Renk Road Monitoring
Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

DEPARTURES FROM RENK TOWN

Demographic

- 68% of the total departing HHs intended to leave Renk Town for 6 months or less.
- Children: 63%
- Women: 28%
- Men: 9%

Push factors

Primary push factors reported by departing HHs for leaving Renk Town:
- Distance from family: 39%
- Lack of health services / medicine: 22%
- Lack of education: 16%
- Lack of food: 8%
- Lack of humanitarian assistance: 4%
- Lack of security: 3%

Intended destination

Intended country of destination of departing HHs:
- Sudan: 99%
- South Sudan: 1%

ARRIVALS TO RENK TOWN

Demographic

- 60% of the total arriving HHs expressed the intention to remain in Renk Town permanently.
- Children: 61%
- Women: 24%
- Men: 15%

Arriving households

5 individuals is the average arriving HH size.

Proportion of HHs reporting a member with the following vulnerabilities:
- Breastfeeding: 33%
- No reported vulnerabilities: 29%
- Pregnant: 24%
- Single parent: 16%
- Critically ill: 12%
- Malnourished: 6%

Intended duration of stay in Renk Town

Reported length of time that arriving HHs intend to stay in Renk Town:
- Permanently: 60%
- 5-6 months: 8%
- 3-4 months: 4%
- 1-2 months: 4%
- A few days: 16%
- Does not know: 4%

Push factors

Primary push factors reported by arriving HHs for leaving previous location:
- Lack of food: 33%
- Distance from family: 29%
- Lack of work: 13%
- Lack of humanitarian assistance: 13%
- Lack of healthcare services: 4%
- Lack of water: 4%
- Lack of security: 4%

Previous location

Country of most recent long term location for arriving HHs:
- Sudan: 96%
- South Sudan: 4%

Area of most recent long term location of HHs arriving from Sudan:
- Khartoum: 29%
- Al Redii II refugee camp: 25%
- Al Kashafa refugee camp: 13%
- Other: 13%
- Settlements in White Nile: 8%

Area of most recent long term location for HHs arriving from South Sudan:
- Fashoda County: 100%

Pull factors

Primary pull factors reported by arriving HHs for choosing to come to Renk Town:
- Personal security: 36%
- To be with family: 16%
- Food assistance: 16%
- To find work: 16%
- To access health services: 12%
- To access non-food item (NFI) assistance: 4%

Notes:
1. Most arriving HHs coming from Sudan are internally displaced HHs whereas South Sudanese HHs coming from Sudan are usually returnees.
2. These are indicative trends; REACH does not record all arrivals and departures.
3. Only five households fell under the category of departing HHs heading toward other areas in South Sudan in September.
4. As REACH recorded only 25 arriving HHs in September, the indicators found in the ‘Arrivals’ section of this factsheet rely on a limited sample size and are not representative.
5. Respondents could choose more than one answer.
6. Only one HH fell under the category of new arrivals displaced from South Sudan in September.