



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

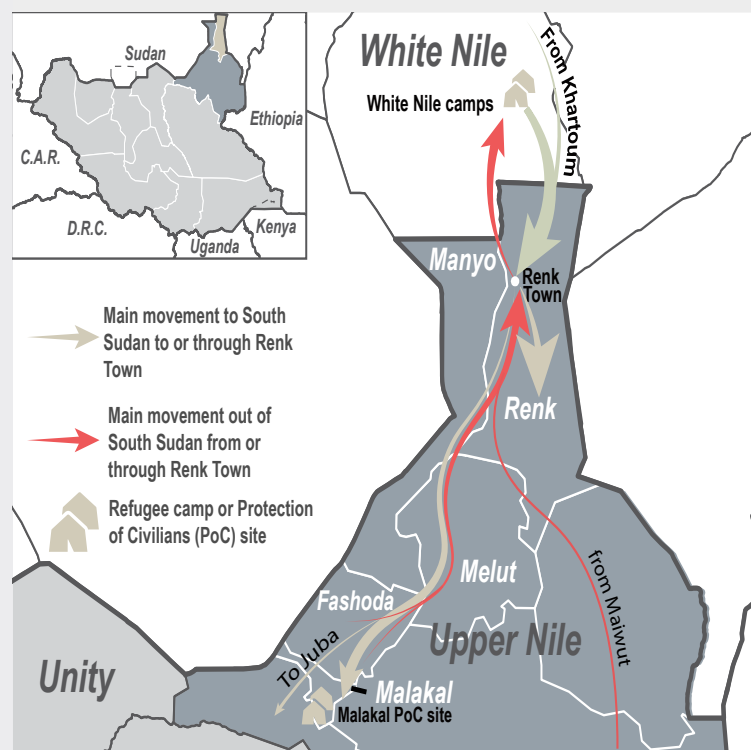
September 2020

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.

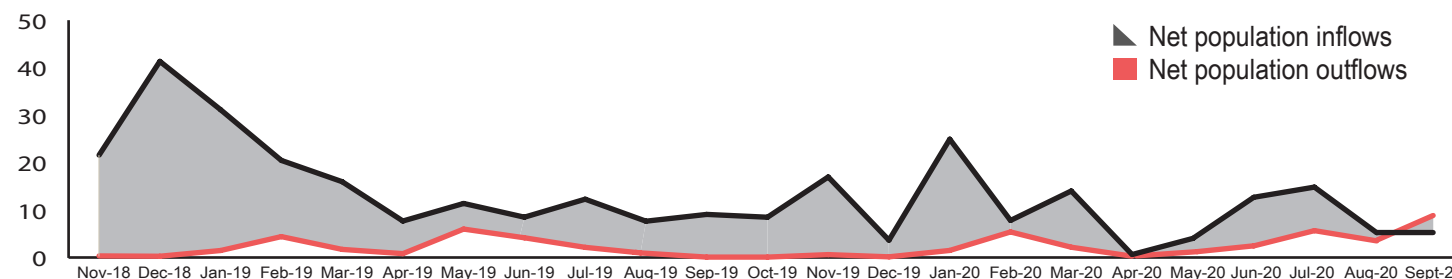
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at the HH level on HH demographics, vulnerabilities, transportation 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 1-30 September 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 November 2018 to September 2020:



In September, long-term population inflows remained at around 3 individuals per day whilst long-term population outflows increased to just over 5 individuals per day.

Type of movement

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

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	28	121	15%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	95	352	49%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	69	235	36%

Self-reported refugees

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



Vulnerabilities³

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

- **36%** Breastfeeding
- **21%** Critically ill
- **18%** Single parent

73% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- **29%** Single parent
- **28%** Breastfeeding
- **21%** Critically ill

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

68% 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:



89% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	46%
Khartoum, ⁶ Sudan	21%
El Jabalian, Sudan	11%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Renk County	57%
Malakal POC	11%
Juba	11%

Push factors

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

Distance from family / home	61%
Lack of health services	18%
Lack of food	7%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, June to September 2020:

	June 2020	July 2020	August 2019	September 2020
Proximity to family / home	39%	39%	66%	64%
Presence of health services	4%	4%	4%	14%
Perceived availability of food ⁷	41%	37%	12%	7%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

45% 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:



88% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Renk Town	82%
Melut County	3%
Ulang County	3%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	64%
Khartoum, ⁶ Sudan	13%
Kosti, Sudan	4%

Pull factors

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

Perceived availability of food ⁷	40%
Proximity to family / home	25%
Presence of health services	19%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, June to September 2020:

	June 2020	July 2020	August 2020	September 2020
Distance from family / home	36%	41%	24%	32%
Lack of food	59%	54%	57%	37%
Lack of health services	5%	3%	18%	19%

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. This percentage is a combination of HHs reporting having departed from Khartoum North and Hai Khartoum.
7. This indicator is an aggregate of the responses given for "availability of food distributions", "planting crops" and "availability of local food".