



# Cross-Border Population Movement

## Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

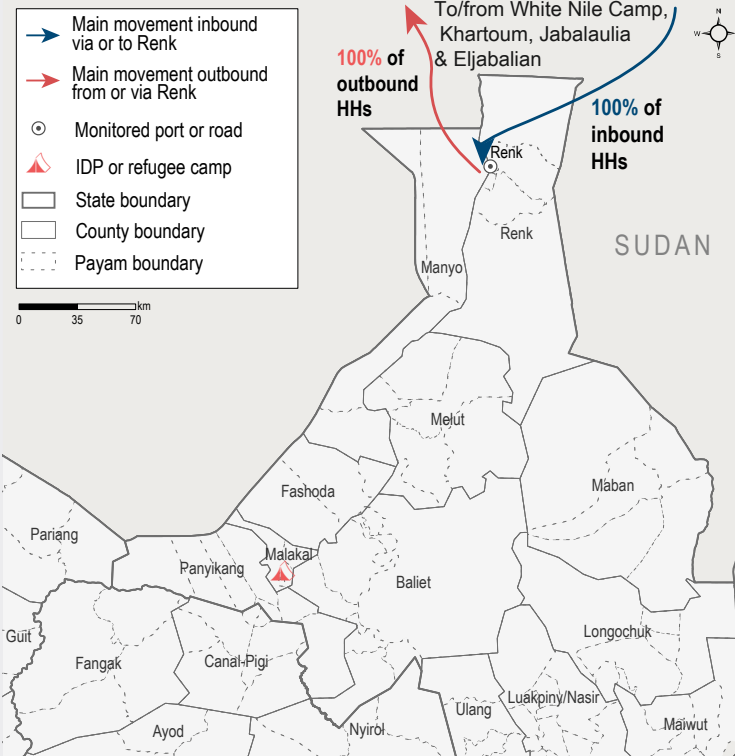
April 2022

### 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.

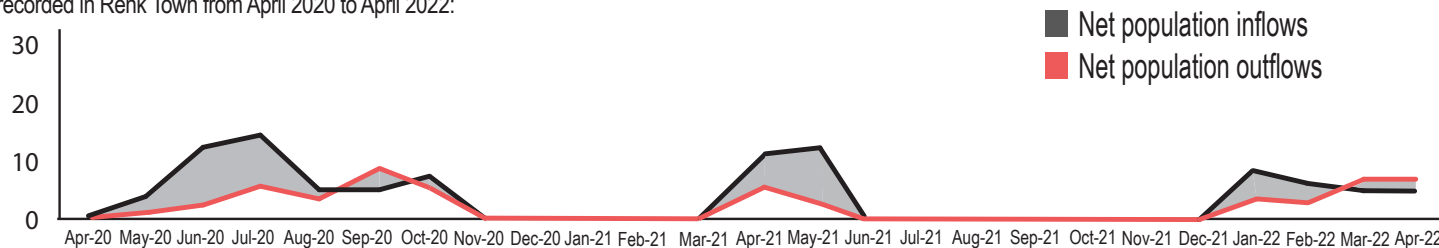
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at the HH level on HH demographics, vulnerabilities, transportation 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 1- 29 April 2022.



### GENERAL MOVEMENT

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 April 2020 to April 2022:



Data collection was fully suspended from November 2020 to March 2021, and from June 2021 to December 2021, which is why movement appears to be so low. During the days of data collection that took place in April, inflow from Sudan was around 5 people per day whilst outflow to Sudan was around 6 individuals per day.

### Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	34	150	21%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	60	247	37%
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>1</sup>	70	236	43%

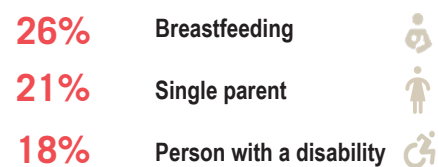
### Self-reported refugees

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

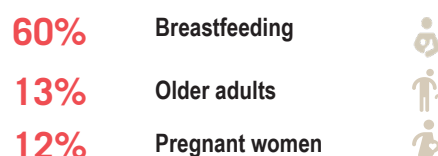


### Vulnerabilities<sup>3</sup>

71% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:



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

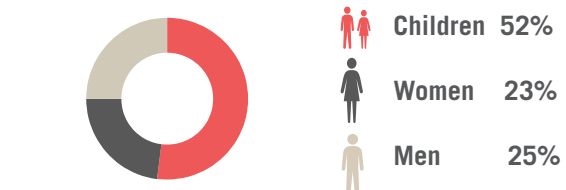


### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>4</sup>

65% of inbound HHs reported intending to stay more than six months or permanently in their final destination.

#### Demographics

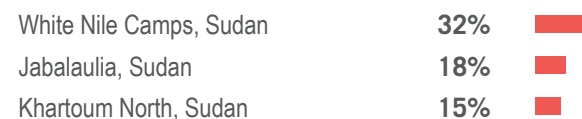
Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



79% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:



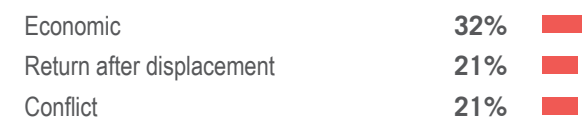
#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:



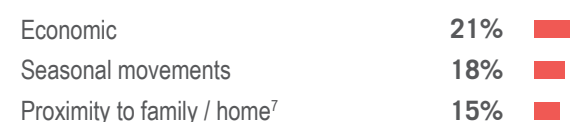
#### Primary reasons for movement

Primary reported reasons for inbound HHs to leave their last location:



#### Secondary reasons for movement

Secondary reported reasons for movement for inbound HHs:



Notes:

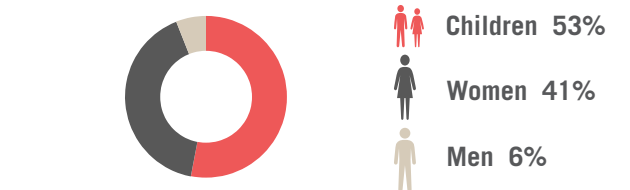
- While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period, this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
- This is percentage of households (HHs), not individuals.
- Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.
- 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.
- 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.
- The largest portion (38%) of people listed no second reason for movement
- Food insecurity also tied with proximity to family/home at 15%

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

55% 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:



63% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:



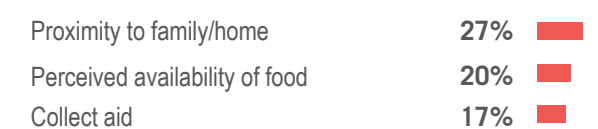
#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:



#### Primary reasons for movement

Primary reported reasons for outbound HHs to go to a new location:



#### Secondary reasons for movement

Secondary reported reasons for movement for outbound HHs<sup>6</sup>

