



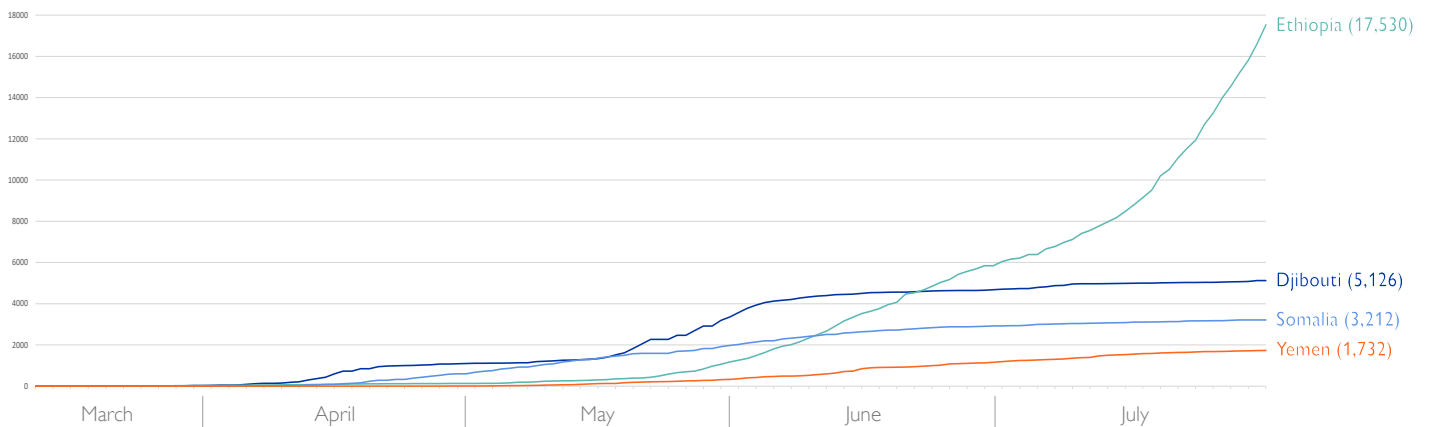
Social distancing at IOM water point in IDP site of Garasbaley, Daynile district. Photo: © IOM Somalia 2020

BACKGROUND

The COVID-19 outbreak has restricted global mobility, whilst heightening the risk of exploitation to vulnerable populations. This report provides a snapshot of the **COVID-19 epidemiological situation** and **mobility restrictions**, and of the **current migration trends** along the Eastern Corridor migration route, in addition to an analysis of the impact that movement restrictions have had in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen. Moreover, it provides **information on the main protection concerns for migrants** and **assistance provided**, and **COVID-19 risk mitigation measures**. This report utilizes data collected through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), Migrant Response Centers (MRCs),¹ Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) data, as well as anecdotal information provided by IOM team members working in the region.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

Incidence Trend of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases as of 31 July 2020



Source: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), Migrant Response Centers (MRCs), Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) data.

¹ 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).

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COVID-19 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

As of 31 July 2020, the number of COVID-19 cases along the Eastern Corridor stood at 27,600 with most new cases reported, in July alone, in Ethiopia (+11,684), followed by Djibouti (+444), Somalia (+288) and Yemen (+570). **Ethiopia continued recording the highest number of confirmed COVID-19 cases at 17,530 (64% of total cases).** Following Ethiopia is Djibouti with 5,126 confirmed cases (19% of total cases) and Somalia with 3,212 cases (12% of total cases), while Yemen cases amounted to 1,732 (6% of total cases). As of 31 July 2020, the number of COVID-19 related deaths along the Eastern Corridor stood at 920, majority of which were recorded in Yemen (494). Yemen holds the highest case fatality rate (CFR) at approximately 29%, compared to Djibouti (CFR 1%), Ethiopia (CFR 2%) and Somalia (CFR 3%). This is much higher than the global average CFR of 4.9% and is largely attributable to the challenges of accessing a health care system which has been decimated by years of war and the fact that people tend to seek health care when the disease has progressed too far. **Meanwhile, the number of COVID-19 cases in Yemen seems relatively low due to the limited testing capacity, along with lack of access to health facilities and the associated stigma with seeking treatment for COVID-19, which hides the true impact and spread of the virus.** As of 31 July 2020, a total of 14,380 people have recovered from COVID-19 along the Eastern Corridor.

COVID-19 MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS

The Government of Djibouti reopened its borders, including Ambouli international airport, on 17 July after over three months and a half of lockdown. Meanwhile, Ethiopian land borders continued to remain closed as the country is still operating under the five-month state of emergency which was announced on 8 April. In Somalia, restrictions of movement in July mostly affected land borders which remained closed, except for commercial trade, while airports opened for local travel apart from Mogadishu and Hargeisa airports. All the seas ports in Somalia were operational. In Yemen, borders remain partially open, and movement restrictions within the country are increasing and often unpredictable. **At the same time, the country's fuel crisis is further crippling the health system, forcing hospitals to close down, delaying COVID-19 testing and threatening to impact response activities.**

COVID-19 IMPACT ON MIGRANT FLOWS

Overall migrants' arrivals to Yemen from the Horn of Africa decreased by 43% between June (1,008) and July (579), and over 65% in relation to arrival trends between January and July of 2019 (93,416 arrivals in 2019 and 32,455 arrivals in 2020). Meanwhile, spontaneous return movements continued to be observed with at least 858 verified returns of Ethiopians from Yemen to Djibouti, 88 returns from Yemen to Somalia and 130 returns to Ethiopia from Somalia. Please see Map 1 on the following page for an overview of the impact of COVID-19 on migrant flows along the Eastern Corridor.

MIGRANT PROTECTION AND DETENTION CONCERNS

As of 31 July 2020, it was estimated that over 14,500 migrants were stranded in Yemen and 1,693 in Djibouti with no options to leave as borders have become increasingly harder to cross and temporary suspension of AVR and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance does not allow them to return. **In Yemen, widespread xenophobic and discriminatory narrative that depicts migrants as carriers of COVID-19 is increasingly creating obstacles to accessing essential services, most of all health care.** Many of the over 850 migrants who returned from Yemen to Djibouti have been detained in Yemen for several months and women reported rape and other sexual abuse perpetrated by smugglers. **Six of the young migrants, returning from Yemen, aged between 17 and 25 years, died in the desert in Obock due to dehydration.**

MIGRANT ASSISTANCE (MRC/AVR)

IOM continues to provide basic life-saving assistance and psychosocial support at the MRCs. IOM Djibouti is currently assisting 27 vulnerable migrants at the MRC in Obock, 17 of which have been stranded for several months. Only 10 new migrants were admitted to the MRC in July, as AVR assistance is still suspended. Migrant registrations have remained stable in Bosasso (201 in July) and have decreased slightly in Hargeisa from June (69) to July (60). A total of 104 new AVR requests were submitted in July, adding to the migrants' backlog waiting for AVR. **Since the adoption of COVID-19 related travel restrictions by the Government of Ethiopia (23 March 2020), IOM's AVR operations have been suspended, negatively impacting the 1,693 stranded migrants in Djibouti and the over 400 Ethiopian migrants stranded in Somalia.** In Yemen, movement restrictions, deterioration of migrants' living conditions and the increased danger they are facing is leaving many of them with no other option than seeking to return home. **In this scenario, the resumption of VHR assistance is a priority to address life-threatening conditions migrants are living in Yemen.**

MAP 1 | COVID-19 IMPACT ON MIGRATION ALONG THE EASTERN CORRIDOR (JULY 2020)



MIGRANT RETURNS

Between March and April 2020, returns of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had decreased by almost 70%, falling from 8,963 to 2,757. While no returns were reported in May, flights from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia resumed in the first week of June, returning 387 migrants to Addis Ababa, however there were no further returns in July. Returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Yemen also resumed in July with 363 returnees after two brief suspensions in April and June. **Overall, the returns of Yemeni nationals since January 2020 amounted to 13,417, almost one third of the returns recorded in the same period in 2019.**

QUARANTINE MEASURES

During the month of July, the Government of Djibouti's quarantine site in Ali Sabieh run by ONARS (National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims) admitted 527 new migrants. Meanwhile, the quarantine period for all persons entering Ethiopia was maintained to seven days as established in June. **Since returnee movements to Addis Ababa remained limited, the Government of Ethiopia closed one of the seven quarantine centers designated for returnees and converted a second center to serve as a treatment facility.**



COVID-19 awareness raising activity in Baidoa IDP site. Photo: © IOM Somalia 2020

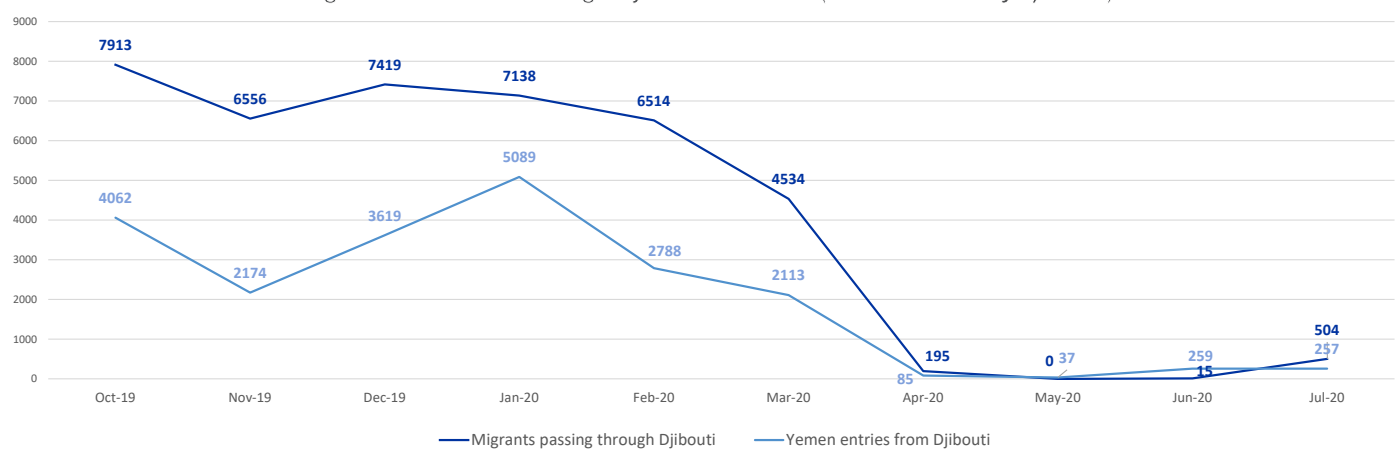
DJIBOUTI SITUATION

As of 31 July, Djibouti recorded a total of 5,126 confirmed individuals, 59 deaths and 5,004 recoveries. In July, the country recorded a 67% decrease in the number of new COVID-19 positive cases (444 in July compared to 1,328 in June). The Government of Djibouti reopened its borders, including Ambouli international airport, on 17 July after over three months and a half of lockdown. The move was carried out issuance of detailed health protocols for travellers by the Ministry of Health. Meanwhile, Ethiopian borders continued to remain closed.

Migrants Flows Observed Through Djibouti and at Yemen Ports of Entry

- In July, migrants' movements into Djibouti increased significantly with 504 migrants, all Ethiopian, tracked along Djibouti's western borders at various flow monitoring points; this is a large increase from the 15 migrants' entries observed in June. This increase can be attributed to the official re-opening of borders in Djibouti on 17 July;
- 257 arrivals from Djibouti were tracked in Yemen near Al-Aarah FMP in Lahj governorate, most of whom were Ethiopian nationals (95%), while around 5% were Somali nationals. No Yemenis returns were observed this month contrary to June. A majority of the migrants were adult men (207) and only 50 were women; between 30 to 62 migrants arrived on each of the six boats that came ashore between 2 July and 25 July;

Migrant Movements through Djibouti to Yemen (October 2019 - July 2020)



- A very significant return movement of Ethiopian migrants (858) from Yemen to Djibouti was observed with 858 migrants' arrivals around Guehere and Khor Angar in Obock, respectively on 1 July (15), 7 July (120), 9 July (62), 11 July (40), 21 July (107), 22 July (107), 24 July (47), 26 July (229), and on 30 July (131). Most were man, but 11% were women. Migrants allegedly pay 10,000 ETB (around 294 USD) to return to Djibouti departing from Ras al Ara and surrounding, along Lahj coast;
- Almost 95% of all migrants tracked through Djibouti reported to be aware of the COVID-19 outbreak.

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 29 July, 1,693 migrants on their way to the Arab Peninsula were stranded in Djibouti and had gathered in 20 spontaneous sites located along the migration route. All stranded migrants were Ethiopian nationals and most of them were men (87%). Immediate needs included water, food, hygiene kits and non-food items (NFIs);
- Tragically, in July, six of the migrants that travelled from Yemen back to Obock died of dehydration in Ras-bir, Oulma and Doubia. These are desertic parts of the region in which they are likely to have lost orientation in the sandstorms and had to endure average temperatures of over 45°C. All those who lost their lives were young Ethiopians between the ages of 17 and 25 years old, two women and four man. IOM has activated mobile patrols with an ambulance to assist migrants in distress;
- Most migrants arriving from Yemen have been detained for several months in prisons in Yemen such as Zahyan, Hangar, Sijin Na'am Sa'adah. Some were captured by the Yemeni authorities not far from the border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which had become harder to cross due to COVID-19 restrictions. Migrants reported that to be released they had to be bailed out by their families in Ethiopia paying the equivalent of over 400 USD (15,000 Birr). Many are reported to be still in prisons. Many women reported rape and other acts of sexual violence perpetrated by Ethiopian smugglers. Some of the survivors became pregnant and have given birth in Yemen, while others are about to deliver in Djibouti.

Migrant Assistance (MRC/AVR)

- The MRC in Obock was assisting, as of 31 July, 27 vulnerable migrants who have been stranded for several months. This includes 10 new migrants who were admitted to the facility in July, as AVR assistance is still suspended. The prolonged suspension and long waiting time prompted some of the migrants to leave the MRC;
- In the context of COVID-19 prevention, admission of new migrants at the MRC in Obock was reduced to admission only of the most vulnerable cases, namely women, children, and sick migrants. Additionally, 14 unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs) have remained hosted by CARITAS since May, with no immediate return option available to them;
- Only four requests for AVR have been recorded at the MRC between April and June 2020, while 10 AVR requests were received in July, and in close collaboration with the Embassy of Ethiopia in Djibouti.

Registrations at the MRC in Obock and AVR Services Requested and Provided (January - July 2020)



Quarantine Measures

- During the month of July, the Government of Djibouti's quarantine site in Ali Sabieh run by ONARS (National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims) admitted 527 new migrants. Of these, 406 were men (77%) and 121 were women (23%).

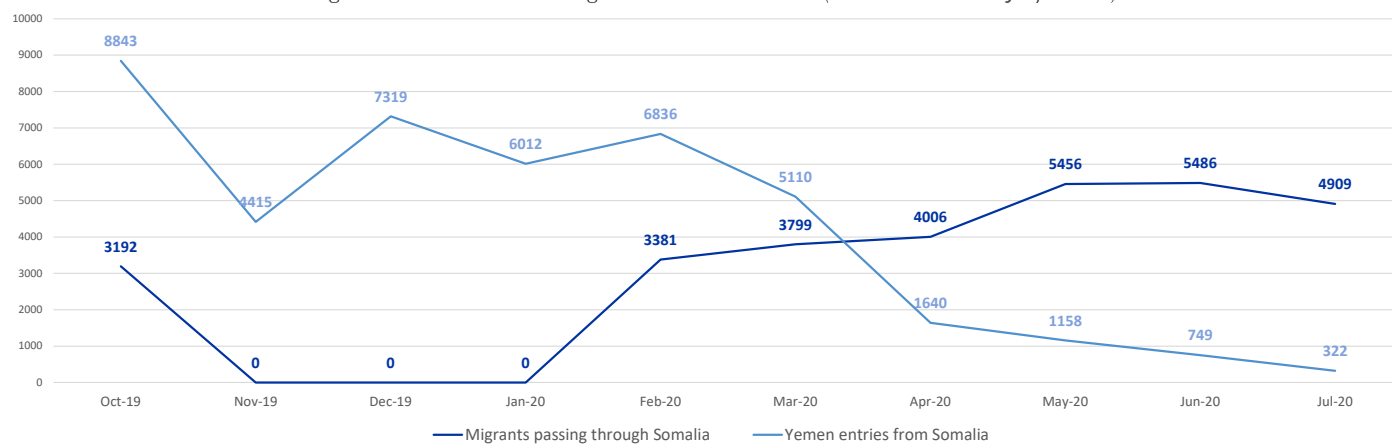
SOMALIA SITUATION

As of 31 July, Somalia reported 3,212 confirmed positive COVID-19 individuals, 93 deaths and 1,562 recoveries. In Somalia, as it was the case in Djibouti, the rate of new COVID-19 infections fell by 70% in July when a total of 288 new infections were confirmed compared to 948 which were confirmed in June. Restrictions of movement in the country mostly affect land borders which remained closed, except for commercial trade, while airports opened for local travel apart from Mogadishu and Hargeisa airports. All the seas ports in Somalia were operational. The Kenya-Somalia land borders remained closed for commercial entities.

Migrants Flows Observed Through Somalia and at Yemen Ports of Entry

- Flow monitoring data showed a slight decrease in migrants' entries into Somalia with 4,909 movements observed in July versus 5,486 movements tracked in June; almost all of the migrants were Ethiopian nationals (99.6%);
- Arrivals in Yemen from Somalia stood at 322 in July, a 57% decrease from the 749 recorded in June. Similar to previous months, the largest proportion of these migrants were Ethiopian (70%), with the remaining being Somali (28%), and Yemeni (2%) nationals;
- A new trend that is emerging is the travel of Ethiopian nationals to Somalia via Djibouti. In earlier months, there were between 13 (April) and 26 (March) such migrants tracked upon arrival in Somalia, but this has increased to 217 in May, 529 in June, and 574 in July. These movements make up 12% of all migrants tracked entering Somalia. This is likely due to border closure in Djibouti, which has led to route changes for migrants en route to the Arab Peninsula;
- Similar to the previous month, majority of the migrants travelling from Somalia were adult males (69%), while 21% were adult females, and 10% were children, of which 16 were UMCs;
- Unverified reports received by IOM stated that 379 Ethiopian migrants departed by boat to Yemen from Mareero, a small town 15 km east of Bosasso. This is more than double the departures recorded in June (161);
- According to reports received by the MRC in Hargeisa, an unspecified number of Ethiopian migrants entered Somalia travelling along the Borama-Hariirad route to reach Lowyado in Djibouti to further proceed to Obock. However, due to border closure by Djibouti, migrants were reported to have returned back to Ethiopia. Other return movements involving 130 Ethiopian migrants crossing Wajaale were reported by the Somaliland Immigration authorities.

Migrant Movements through Somalia to Yemen (October 2019 - July 2020)



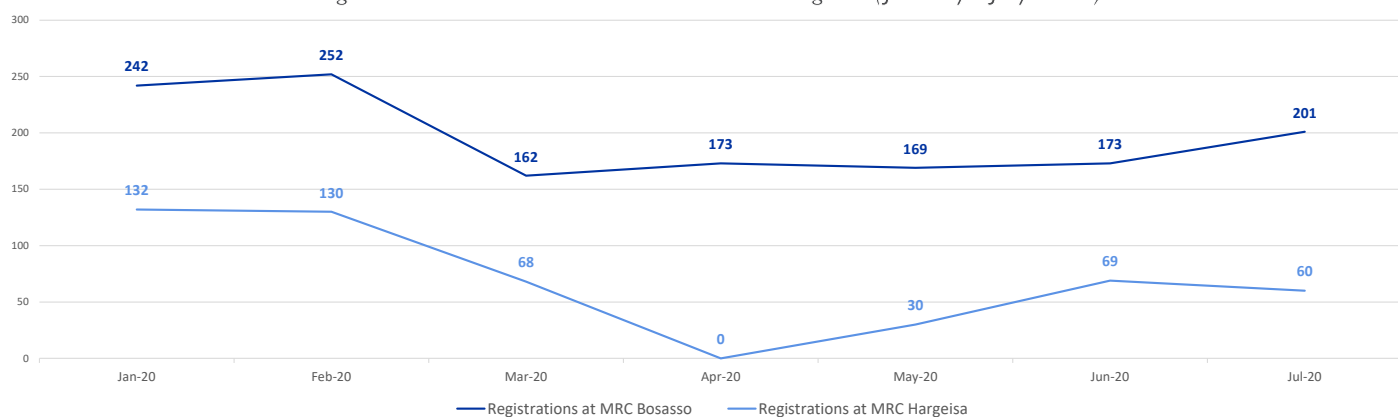
Note: Figures for migrants entering the Somali for the period from November 2019 to January 2020 are '0' because of the temporary closure of the Ethiopian-Somali border in Somalia.

Migrants' Protection and Detention Concerns

- IOM estimates that around 400 migrants are stranded in and around Bosasso and are temporarily supported by the Ethiopian community;
- Migrants seeking assistance at MRCs continue reporting that COVID-19 is having an adverse impact on their capacity to provide for themselves. Daily work opportunities are scarce, food prices have increased and COVID-19 limits movement and interaction with the local community. Many migrants particularly Ethiopian Oromos were working in farms in Barookhle, Dhud and other farming locations of Bari region;
- Of concern is the fact that just a little over half (57%) of the migrant groups interviewed by DTM in Somalia were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Migrant Assistance (MRC/AVR)

Registrations at the MRCs in Bosasso and Hargeisa (January - July 2020)



Bosasso

- The number of migrants registered increased in July (201) as compared to June (173) which is similar to the trend seen in the summer of 2019, when smugglers slowed down the departures in June due to the windy season which leads to unfavorable conditions at sea, but picked up again during July;
- In July, the requests for AVR nearly doubled compared to the ones received in June (104 new requests in July and 65 in June) but the service remained suspended with an overall backlog of 188 stranded migrants as Ethiopian borders are still closed;
- IOM and partners continue providing shelter and basic services to vulnerable migrants and on 2 July UMCs were referred by IOM to a new safehouse established by the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MoWDAFA) in Puntland.

Hargeisa

- A total of 60 new migrant registrations were carried out by the MRC in Hargeisa in July and 130 new AVR requests were recorded, adding to a backlog of 104 requests, but no return assistance could be provided due to the closure of the Ethiopian borders;
- Medical care was provided at the MRC clinic where 205 migrants were assisted for antenatal care, respiratory infections, intestinal issues and infections.

Migrant Returns to Somalia

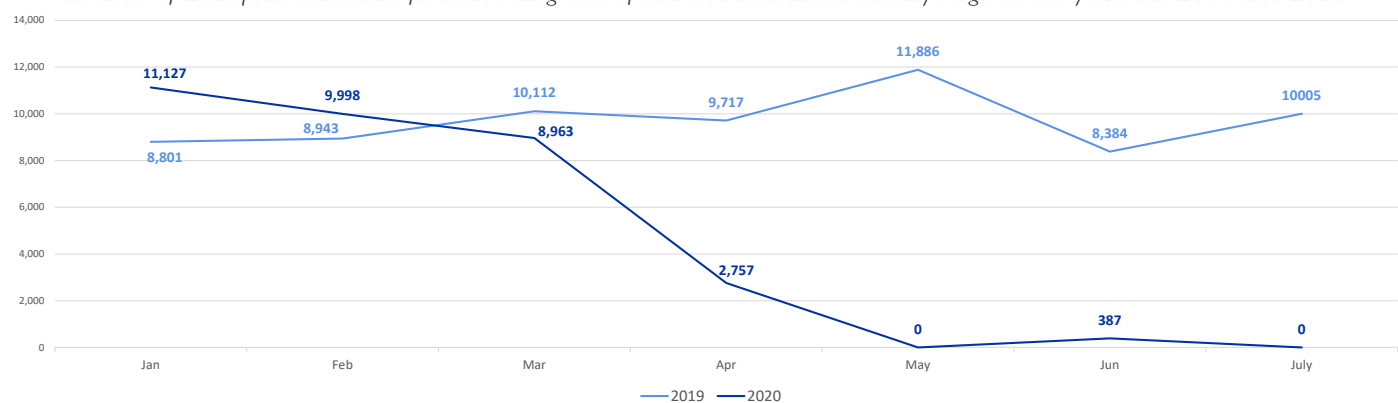
- The Immigration office at the port of Bosasso reported the arrival of 88 people who spontaneously returned from Yemen on three boats. Two vessels transported 44 Somalis and 14 Yemenis while a third boat which originated from Oman transported 16 Ethiopians and 14 Somalis. None of the people who arrived on the boats were holding personal identification cards or refugee cards, so the HCR reception center could not provide accommodation to any of them. The Ethiopians are believed to have been hosted by the Ethiopian community in Bosasso.

ETHIOPIA SITUATION

As of 31 July, the Government of Ethiopia recorded the highest number of COVID-19 cases among the countries on the Eastern corridor, with a total of 17,530 confirmed individuals, 274 deaths and 6,950 recoveries. The month of July marked another steep increase in new COVID-19 cases which rose 150% compared to June (11,684 new cases in July and 4,674 in June). While the state of emergency which was declared on 8 April is still in force, community transmission rates rose sharply over the past month, increasing pressure on quarantine, isolation and treatment facilities and the health system in general.

Migrants' Flows, and Protection and Detention Concerns

Returns of Ethiopian Nationals from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Electronically Registered by IOM in 2019 and 2020



- In July, no Ethiopian nationals were returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Addis Ababa after a temporary resumption of returns in June, when 387 nationals were returned. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia kept returning migrants in March (8,963) and April (2,757) despite COVID-19 risks, though there was a break in May, when no returns happened. In comparison, July 2019 saw the return of 10,005 migrants, while the cumulative returns between January and July decreased by 51% (33,232 in 2020 and 67,848 in 2019).

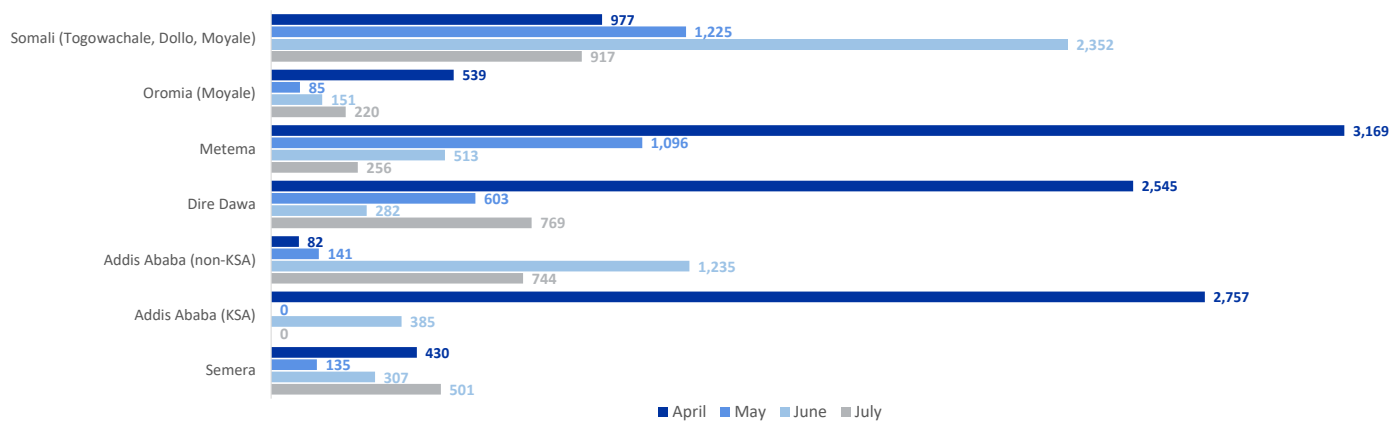
Migrant Assistance (MRC/AVR)

- Since the adoption of travel restrictions by the Government of Ethiopia last 23 March 2020, IOM's AVR operations have been significantly reduced. As such, in July, IOM provided assistance for the return of a relatively small number of Ethiopians from Sudan, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Norway, Switzerland and Belgium. Following close coordination with its Ethiopian Embassies abroad, the Government of Ethiopia facilitated the returns of 211 Ethiopian nationals from Sudan (116), Eritrea (54), Zimbabwe (27), Zambia (10), Norway (2), Switzerland (1) and Belgium (1);
- Assistance at the MRCs in Ethiopia continued to be suspended as a result of the pandemic. However, IOM kept supporting returnees upon arrival at several points of entry, including Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa, and quarantine centers designated for returnees in the capital and in regional states (namely Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Dire Dawa);
- IOM Ethiopia strongly advocates for the inclusion of stranded Ethiopian migrants in the national, multi-stakeholder COVID-19 response plans of host and transit countries – in terms of humanitarian responses, socioeconomic and psychosocial support, as well as legal assistance to migrant workers.

Quarantine Measures

- In July, the measures adopted in June which reduced the quarantine period for all persons entering Ethiopia from 14 days to seven days was maintained. Since returnee movements to Addis Ababa remained limited, the government closed one of the seven quarantine centers designated for returnees and converted a second center to serve as a treatment facility. Overall, IOM reported that in July a total of 3,407 returning migrants from Djibouti (1,270), Sudan (372), Kenya (220), Somalia (917), Eritrea (54), Zimbabwe 27 and Zambia (10) were quarantined in different facilities across the country. This marks a 35% decrease compared to June.

Returnees Accommodated in Quarantine Centres (April - July 2020)

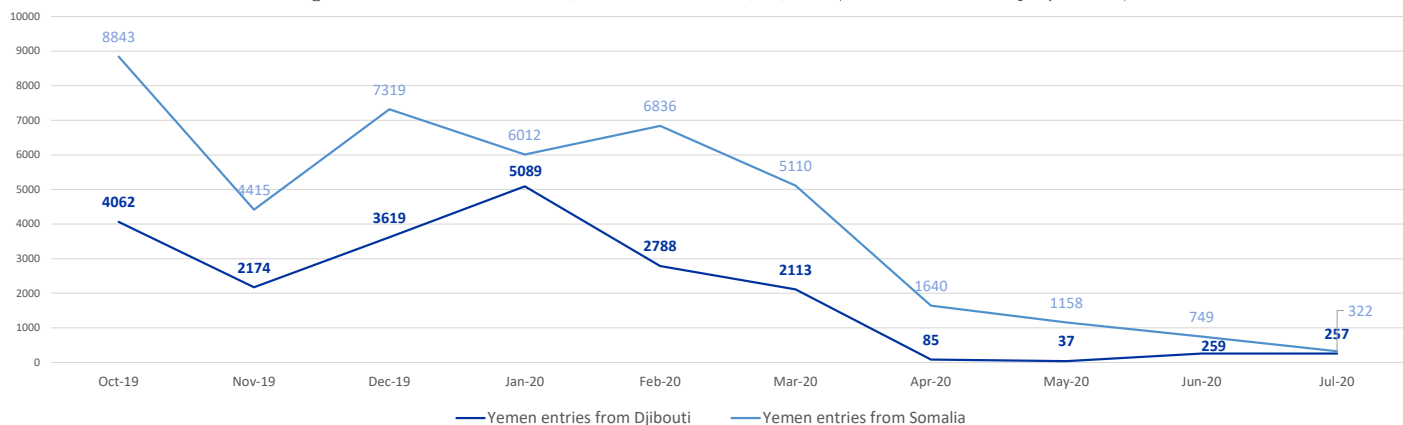


YEMEN SITUATION

As of 31 July, the Yemeni authorities have reported 1,732 confirmed COVID-19 cases, 494 deaths and 864 recoveries across 10 governorates in Yemen. COVID-19 is rapidly spreading across Yemen, with the highest number of confirmed cases reported in Hadramaut, Taizz and Aden governorates. There is still strong indication that the virus is spreading rapidly and that the number of confirmed cases and deaths reported fall below actual numbers. The lack of access to health facilities and the associated stigma with seeking treatment for COVID-19, hides the true impact and spread of the virus. The COVID-19 response strategy has therefore shifted to focus on testing, surveillance and case management, but COVID-19 testing is still extremely limited as there are only six (6) labs across the country with testing capacity.

Migrant Flows Observed in Yemen

Migrant Arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa (October 2019 - July 2020)



- Overall, migrants' arrivals to Yemen from the Horn of Africa in July were 579, a 43% decrease from the 1,008 arrivals in June, but more significantly, a 94% decrease in relation to arrival during the same period in 2019 (9,038);
- Yemen arrivals from Somalia decreased 57% in July (322) as compared to June (749), while arrivals from Djibouti remained fairly stable with 257 migrants' arrivals in July;
- Most migrants were Ethiopian nationals (81%), while the remaining were Somali nationals (18%) and Yemeni nationals (1%); all of the latter were travelling from Somalia;
- Overall, majority of the migrants were adult males (74%), while 20% were adult females, and 6% were children, of which 3% (16) were UMCs;
- IOM Yemen received reports that around 350 Ethiopian migrants have been travelling on smugglers' boats from Lahj to Djibouti, in the attempt of returning back home, however IOM Djibouti confirmed the arrival of over 850 migrants.

Migrants' Protection and Detention Concerns

- The widespread xenophobic and discriminatory narrative that depicts migrants as carriers of COVID-19 is increasingly creating obstacles to accessing essential services, most of all health care. As only half of the health facilities in Yemen are fully functional and resources are stretched, many hospitals refuse to provide assistance to migrants, especially if presenting symptoms of COVID-19. Referrals to private clinics are becoming more costly as additional tests are required to rule out the possibility that the patients have COVID-19;

- In July, 363 Yemen nationals were returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia via bus to Yemen, through the Manfed alwadeaa FMP in Hadramaut governorate in the north of Yemen, along the border with Saudi Arabia. Among the group, all composed of men, were seven (7) boys, all UMCs. Two of the men were over the age of 60;
- It is estimated that the overall stranded migrant population in the country amounts to over 14,500 individuals. The migrants stranded at Yemen-Saudi Arabia border has reportedly reduced to around 2,000, though still in need of humanitarian assistance as they are unable to cross the border or to return to Sada'a. As forced transfers from northern to southern governorates continues, the number of migrants arrested and detained in Sana'a's main migrant detention facility are swelling, reaching a peak at over 1,100 detainees at the end of July, over three times the maximum capacity of 300 people. Living conditions in the centre have drastically worsened, the risk of disease spreading is high;
- While returns to Ethiopia from Yemen have not yet resumed, and in absence of alternative solutions, around 350 migrants traveled from Yemen to Djibouti on smuggling boats in an attempt to return to Ethiopia, risking their lives at sea and while crossing the Djiboutian desert on foot.

Migrant Assistance

- IOM and partners are scaling up assistance focused on large-scale interventions to provide stranded migrants with minimum means to survive. Meanwhile, provision of humanitarian assistance through IOM's and partners' health and protection mobile teams continues, with COVID-19 hygiene and health prevention awareness sessions integrated into these interventions. However, humanitarian response capacity in the country remains limited compared to migrants' increasing needs on the ground as their living conditions in the country are becoming more dire. In this backdrop, IOM and the humanitarian community continue advocating for the need to resume voluntary humanitarian returns as an immediate life-saving measure.

Quarantine Measures

- IOM and partners continue to advocate against discriminatory policies and human rights abuses against migrants, including detention and forced transfers, the establishment of quarantine centres to hold migrants, and the lack of inclusive solutions in the management of COVID-19 crisis throughout the country. IOM also keeps advocating against quarantine centres for migrants and refugees only, as a measure to avail discriminatory policies of arrest, encampment, or detention.



IOM distributes IEC materials in Mogadishu to raise awareness about COVID-19 to host community. Photo: © IOM Somalia 2020

ANNEX 1 | 2020 MRC REGISTRATION DATA

MRCs	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	MRC Total
Bosasso	242	252	162	173	169	173	201	1,372
Metema	149	220	246	41	8	0	0	664
Tog-Wajaale	200	267	38	33	0	0	0	538
Dire Dawa	172	168	89	0	0	0	0	429
Hargeisa	132	130	68	0	30	69	60	489
Obock	188	188	325	23	13	12	10	759
Semera	56	92	235	0	0	0	0	383
Monthly Total	1,139	1,317	1,163	270	220	254	271	3,889

ANNEX 2 | STATUS OF PORTS OF ENTRY IN THE EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA REGION

