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 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 Awiel Town or in PoC (protection of civilians) and other displacement sites.

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 areas of 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 / Dinka 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 open to local cross-border communities or have not been successfully shut down 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 combating EVD to fight the new COVID-19 pandemic.
- **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** Source Yubu and Nabia Pae 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.

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 (13%). 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Average daily flow in / out (latest available data)</th>
<th>Approx. % overnight travel</th>
<th>Approx. % of out of county travel for overnight travel</th>
<th>Temperature Screening</th>
<th>Handwashing stations</th>
<th>Risk communication</th>
<th>Isolation / Quarantine area</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweilal</td>
<td>Mingkaman IDP Site</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Daily movements between Mingkaman and Bor continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>Bor PoC</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>There have been no reported cases or deaths related to COVID-19 at Bor PoC site. Access to the PoC site through the UNMIS gate is restricted. A COVID-19 isolation facility is not available. 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, IRC &amp; MSF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashoda</td>
<td>Abroch Site</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The level of compliance with COVID-19 related measures is low at this site per the reporting period's observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>Don Bosso</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Low level of risk communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>Juba PoC1</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Low level of risk communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>Juba PoC2</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A cumulative total of 11 cases across PoC 1 and 2 with 0 deaths have been registered. COVID-19 isolation facilities are not available within the site. Confirmed cases are to be referred to infectious disease unit in Juba. COVID-19 Ready facility at the site include IRC 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. 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 risk susceptible staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>Mahad</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Low level of risk communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>Mangateen (1)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>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 Mangateen 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kajo-Kaji</td>
<td>Korij IDP Camp Zone 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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 Mangateen 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leer</td>
<td>Leer Temporary Protection Area (Leer TPA)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>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 Mangateen 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>Malakal PoC</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>4,482/4,519</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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 facilities. 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: COVID-19 specific SOPs endorsed by the HST/ICCG, with UNMISS inputs and support, as shared with National Cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malut</td>
<td>Dingthoma 1</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkonia</td>
<td>Bentiu PoC</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>12,441/11,902</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>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 Malakal 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkonia</td>
<td>Koyjetry Site</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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 Malakal 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>Msirra</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>4,969</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>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-Mualla PHCC, Mary Help PHCC, and Wau Teaching Hospital in Wau Town. Two temporary facilities within IRC and IOM clinics at the site have been prepared to handle COVID-19 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>Wau PoC AA</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3,933</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>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-Mualla PHCC, Mary Help PHCC, and Wau Teaching Hospital in Wau Town. Two temporary facilities within IRC and IOM clinics at the site have been prepared to handle COVID-19 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>Atende Site</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No mobility between Atende, Juba and Wau PoC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>Zaria IDP Site</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>Unkn.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No mobility between Atende, Juba and Wau PoC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Latest population counts, biometric data or other IOM DTM Mobility Tracking sources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Border to</th>
<th>Movement of cargo as of 9 August 2020</th>
<th>Movement of persons as of 9 August 2020</th>
<th>Into / out of point during reporting period daily average</th>
<th>Temperature Screening</th>
<th>Hand-washing stations</th>
<th>Risk communication</th>
<th>Isolation / quarantine area</th>
<th>Increased security forces</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abyei</td>
<td>Abyei (Amiet)</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>De facto via alternative routes</td>
<td>20/32</td>
<td>25/14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Movements of persons were registered via alternative routes. Cargo moved more freely than in previous reporting weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akobo</td>
<td>Akobo</td>
<td>Unofficial land border</td>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10/14</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morobo</td>
<td>Bazi</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>De facto via alternative routes</td>
<td>117/13</td>
<td>112/60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>Lankaj</td>
<td>Unofficial land border</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>17/19</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yirol</td>
<td>Gangura</td>
<td>Unofficial land border</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>Local movement tolerated</td>
<td>11/37</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pariang</td>
<td>Jau</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>Juba International Airport</td>
<td>Inland</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>465/NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morobo</td>
<td>Kaya</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>UGA</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>De facto via alternative routes</td>
<td>249/198</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aweil North</td>
<td>Kiir Adem</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>13/26</td>
<td>48/37</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aweil West</td>
<td>Nokinyouthi</td>
<td>Transit point</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>6/24</td>
<td>41/39</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezo</td>
<td>Nabia Pai</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>De facto via alternative routes</td>
<td>11/7</td>
<td>11/7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Cross border communities from both DRC and SSD are using unofficial routes to access services from either side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoeta</td>
<td>Nadapal</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>KEN</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>8/0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magwi</td>
<td>Nimule</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>UGA</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>De facto via alternative routes Parking</td>
<td>124/156</td>
<td>376/NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiwut</td>
<td>Pagak</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>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 Panakach/Pajungay to Unity oil fields and then to Rumbek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona</td>
<td>Pantou</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>De facto via alternative routes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tambura</td>
<td>Source Yabo</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>De facto via alternative routes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Wurthau/Renk North Check Point</td>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>7/9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maban</td>
<td>Yabous</td>
<td>Unofficial land border</td>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>13/11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Sudan
COVID-19 Timeline (main events)

19 March
- First Juba PoC site case confirmed
- First Bentiu PoC site case confirmed

25 March
- Uganda suspends refugee policy

30 March
- First death

1 April
- Suspension of interstate travel
- Malakal PoC site lockdown start
- First Juba PoC site case confirmed
- First Bentiu PoC site case confirmed

4 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end
- First death

7 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

10 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

13 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

India
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

20 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

24 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

27 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

30 April
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

1 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

4 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

8 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

11 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

14 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

17 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

21 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

24 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

27 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

30 May
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

2 June
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

5 June
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

8 June
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

11 June
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

14 June
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

17 June
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

20 June
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

23 June
- Relocation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

26 June
- Relocation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

29 June
- Relocation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

2 August
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

5 August
- Relaxation of measures
- Trucks stranded
- Malakal PoC site lockdown end

South Sudan
COVID-19 Timeline (reporting period)

27 July
- Women in Torit 'miss out on antenatal care'

28 July
- Confinment leads to increase in teen pregnancies

29 July
- Kenya Airways to resume Juba flights

28 July
- Malaria on the rise in Aweil

29 July
- Women in Torit 'miss out on antenatal care'

30 July
- Confinment leads to increase in teen pregnancies

31 July
- Kenya Airways to resume Juba flights

4 August
- COVID-19 movement restrictions engender more economic hardship

5 August
- COVID-19 movement restrictions engender more economic hardship

SOUTH SUDAN
COVID-19 DODS-19
- First Juba PoC site case confirmed
- First Bentiu PoC site case confirmed
- First death

4
10 May
Summary of tracked border crossing points and transportation hubs (table 2) Report 15 (27 July – 9 August 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Airport</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-country transport hub</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intl. Airport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official land border</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit point</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unofficial land border</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement of Cargo</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incoming only (trucks)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoming only (small scale)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement of People</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>De facto via alternative routes</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local movement tolerated</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disruption</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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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[Image 969x62 to 1128x103]