

27 May 2020
Andrea Caflisch &
Philip Tangermann

This webinar will start shortly.

Kindly mute your microphone
and turn off your camera.



DTM Briefing # 39 Displacement Tracking and Monitoring in South Sudan – Part III



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

IOM DTM South Sudan Briefing

-Webinar #39-

Population Movement in South Sudan and DTM's Role in the COVID-19 Preparedness and Response

27 May 2020





MOBILITY TRACKING



Baseline Area / Location /
Site / Village / Neighbourhood
Assessment; Event Tracking

Groups
and
Location

FLOW MONITORING



Registry
Displacement sites



DTM



REGISTRATION



Rapid Emergency Registrations
Verification for Registration
Biometric Registration
Authentication

Households
and
Individuals

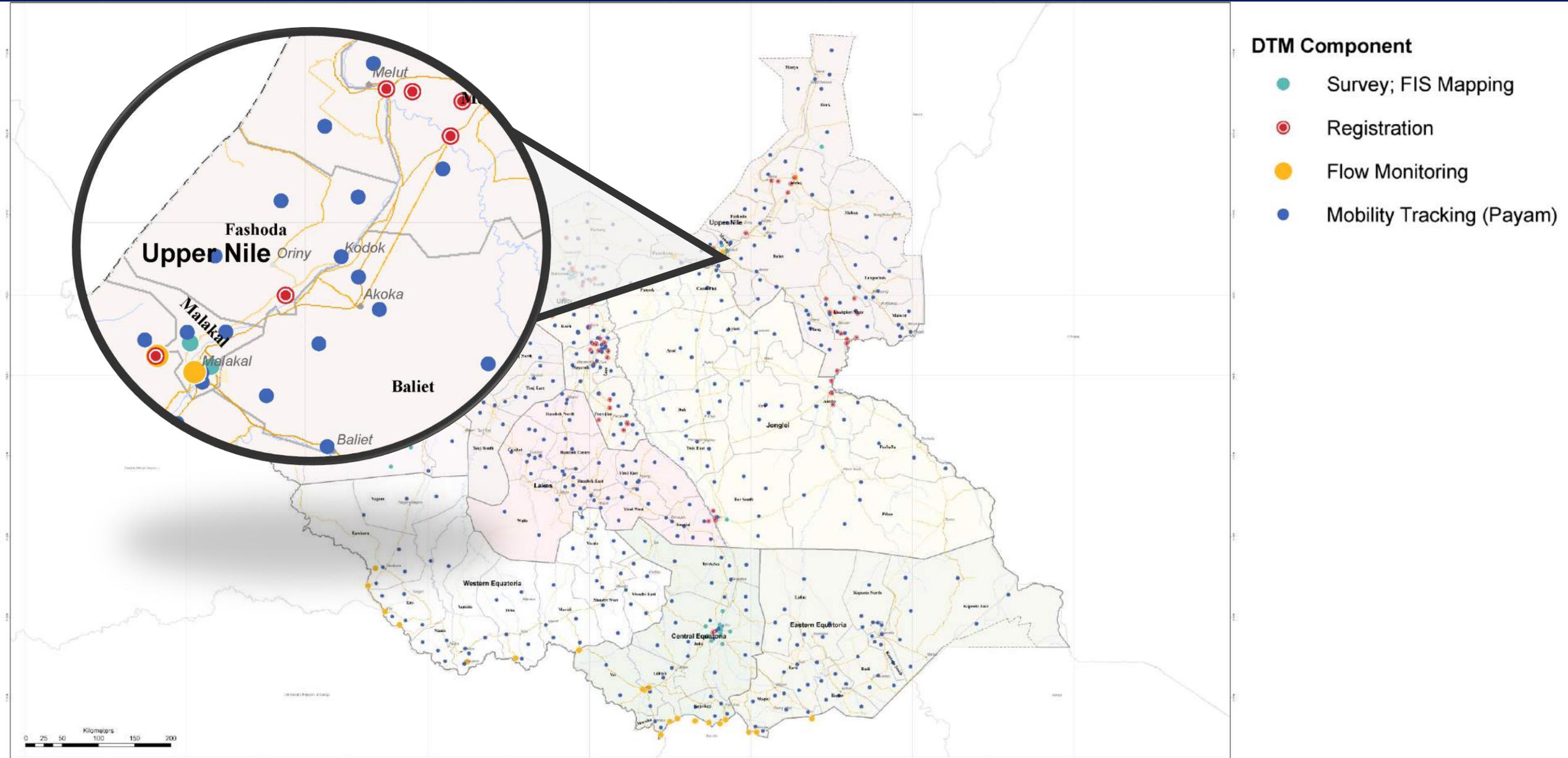
SURVEY



Return Intention
Village Assessment Survey
Community Perception



DTM has countrywide coverage of South Sudan through its Mobility Tracking programme





[HOME](#) / [MEDIA CENTRE](#) / [NEWS & UPDATES](#) / [NEW RESEARCH FINDS 1.5 MILLION INTERNALLY DISPLACED PE](#)

New research finds 1.5 million internally displaced persons in South Sudan

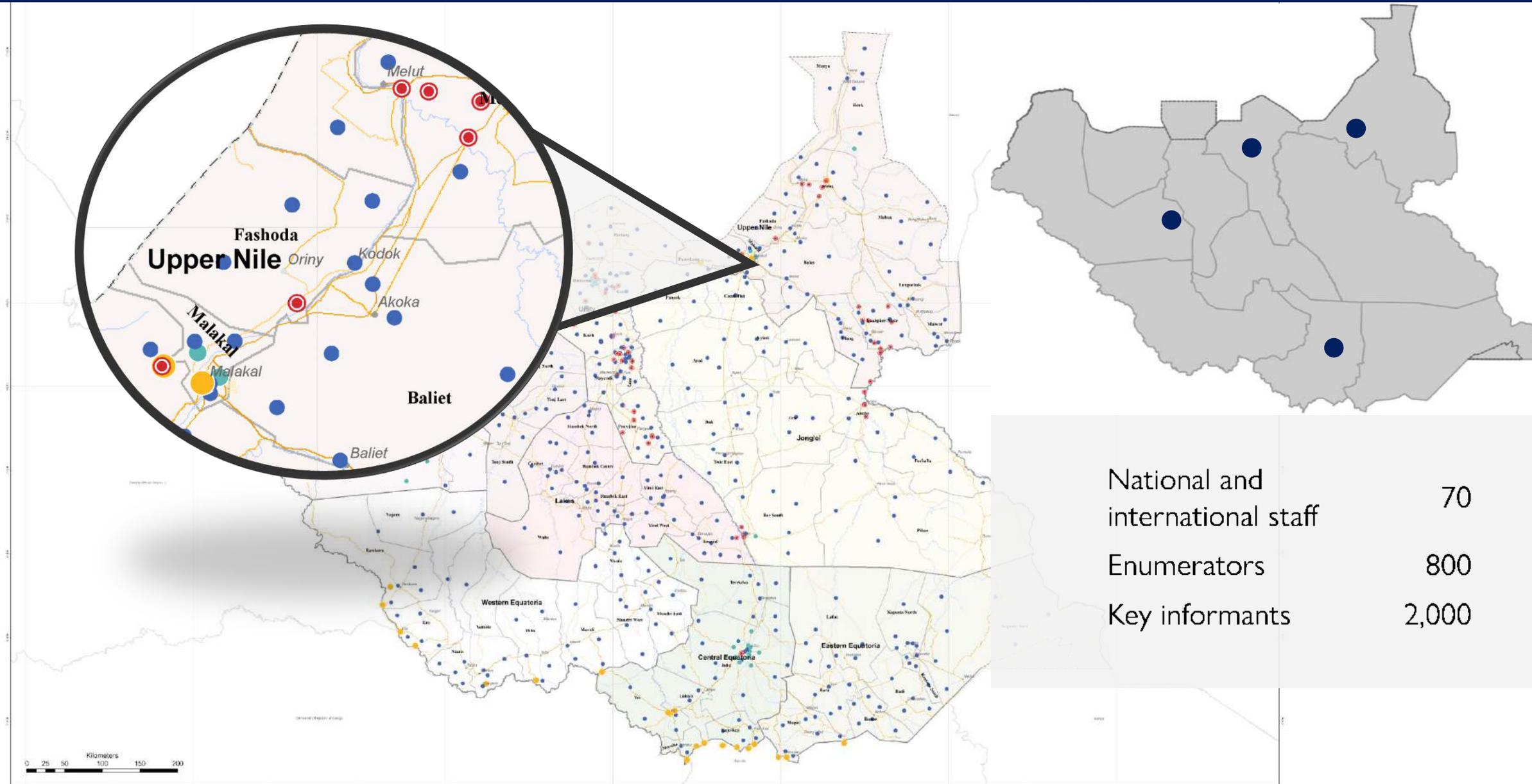


10 Oct 2019

South Sudan's baseline on internally displaced persons (IDPs) has been reset from 1,829,223 individuals to 1,465,542 due to the culmination of an 18-month-long review and rationalization exercise between IDP datasets maintained by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM).

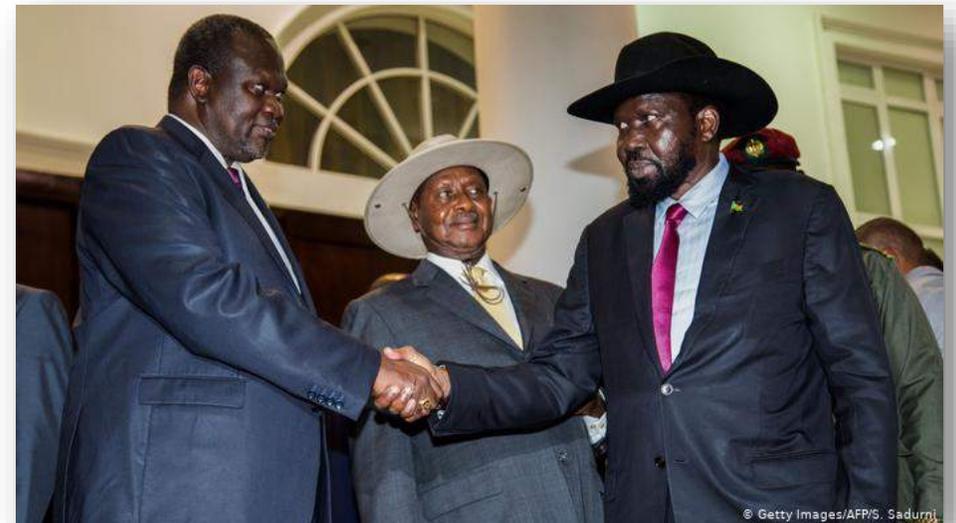
"For the past 18 months, OCHA has been working closely with IOM DTM to thoroughly update South Sudan's baseline data on IDPs," said Steve O'Malley, Head of the South Sudan Office for

Operations rely on a broad network of 800 enumerators and 2,000 key informants



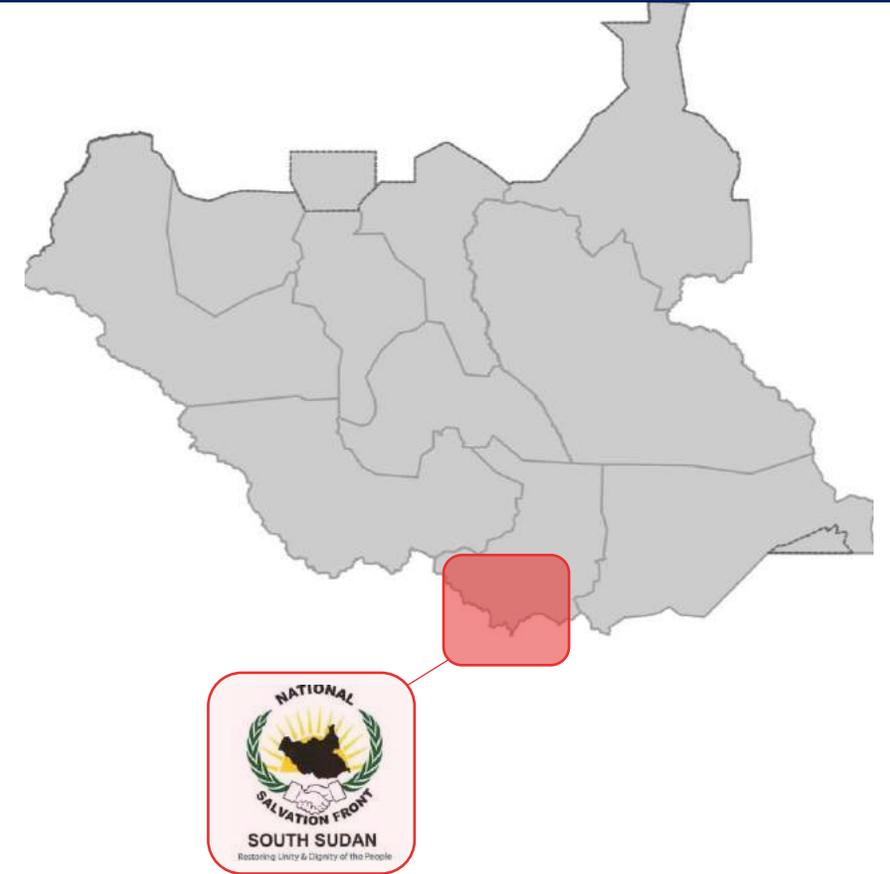
A young nation in perpetual crisis, at a key juncture in its transition out of civil conflict

- Admin levels: 10 states, 78 counties, approx. 500 payams
- Population: approx. 11.8 million
- First Sudanese Civil War: 1955-1972
- Second Sudanese Civil War: 1988-2005
- South Sudan independence: 2011
- South Sudan Civil War start: 2013
- South Sudan Civil War end: Peace agreement 2018,
Officially unified government 2020



Newfound peace but other displacement drivers remain or increase in intensity

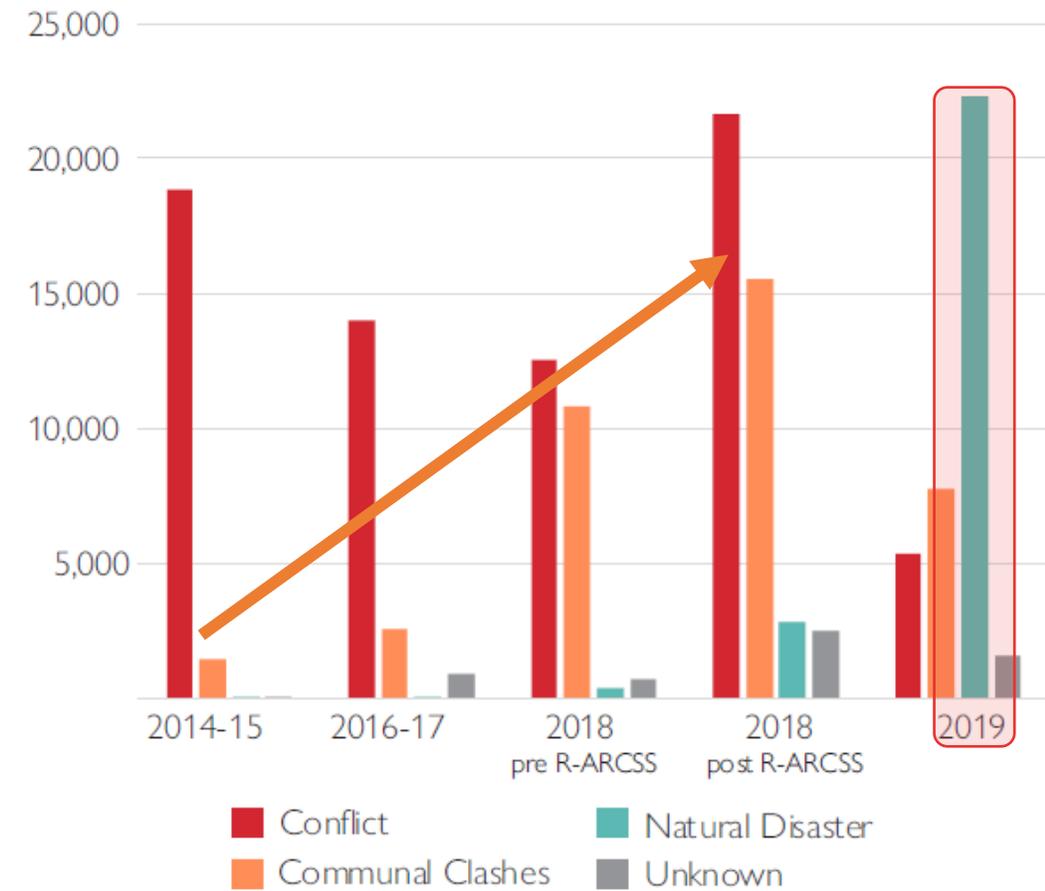
- While peace has been achieved on an official level with the main opposition group, the Government continues to fight another smaller rebel group
- State-level conflict replaced by increasing instances and intensity of communal clashes + widespread floods in 2019
- According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), more than a half of the population is expected to face severe and acute food insecurity in the period between May and July 2020
- Slow and interrupted recovery challenges return movements as shown by DTM Village Assessment Surveys



Newfound peace but other displacement drivers remain or increase in intensity

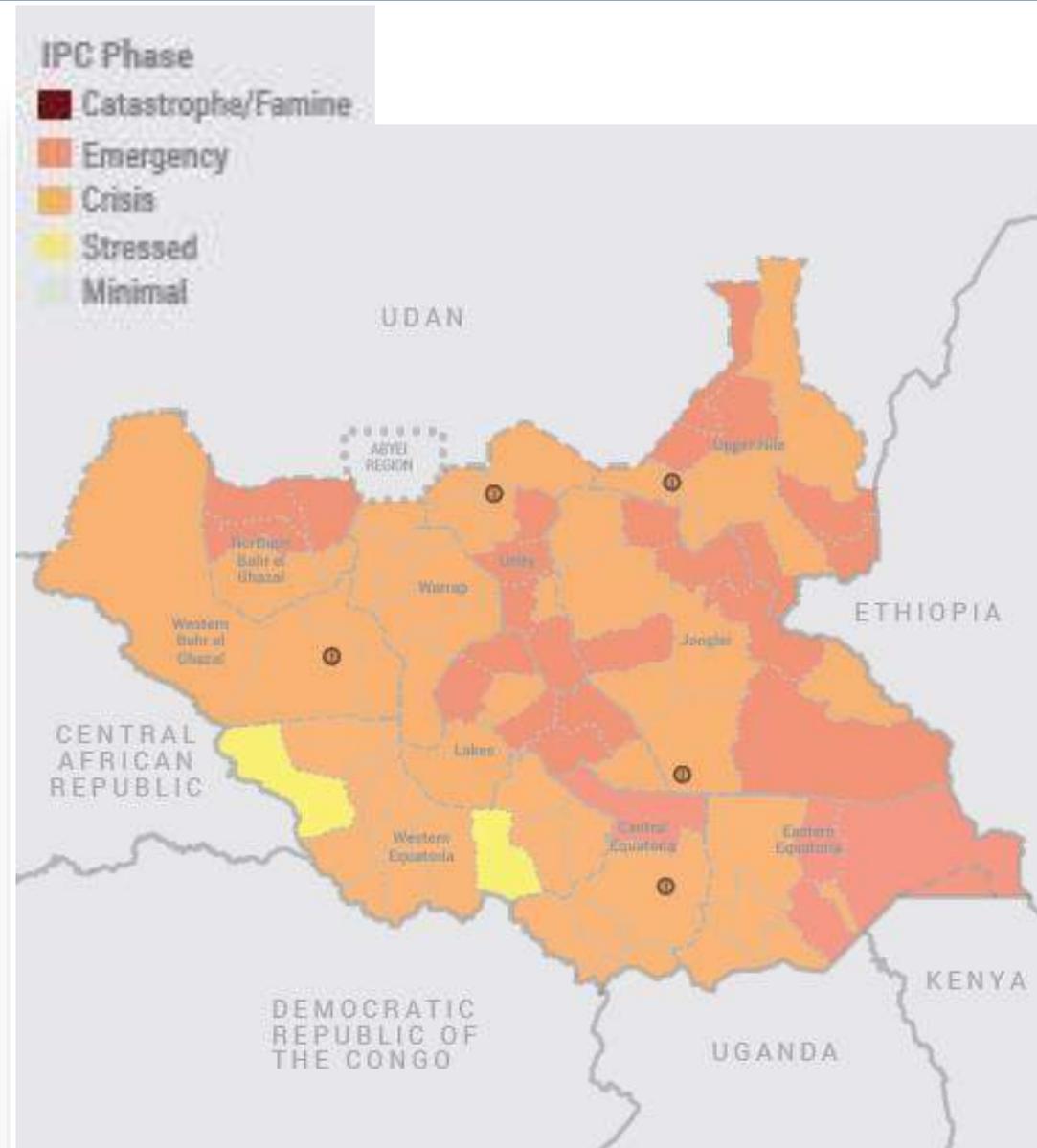
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Monthly averages of IDP arrivals for a given period of analysis comparing conflict, communal clashes and natural disasters



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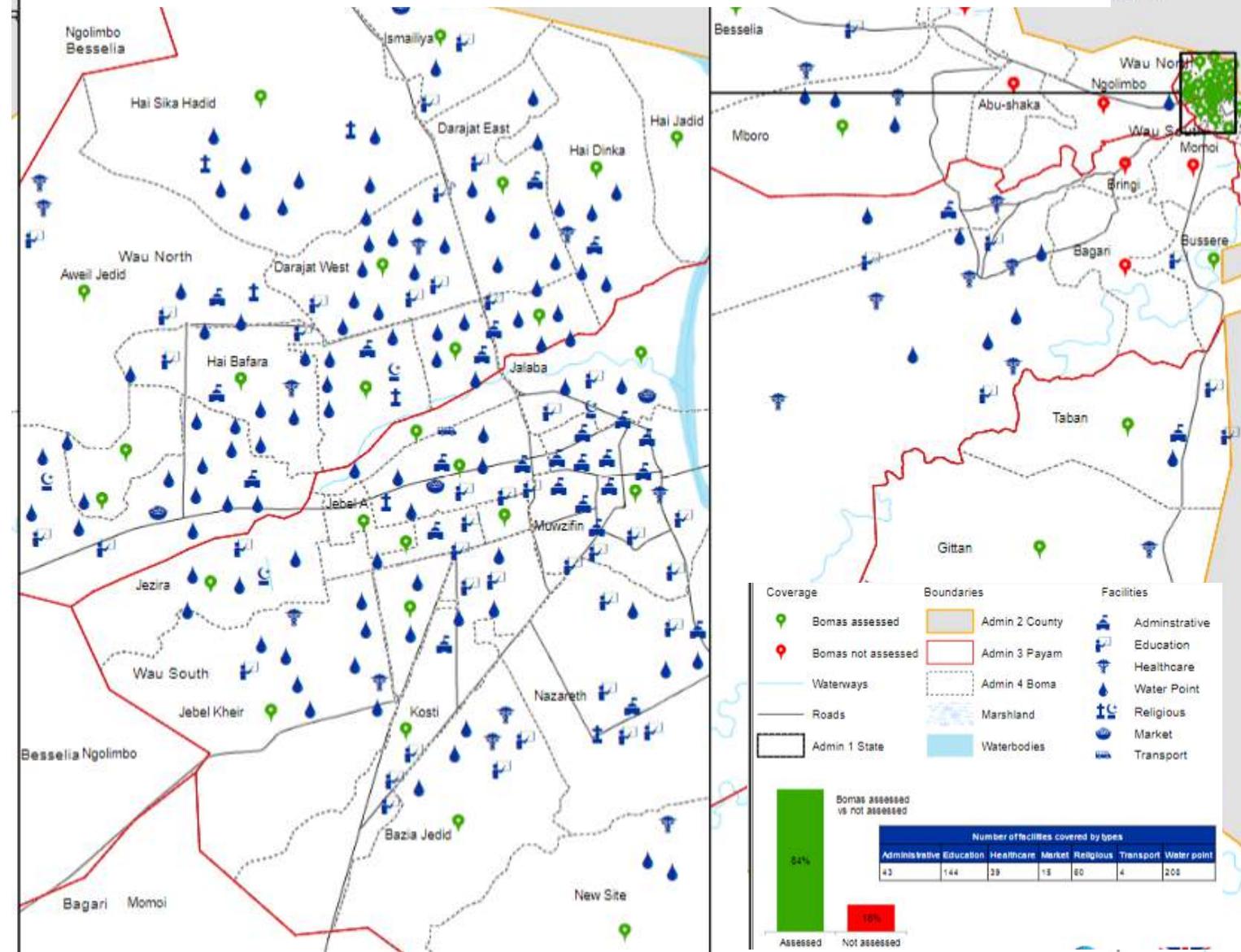
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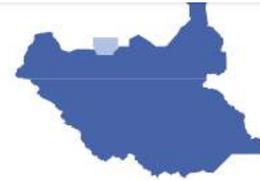
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Facilities and Coverage for Village Assessment Survey Wau County



Protracted and new displacement. No linear growth in the number of returns.

IDP Overview



95%
1,585,060 IDPs
displaced only within
South Sudan



5%
80,755 IDPs
previously displaced
abroad

Total number of IDPs present
at time of assessment:

1,665,815 IDPs

Period of arrival	2014-2015	2016-2017	2018 Pre R-ARCSS (Jan-Sept)	2018 Post R-ARCSS (Oct-Dec)	2019 (Jan-Nov)
IDP # (% of total)	488,514 (29%)	420,831 (25%)	219,713 (13%)	127,532 (8%)	406,715 (24%)
IDP # from abroad (% of that period)	NA	33,208 (8%)	12,811 (6%)	12,404 (10%)	20,849 (5%)

Returnee Overview



66%
901,329 returnees
from within South
Sudan



34%
463,728 returnees
previously displaced
abroad

Total number of returnees
present at time of assessment:

**1,365,057
returnees**

Period of arrival	2016-2017	2018 Pre R-ARCSS (Jan-Sept)	2018 Post R-ARCSS (Oct-Dec)	2019 (Jan-Nov)
Returnee # (% of total)	262,372 (19%)	301,818 (22%)	375,281 (27%)	417,189 (31%)
Returnee # from abroad (% of that period)	98,928 (38%)	88,384 (29%)	128,366 (34%)	140,726 (34%)

* IDP Unknown period of arrival: 2,510 individuals (<1%) and returnee unknown period of arrival: 8,397 individuals (1%)

Need for balance between humanitarian response and transition and recovery programming



74% of IDPs in host community settings. 26% in displacement sites

- Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) Site: 118,385 individuals
- Gradual shift of discourse towards returns / transition programming

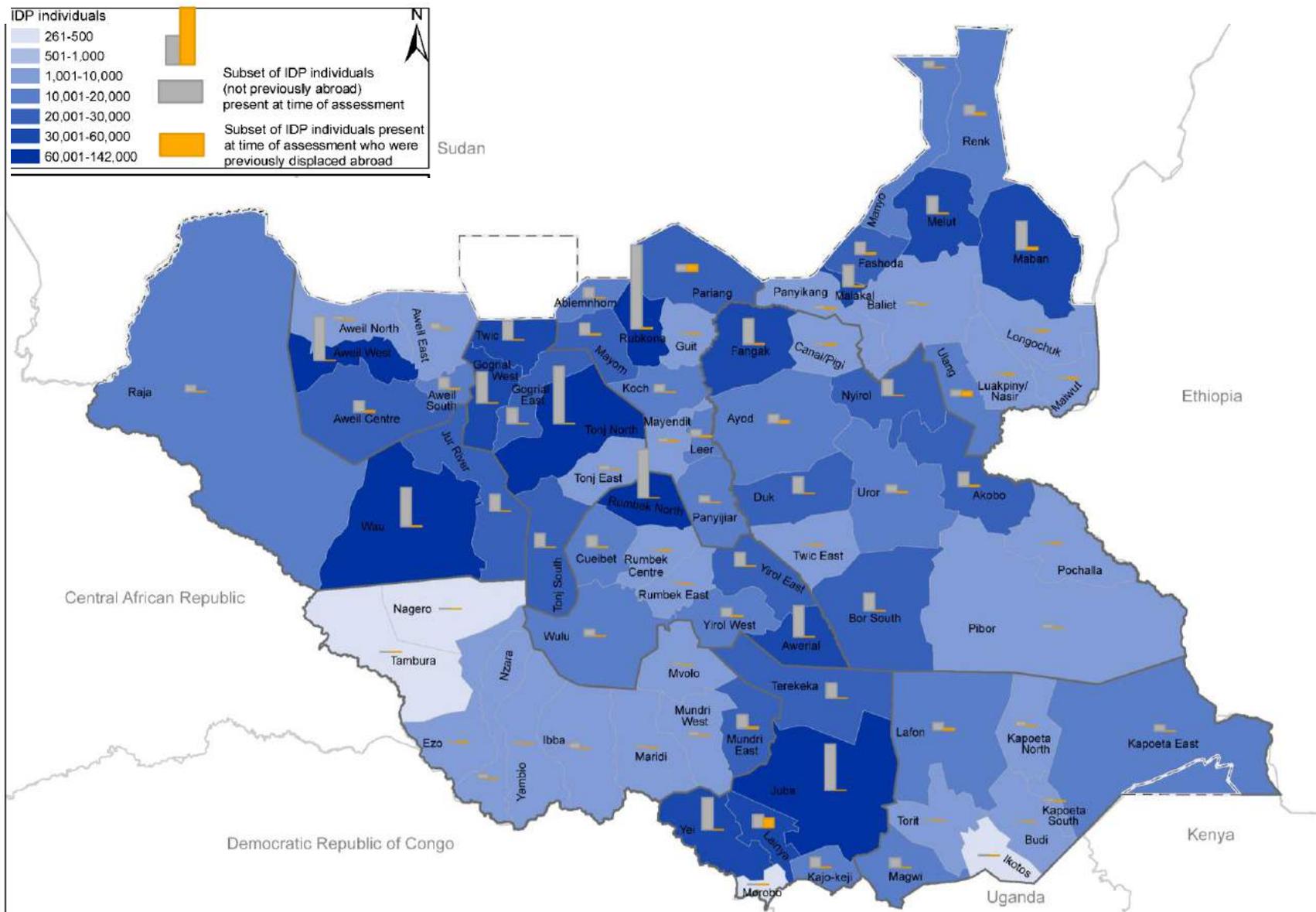


Returnee Shelter

Severely damaged 33%

Partially damaged 32%

Undamaged 34%



Need for balance between humanitarian response and transition and recovery programming



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Bentiu PoC site © UNMISS 2016



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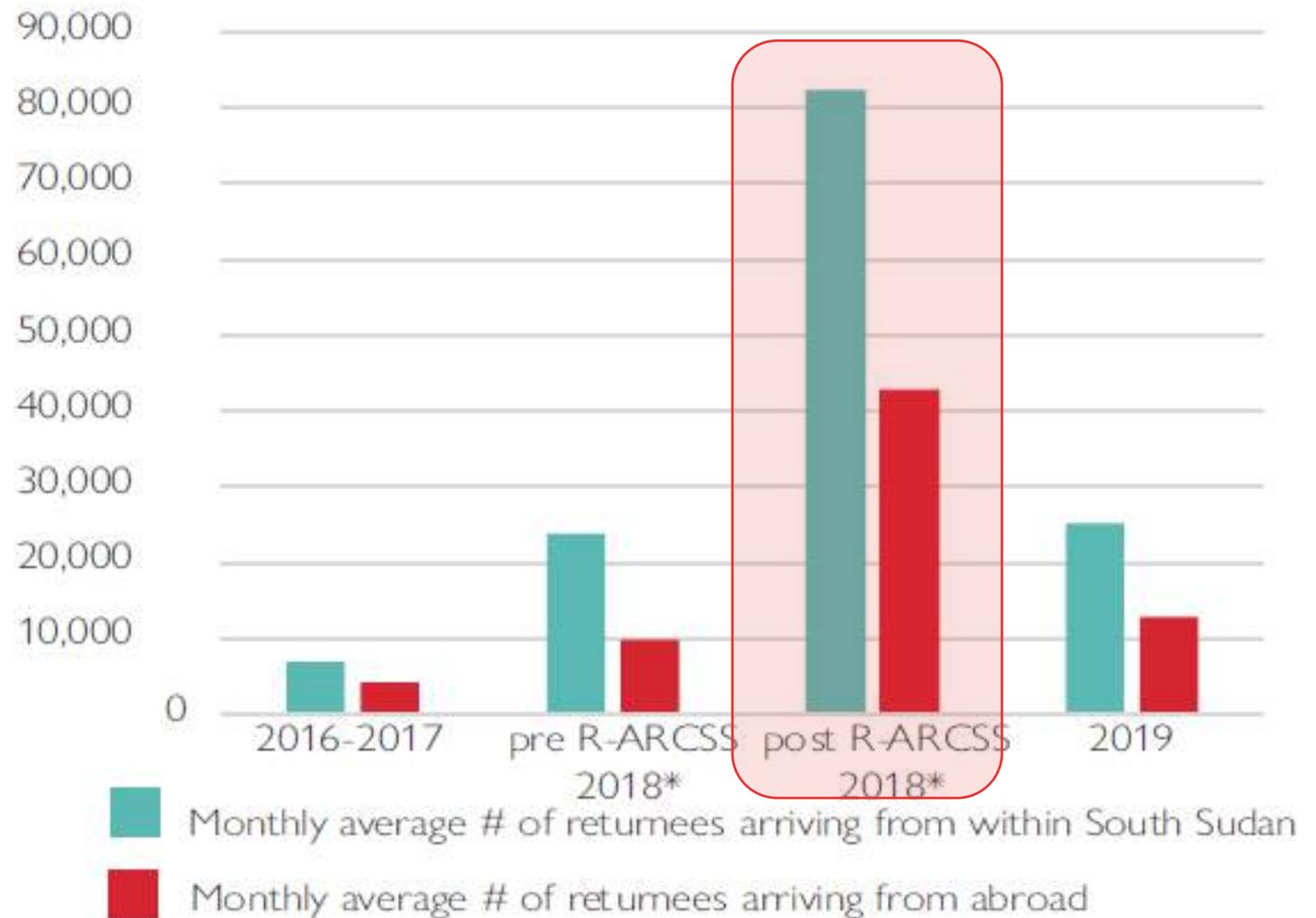
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Returnee Shelter

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Partially damaged	32%
Undamaged	34%

Average Number of returnee arrivals per month within given period

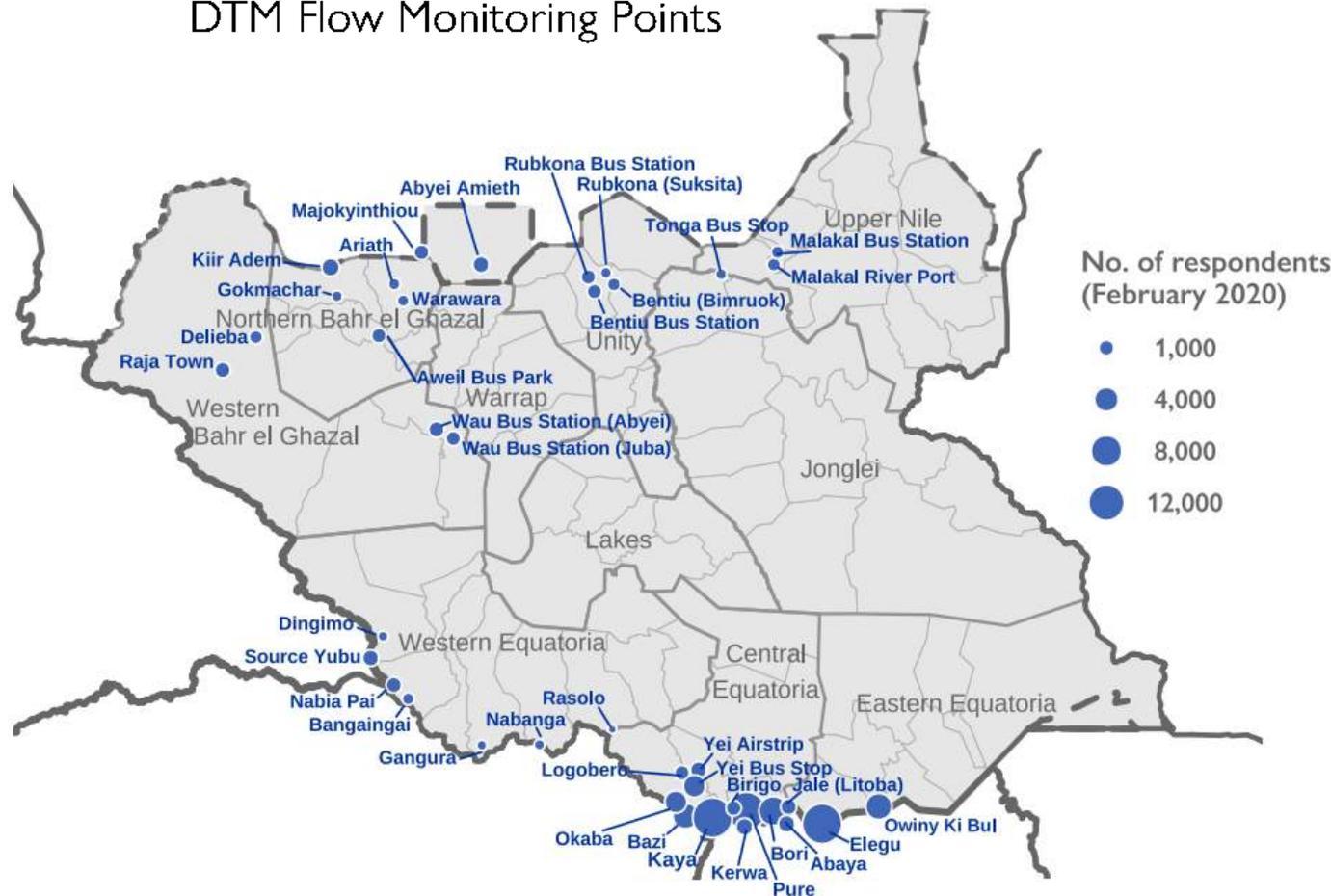


* Jan-Sept = Pre-ARCSS 2018 and Oct-Dec = post R-ARCSS 2018

A very mobile population in a country with little transport infrastructure

- Highly mobile population: more during dry season than wet season when roads become unpassable

DTM Flow Monitoring Points



Porous borders facilitate circular migration. Movement profiles of IDP sites vary greatly.

- Highly mobile population: more during dry season than wet season when roads become unpassable
- Uganda circular migration example:
 - high rate of short-term travel as visits or for economic reasons
- According to Displacement Site Flow Monitoring at 8 sites: high mobility of residents but widely different movement profiles. Female population more mobile than male. New arrivals often arrive from Sudan.

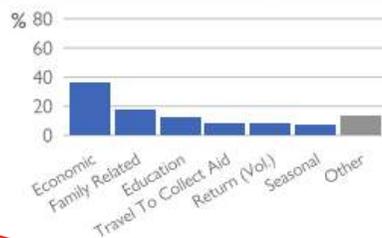


FMR South Sudan – Uganda

February 2020



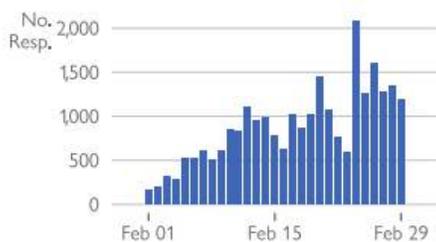
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



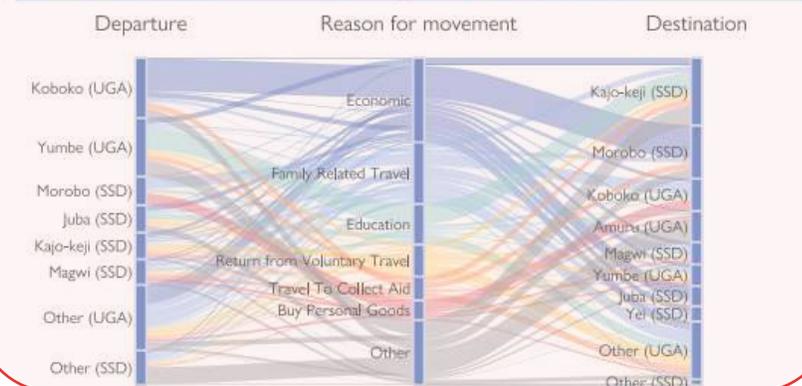
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



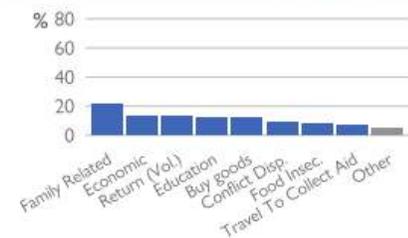
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



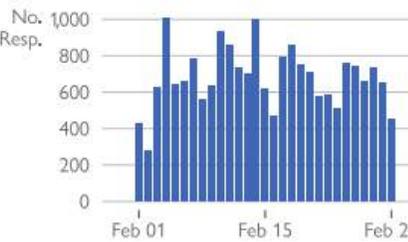
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

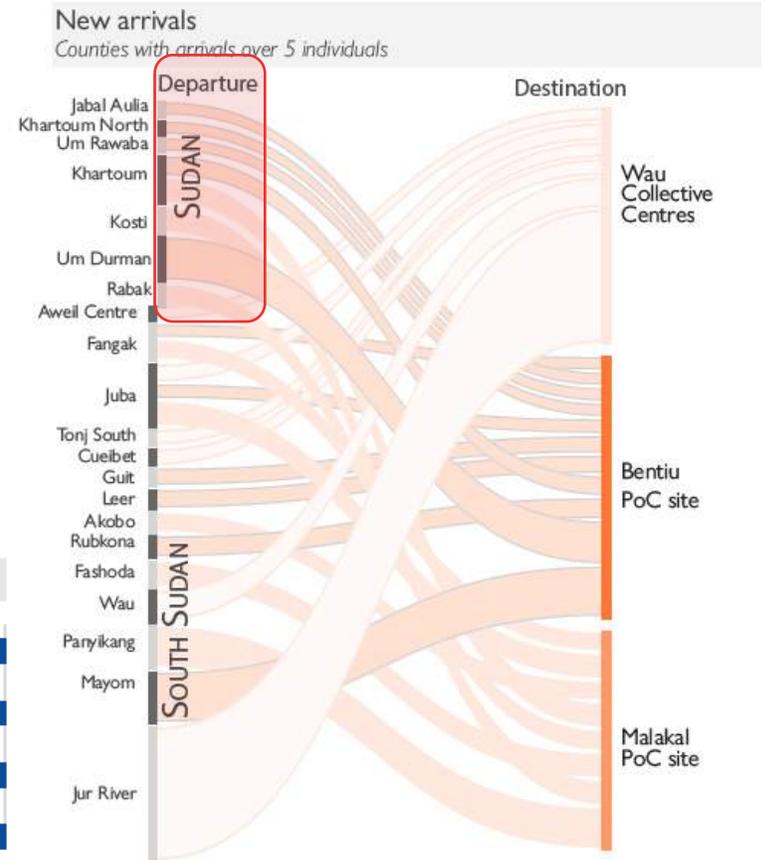
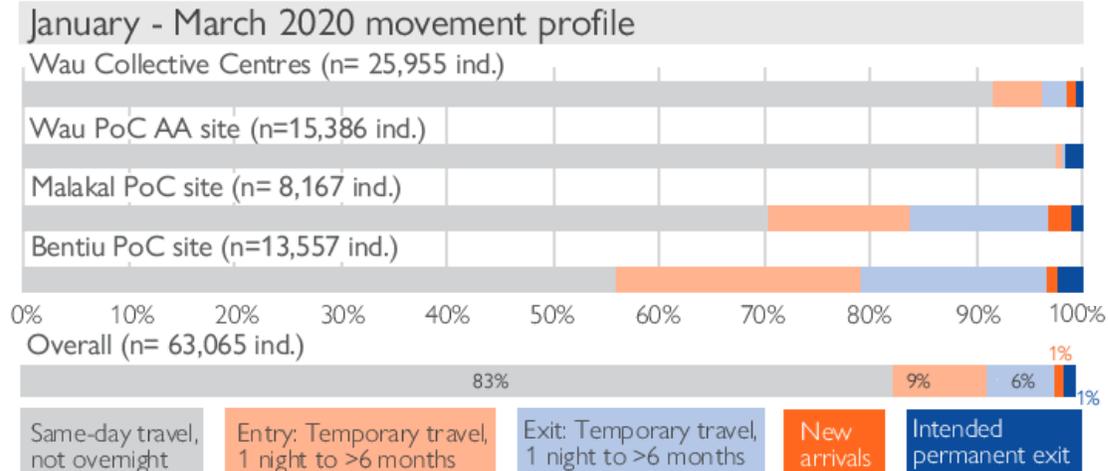


F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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Despite restrictions imposed in March by the government, cases have been increasing rapidly

High Level Task Force

The Government of South Sudan establishes the High Level Task Force on COVID-19 led by The First Vice President Dr. Riak Machar.

Closure of edu. facilities

South Sudan Vice President for Service Cluster Hussein Abdelbagi Akol has decided to close all the schools, teachers training institutes and the universities across the country.



1st COVID-19 Case in SSD

The South Sudan Government confirmed its first case of COVID-19.



Suspension of inter-state travel



The Government has suspended passenger flights as well as public and private inter-state transport for up to two weeks effective from midnight Wednesday 15 April 2020 (Communication from the presidency 25, HLTF 13 April 2020).

Internal movement restrictions

Suspension of all public transportation system between Juba and all other towns and villages in Central Equatoria, and between Torit and all other towns and villages in Eastern Equatoria.

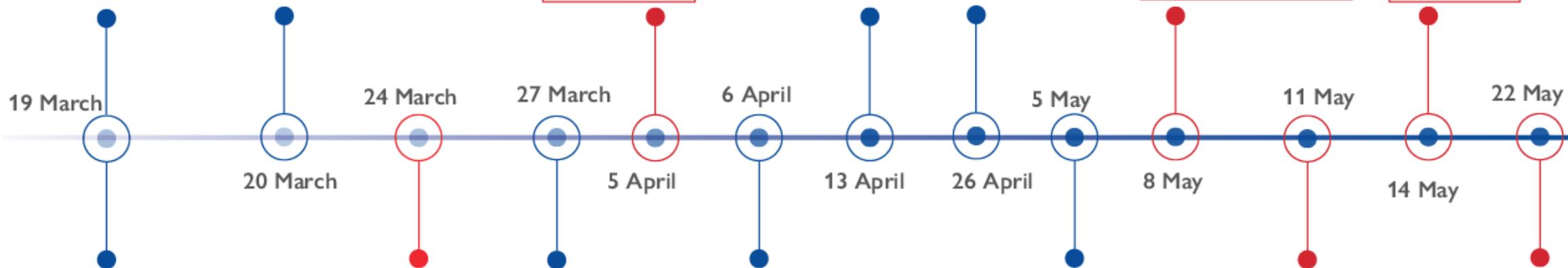
First Bentiu PoC site case confirmed

The first COVID-19 case (IDP) is confirmed at Bentiu PoC site. Partners begin contact tracing and continue in the construction of a Bentiu Town isolation centre.



First death

The HLTF confirms 28 new cases bringing the total number of cases to 231 with three recoveries and one death.



Preparedness & Response Plan

Ministry of Health releases COVID-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan (April - September 2020).



South Sudan closes borders

South Sudan closes all airports and seals land borders for passengers. Curfew across country from 8.00PM to 6.00AM. Public institutions working half-time. First suspected case of COVID-19 tested negative.

Quarantine Escape

Over 500 South Sudan nationals described as returnees escape quarantine in Renk, set up at a secondary school after arriving from Sudan.

Closing of Wau Collective Centres

The Diocesan Major Response Team on COVID-19 decides to close several Wau collective centres. As of 12 April 2020, Nazareth, Cathedral, St. Joseph and Lokoloko (3,743 ind. in March 2020 according to DTM population count) are empty.



Forced Quarantine

The Government begins the forceful quarantine of COVID-10 patients who did not adhere to stay-at-home orders.



First Juba PoC site case confirmed

Two humanitarian workers at Juba PoC 3 site were confirmed positive with the virus.



82 new cases: 563

The MoH confirms 82 new cases bringing the total to 563.



The COVID-19 outbreak compounded existing vulnerabilities across multiple dimensions



792 confirmed cases as of 24 May
8 deaths due to COVID-19



Limited access to health services



Crowding in IDP camps hindering physical distancing



Drop in oil prices affecting government budget



Lack of ventilators and trained personnel



Impact of mobility restrictions on trade and livelihoods



Securitised government response to COVID-19



Limited access to clean water and soap



Supply constraints worsening food insecurity

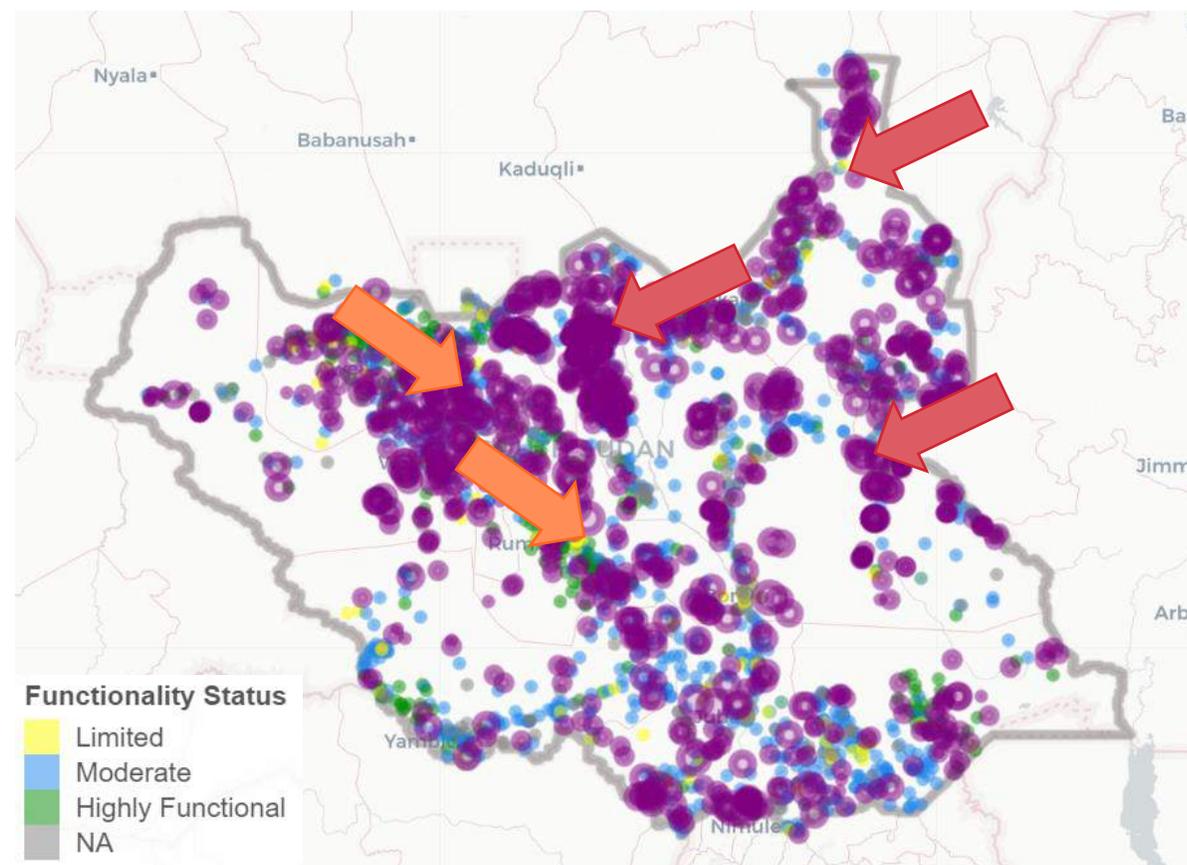


Ongoing displacement, esp. communal violence

Over one million IDPs and returnees live farther than 5km away from a functional health facility

- **32% of IDPs (536,882 individuals) and 37% of returnees (502,042 individuals)** live in settlements located farther than 5km from a functional health facility.
- **Largest absolute gaps** in Upper Nile (213,054 individuals), Jonglei (134,526 individuals) and Unity (134,259 individuals).
- **Highest relative need** in Upper Nile (46%), Warrap (44%) and Lakes (37%).
- In the **least served counties**, the vast majority of IDPs and returnees lack access: Guit (95.8%), Kapoeta East (89.2%), Pibor (86.3%), and Rumbek Centre (77.0%).

IDP/returnee settlements >5km from a functional health facility
The size of the **purple markers** is proportional to population

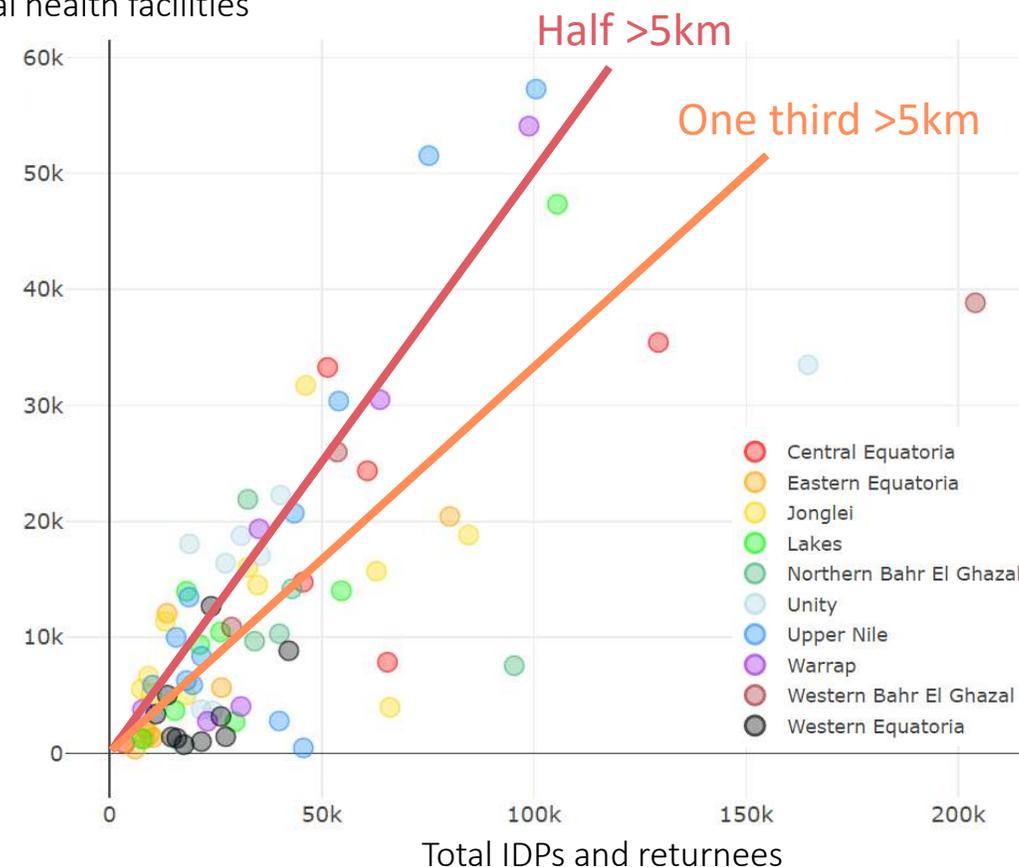


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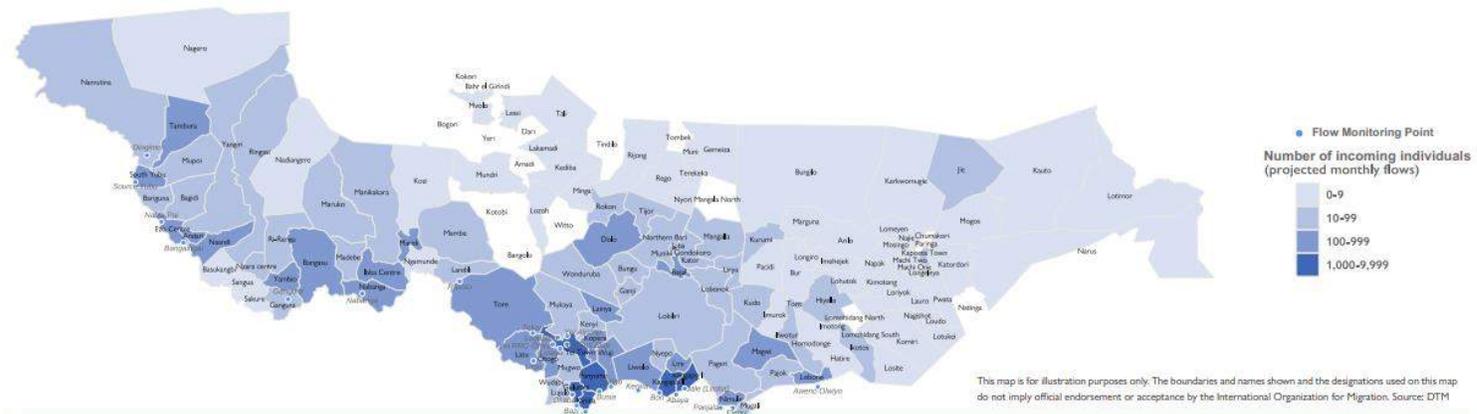
Total IDP/returnee population vs. population over 5km away from a functional health facility, by county

No. IDPs/returnees >5km from functional health facilities



DTM began mapping cross-border flows of public health relevance as part of EVD preparedness

POPULATION FLOW MONITORING: Movements by Areas of Destination (Overall and from Affected Territories)
January – October 2019



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration. Source: DTM

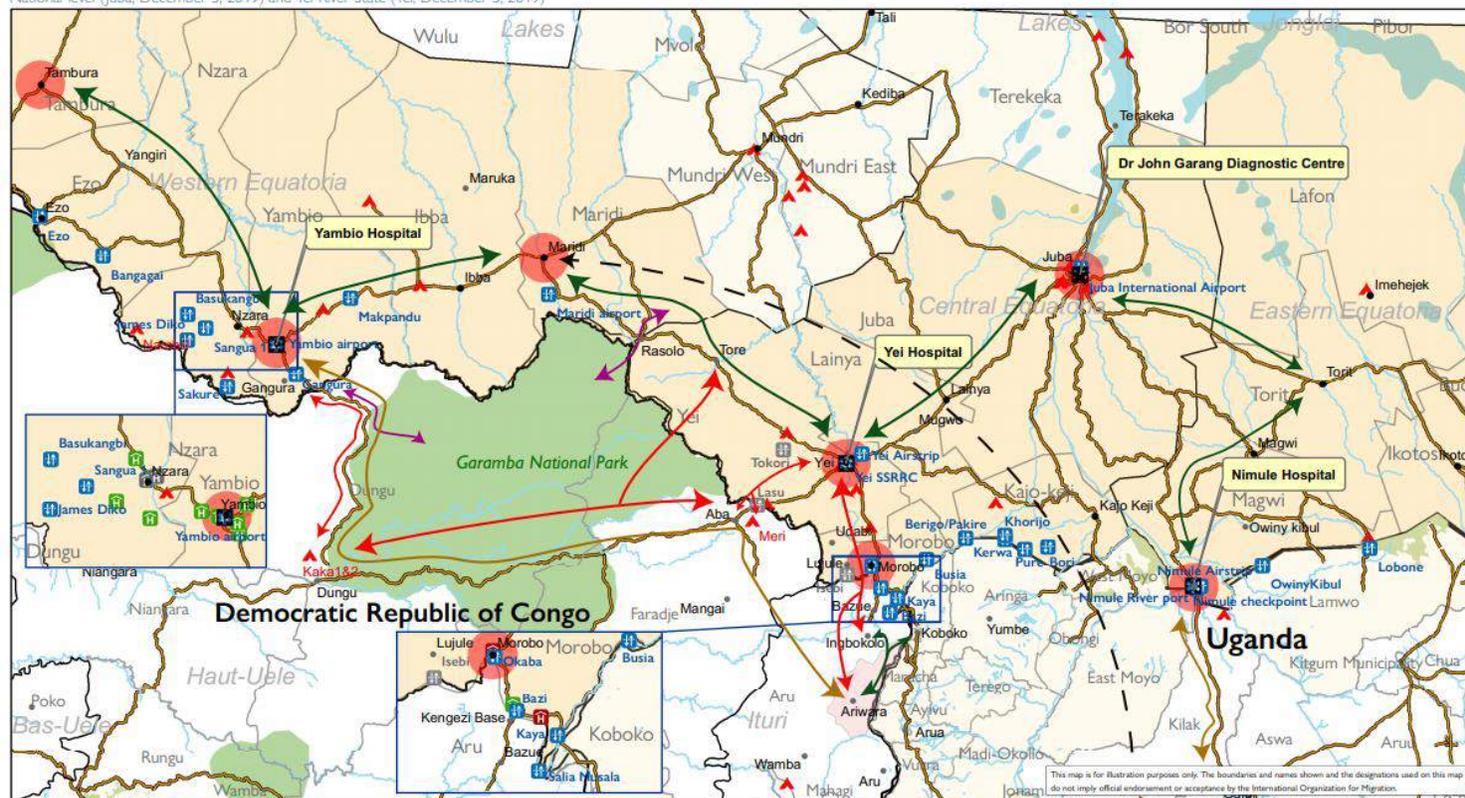


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- DTM’s involvement in public health builds on the **Population Mobility Mapping** methodology developed in collaboration with IOM’s Migration Health Division
- In South Sudan, this was first implemented as part of **EVD preparedness activities** in response to the 2018 outbreak in DRC
- **Flow monitoring** has been ongoing at up to 21 locations on the borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and the Central African Republic
 - Activities began to scale down in March 2020
- The data was validated and contextualized through two **participatory mapping exercises** held in December 2019, which led to recommendations informing the **2020 National Preparedness Plan** for EVD and related **geographical prioritization**

DTM began mapping cross-border flows of public health relevance as part of EVD preparedness

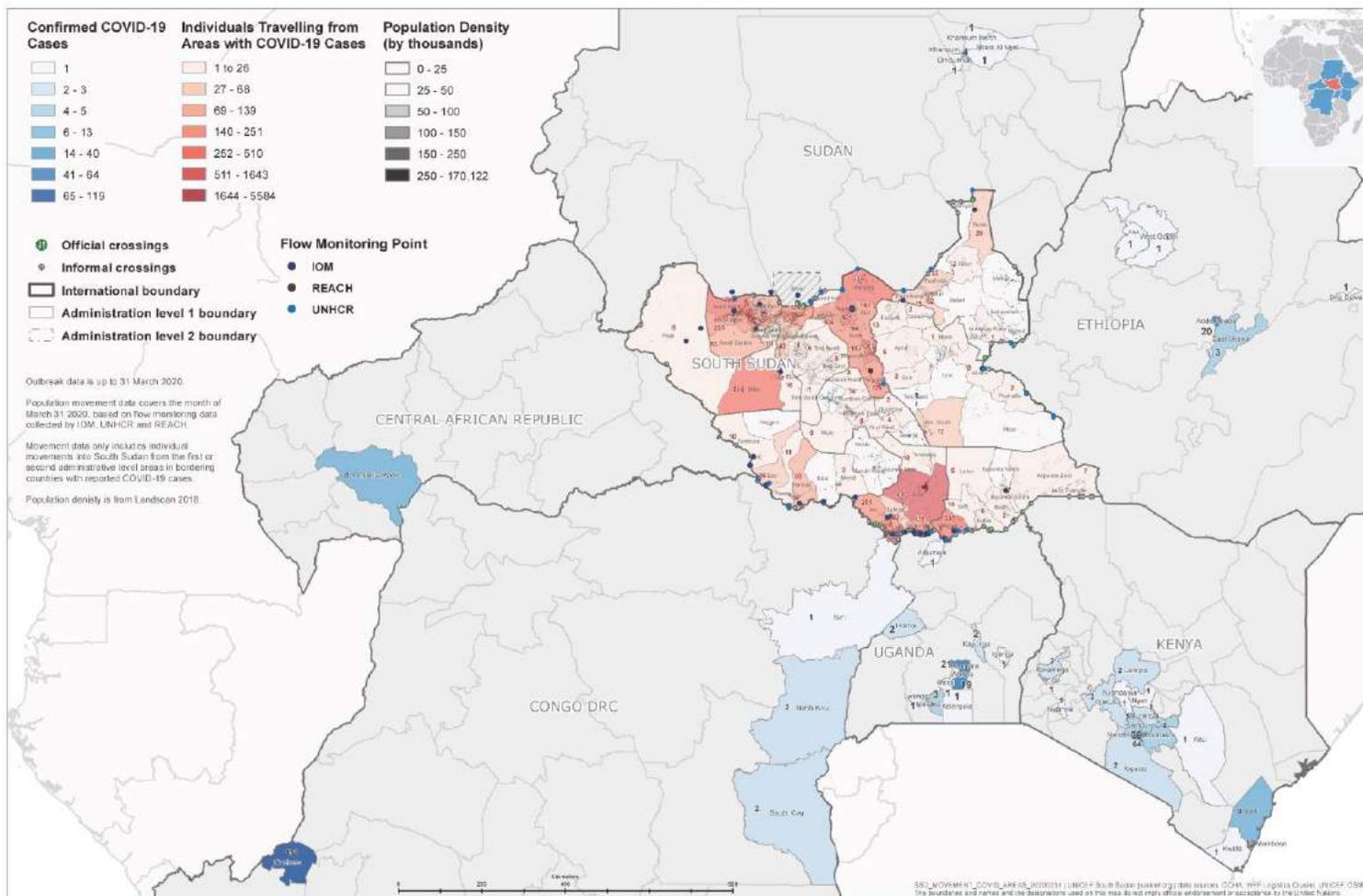
PARTICIPATORY MAPPING OF POPULATION MOBILITY: Mobility Corridors and High Priority Locations
National-level (Juba, December 3, 2019) and Yei River State (Yei, December 5, 2019)



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The mapping of flows at risk was adapted and extended collaboratively for COVID-19

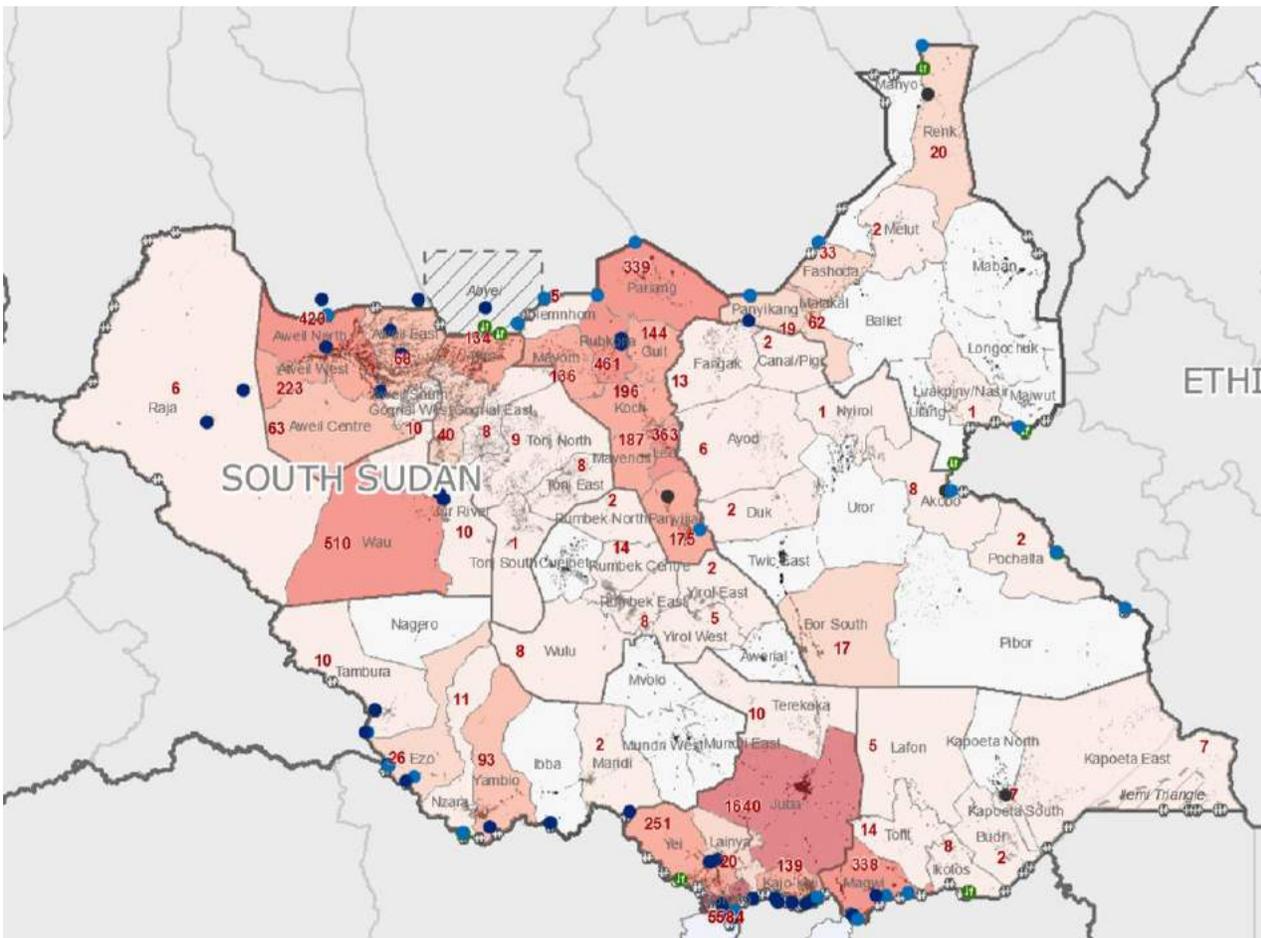
MOVEMENT & COVID-19 CASE AREAS March 2020



- **Flow monitoring data** collected in March at 39 locations, together with similar REACH and UNHCR data, was matched with UNICEF **disaggregated case data** for neighboring countries.
- Incoming flows taken as **indicative of risk of disease importation** during the early stages of the outbreak:
 - Large urban centres and trade hubs
 - Areas of return in Unity
 - Northern Bahr el Ghazal and parts of Warrap State with links to Khartoum
 - Cross-border communities near affected areas in Uganda and DRC
- The analysis helped inform **geographical prioritization** by COVID-19 coordination bodies and will be expanded to include **internal movement**.

Source: IOM DTM, UNICEF, UNHCR and REACH, 2020

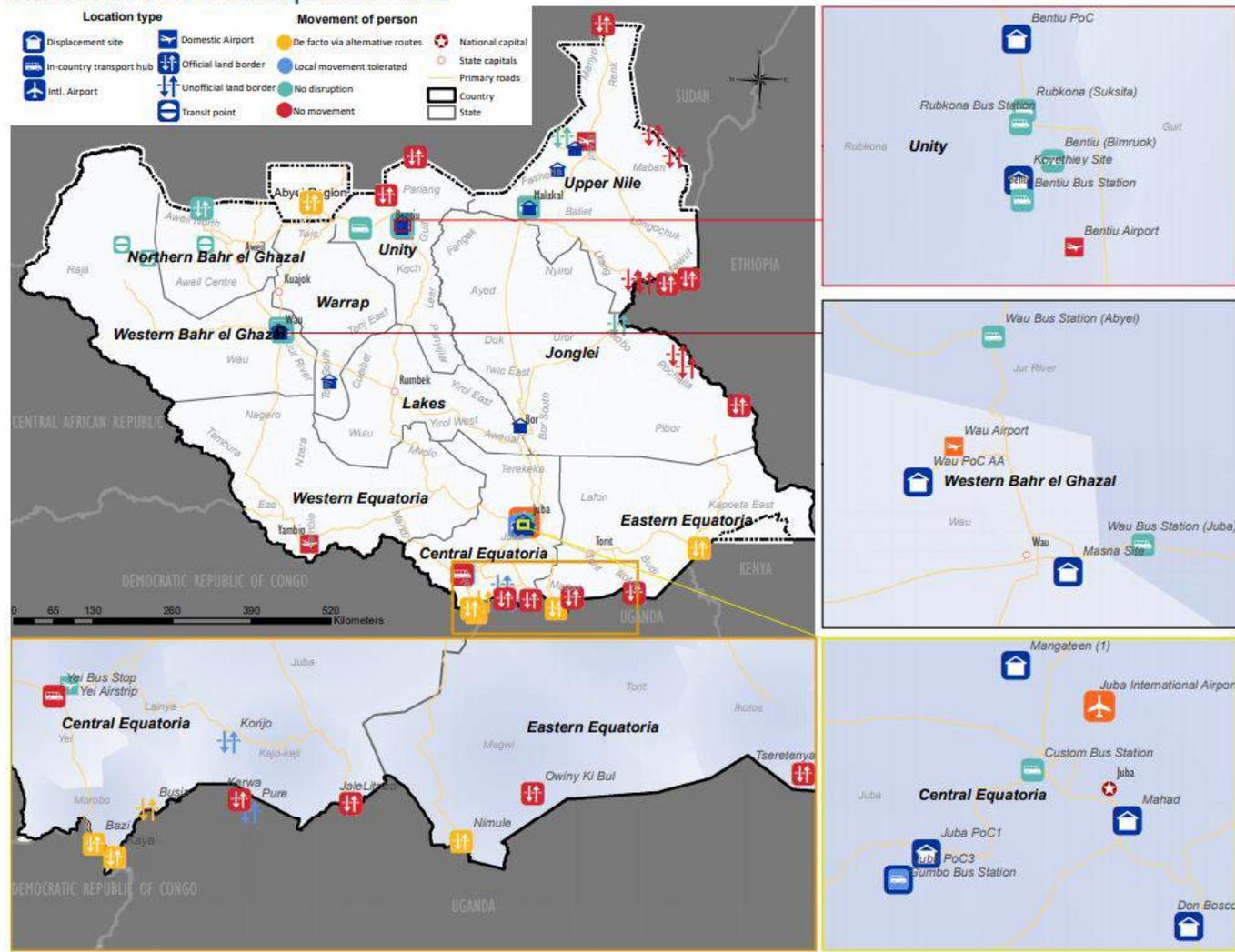
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Cross-border and inter-state travel have been affected by restrictions imposed since 24 March

Selected IDP sites and transportation hubs



- South Sudan imposed **preventive mobility restrictions** since the second half of March:
 - Border closure and restriction on inter-state travel
 - Closure of schools
 - Restrictions on public transport, closure of restaurants, limitations on gatherings
- Concerns related to the restrictions:
 - Undignified conditions in quarantine leading to escapes
 - Lockdown of Protection of Civilians sites
 - Arbitrary beatings
 - Impact on the livelihoods of cross-border and urban communities
- **Localized movement by cross-border communities** continued along informal routes, together with **cargo routes**
- Restrictions began to be **relaxed on 8 May**

Cross-border and inter-state travel have been affected by restrictions imposed since 24 March

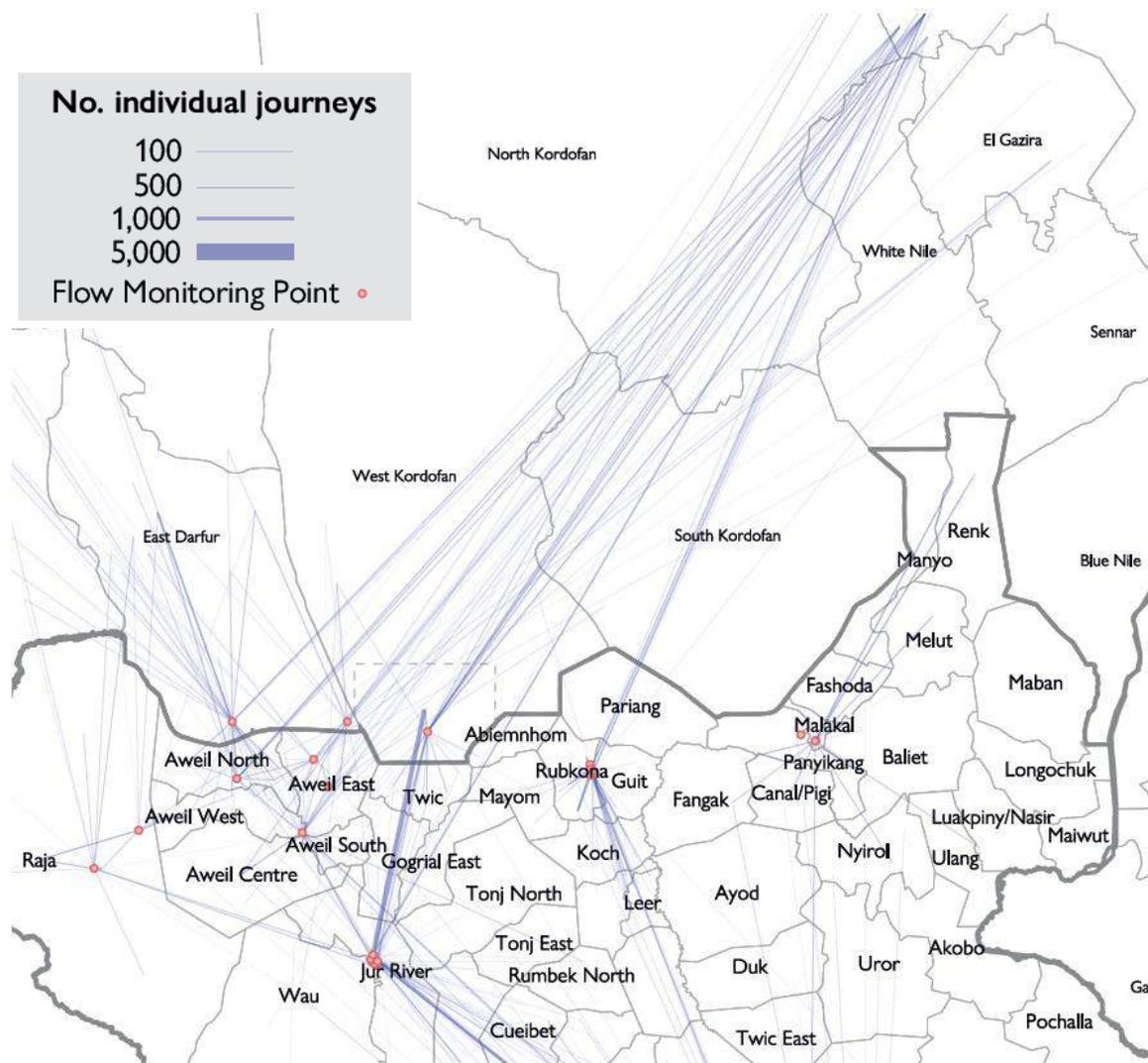


Stranded migrants and truck drivers at the Elegu-Nimule border, March 2020

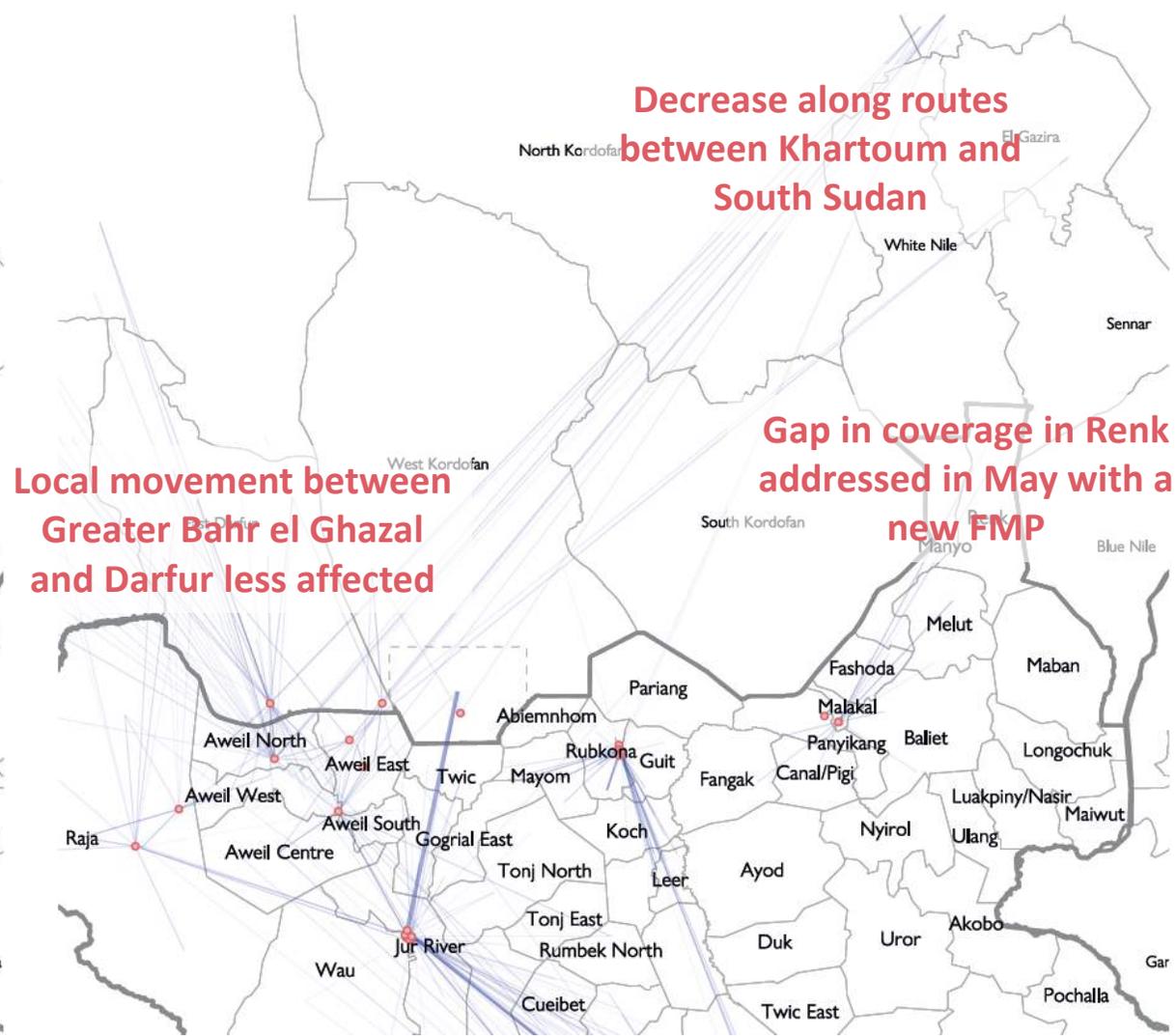
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Travel between South Sudan and Khartoum dropped, movement with Darfur less affected

Individual journeys surveyed at DTM Flow Monitoring Points in **March 2020**

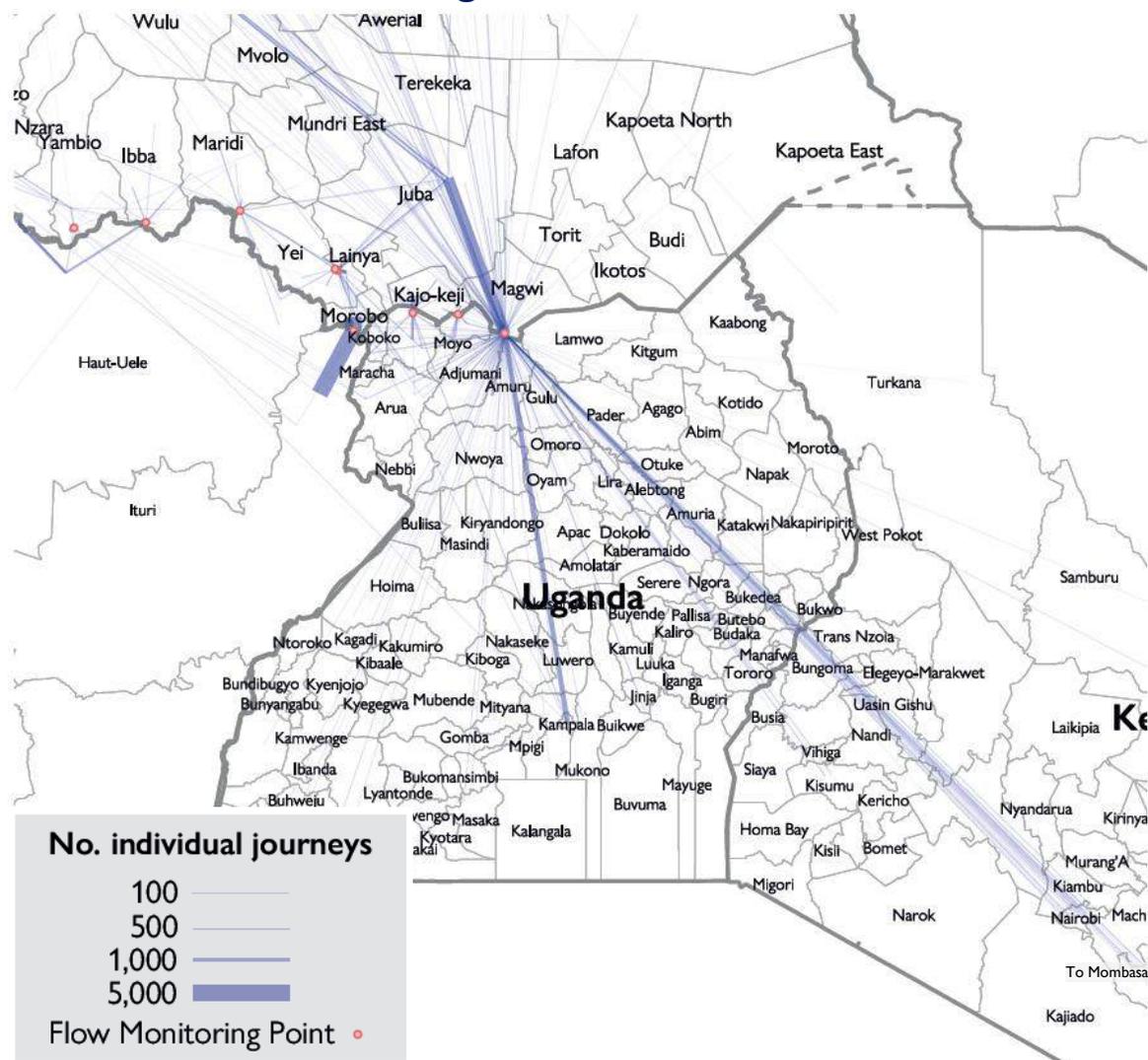


Individual journeys surveyed at DTM Flow Monitoring Points in **April 2020**

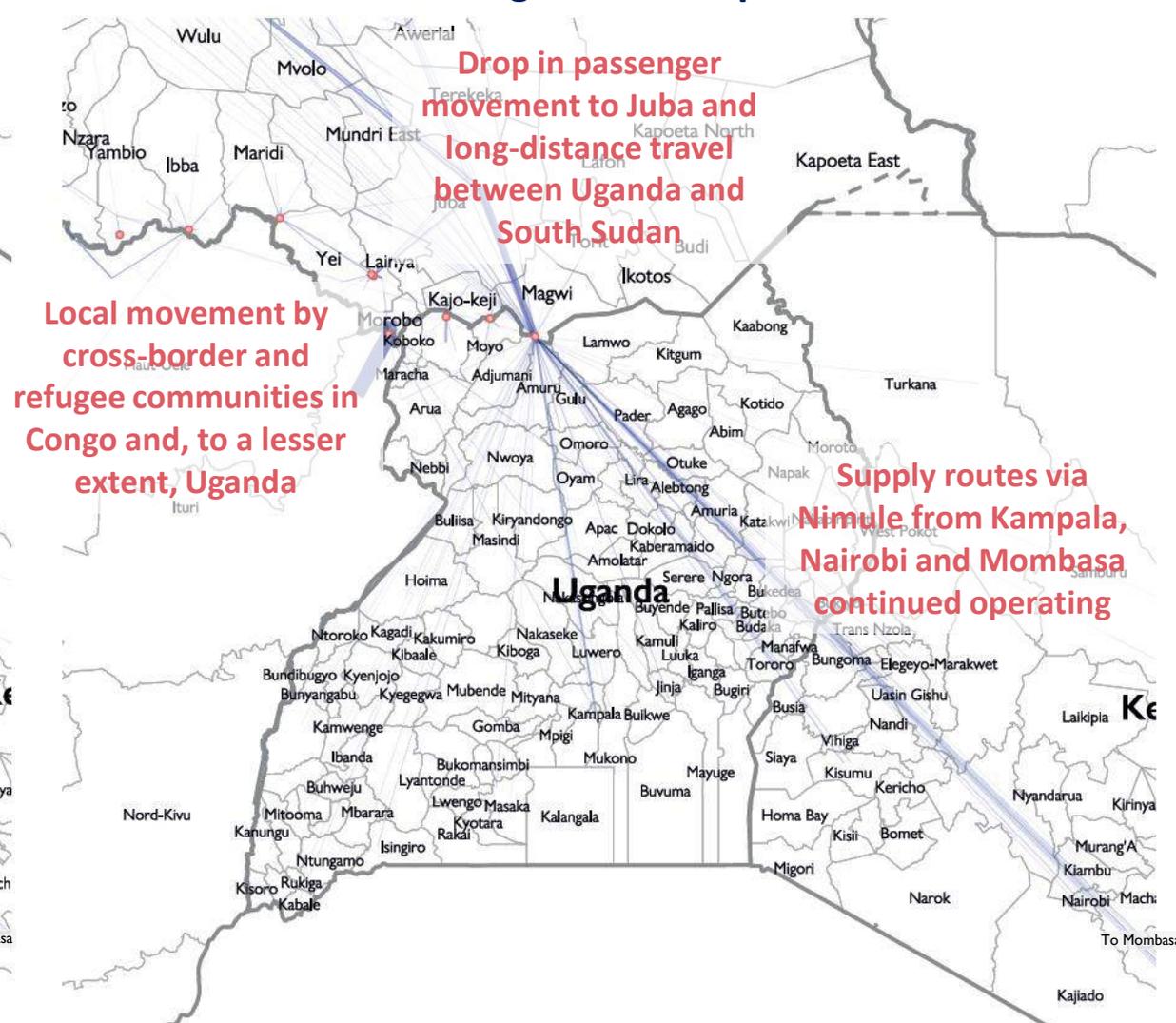


Supply routes and local movement continued while long-distance passenger travel dropped

Individual journeys surveyed at DTM Flow Monitoring Points in **March 2020**



Individual journeys surveyed at DTM Flow Monitoring Points in **April 2020**



Enabling safe mobility is critical to control the outbreak while limiting its socio-economic impact

Further restrictions on internal & cross-border movement

Less restrictions on internal & cross-border movement

	3 months (short term)	6 months (medium term)
Drivers	Mobility restrictions Limited COVID-19 spread Economic scarcity → criminality Inter-group tensions Political instability Food insecurity (lean season) Anti-foreign sentiment / access restrictions	Mobility restrictions relaxed COVID-19 in urban & border areas (?) Economic scarcity → criminality Inter-group tensions Delayed peace process Seasonal flooding
Impact on mobility	Food insecurity displacement (+) Communal clashes displacement (+) Stranded migrants / returnees Long distance voluntary migration (-) (education, health, employment) Trade-related mobility (-) IDP and refugee returns (-)	Health-related displacement (?) Communal clashes displacement (+) Conflict displacement (?) Natural disaster displacement (+) Long distance voluntary migration (-) (education, health, employment) Trade-related mobility (-) IDP and refugee returns (-)
Needs	Restrictions & disp. → Protection Drop in cross-border/internal trade → FSL Health/WASH → Enabling internal/cross-border supply routes	Displacement → Protection, SFNI, WASH, Health, FSL Drop in cross-border/internal trade → FSL COVID19 → Health/WASH → Enabling internal/cross-border supply routes

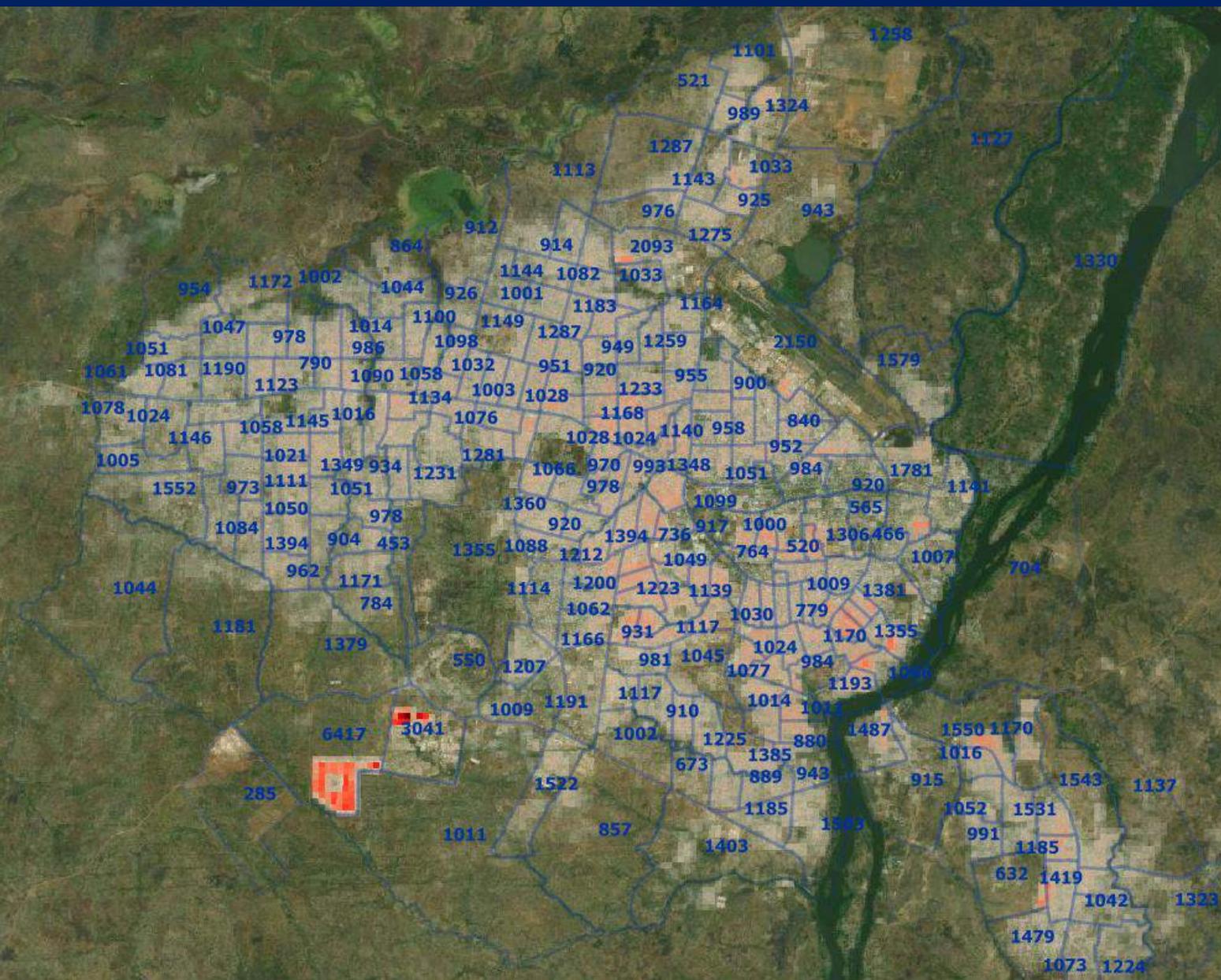
	3 months (short term)	6 months (medium term)
Drivers	Mobility restrictions relaxed COVID-19 spread in urban & border areas Food insecurity (lean season) Anti-foreign sentiment	Mobility restrictions lifted COVID-19 spread countrywide Inter-group tensions (?) Seasonal flooding Anti-foreign sentiment
Impact on mobility	IDP and refugee returns (+) Health-related displacement (+) Trade-related mobility (?) Long-distance voluntary migration (-) (education, health, employment)	IDP and refugee returns (+) Health-related displacement (+) Natural disaster displacement (+) Trade-related mobility (+) Communal clashes displacement (?) Conflict displacement (?)
Needs	COVID-19 → Health and WASH Internal & cross-border returns → SNFI, WASH, Protection Reduction in cross-border trade → FSL	COVID19 → Health and WASH Internal & cross-border returns → SNFI, WASH, Protection Displacement → Protection, SFNI, WASH, Health, FSL

DTM | Urban assessments

DTM is using high-resolution satellite imagery to update enumeration areas in key urban centres

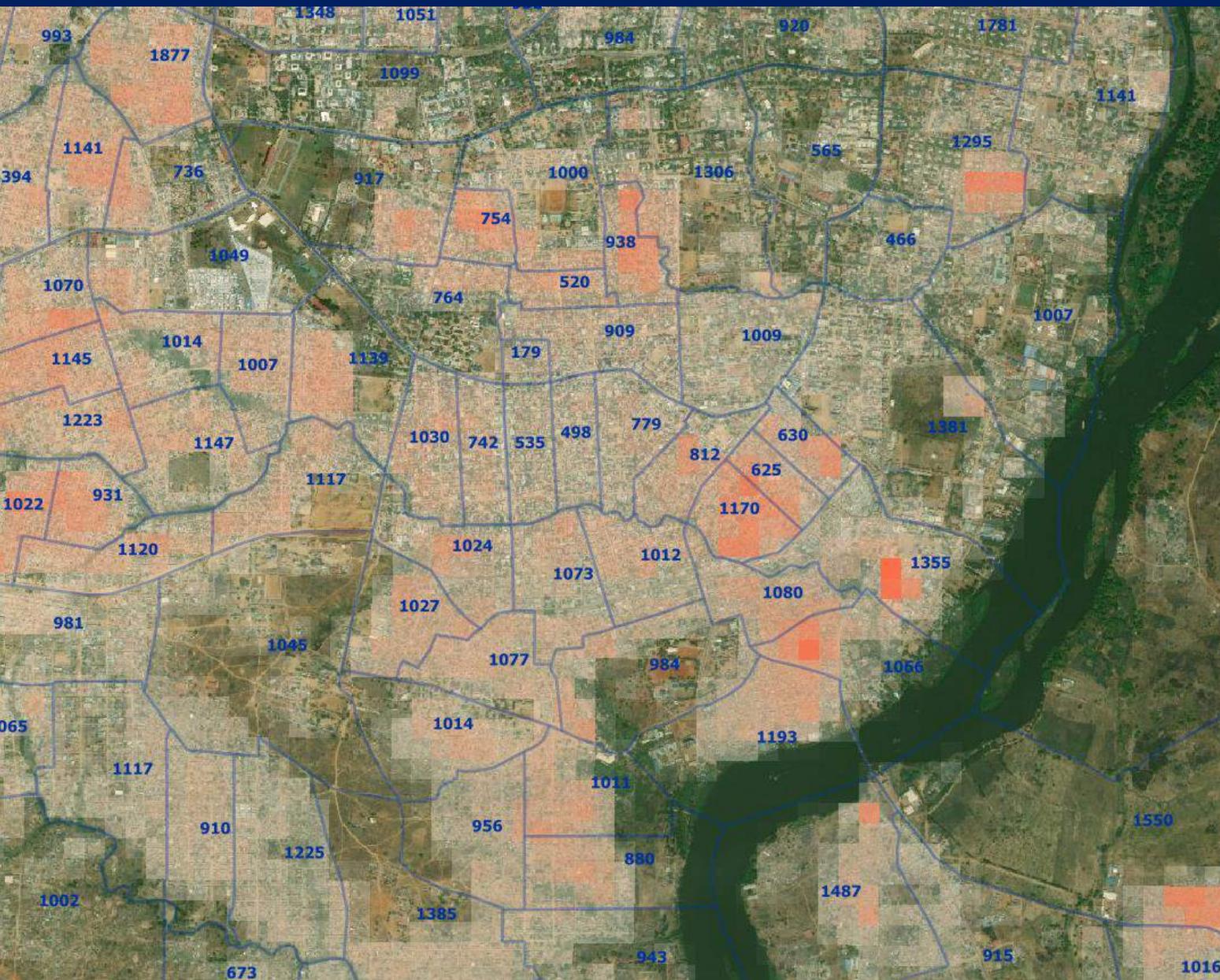


DTM is using high-resolution satellite imagery to update enumeration areas in key urban centres



- Individual **building footprints** can be extracted from **high-resolution satellite imagery** using automated machine learning algorithms.
- DTM is using this process to derive **enumeration areas (EAs)** for major urban centres in South Sudan.
- **Field assessments** are carried out to rule out non-residential areas and capture thematic attributes about the EAs.

The imagery enables targeted analysis and household surveys of South Sudan's urban population



- GIS analysis of the satellite imagery can reveal areas of **high building density**, helping to identify slums and other crowded areas that may be at higher risk of COVID-19.
- The EAs will be made available for partners and used to roll-out targeted **household surveys**:
 - in collaboration with WHO and WFP, DTM will roll out a combined **epidemiological and multi-sector COVID-19 vulnerability study** of Juba and other major urban centres.
 - with WFP, FAO, UNICEF, OCHA and REACH, DTM will deliver a **multi-sector needs assessment** of nine state capitals,

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Products and projects in the pipeline

- Mobility Tracking Round 8 (baseline and multi-sector location assessment)
- Village Assessment Survey for Torit, Magwi, Malakal, Aweil Center
- Malakal PoC Disability & Inclusion Survey
- COVID-19 vulnerability study in urban areas
- FSNMS+ (countrywide multi-sector needs assessment)
- Subject to COVID-19 developments: Intention Surveys in PoC sites, Mobility Tracking Round 9
- Regular products inc. flow monitoring reports, BMR updates, COVID-19 mobility updates

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Reports / products can be accessed at
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