



IMPACT OF COVID-19 MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS ON MIGRANTS ALONG THE EASTERN CORRIDOR

Report 2 - as of 30 April 2020

BACKGROUND

The current outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has restricted global mobility, whilst heightening the risk of exploitation to vulnerable populations. This report provides a snapshot of the current migration trends along the Eastern Corridor,¹ and provides an analysis of the impact that movement restrictions have had in Djibouti, Somalia, Ethiopia and Yemen. This report utilizes data collected through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring (FM), Migrant Response Centers (MRC),² and Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) data, as well as anecdotal information provided by IOM team members working in the region. With the start of the holy month of Ramadan (~23 April – 23 May), this period opens the “high season” for irregular migration which has been historically higher during this time on the Eastern corridor due to the belief that controls are less stringent and that authorities allow movements to take place under less scrutiny.

In 2019, along the Eastern Corridor, IOM observed 76,282 migrants entering Djibouti³ and 30,994 migrants entering Somalia, while 138,213 migrants were tracked on the shores of Yemen as having arrived from the Horn of Africa (62% from Somalia and 38% from Djibouti).

KEY OBSERVATIONS

COVID-19 CONFIRMED INFECTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Djibouti recorded the highest number of COVID-19 cases in the region with 1,077 confirmed individuals testing positive for the coronavirus. The Government of Djibouti imposed travel restrictions early on, on 18 March. Somalia reported its first COVID-19 case on 16 March and by the end of April, the country reported 582 positive cases. Restrictive measures have been implemented by the government to varying degrees, but migrants' movements through its porous borders have continued. The Government of Ethiopia reported a total of 130 COVID-19 positive individuals and on 10 April, Parliament approved the state of emergency which followed restrictive measures already in place since 23 March. In Yemen, as of 30 April, there were 5 confirmed reported COVID-19 cases. Migration management measures in the country continued to be more focused on movement restrictions, arrests and quarantine than on finding solutions to increase migrants' access to essential services, including first and foremost health care. See Annex 2 for movement restrictions in the East and Horn of Africa region.

COVID-19 IMPACT ON MIGRANT FLOWS

Migrants crossings to Yemen from the Horn of Africa have decreased overall by 74% between March (6,753) and April (1,725) with the steepest decrease in the number of migrants arriving from Djibouti (96% reduction) and a significant decrease (65%) in arrivals from Somalia. The movement of Ethiopians into Djibouti has substantially fallen as IOM Flow Monitoring enumerators recorded only 192 Ethiopian migrants entries in April, a stark contrast to the average monthly arrivals seen in 2019 of over 6,300. Meanwhile, the only arrivals observed from Djibouti to Yemen (Al-Aarah Flow Monitoring Point) are extremely reduced with only 85 migrants' arrivals at the end of April. In Somalia, the dynamic is different and while the MRC in Hargeisa and the Ethiopian Community Center have reported decreased entries into the country, FMP data shows an 11% increase in migrants' entries compared to March, which may indicate that the routes have changed. Movements from Puntland region to Yemen are still taking place, although at a reduced rate and Mareero departure point is now also being used. IOM received reports that between 26 and 30 April, up to 401 migrants left the Puntland region from Mareero, a small town 15km east of Bosasso where, due to security reasons, IOM does not have presence. A new trend was also observed, though still in limited numbers. Migrants have been reported to return from Puntland region of Somalia to the border with Ethiopia at their own expense.

¹ The Eastern Corridor is a migration route that refers to the movement between the Horn of Africa and the Arab Peninsula.

² Migration Response Centers (MRCs) are situated along key migration routes, where they fill critical gaps by providing direct assistance, including food and temporary shelter, information and service referrals to migrants on the move. MRCs bring together key partners to facilitate the identification of migrants in vulnerable situations, and ensure that they receive appropriate, immediate and longer-term support. Seven MRCs are currently operational in the Horn of Africa: Obock (Djibouti), Hargeisa, Bosasso (Somalia), Semera, Metema, Dire Dawa and Tog-Wajaale (Ethiopia). See Annex 1 for an overview of registrations per MRC in 2020.

³ This figure is taken only from observations of movements along the Eastern Corridor of Ethiopian nationals intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and it excludes FMP data observations made in Obock and Tajjourah.



KEY OBSERVATIONS

MIGRANT PROTECTION AND DETENTION CONCERNS

As of 30 April 2020, 1,577 Ethiopian migrants found themselves stranded and gathered in 25 spontaneous sites in Djibouti. While there is no report that authorities are detaining migrants, they are considered a security threat for the fear of COVID-19 contamination and host communities have become less welcoming of migrants. In the Puntland region, with the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 19 April, there was fear of stigma against migrants. However, no violence on the side of the community nor detention by the authorities were reported. COVID-19 government measures on hotels and restaurants as well as the closure of restaurants during daytime due to Ramadan has put a strain on migrants' capacity to procure food and engage in informal employment for a living. Meanwhile, in Yemen, thousands of migrants are stranded at international borders and within governorates due to COVID-19 movements restrictions measures.

MIGRANT ASSISTANCE (MRC/AVR)

Registrations at the MRC in Obock observed a sharp decline falling from 325 registrations in March 2020 to only 23 registrations in April 2020 as, due to COVID-19, IOM had to limit congestion into the center and AVR was not taking place. Migrants' assistance in Somalia is ongoing and while the Hargeisa MRC has not registered any new migrants, Bosasso registered, in line with previous months, 173 new arrivals, 35 of which requested AVR assistance. However, AVR services have been put on hold everywhere during the month of April as restrictions and quarantine measures are in force. In Ethiopia, Tog-Wajaale MRC bordering Somalia and Semera MRC bordering Djibouti are supporting the Ethiopian Government's quarantine facilities as new migrant registrations have fallen respectively to 33 and 0. In Yemen, where IOM co-leads the Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector (RMMS), IOM and the humanitarian community are working to ensure that migrants' needs are fully mainstreamed into the COVID-19 response.

FORCED MIGRANT RETURNS TO ETHIOPIA

Despite the government's restrictions, returns to Ethiopia have continued to occur. Close to 10,000 migrants were returned to Ethiopia in April without prior health screening (2,757 of which from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). Forced returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Addis Ababa occurred between 3 and 10 April 2020. The chartered return flights transporting Ethiopian nationals were originally denied landing authorization by the Government of Ethiopia on 22 March. However, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia increased pressure on the Government of Ethiopia and returns resumed on 3 April. Forced returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have declined sharply, with 8,963 returns in March compared to 2,757 in April – a decrease of almost 70%, but they are still significant, especially in the context of COVID-19. Ongoing negotiations between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia temporarily put these movements on hold. However, IOM expects that movements will resume in the coming weeks and a bigger number of returnees will likely come through.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

The Government of Djibouti is setting up a quarantine site with the support of IOM and the international community, providing assistance in migrant sites in Ali Sabieh region for land travellers and migrants. On 23 March, the Government of Ethiopia introduced a mandatory 14-day quarantine requirement for all persons entering Ethiopia. On 26 March, the Government of Ethiopia closed all its land Points of Entries (with the exception of essential cargo and services). The first quarantine center opened on 3 April as Ethiopians were deported from Saudi Arabia. Since then, a total of six centers in Addis Ababa have been opened and have hosted returnees, either voluntary or forced. As per IOM Ethiopia's count, there are 12 quarantine centers in the regions currently quarantining returnees. In Yemen, attempts by the authorities for the establishment of "quarantine" sites specifically for migrants and refugees has been giving rise to concerns that quarantine may be instrumentalized to facilitate containment, detention, encampment and eventual deportation of this population. In addition, there are currently 10 functional quarantine and isolation facilities across Somalia, with varying bed capacity.

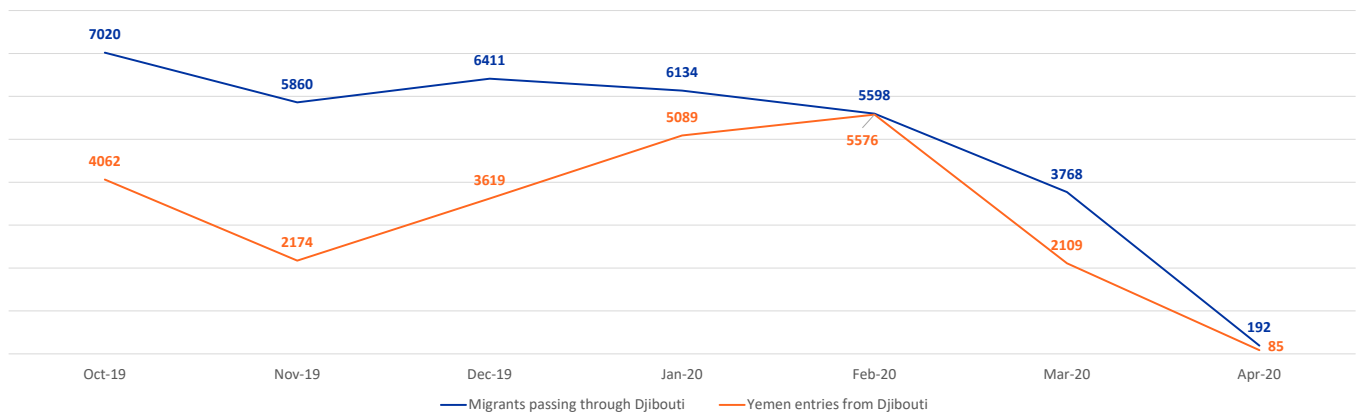


DJIBOUTI SITUATION

As of 30 April, Djibouti recorded the highest number of COVID-19 cases in the region with 1,077 confirmed individuals, 2 deaths and 599 recoveries. The country implemented restrictive measures early on, announcing on 15 March the suspension of all international flights. The measures were enforced on 18 March when the first positive case of COVID-19 was announced. Since 23 March, the authorities have imposed a general lockdown, except for essential services. Traffic has been restricted to a minimum, and only allowed with administrative authorization. All passenger movement (aircraft/railway/boat) have continued to be suspended since 18 March. However, on 14 April as part of the President’s instructions to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on the economy, the Ports and Free Zones Authority (APZF) has decided to grant an 82.5% reduction in port tariffs for 60 days to all Ethiopian exports. The Government confirmed the road corridor to Ethiopia will remain open.

Migrant Flows Observed Through Djibouti and at Yemen Points of Entry

Migrant Movements through Djibouti to Yemen
Oct 2019 - Apr 2020
Monthly



- The monthly average number of migrants (6,357) observed entering Djibouti in 2019 has been higher than the migrants’ arrivals recorded in Yemen (4,382);
- Following the border closures occurring in March 2020, very few entries were tracked along the western and southern FMPs in Djibouti. A total of 192 Ethiopian migrants were recorded at various entry points in April, which is consistent with the qualitative information received from field teams;
- Meanwhile, only 85 migrants’ arrivals were observed in Yemen near Al-Aarah FMP in Lahj governorate as arriving from Djibouti on 28 April via a boat. Although full information on nationalities is not available, it was reported that most of the migrants were males (79), while six migrants were female;
- 1,800 movements were tracked in the Obock region in Djibouti, though these are likely migrants that entered the country prior to border closures, and now are unable to move in either direction. There is also news of migrants trying unsuccessfully to return to Ethiopia, though some are still hopeful about moving onwards to the Arab Peninsula.

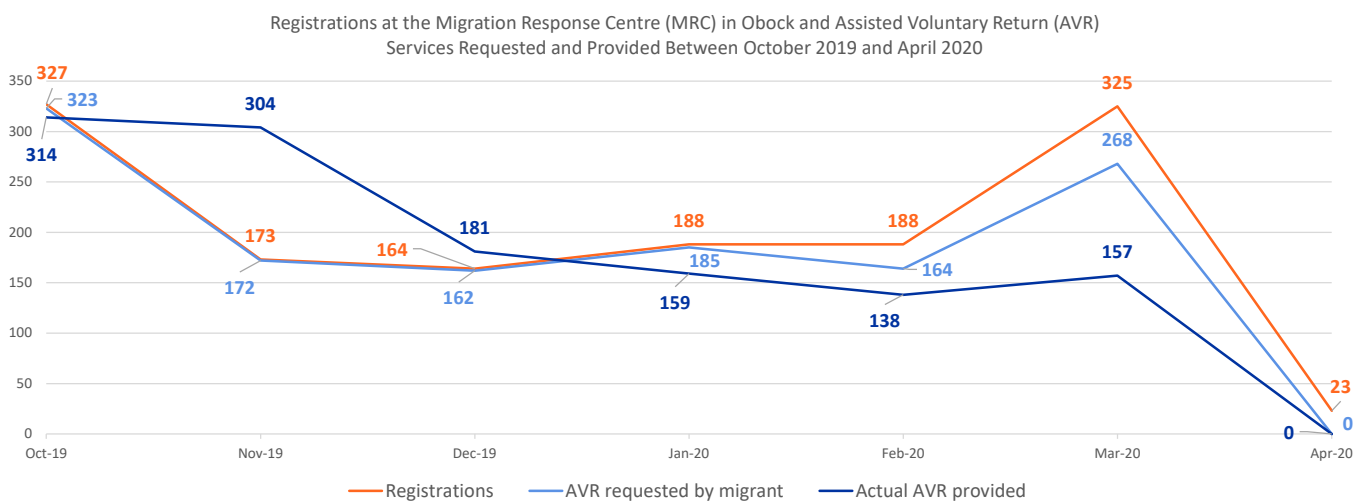
Migrants’ Protection and Detention Concerns

- Both the closure of the Djibouti-Ethiopia border and the stricter border controls in Yemen, have left many migrants stranded in the country. As of 30 April 2020, 1,577 migrants who were transiting through Djibouti on their way to the Arab Peninsula found themselves stranded and gathered in 25 spontaneous sites located along the migration route. All reported migrants are Ethiopian nationals;



- Most of the sites where stranded migrants are currently sheltered are self-settled camps. So far, IOM has not received any report of evictions or violence towards migrants in these sites. The migrant site of Masagara in Obock is managed by the authorities but migrants are not in detention and are free to go in and out of the camp;
- Attitudes towards migrants in Djibouti have turned to diffidence as the authorities fear that migrants will further contribute to the spread of the virus and consider them as a security threat. Host communities, particularly in Obock, are reported to be chasing away migrants from the community.

Migrant Assistance (MRC/AVR)



- Registrations at the MRC in Obock observed a sharp decline over the past month, falling from 325 registrations in March 2020 to only 23 registrations in April 2020;
- In the context of COVID-19 prevention, admission of new migrants at the MRC in Obock was reduced to admitting the most vulnerable migrants only, namely women, children and sick migrants.

Quarantine Measures

- IOM is providing assistance in migrant sites and supporting the government in the establishment of a quarantine site in Ali Sabieh region for land travelers and migrants. IOM hopes that the establishment of this site will contribute to provide concrete solutions for migrants who are still entering the country.

Observations at the MRC in Semera (Ethiopia - border with Djibouti) in April 2020

- The MRC in Semera, which registered 235 migrants in March 2020, registered no migrants in April 2020;
- MRC staff received a support request from the Afar regional government to assist migrants at the quarantine centers with transportation assistance (not AVR), sanitation and hygiene promotion materials, and lunch/accommodation allowances to return home after discharge from the quarantine site. A total of 308 quarantined migrants were assisted in April 2020, including a growing number of Ethiopian migrants returned from Djibouti;
- MRC staff have expressed concern over the crowded living conditions inside the quarantine sites;
- Community awareness-raising activities on COVID-19 were carried out through microphone by volunteer groups in markets and bus stations.



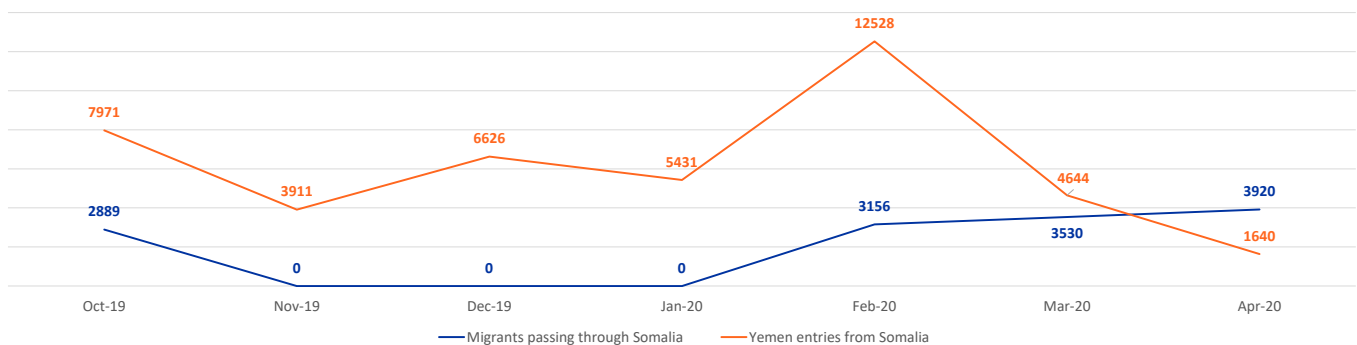
SOMALIA SITUATION

As of 30 April, Somalia reported 582 confirmed positive COVID-19 individuals, 28 deaths and 20 recoveries. The first positive case of COVID-19 was announced on 16 March, and the Federal Government of Somalia has since implemented flight restrictions intended to limit the spread of the virus. In particular, 11 out of 12 airports, 1 out of 8 seaports and 17 out of 21 land borders are closed. Hargeisa airport still allows Ethiopian Airlines flights to and from Addis but with a reduced frequency of one flight per week. The international airport in Mogadishu and the Bossaso airport and seaport are still closed.

Migrant Flows Observed Through Somalia and at Yemen Points of Entry

- Although the overall movements of migrants tracked in Somalia during April 2020 decreased by almost two thirds as compared to March 2020, the number of migration movements of Ethiopian nationals intending to travel to the Arab Peninsula increased slightly, from 3,530 in March, to 3,920 in April. The decrease is representative of fewer Somali nationals moving along the Horn of Africa Route;
- Total arrivals in Yemen decreased by 65% from 4,644 migrants' arrivals in March, to 1,640 in April;
- According to reports of IOM staff from the field, there are not many restrictions on movement within Somalia, though some migrants do decide to voluntarily return to Ethiopia on the assumption that this might change in the near future. Approximately 200 migrants were reported by the MRC to have returned from Bossaso towards Tog-Wajaale and Buhoodle;

Migrant Movements through Somalia to Yemen
Oct 2019 - Apr 2020
Monthly



- Irregular migrants are taking various new routes in the Wajaale area, particularly through a village called Faraweyne, and continue to reach Hargeisa. The Ethiopian Community Center in Buroa reported that the number of new irregular migrant arrivals decreased by about 30% due to border closure, but those who pass still continue to reach Buroa and move further to the Puntland region using the services of smugglers;
- IOM received reports of at least 401 migrants' movements between the 26 and 30 April from Bossaso to Yemen from Mareero, a small town 15km east of Bosasso where, due to security reasons, IOM does not have Flow Monitoring presence, in addition to departures from Elayo, west of Bosasso, where IOM has a Flow Monitoring Point. A preliminary mapping of internal migration routes and their possible changes and impact due to COVID19 is currently being undertaken by IOM.
- Due to COVID-19 as well as tighter restrictions on Yemen's side, increasing numbers of Ethiopian migrants are spontaneously returning at their own expense via bus or on foot to Ethiopia from Bossaso via Wajaale. According to IOM Ethiopia and Ethiopian Immigration authorities, 1,111 migrants have crossed into Ethiopia from Somalia in the last month at Wajaale.



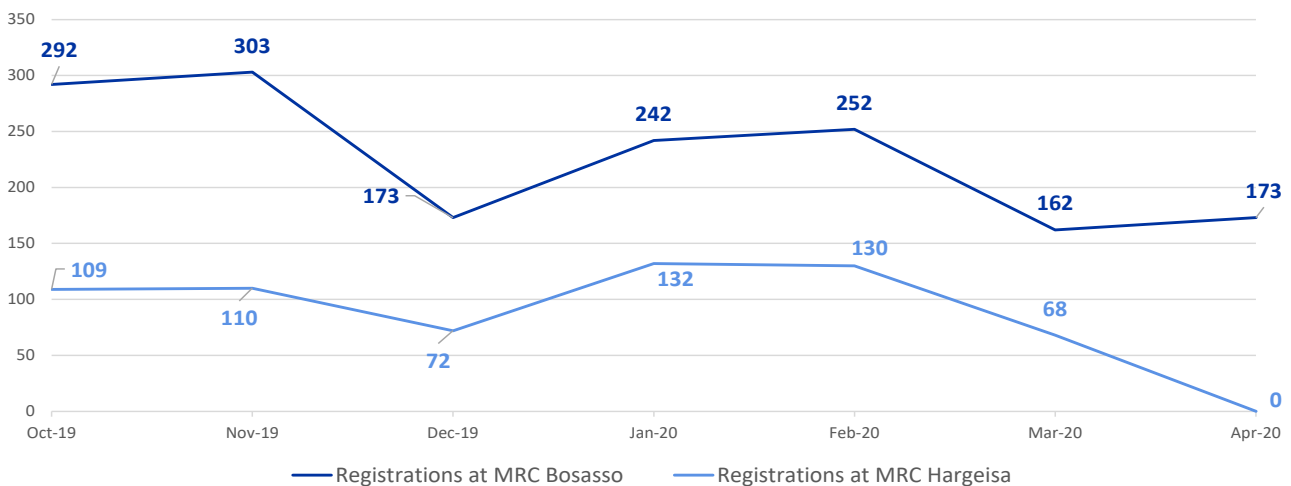
Migrants' Protection and Detention Concerns

- On 13 April 2020, the Somaliland National Committee for Preparedness and Prevention of Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared that “all foreign nationals with no valid residence permits were instructed to leave within five days starting from 15 April 2020.” IOM is not aware of any use of force by the authorities to enforce such declaration;
- With the first confirmed COVID-19 positive individuals in the Puntland region, on 18 April, and the stigma related to it, there have been some rumors of Puntland Security Forces attempting to detain migrants in April, but this has not been confirmed by the authorities. IOM is not aware of any detention of migrants occurred in Bosasso and Puntland’s regional authorities confirmed that they have no intention to detain migrants at this stage;
- Following the death of a migrant in one of the camps in Bosasso at the end of April, villagers from the community around the camp started a protest demanding that all migrants be sent out of town. Government authorities tested the body which resulted negative for COVID-19;
- Migrants’ capacity to procure food for themselves is significantly limited as the restaurants and hotels from which they would receive leftovers have closed because of government orders and the holy month of Ramadan;
- IOM received reports that smugglers transport migrants from the border with Ethiopia upon payment of around 320 USD on the promise of taking them to Yemen. However, upon reaching Gunmays (a transit point) in Sool, the migrants are abandoned. This is forcing migrants to walk for days either towards their intended destination or back to Ethiopia at the risk of remaining stranded due to the closure of the borders;
- IOM’s Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASRs) programme provides Somali refugees in Yemen with safe sea passage from southern Yemen to Somalia. The programme is currently suspended as seaports in Somalia are have been closed due to COVID-19 and no spontaneous return has been observed either.

Migrant Assistance (MRC/AVR)

• IOM’s Migrant Protection Assistance (MPA) is attending to stranded migrants through its MRCs in Bossaso and Hargeisa with provision of basic health services and referrals to health facilities if needed, weekly water distribution in settlements and procurement of non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits. In Bossaso shelter referral and direct assistance of female migrants and under-aged children is currently ongoing at Ethiopian Community Centers. Various awareness-raising activities have been conducted within Bossaso and at the MRC in Hargeisa, as well as across the Bari region through mobile patrols.

Registrations at the Migration Response Centres (MRCs) in Bosasso and Hargeisa Between October 2019 and April 2020





Bosasso

- Migrants' registrations at the MRC in Bosasso have remained fairly stable with 173 migrant registrations in April 2020, compared to 162 registrations in March 2020, while 252 registrations were recorded in February 2020;
- A total of 35 migrants submitted requests for AVR. However, due to the suspension of AVR services amidst the current COVID-19 context, no migrant was returned to Ethiopia;
- Despite the imposed COVID-19 measures, migrants on lorries and trucks are still arriving to the MRC in Bosasso. The perception at the MRC is that departures to Yemen have drastically decreased, even though it has been reported that some migrants (mainly from the Oromia region in Ethiopia, as in the past) are continuing their journey to Yemen by boat;
- Assistance is coordinated through a referral mechanism between IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR and other local partners. The Ethiopian community plays a vital role in providing health awareness, linking migrants to service providers in the city and accommodating the most vulnerable in the recently established safehouse which currently hosts six unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs) and that UNICEF is planning to expand. Medical referrals to Bosasso hospital continue and in April, several migrants who had suffered from diarrhea were admitted to the hospital with financial support by IOM.

Hargeisa

- In line with restriction posed by the government and the work from home policy established, the MRC in Hargeisa operates only with critical staff. No migrants were registered at the MRC in April 2020. However, similarly to the situation in the Puntland region, border closure is not hindering movements except making them longer and more arduous.

Quarantine Measures

- According to WHO, there are currently 10 functional quarantine and isolation facilities across Somalia, with varying bed capacity. The hospital in Mogadishu has 71 beds, followed by the isolation center in Kismayo with 40 beds and the hospital in Baidoa with 30 beds, while the Hargeisa isolation center has 14 beds;
- In Bosasso a location close to the airport has been designated as quarantine facility by Puntland's regional authorities, but so far, all suspected cases have been transferred to Garowe for testing since Bosasso hospitals have no toolkit for testing suspects.

Observations at the MRC in Tog-Wajaale (Ethiopia - border with Somalia) in April 2020

- A total of 33 migrants were registered at the MRC in Tog-Wajaale in April 2020, similar to the 38 registrations recorded in March 2020;
- MRC staff supported the government's quarantine facilities with the provision of food and transportation assistance. About 1,000 migrants were transported from Tog-Wajaale to the nearest quarantine center in Jijjiga;
- Four cases of COVID-19 were confirmed among the quarantined migrants, leading to a heightened level of fear among the host community.

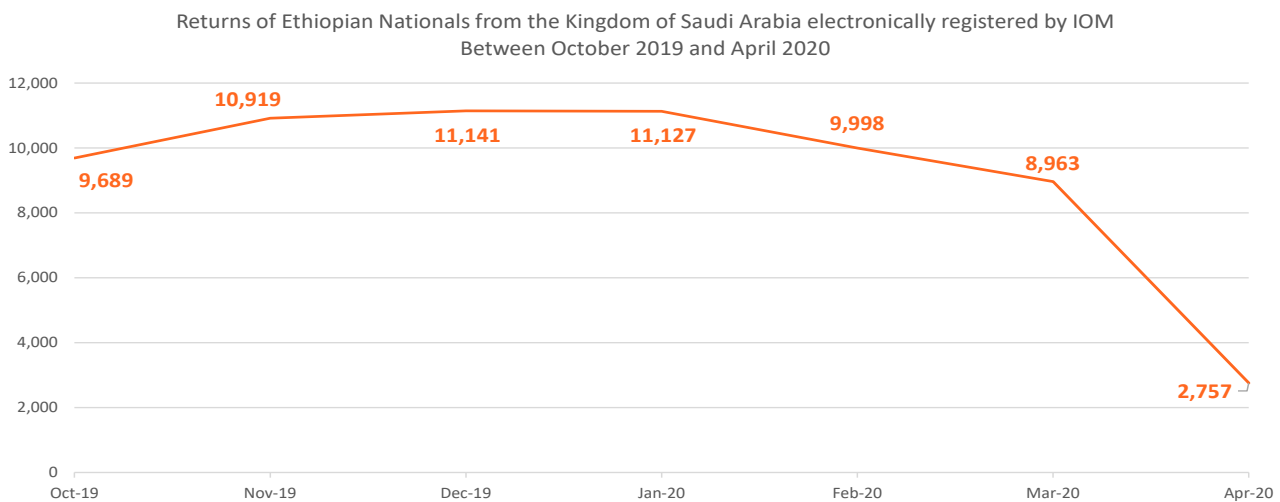
ETHIOPIA SITUATION

The Government of Ethiopia reported a total of 130 COVID-19 cases by 30 April, with 3 deaths and 58 recoveries. The country, which reported its first COVID-19 case on 13 March, declared a state of emergency on 8 April (approved by Parliament on 10 April), strengthening the Federal Government's powers. Authorities in Ethiopia had already taken a series of measures to stem the spread of the virus, including closing schools, banning public gatherings and requiring most employees to work from home, but have not imposed complete blockages like Uganda did.



Migrants' Protection and Detention Concerns

- Despite the government's restrictions, returns to Ethiopia have continued to occur. Approximately 9,960 migrants were returned to Ethiopia in the past month without prior health screening (estimate as of 30 April). As of 30 April, close to 2,900 returnees had arrived in Addis Ababa from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since the enactment of mandatory quarantine, with an average of 250 return every day in the coming weeks. Of these, 2,757 returnees have been registered by IOM and been put in quarantine centers. The remainders were put in other isolation sites, to which IOM has no access, or taken to the hospital;
- Since March 2020, these forced returns have followed a sharp declining trend, falling from 8,963 in March 2020 to 2,757 in April 2020 – an almost 70% decrease;



- Forced returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Addis Ababa occurred between 3 and 10 April 2020. The chartered return flights transporting Ethiopian nationals were originally denied landing authorization by the Government of Ethiopia on 22 March. However, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia increased pressure on the Ethiopian Government and returns resumed on 3 April. The UN has called for a temporary suspension of flights to give Ethiopian authorities time to safely organize the migrants' repatriation. Ongoing negotiations between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia temporarily put these movements on hold. However, IOM expects that these movements will resume in the coming weeks and a bigger number of returnees will likely come through.

Migrant Assistance (MRC/AVR)

- Since the adoption of travel restriction by the Government of Ethiopia last 23 March 2020, IOM's AVR operations have been kept on hold. As a result, IOM is not in a position to provide voluntary return support back to Ethiopia for Ethiopian migrants stranded in Djibouti, amounting to more than 1,577;
- Similarly, travel restrictions affect voluntary return operations from Somalia, as migrants requesting AVR are unable to travel back to Ethiopia.

Quarantine Measures

- On 23 March, the Government of Ethiopia introduced a mandatory 14-day quarantine requirement for all persons entering Ethiopia. On 26 March, the government closed all its land Points of Entry (with the exception of essential cargo and services). The first quarantine center opened on 3 April as Ethiopians were deported from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Since then a total of six centers in Addis Ababa have been opened and have hosted returnees, either voluntary or forced. As per IOM Ethiopia's count, there are 12 quarantine centers in the regions currently quarantining returnees;



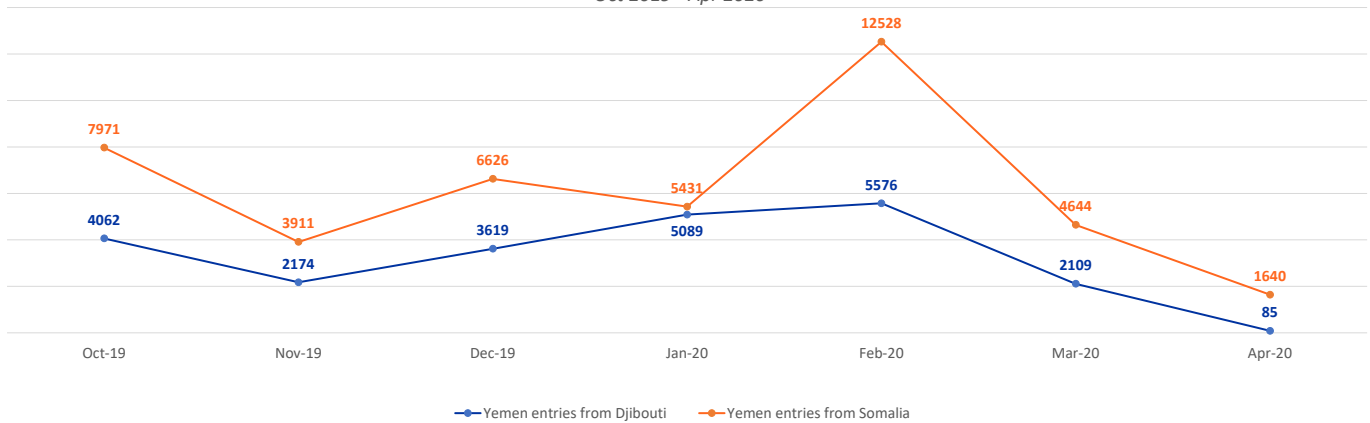
- IOM is assisting close to 10,000 migrants in the country’s quarantine facilities. IOM is supporting the government to ensure that returnees receive medical care, counselling, food, shelter and other assistance during the quarantine period and after, including helping them return to their villages.

YEMEN SITUATION

As of 30 April, the Yemeni authorities reported 5 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 2 deaths in Aden. The risk of a widespread outbreak in Yemen is very high. Five years of continued conflict has meant that less than 50% of health facilities fully functioning, and food insecurity, malnutrition and disease outbreaks (like cholera and dengue) are widespread across the country. A surge in COVID-19 cases will very likely overwhelm the already weakened health care system and worsen vulnerabilities for the Yemeni and migrant populations. Overall, the outbreak of COVID-19 in Yemen has been coupled with an anti-migrant sentiment and negative backlash against migrants. Authorities are increasingly adopting policies on the detention/quarantine, arrest and forced relocation of migrants, making migrants, who already struggle to access basic services, even more at risk of exclusion, abuse and stigmatization. At the same time, Yemen has adopted various security measures and movement restrictions into the country and within governorates. This is especially evident along Yemen’s coastal area, as part of efforts to dismantle smuggler networks at irregular points of entry.

Migrant Flows Observed in Yemen

Migrant Arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa
Oct 2019 - Apr 2020



- Overall, arrivals to Yemen from the Horn of Africa decreased by 74% between March 2020 (6,753) and April 2020 (1,725). Following the drastic decrease in March, Yemen arrivals from Somalia saw a further 65% decrease in April, falling from 4,644 to 1,640. Arrivals from Djibouti in April saw an even greater reduction (96%) passing from 2,109 in March to only 85 in April.

Migrants’ Protection and Detention Concerns

- Increasing numbers of migrants are stranded at international borders and within governorates due to COVID-19 movement restrictions measures. Migrants’ access to food and essential services, including health care, was already limited pre-COVID-19 and further compromised as migrants are being scapegoated as carriers of the disease. This dynamic is also increasingly exposing migrants to risk of arrest and detention under erroneous public health assumptions;
- Nevertheless, anti-migrant rhetoric remains on the rise and many migrants face threats and abuse and lack access to basic services. The scapegoating narrative has not ceased and in some instances is reportedly affecting migrants’ access to health services;



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- Since the beginning of April, it is estimated that thousands of people were stranded at the border between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen (Sa'ada governorate). This population reportedly includes stranded migrants mostly of Ethiopian origin, but also Somalis and other nationalities, as well as Yemeni nationals returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Humanitarian partners have limited access to these locations where there are active frontlines and heavy security presence.

Migrant Assistance

- IOM and partners are working closely with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to ensure that principled public health and protection perspectives are integrated into Yemen's COVID-19 response, and that access to health care be granted to all populations irrespective of their status, including migrants and refugees. Migrants response programming in the country continues to address migrants' basic needs (food, water, health care) along migratory transit routes and within main transit hubs. Coordinated monitoring mechanism continue to identify, mitigate and respond to protection risks and human rights violations. Return options for migrants are currently on hold due to border closures in Yemen and migrants' countries of origin. IOM also continues to advocate against the instrumentalization of COVID-19 to promote migrant encampment, detention, relocation or deportation campaigns.

Quarantine Measures

- IOM also continues to advocate against the instrumentalization of COVID-19 to promote policies at detrimental to migrants' rights. The establishment of "quarantine" sites specifically for migrants and refugees has been giving rise to concerns that quarantine may be instrumentalized to facilitate containment, detention, encampment and eventual deportation of this population.

ANNEX 1: 2020 MRC REGISTRATION DATA

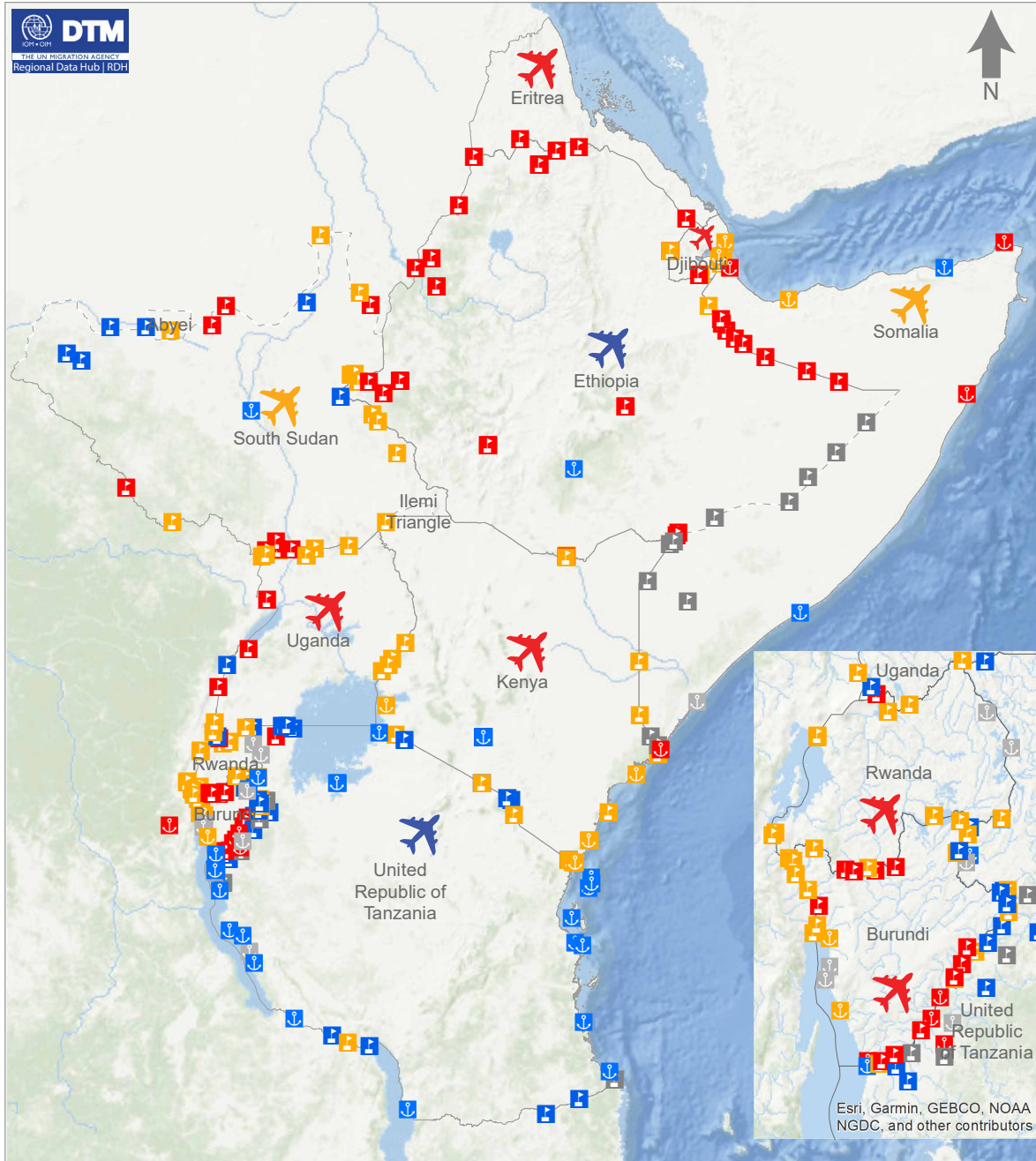
MRCs	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	MRC Total
Bosasso	242	252	162	173	829
Metema	149	220	246	41	656
Tog-Wajaale	200	267	38	33	538
Dire Dawa	172	168	89	0	429
Hargeisa	132	130	68	0	330
Obock	188	188	325	23	724
Semera	56	92	235	0	383
Monthly Total	1139	1317	1163	270	3889



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ANNEX 2: MAP OF THE STATUS OF POINTS OF ENTRY IN THE EHOA REGION



Status of international flights*

- International travel is allowed with mandatory quarantine for the arriving passengers.
- The passengers from the certain COVID-19 affected countries are not allowed to enter the country while others need to go through the quarantine.
- All international flights are suspended.
- Disputed Areas
- Countries East and Horn of Africa

Status of other border points

- Sea Border Point
- Land Border Point
- Closed for entry and exit
- Partial closure
- Open for entry and exit
- Unknown

*Details of the travel restriction can be found on IATA website: <https://www.iata.org/>

SOURCE:
International Air Transport Association (IATA)
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

DATE: 7 May 2020

DISCLAIMER: These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.