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 May 2020.

In May, cross-border population outflows remained at an average of 1 individual a day and inflows increased slightly to just above 4 individuals a day.

Type of movement

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

- INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN FROM:
  - Sudan: 25
  - Ethiopia: 8
  - Malakal PoC: 54

- OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN:
  - Sudan: 101
  - Ethiopia: 26
  - Malakal PoC: 169

Vulnerabilities

88% of total HHs travelling across borders reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- Critical ill: 27%
- Elderly: 24%
- Malnourished: 21%

Self-reported refugees

87% of total HHs travelling internally reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

- Breastfeeding: 35%
- Single parent: 26%
- Physically disabled: 22%

CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS

82% of HHs travelling across borders reported intending to stay more than six months or permanently in their final destination.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travelers by demographic group:

100% of HHs travelling across borders were partial HHs.

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs travelling across borders were leaving:

- White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan: 67%
- Renk Town, South Sudan: 24%
- Malakal PoC: 3%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for HHs travelling across borders:

- Malakal PoC, South Sudan: 61%
- White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan: 24%
- Renk County, South Sudan: 9%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for HHs travelling across borders to leave their last location:

- Lack of health services: 30%
- Distance from family/home: 27%
- Lack of food: 27%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for HHs travelling across borders, January to May 2020:

- Proximity from family/home: 31%
- Availability of local food: 32%
- Perceived availability of health services: 20%

INTERNAL MOVEMENTS

61% of HHs travelling internally reported intending to stay more than six months or permanently in their final destination in South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travelers by demographic group:

98% of HHs travelling internally were partial HHs.

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which HHs travelling internally were leaving:

- Renk Town: 78%
- Malakal PoC: 11%
- Manyo County: 7%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for HHs travelling internally:

- Renk County: 24%
- Melut County: 20%
- Manyo County: 15%

Pull factors

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

- Availability of markets/goods: 32%
- Perceived availability of health services: 17%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for HHs travelling across borders, January to May 2020:

- Lack of shelter: 18%
- Distance from family/home: 28%
- Lack of health services: 20%

Notes:

1. This percentage is a subset of head-of-households (HHs, not necessarily the household head).
2. Self-reported vulnerabilities were not collected for HHs arriving through the port of entry.
3. Perceived availability of local food includes respondents who were partially HHs.
4. The percentage in this category adds up to more than 100% due to rounding.
5. Perceived availability of local food includes respondents who were partially HHs.
6. Rabak is a non-camp location in the White Nile region of Sudan.
7. Rabak is a non-camp location in the White Nile region of Sudan.
8. Rabak is a non-camp location in the White Nile region of Sudan.