Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2020

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Renk Town is located in Renk County, Upper Nile State, South 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 summarised 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 outside of 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.1 This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 3-31 January 2020.

GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Monthly, 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 January 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Outbound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2018</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2018</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2018</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In January, population outflows to Sudan remained low, averaging at ca. 2 individuals per day while inflows to Sudan spiked to ca. 24 individuals per day.

Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in January 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound to South Sudan</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound to South Sudan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal movement within South Sudan</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Self-reported refugees

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerabilities

76% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 36% Breastfeeding
- 20% Single parent
- 14% Elderly

71% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 29% Breastfeeding
- 29% Pregnant women
- 8% Elderly

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN

93% of inbound HHs reported intending to stay more than six months in their final destination in South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travelers by demographic group:

- Children 51%
- Women 33%
- Men 16%

87% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.3

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

- White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan 50%
- Khartoum, Sudan 29%
- Malakal PoC 7%
- Fashoda County 6%

Push factors

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

- Distance from family/home 66%
- Lack of shelter 12%
- Lack of work opportunities 12%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, October 2019 to January 2020:

- Distance from family/home 66%
- Lack of shelter 12%
- Lack of work opportunities 12%

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

54% 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 46%
- Women 41%
- Men 13%

92% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.3

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

- Renk Town 58%
- Manyo County 21%
- Leer County 8%
- Malakal PoC 7%

Pull factors

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

- Presence of food distributions 67%
- Proximity to family members 17%
- Presence of health services 13%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs, October 2019 to January 2020:

- Distance from family members 67%
- Lack of food 27%
- Presence of health services 22%