



# Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

## Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

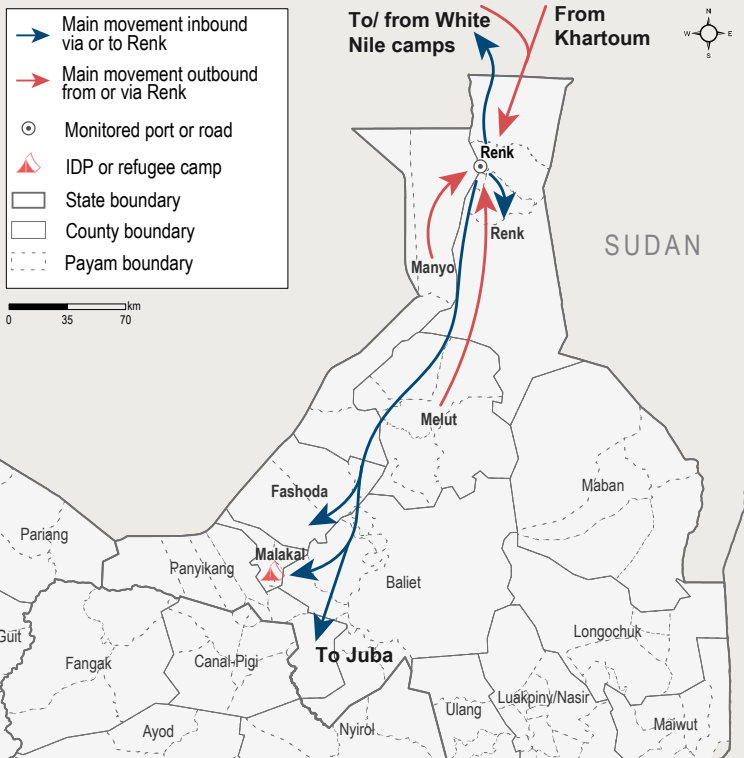
February 2022

### 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 exiting and entering households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at the HH level on HH demographics, vulnerabilities, transportation routes, key push/pull factors, and intentions on a daily basis, after which it is 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 (7:30 a.m - 1:30 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- 28 February 2022.



### INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN<sup>4</sup> (n=28)

**27** out of 28 inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months or permanently** in their final destination.

#### Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:

**Children 65**  
**Women 36**  
**Men 18**

**23** out of 28 inbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	17	■
Jouri Refugee Camps, Sudan	5	■
AlWaral	4	■

#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Malakal, Protection of Civilian Camp	8	■
Renk	7	■
Juba	4	■

#### Push factors

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

Distance from family / home	18	■
Lack of job	5	■
Lack of shelter	3	■

#### Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs:

Proximity to family / home	15	■
Perceived availability of job	7	■
Perceived availability of shelter	3	■

Notes:  
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk over the period, this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.  
2. This is percentage of households (HHs), not individuals.  
3. Due to a low number of respondents in this month, this factsheet reports on numbers of inbound and outbound households instead of percentages of households  
4. Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.

### OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN (n=40)

**9** out of 40 outbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months or permanently** in their final destination.

#### Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:

**Children 68**  
**Women 58**  
**Men 4**

**26** out of 40 outbound HHs were partial HHs.<sup>5</sup>

#### Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Renk County	39	■
Malakal County	1	■

#### Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	32	■
Eljabalian	3	■
Khartoum	2	■

#### Pull factors

Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to a new location:

Perceived availability of food	21	■
Proximity to family/home	12	■
Attend ceremony	3	■

#### Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs

Lack of food	21	■
Distance from family/home	15	■
Lack of health services	2	■

### GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

In February, inbound movement from Sudan was around 6 people per day whilst outbound movement to Sudan was around 7 individuals each per day.

Data collection in Renk was suspended twice from October 2020 until March 2021 and again from April 2021 until December meaning REACH are unable to provide population movement figures during these periods

#### Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in February 2022:

	HHs	Individuals	% <sup>2</sup>
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	28	119	34%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	40	140	49%
Internal movement within South Sudan <sup>1</sup>	14	53	17%

#### Self-reported refugees<sup>3</sup>

Number of inbound, outbound and transit HHs who self-reported having refugee status in another country:

Outbound	31	■
Inbound	28	■
Transit	14	■

#### Vulnerabilities<sup>4</sup>

**22** out of 28 **inbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

11	Single parent	■
5	Breastfeeding	■
6	Critically ill	■

**35** out of 40 **outbound HHs** reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

19	Breastfeeding	■
13	Pregnant women	■
3	Older adults	■