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 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 summarized 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 after data collection hours (00:00 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 April 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 April 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Outbound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep-18</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-18</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In April, average daily population inflows to South Sudan from Sudan continued to decline from their peak, while departures toward Sudan remained minimal.

**Type of movement**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of movement</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound from Sudan</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound to Sudan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal movement within Sudan</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vulnerabilities**

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

- 43% Pregnant or breastfeeding
- 42% Single parent

67% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 56% Pregnant or breastfeeding

Self-reported refugees

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

- Inbound: 66%
- Outbound: 89%

Notes:
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (29% of all movement), this factsheet covers cross-border movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
2. Respondents could choose more than one answer.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding to nearest integer.
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.

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

44% of outbound HHs reported intending to stay more than six months in their final destination outside of South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travelers by demographic group:

- Children 67%
- Women 31%
- Men 3%

**Previous location**

Primary reported destinations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

- White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan 98%
- Kosti, Sudan 11%

**Intended destination**

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

- Renk 31%
- Kosti, Sudan 11%
- White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan 9%

**Push factors**

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

- Lack of food 50%
- Lack of employment 25%
- Perceived availability of food 15%

**Reasons for leaving South Sudan**

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, January 2019 to April 2019:

- Perceived availability of food within 2019

**Pull factors**

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

- Presence of food distributions 67%
- Proximity to family 22%
- Perceived availability of food 15%

**Reasons for coming to South Sudan**

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, January 2019 to April 2019:

- Presence of food distributions 56%
- Proximity to family 36%
- Perceived availability of food 10%