

Background and Methodology

DTM relies on its network of key informants and on secondary sources to provide a bi-weekly assessment of mobility and COVID-19 preparedness at priority locations in South Sudan. The tables on page 2 and 3 represent only points recommended by the Points of Entry Technical Working Group (PoE TWG). A more exhaustive list of entry points and displacement sites can be found [here](#).

If you wish to share any updates or flag any errors, please do not hesitate to contact IOM DTM at southsudanDTM@iom.int.

Overview

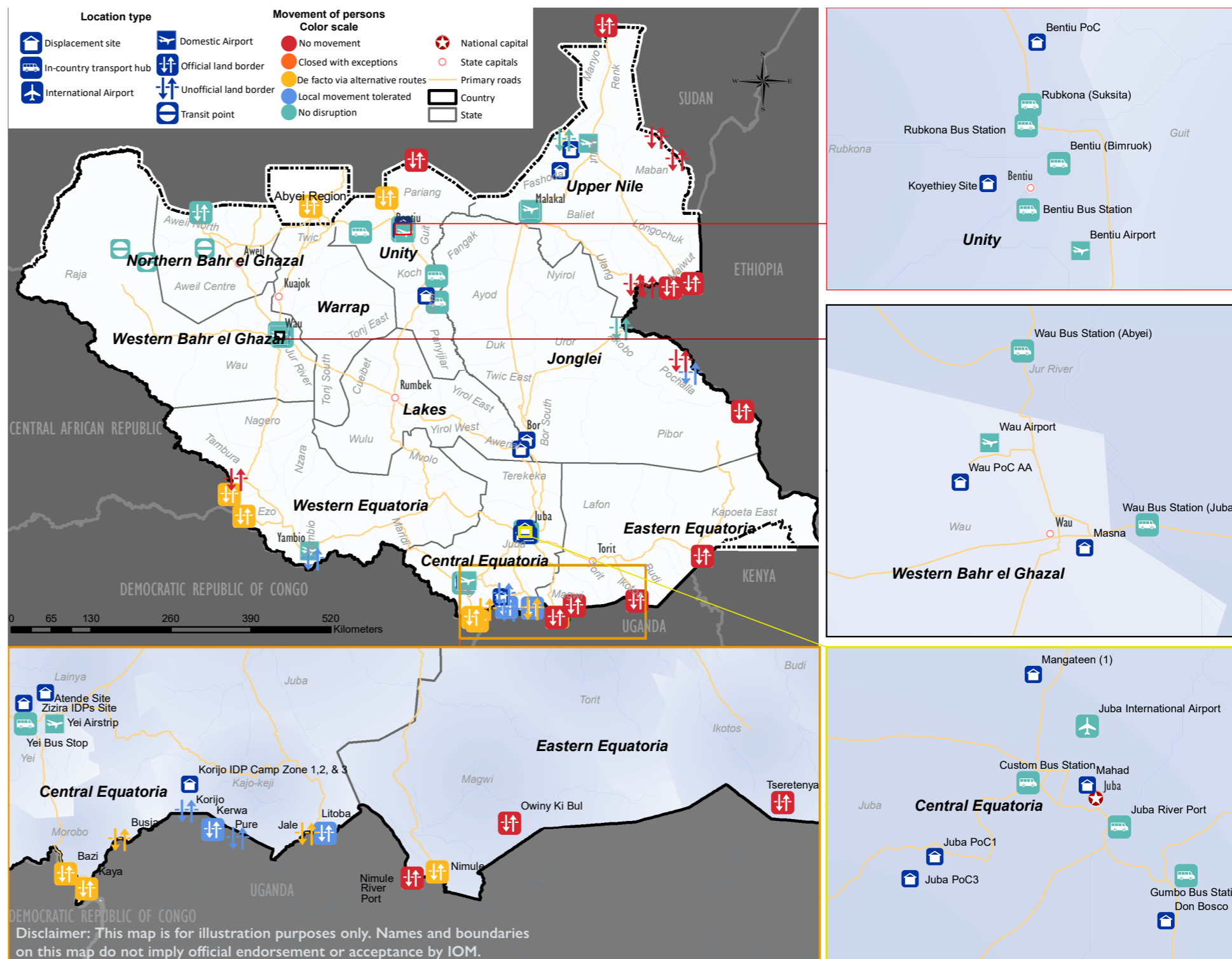
As of 7 August 2020, the cumulative total of confirmed COVID-19 cases in South Sudan stands at 2,472 with 47 deaths and 1,252 recoveries according to the Republic of South Sudan's Ministry of Health. The country has administered 15,393 tests to date.

Movement restrictions continue to reduce the number of people crossing official border points with no movement of persons registered at a quarter of 58 tracked transport hubs during the reporting period (26%). However, most other points are located along porous borders that are difficult to control. The number of international flights has not returned to pre-COVID-19 standards but Kenya Airways has announced a [resumption of flights to Juba](#).

As instances of [localized conflict](#) increase and [access throughout the country](#) worsens due to heavy rains, COVID-19 poses yet another challenge.

The effects of policies implemented to stem the spread of the disease are far reaching, illustrated by recent accounts of small business owners running into economic hardship as in [Bor Town](#) or reported by [UN Women](#) (also see the [decrease in oil prices](#) impacting the country's only major export).

The impacts on healthcare go beyond COVID-19 highlighted by reports of pregnant women avoiding hospitals, presumably due to fear of the virus and thereby [missing out on antenatal care](#). The overstretched health system is also dealing with increases in the number of [Malaria cases as in reported in Aweil Town](#) or in [PoC \(protection of civilian\) and other displacement sites](#).



Please note that coordinates are available upon request.

DTM tracked 76 locations including 18 displacement sites and 58 transportation hubs within the country and along international borders to report on COVID-19 related measures such as temperature screening and the availability of handwashing stations.

Of 18 displacement sites all were subjected to some form of risk communications and most made additional handwashing stations available (17). Three sites (17%) screened temperatures at the gates. The movement of persons was completely stopped at 26 per cent of tracked in-country and border transit locations (15 locations). However, movement continued unhindered at 27 points (47%) with reports of alternative nearby routes being used at 9 (16%) and local movement by cross-border communities being tolerated at a further 7 locations (12%). Temperature screening was practiced at 9 locations (16%) while risk communication was made available at 74 per cent of tracked transit areas (43 locations). While handwashing stations had been constructed at 27 locations (47%), these were not put to use by travellers in all hubs.

Key insights on countries bordering South Sudan

- **SUDAN:** While movements through most western routes bordering Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal have been unaffected by COVID-19 regulations, other eastern routes remain shut down with travellers using alternative smaller routes. [Heavy rains in across Sudan](#) have increased the risk of disease outbreaks and could potentially pose obstacles to efforts to contain the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **ETHIOPIA:** As travellers continue to pass through Akobo and local cross border communities remain able to cross to either side near Boyi / Dima in Pochalla County, most other flows have come to a standstill. As Ethiopia registered the [highest number of daily cases](#) yet during this reporting period, the government launches a [new comprehensive testing campaign](#). More than [30,000 Ethiopian workers abroad are forcibly returning](#), fuelling fears of renewed outbreaks of the virus.
- **UGANDA:** Of eleven crossing points along the Ugandan border no movement of persons was registered for only three. Other points remain either open to local cross-border communities or have not been successfully shut due to the use of nearby alternative routes.
- **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** While borders remain closed to the movement of persons, most travellers have found alternative crossing points. As the number of [Ebola cases has risen to 74](#), authorities aim to utilise skills gained from combatting EVD to fight the new COVID-19 pandemic.
- **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** Source Yubu and Nabia Pai remain closed for movement of persons with alternative routes being used by a reduced number of persons.
- **KENYA:** Nadapal border point remains open for the movement of cargo and closed for movement of persons with no alternative movements recorded as of this reporting week. The government has [extended a curfew](#) for another month and [relations with Tanzania were strained](#) by clashing views on COVID-19 related policymaking.

Point of Entry Technical Working Group Re-prioritisation

In July 2020, DTM facilitated a participatory **re-prioritisation** workshop for the PoE TWG led by the Ministry of Health and with representation of the Ministry of Interior through the chief of Border Police. The discussion was informed by data and analysis presented by DTM, UNHCR and WHO, as well as by implementing partners' local knowledge in the interest of public health. The criteria for prioritisation were reviewed and agreed as part of the workshop.

Table 1. Mobility and preparedness assessment at IDPs sites prioritized by the Border Point Technical Working Group as of July 2020

County	Location	Population ¹	Average daily flow in / out (latest available data)	Approx. % overnight travel	Approx. % of out of county travel for overnight travel	Temperature Screening	Hand-washing stations	Risk communication	Isolation / Quarantine area	Comment
Awerial	Mingkaman IDP Site	20,641	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Daily movements between Mingkaman and Bor continue.
Bor South	Bor PoC	1,921	289/344	Unkn.	Unkn.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	There have been no reported cases or deaths related to COVID-19 at Bor PoC site. Access to the PoC site through the UNMISS gate is restricted. A COVID-19 isolation facility not available inside the PoC site. Confirmed cases are to be referred to Bor Teaching Hospital. Due to space limitations in the PoC site, a health facility for the treatment of COVID-19 patients has been established outside the site in the local hospital. Dead Body Management: COVID-19 specific SoPs development in process along with WHO, ICRC & MoH.
Fashoda	Abroch Site	10,286	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Juba	Don Bosco	12,484	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	The level of compliance with COVID-19 related measures is low at this site per the reporting period's observations.
Juba	Juba PoC1	6,880	283/315	Unkn.	Unkn.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	A cumulative total of 11 cases across PoC 1 and 3 with 0 deaths have been registered. COVID-19 isolation facilities are not available within the sites. Confirmed cases are to be referred to infectious disease unit in Juba. COVID-19 ready facility at the site include IMC managed facility is available. An ambulance service is available 24/7 for emergency referral. Dead Body Management, first draft of the SOP on DBM is shared with health cluster and RRP. IMC no longer testing people unless they have clear signs and symptoms. UNPOL forces were withdrawn from the main gates of Juba PoC 1. Partners continue to conduct all activities with COVID-19 adapted approaches and reduction of relocatable staff.
Juba	Juba PoC3	22,778	2,407/2,380	Unkn.	Unkn.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	
Juba	Mahad	7,752	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	Low level of risk communication.
Juba	Mangateen (1)	5,407	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	Low level of risk communication.
Kajo-Keji	Korijo IDP Camp Zone 1,2, & 3	13,007	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Leer	Leer Temporary Protection Area(Leer TPA)	2,250	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	No	Yes	No	
Malakal	Malakal PoC	27,930	4,482/4,519	24%	67%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	There have been 26 confirmed COVID-19 cases and one COVID-19 related death at the site. Only critical staff allowed into the PoC site following activation of Phase 3 of the contingency plan. Partners started distribution of 1,500 face masks. IOM supported shelter materials to Malakal Hospital to prepare isolation facility. A health facility for COVID-19 patients on site is now fully operational. All the sectors are operating with a minimum footprint through a remote management approach. Dead Body Management SOPs have been endorsed by the HST/ICCG, with UNMISS inputs and support, as shared with National Cluster.
Melut	Dingthoma 1	10,954	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Rubkona	Bentiu PoC	99,052	12,441/11,902	56%	48%	No	Yes	Yes	No	The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is six and the deaths stands at four. The former humanitarian hub in Bentiu Town to be repurposed as an isolation facility. An MSF COVID-19 ready facility on site is not fully operational, pending delivery of two generators donated by UNMISS.
Rubkona	Koyethiey Site	5,570	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Wau	Masna	5,496	Unkn.	4%	73%	No	Yes	Yes	No	Despite risk communication on COVID-19, IDPs' adherence to these measures is still reportedly low. Humanitarian activities are affected by physical distancing measures. The new block of recent arrivals at Masna does not have hand washing facilities as they were not part of the handwashing facility distribution at the site previously. The present handwashing facilities do not have soap anymore as they were reportedly only distributed once.
Wau	Wau PoC AA	9,393	3,910/4,688	1%	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Physical distancing and handwashing measures have not been broadly observed during the reporting period as site inhabitants complain about crowding and a lack of soap at handwashing stations. COVID-19 isolation facilities include Al-Mukta PHCC, Mary Help PHCC, and Wau Teaching Hospital in Wau Town. Two temporary facilities within IMC and IOM clinics at the site have been prepared to handle COVID-19 cases.
Yei	Atende Site	4,821	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Yei	Zizira IDPs Site	5,020	Unkn.	Unkn.	Unkn.	No	Yes	Yes	No	

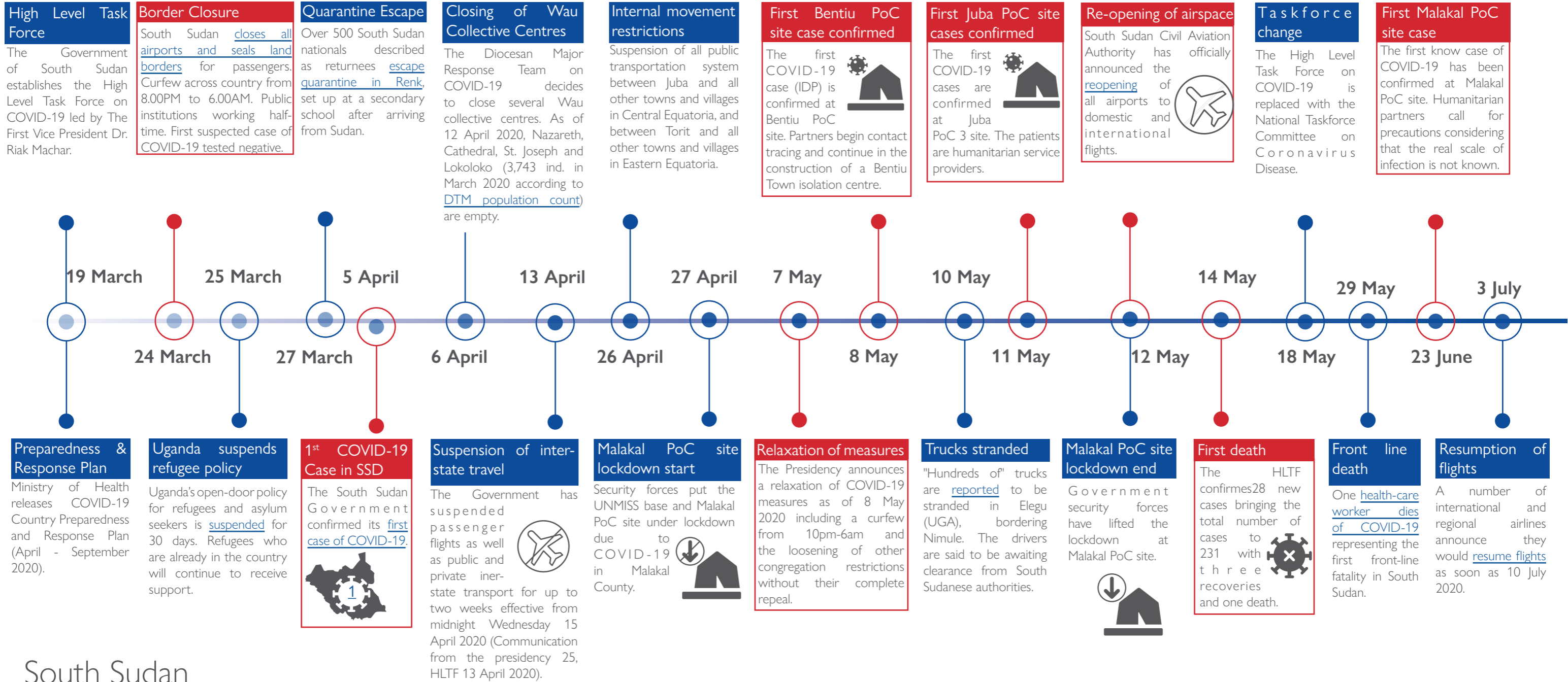
1. Latest population counts, biometric data or other IOM DTM Mobility Tracking sources.

Table 2. Mobility and preparedness assessment at urban transport hubs and points of entry in South Sudan recommended by the Points of Entry Technical Working Group as of July 2020

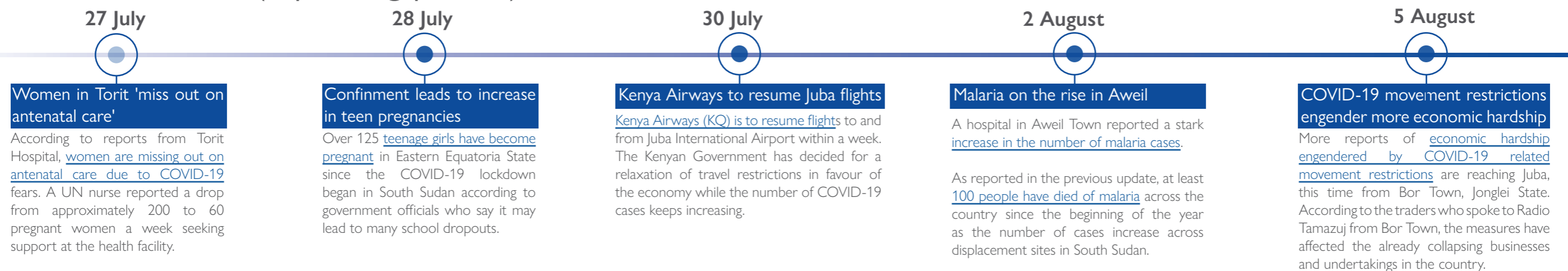
County	Location	Type	Border to	Movement of cargo as of 9 August 2020	Movement of persons as of 9 August 2020	Into / out of point 2019 daily average ²	Into / out of point during reporting period daily average ²	Temperature Screening	Hand-washing stations	Risk communication	Isolation / quarantine area	Increased security forces	Comment
Abyei	Abyei (Amiet)	Official land border	SDN	No disruption	De facto via alternative routes	20/32	25/14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Movements of persons were registered via alternative routes. Cargo moved more freely than in previous reporting weeks.
Akobo	Akobo	Unofficial land border	ETH	No disruption	No disruption	Unknown	10/14	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Morobo	Bazi	Official land border	DRC	No disruption	De facto via alternative routes	117/13	112/60	No	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	
Maban	Elfoj	Unofficial land border	SDN	No disruption	No movement	Unknown	17/19	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Yambio	Gangura	Unofficial land border	DRC	No disruption	Local movement tolerated	11/37	3/4	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	This is a land border crossing point used mainly by truck drivers from Uganda via DRC and the cross border community seeking services from either side.
Pariang	Jau	Official land border	SDN	No movement	No movement	Unknown	0/0	No	No	Yes	Yes	Unknown	
Juba	Juba International Airport	Intl. Airport	Inland	No disruption	No disruption	Unknown	465/NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	While the airport is open for all movements of cargo and passengers, not all international flights have resumed to pre-COVID-19 schedules. Most flights operated within South Sudan only during the reporting period.
Morobo	Kaya	Official land border	UGA	No disruption	De facto via alternative routes	249/198	2/2	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Holding unit available but no isolation unit.
Aweil North	Kiir Adem	Official land border	SDN	No disruption	No disruption	13/26	48/37	No	No	No	No	No	
Aweil West	Majokynthiou	Transit point	SDN	No disruption	No disruption	6/24	41/39	No	No	No	No	No	
Ezo	Nabia Pai	Official land border	CAR	No movement	De facto via alternative routes	Unknown	11/7	No	No	Yes	No	Unknown	Cross border communities from both DRC and SSD are using unofficial routes to access services from either side.
Kapoeta East	Nadapal	Official land border	KEN	Incoming only	No movement	Unknown	8/0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	
Magwi	Nimule	Official land border	UGA	No disruption	De facto via alternative routes ³	124/156	376/NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Most persons crossing the official border are South Sudanese students returning from Uganda for whom an exception has been made. During the reporting period two mini buses of students entered the country per day on average.
Maiwut	Pagak	Official land border	ETH	No disruption	No movement	Unknown	3/3	No	No	No	No	Unknown	
Rubkona	Pantou	Official land border	SDN	No movement	De facto via alternative routes	Unknown	0/0	No	No	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Travelers still cross on foot to South Sudan during the night. The travelers cross to Pantou first then disperse to different locations from there. Some take a route to Mayom and others board cars from Panakuach/Payangay to Unity oil fields and then to Rubkona.
Tambura	Source Yubu	Official land border	CAR	No disruption	De facto via alternative routes	Unknown	10/9	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Renk	Wunthaw/Renk North Check Point	Official land border	SDN	No disruption	No movement	Unknown	7/9	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Maban	Yabous	Unofficial land border	SDN	No disruption	No movement	Unknown	13/11	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	

² Averages from IOM DTM Flow Monitoring or KI information. Into and out of SSD for border points. ³ Exceptions are made for South Sudanese students returning from Uganda.

South Sudan COVID-19 Timeline (main events)



South Sudan COVID-19 Timeline (reporting period)



Summary of tracked border crossing points and transportation hubs (table 2) Report 15 (27 July – 9 August 2020)

Type	#
Domestic Airport	6
In-country transport hub	15
Intl. Airport	1
Official land border	19
Transit point	3
Unofficial land border	14
Total	58

Movement of cargo	#
Incoming only (trucks)	2
Incoming only (small scale)	2
No disruption	48
No movement	6
Total	58

Movement of people	#
De facto via alternative routes	9
Local movement tolerated	7
No disruption	27
No movement	15
Total	58

C-19 measures	Yes	No	Unknown
Temperature screening	9	49	0
Handwashing stations	27	31	0
Isolation / quarantine area	13	45	0
Increased security forces	7	12	39
Risk Communication	43	15	0

For an excel version of the above summary as well as table 1 & 2 (p2) including more transport hubs and points of entry, please click here.

COVID-19 Cases and Deaths



Worldwide:

- 18,902,735 confirmed cases
- 709,511 deaths



Number of cases / deaths in neighboring countries:

- Sudan: 11,850 / 769
- Central African Republic: 4,620 / 59
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 9,308 / 214
- Uganda: 1,223 / 5
- Ethiopia: 20,900 / 365
- Kenya: 24,411 / 399



South Sudan*

- 2,472 confirmed cases
- 47 deaths
- 1,264 recoveries
- 15,393 total tests

Source: WHO, update as of 9 August 2020
*Source: Ministry of Health, South Sudan

For more information, please contact DTM South Sudan at southsudandtm@iom.int or visit displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

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