



Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

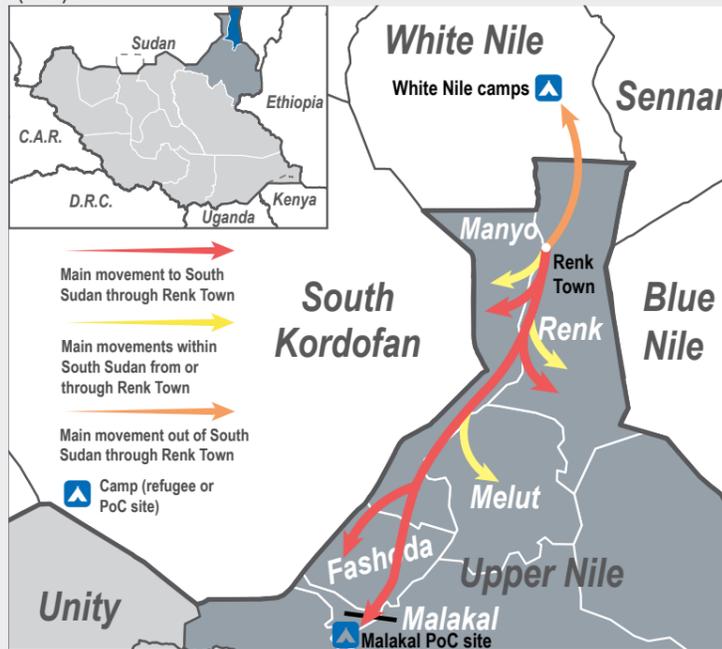
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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 for households travelling between Sudan and South Sudan and, since the beginning of the current conflict in 2013, for internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing conflict in Upper Nile State.

REACH monitors three sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record arrivals to, departures from and transits through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at household (HH) level on HH demographics and vulnerabilities, transportation routes, key push/pull factors and intentions. Data collected daily is then synthesized into a monthly factsheet to provide humanitarian actors with an overview of wider movement trends. Due to Sudan's closure of the Joda border entrance into South Sudan in March 2018,¹ inbound households increasingly cross at informal border sites at night, after data collection hours (9:00 a.m - 5:00 p.m). Further, not all entry points to Renk Town were covered systematically. As such, the data presented in this factsheet is not representative, rather indicative of movement trends for the assessed population.

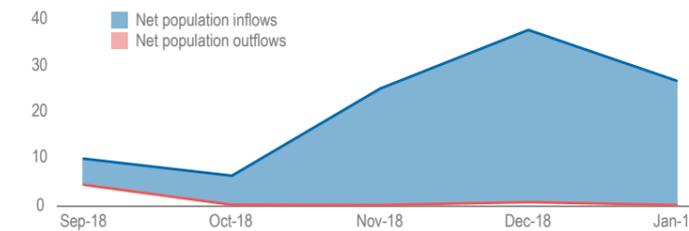
The following findings are based on primary data collected from 2-31 January 2019, in which time 69 departing HHs (226 individuals), 48 arriving HHs (204 individuals) and 287 transiting HHs (932 individuals) were recorded at the three locations. Average daily, permanent arrivals to South Sudan coming to or transiting through Renk Town continued to exceed outflows, but have declined

from 37 individuals in December 2018 to 26 in January 2019. The largest share of these individuals continued to proceed to Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site.



GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS⁴

Average daily number of individuals permanently leaving (red) and coming (blue) to South Sudan from September 2018 to January 2019.⁵



Intended duration of stay in South Sudan

Reported length of time that HHs coming to South Sudan, including to Renk Town, intend to stay:



Vulnerabilities⁶



80% of the total households coming to South Sudan, including to Renk Town, reported that at least one member of the household was travelling with vulnerabilities, including:

- 53%** of the total households coming to South Sudan reported that at least one member of the household was **pregnant or breastfeeding**.
- 22%** of the total households coming to South Sudan reported that the household head was a **single parent**.
- 12%** of the total households coming to South Sudan reported that at least one member of the household was **critically ill**.
- 10%** of the total households coming to South Sudan reported that at least one member of the household was **elderly**.

ARRIVALS TO RENK TOWN

12% of the total traffic recorded in Renk Town.²



Demographics

79% of arriving HHs are partial HHs.³



Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs arriving to Renk Town were coming:

Al Alagaya Refugee Camp	33%
Khartoum	17%
Al Waral Refugee Camp	17%

Pull factors

Primary pull factors to Renk reported by arriving HHs:

Proximity to family	52%
Presence of shelter	21%
Presence of food distributions	10%

DEPARTURES FROM RENK TOWN

17% of the total traffic recorded in Renk Town.²



Demographics

87% of departing HHs are partial HHs.³



Intended destination

Primary intended destinations reported by HHs departing Renk Town:

White Nile Refugee Camps	28%
Melut County	20%
Renk County	17%

Push factors

Primary push factors for leaving Renk Town reported by departing HHs:

Distance from family	32%
Lack of shelter	19%
Lack of jobs	17%

TRANSITS VIA RENK TOWN⁷

71% of the total traffic recorded in Renk Town.⁸

Demographics

90% of transiting HHs are partial HHs.⁹



Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs transiting through Renk Town were coming:

Al Waral Refugee Camp	23%
El Kashafa Refugee Camp	10%
Al Alagaya Refugee Camp	10%

Push factors

Primary push factors reported by HHs transiting through Renk:

Distance from family	28%
Lack of jobs	27%
Lack of shelter	23%



Toward Sudan 5%



Toward South Sudan 95%



Intended destination

Primary intended destinations reported by HHs transiting through Renk Town:

Malakal PoC site	52%
Manyo County	11%
Fashoda County	9%

Pull factors

Primary pull factors to final destination reported by HHs transiting through Renk Town:

Proximity to family	31%
Perceived availability of food ¹⁰	30%
Presence of shelter	9%

Notes:
 1. UNHCR, South Sudan Situation: UNHCR Regional Update, April 2018.
 2. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
 3. "Partial" HHs in the sense that not all members of the HH are travelling.
 4. Since arrivals, departures and transits register a mixture of cross-border and internal movements, this section looks at all exits from and arrivals to South Sudan across the three categories.
 5. Average daily arrivals and exits were calculated based on the total number of recorded individuals self-reporting intention to stay in their final destination permanently divided by the number of data collection days in the month in order to make data across months comparable.
 6. Respondents could choose more than one answer.
 7. Transits are households passing through Renk Town to other destinations either in South Sudan or Sudan, though the majority proceed to other locations in South Sudan.
 8. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
 9. "Partial" HHs in the sense that not all members of the HH are travelling.
 10. 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