



# Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

## Renk Port and Road Monitoring

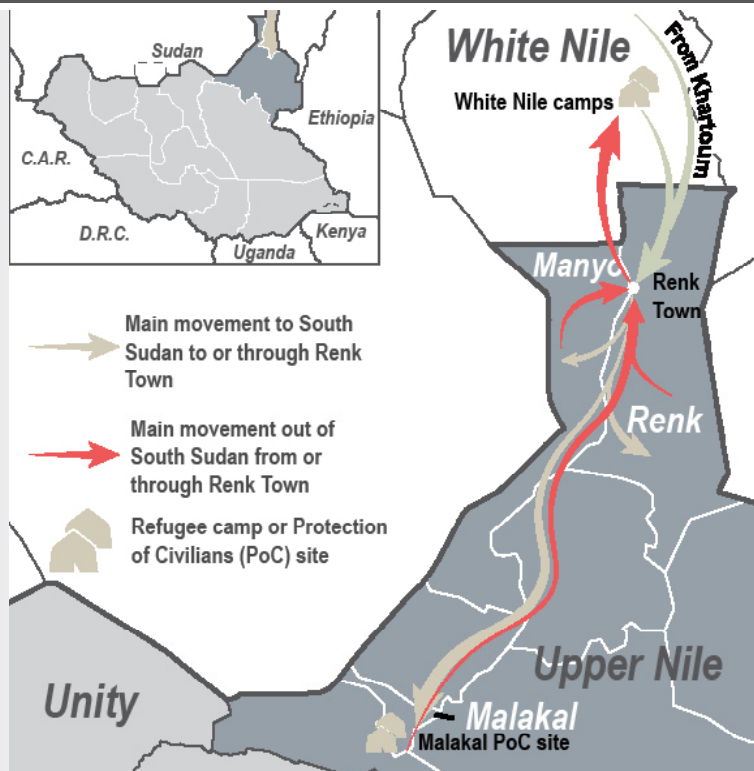
Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

### 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 (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 1-30 April 2019.



### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>3</sup>

**83%** of inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination in South Sudan.

#### Demographics

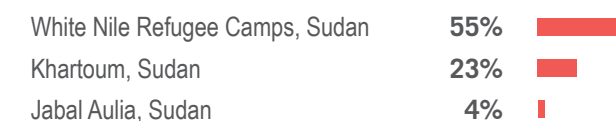
Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group<sup>5</sup>:



**96%** of inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>4</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:



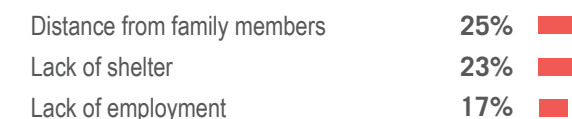
#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:



#### Push factors

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



#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

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

	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019
Proximity to family	34%	31%	31%	30%
Presence of shelter	11%	5%	3%	2%
Perceived availability of food <sup>6</sup>	28%	33%	38%	32%

### 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

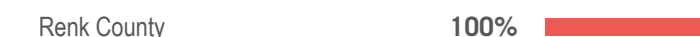
Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group<sup>5</sup>:



**89%** of outbound HHs were partial HHs.

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:



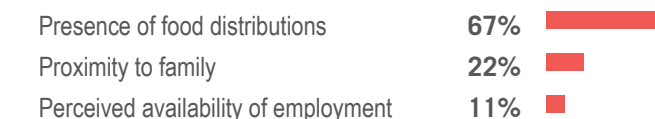
#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs<sup>5</sup>:



#### Pull factors

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



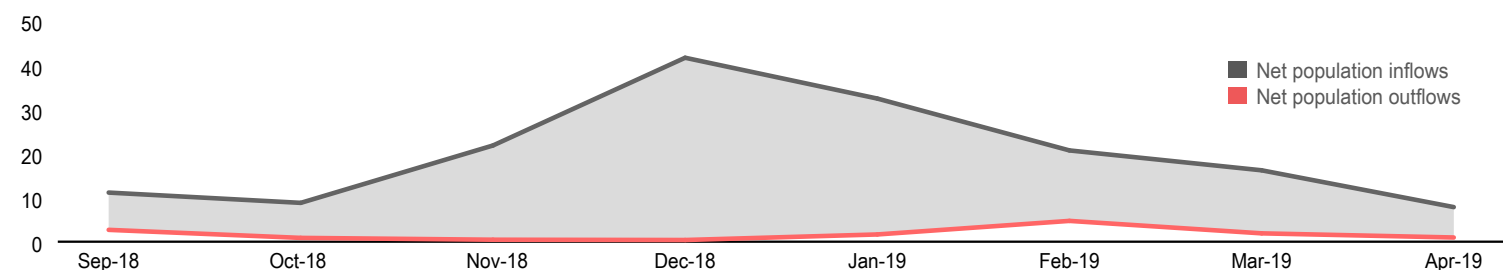
#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

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

	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019
Lack of food	50%	58%	65%	78%
Distance from family	42%	29%	10%	22%
Lack of health services	5%	10%	15%	0%

### 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:



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:

	HHs	Individuals	%
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	53	218	51%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	9	36	9%
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>1</sup>	41	106	40%

### Vulnerabilities<sup>2</sup>

**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:



Notes:  
 1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period (29% of all movement), this factsheet covers crossborder 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.