



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

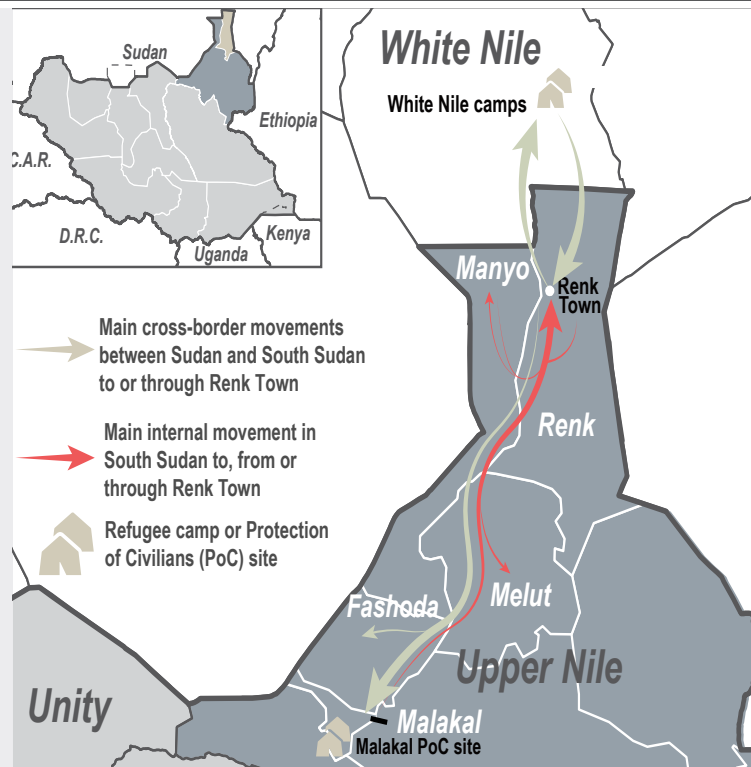
May 2020

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.

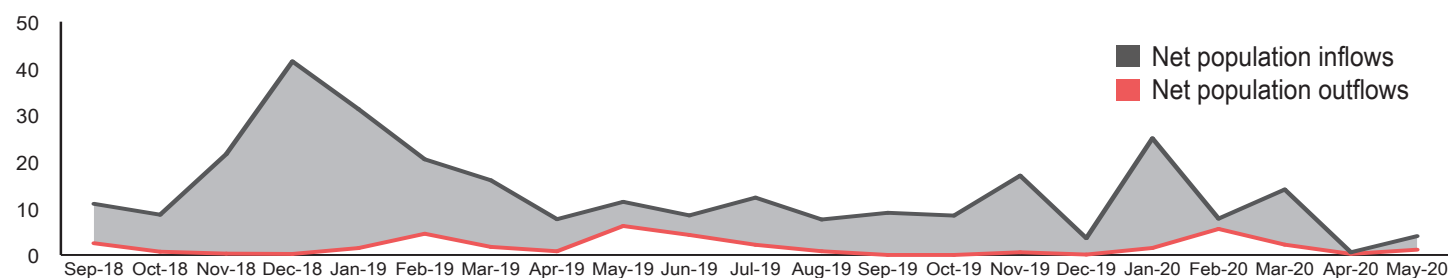
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at HH level on HH demographics and vulnerabilities, transportation routes, 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.** While this factsheet does not usually include details on internal travel, the decrease in cross-border travel due to COVID-19 restrictions, has allowed for more space to be dedicated to internal movements this month. This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 5-30 May 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 May 2020:



In May, cross-border population outflows remained at an average of 1 individual a day and inflows increased slightly to just above 4 individuals a day.

Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ¹
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	25	101	29%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	8	26	9%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	54	169	62%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities²

88% of total HHs travelling across borders reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- **27%** Critically ill
- **24%** Elderly
- **21%** Malnourished³

87% of total HHs travelling internally reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- **35%** Breastfeeding
- **26%** Single parent
- **22%** Physically disabled

CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS⁴

82% of HHs travelling across borders reported intending to **stay more than six months or permanently** in their final destination.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



100% of HHs travelling across borders were partial HHs.⁶

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs travelling across borders were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	67%
Renk Town, South Sudan	24%
Rabak, Sudan ^{7, 8}	3%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for HHs travelling across borders:

Malakal PoC, South Sudan	61%
White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	24%
Renk County, South Sudan	9%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for HHs travelling across borders to leave their last location:

Lack of health services	30%
Distance from family / home	27%
Lack of food	27%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for HHs travelling across borders, January to May 2020:

	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020
Proximity from family / home	31%	39%	33%	42%
Perceived availability of food ⁹	32%	16%	33%	39%
Availability of work opportunities	3%	8%	22%	9%

Notes:

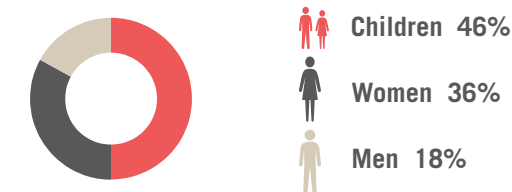
1. This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
2. Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.
3. Single parents and physically disabled persons were also reported to be travelling with 21% of cross-border travellers.
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. Aggregated, the figures in this category add up to more than 100% due to rounding.
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. Rabak is a non-camp location in the White Nile region of Sudan.
8. Singa and El Manageel were also reported by 3% of cross-border travelers as previous locations.
9. This indicator is an aggregate of the responses given for "availability of food distributions", "planting crops" and "availability of local food".

INTERNAL MOVEMENTS

61% of HHs travelling internally 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:



98% of HHs travelling internally were partial HHs.⁶

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs travelling internally were leaving:

Renk Town	78%
Malakal PoC	11%
Manyo County	7%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for HHs travelling internally:

Renk County	24%
Melut County	20%
Manyo County	15%

Pull factors

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

Proximity to family / home	32%
Availability of markets / goods	20%
Perceived availability of health services	17%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for HHs travelling internally, January to May 2020:

	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020
Distance from family / home	29%	26%	26%	37%
Lack of health services	20%	16%	17%	19%
Lack of shelter	18%	18%	12%	13%