



# Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

## Renk Port and Road Monitoring

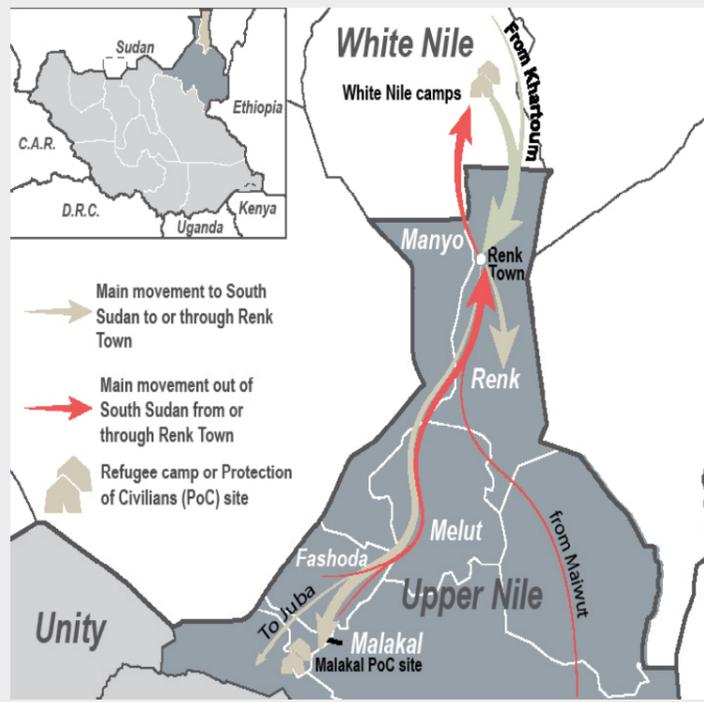
Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

### 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.

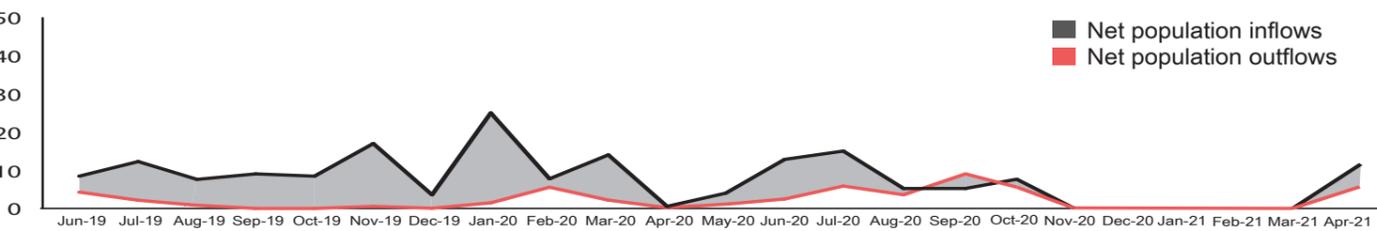
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at the HH level on HH demographics, vulnerabilities, transportation 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.**<sup>1</sup> This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 12-31 April 2021.



### GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS<sup>‡</sup>

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 June 2019 to April 2021:



In April, inflow from Sudan was around 14 people per day whilst outflow Sudan was to around 8 individuals each per day.

### Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in April 2021:

	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	56	204	61%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	30	111	33%
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>1</sup>	6	21	6%

### 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>

89% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 32% Single parent
- 29% Critically ill
- 25% Breastfeeding

57% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 37% Breastfeeding
- 10% Critically ill
- 10% Elderly

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

88% 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:



98% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	68%
Khartoum, <sup>6</sup> Sudan	7%
Khordofan Refugee Camps, <sup>7</sup> Sudan	4%

#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Malakal, Protection of Civilian Camp	42%
Renk	21%
Fashoda	16%

#### Push factors

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

Distance from family / home <sup>9</sup>	36%
Lack of work opportunities	18%
Lack of food	5%

#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, January to April 2021<sup>‡</sup>:

	January 2021	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021
Proximity to family / home	NA	NA	NA	51%
Presence of work opportunities	NA	NA	NA	11%
Perceived availability of food <sup>11</sup>	NA	NA	NA	5%

Notes:  
 1. 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.  
 2. This is percentage 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.

<sup>‡</sup> Data collection was suspended from 6 October 2020 until 11 April 2021 so data during that period is unavailable

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

60% 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:



70% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Renk County	73%
Malakal County	10%
Maiwut County	7%

#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	77%
Khartoum, Sudan	13%
El Jabalian, Sudan <sup>8</sup>	3%

#### Pull factors

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

Perceived availability of food	33%
Proximity to family / home	27%
Presence of health services <sup>10</sup>	17%

#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, January to April 2021<sup>‡</sup>:

	January 2021	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021
Lack of food	NA	NA	NA	30%
Distance from family / home	NA	NA	NA	27%
Lack of health services <sup>12</sup>	NA	NA	NA	17%

6. This percentage is a combination of HHs reporting having departed from Khartoum North and Hai Khartoum.  
 7. 4% of inbound HHs also reported Jabal Aulia, Kosti, Rabak and Um Durman as intended destinations.  
 8. Karari and Kosti were also named as a next destination by 3% of outbound travellers.  
 9. This indicator is an aggregate of the responses given for 'far from home' and 'far from family'.  
 10. 17% of outbound HHs also reported presence of education services as their primary pull factor.  
 11. 5% of inbound HHs also reported presence of markets/goods as their primary pull factor.  
 12. 17% of outbound HHs reported lack of education services as their primary pull factor.