



Renk Road Monitoring

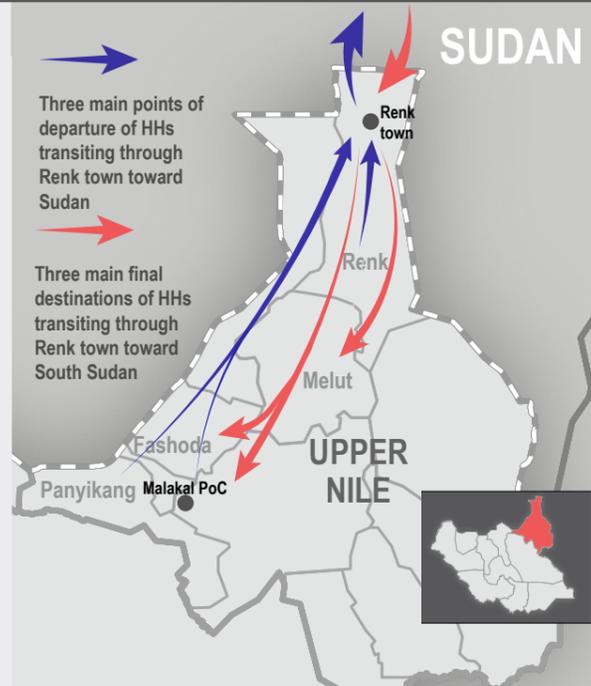
Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

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 become a major destination and transit point for returnees from Sudan and, since the beginning of the current conflict in 2013, for internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing conflict in Upper Nile State.

This factsheet provides results from the REACH road monitoring exercise in Renk town, Renk County. REACH monitors one entry point in Renk to record the arrivals and departures of South Sudanese returnee and IDP households (HHs) on a daily basis. Daily data is synthesized into a monthly factsheet to provide an overview of wider movement trends, including push/pull factors and intentions.

The following findings are based on primary data collected throughout January 2018, during which 67 departing HHs (260 individuals) and 35 arriving HHs (154 individuals) and 84 transiting HHs (301 individuals) were recorded. Enumerators interviewed respondents who were arriving in and departing from Sukjima bus station. Travellers interviewed by REACH in January were all going to and from Sudan. Respondents were selected based on pre-survey questions on motives of travel to ensure that only displaced people or returnees were interviewed.¹ Not all entry points to Renk town were covered systematically, and most arrivals reportedly took place after data collection hours (9:00 a.m - 5:00 p.m). As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.



ARRIVALS TO RENK TOWN

19% of the total traffic recorded in Renk Town.

Demographic²

34% of the total arriving HHs are partial HHs.³



Previous location

3 primary areas of most recent long term location of arriving HHs:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Al Redis I refugee camp | 21 % |
| Khor al Waral refugee camp | 18 % |
| Other settlements in White Nile | 15 % |

Pull factors

3 primary pull factors reported by arriving HHs for coming to Renk town:

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Personal security | 49 % |
| To join family | 23 % |
| To access food assistance | 14 % |

Intended duration of stay

Reported length of time that arriving HHs intend to stay in Renk town:

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Less than a month | 9 % |
| From 1 to 3 month | 14 % |
| From 4 to 6 months | 6 % |
| 6 months or more | 14 % |
| Permanently | 57 % |

Vulnerabilities

Proportion of HHs reporting a member with the following vulnerabilities:⁴

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Breastfeeding woman | 34 % |
| Pregnant woman | 17 % |
| Critically ill | 3 % |

Notes:

- These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
- Arrivals to Renk town from other parts of South Sudan are also reported by Key Informants (KIs) to be taking place, however such arrivals are reported to take place late in the evening or during the night, therefore after data collection hours, as well as at other entry points not currently covered by REACH data collection.
- "Partial" HHs in the sense that not all members of the HH are travelling.
- Respondents could choose more than one answer.

DEPARTURES FROM RENK TOWN

36% of the total traffic recorded in Renk Town.

58% of the total departing HHs are partial HHs.



Intended destination

3 primary intended areas of destination in Sudan for departing HHs:

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Khartoum | 38 % |
| Settlements in White Nile | 16 % |
| Al Alagaya Refugee Camp | 11 % |

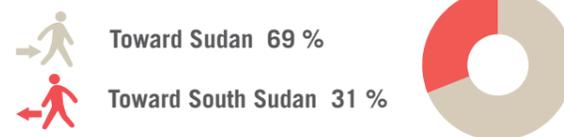
Push factors

3 primary push factors reported by departing HHs for leaving Renk town:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Distance from family | 25 % |
| Lack of food | 25 % |
| Lack of healthcare services | 11 % |

TRANSITS VIA RENK TOWN

45% of the total traffic recorded in Renk Town.¹



Toward Sudan

Previous location

3 primary areas of most recent long term location of HHs transiting to Sudan:

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Malakal PoC | 37 % |
| Renk County | 19 % |
| Panyikang County | 10 % |

Push factors from previous location

3 primary push factors reported by HHs transiting to Sudan:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Distance from family | 31 % |
| Uncomfortable living conditions | 25 % |
| Lack of food | 16 % |

Intended destination

3 primary intended areas of destination in Sudan for transiting HHs:

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Khor al Waral refugee camp | 19 % |
| White Nile (outside of camp) | 12 % |
| Khartoum | 10 % |

Pull factors

3 primary pull factors reported by arriving HHs for transiting to areas in Sudan:

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Personal security | 32 % |
| To join family | 22 % |
| To access health services | 21 % |

Toward South Sudan

3 primary areas of most recent long term location of HHs transiting to South Sudan:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Khartoum | 25 % |
| Khor al Waral refugee camp | 16 % |
| Other settlements in White Nile | 16 % |

3 primary push factors reported by HHs transiting to South Sudan:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Distance from family | 27 % |
| Uncomfortable living conditions | 20 % |
| Lack of food | 13 % |

3 primary intended areas of destination in South Sudan for transiting HHs:

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Melut | 23 % |
| Fashoda County | 20 % |
| Malakal PoC | 20 % |

3 primary pull factors reported by HHs transiting to South Sudan:

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Personal security | 54 % |
| To join family | 19 % |
| To access food assistance | 19 % |