this profile please contact:
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