



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

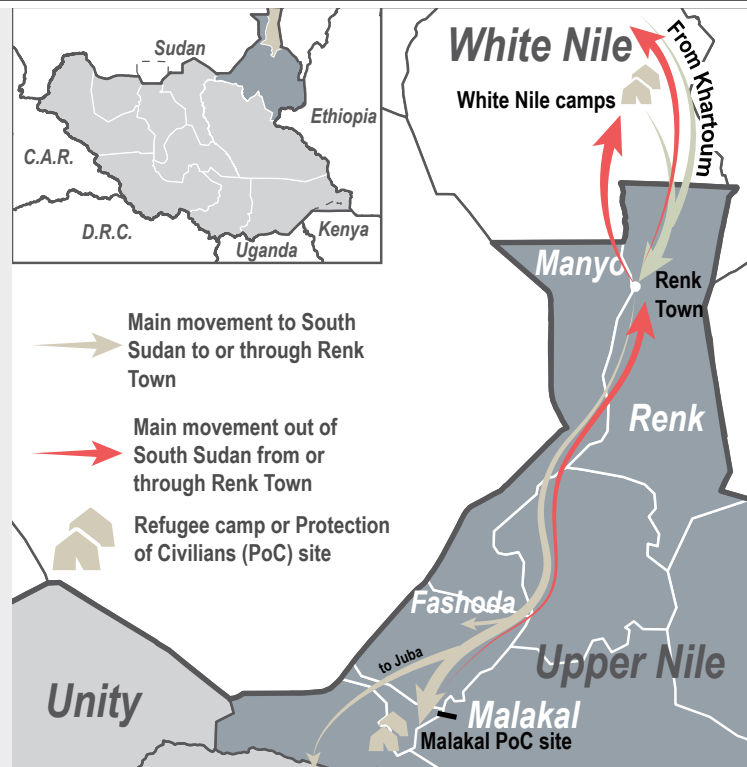
September 2019

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.

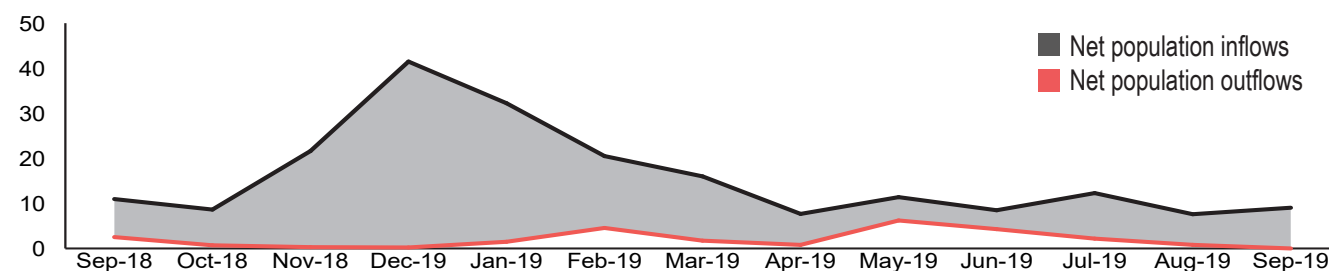
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record inbound and outbound households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at HH level on HH demographics and vulnerabilities, transportation 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 3-30 September 2019.



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 September 2019:



In September, average daily population outflows to Sudan decreased further while average daily population inflows to South Sudan increased slightly.

Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	83	297	48 %
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	20	56	12 %
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	70	210	40 %

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³



92% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **48%** Single parent
- **47%** Critically ill
- **46%** Breastfeeding



40% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **20%** Breastfeeding
- **10%** Pregnant
- **10%** Single parent

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

77% 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:



95% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	53%
Jabal Aulia, Sudan	8%
Rabak, Sudan	7%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Malakal PoC site	39%
Juba County	15%
Fashoda County	13%

Push factors

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

Lack of shelter	36%
Distance from family members	22%
Lack of health services	12%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

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

	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019
Proximity to family	37%	41%	36%	34%
Perceived availability of food ⁶	35%	28%	26%	27%
Want to be home ⁷	14%	13%	12%	16%

Notes:
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (40% 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. Perceived availability of food represents an aggregation of three response options: 1) presence of food distributions, 2) availability of local food, and 3) to plant crops or cultivate.
7. This is a new option that was introduced in the tool in May to reflect people who were coming back in the absence of specific pull factors apart from just wanting to be at home

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

0% 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:



90% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Renk Town	60%
Malakal County	15%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	50%
Khartoum, Sudan	25%
Rabak, Sudan	15%

Pull factors

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

Presence of food distributions	30%
Proximity to family	25%
Availability of health services	20%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

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

	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019
Lack of food	54%	48%	83%	35%
Distance from family	39%	39%	17%	35%
Lack of health services	7%	13%	0%	20%