DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) COVID-19 REGIONAL OVERVIEW ON MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS

as of 19 November 2020

IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa

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DTM

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

RDH
IOM Regional Data Hub
East and Horn of Africa

BACKGROUND

The current outbreak of COVID-19 has affected global mobility in the form of various travel disruptions and restrictions. To better understand how COVID-19 affects global mobility, IOM has developed a global mobility database to map and gather data on the locations, status and different restrictions at Points of Entry (PoEs), globally (see migration.iom.int). In the East and Horn of Africa (EHoA) region, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams in nine of the ten countries covered by IOM Nairobi Regional Office[1] are actively collecting information on various PoEs, internal transit locations, as well as other areas of interest in an effort to better understand the extent of these restrictions, as well as the impact on different types of population groups. This report is developed as a close collaboration between IOM's divisions and units, in particular: DTM, Migration Health Division (MHD), Immigration and Border Management (IBM), and Migrant Protection and Assistance Division (MPA).

Data is collected about the following locations:
• Airports (currently or recently functioning airport with a designated International Air Transport Association -IATA- code)
• Blue Border Crossing Points (international border crossing point on sea, river or lake)
• Land Border Crossing Points (international border crossing point on land)
• Internal Transit Points (internal transit point inside a given country, territory or area)
• Areas of interest (region, town, city or sub-administrative unit in a given country, territory or area with specific restrictions)
• Sites with a population of interest particularly affected by or at risk of COVID-19 (stranded, repatriated and returning migrants, IDPs, nationals, asylum-seekers and regular travellers)

SCOPE AND COVERAGE AT A GLANCE

9 Countries in the East and Horn of Africa

333 PoEs assessed: Land Border Points (190), Blue Border Points (81), Airports (62)

21 Internal Transit Points in four (4) countries

20 Areas of interest

126 Sites with populations of interest

| Countries' PoEs	Land Border Points	Blue Border Points	Airports	Total
Burundi	32	9	1	42
Djibouti	4	6	1	11
Ethiopia	31	0	6	37
Kenya	13	6	22	41
Rwanda	10	0	1	11
Somalia	21	8	13	42
South Sudan	36	2	7	45
Uganda	9	0	1	10
United Republic of Tanzania	34	50	10	94
Grand Total	190	81	62	333

[1] Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

CONTACT

HIGHLIGHTS

Epidemiological Situation

Incidence trend of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the East and Horn of Africa as of 19 November 2020
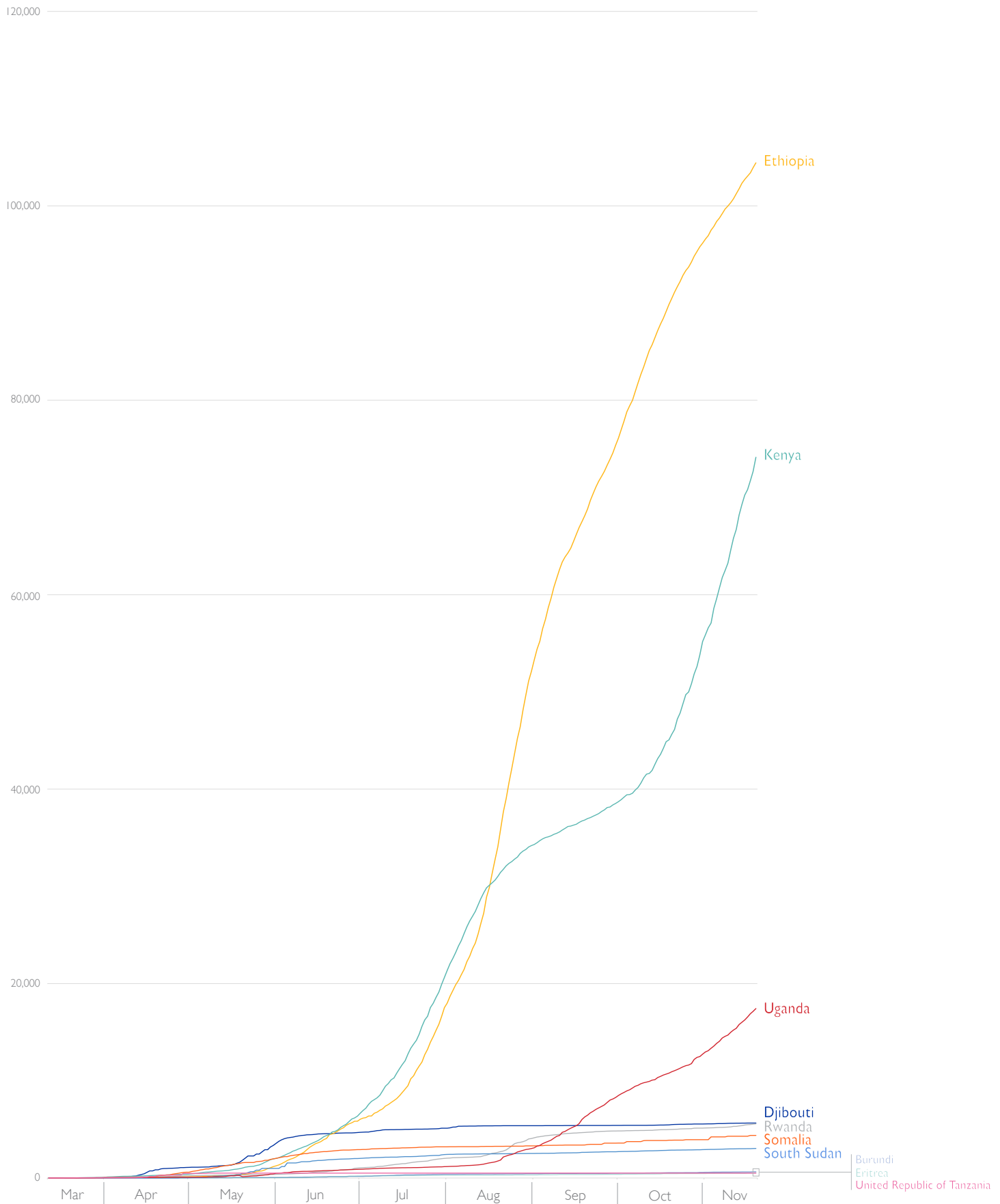
Source: Ministry of Health Official Reports

*Overview of confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths and recoveries in the East and Horn of Africa as of 19 November 2020*

	Burundi	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Somalia	South Sudan	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania
Confirmed cases	641	5,658	527	104,427	74,145	5,572	4,382	3,045	17,431	509
Deaths	1	61	0	1,607	1,330	46	108	60	168	21
Recoveries	575	5,550	456	64,983	50,658	5,137	3,384	2,897	8,547	183
Active cases	65	47	71	37,837	22,157	389	890	88	8,716	305

Source: Ministry of Health Official Reports

• The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the region has continued to increase, exceeding 216,000 as of 19 November 2020. The EHoA region now represents 10.5% of the total Africa COVID-19 cases. Across the region, the majority of the cases are asymptomatic and through community transmission, while Eritrea is still detecting new cases among returnee citizens. As of 19 November 2020, the number of COVID-19 related deaths in the region stood at 3,402. The fatality rate (1.6%) is still below the Africa (2.3%) and global (2.4%) averages, showing contained number of severity case in the region. The number of cumulative recovered cases is 142,370 (65.8% of cases in the region);

• In Kenya, the number of new cases reported daily has risen further to between 800 and 1,200 with a high trend of local transmission seen; 72,235 (97%) of the 74,145 cases are of local transmission. The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Uganda continues to increase at an alarming rate with a noticable increase of between 200 and 400 new cases reported daily. Ethiopia is still experiencing community transmission but with a significant decrease in the number of new cases reported daily to between 300 and 600 new cases and a total of 104,427 confirmed cases as of 19 November 2020. Ethiopia remains the country with the highest number of cases and deaths in the region. The number of confirmed cases in South Sudan has risen to 3,045 with new cases confirmed daily, which is a serious cause of concern due to the high presence of migrants and vulnerable people. In Rwanda, 4,894 (87.8%) of the 5,572 total cases are of local transmission, and new cases continue to be detected from tests carried out in prisons, high-risk isolated groups, and areas where mass testing is carried out. Eritrea with a cumulative of 527 cases continues to report new cases from tests carried out in quarantine centres among nationals who are returnees from Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti and Yemen through irregular routes. Burundi continues to detect new cases from a massive testing campaign that started on 6 July 2020, where 450 new cases were reported positive from 59,600 samples tested as at 19 November 2020. Djibouti and Somalia continue to experience a steady increase in new detected cases with a cumulative of 5,658 and 4,382 cases, respectively;

• The number of COVID-19 cases reported among truck drivers in the region continues on a downward trend with a few new cases detected daily. As of 19 November 2020, a total of 3,398 truck drivers were confirmed positive for COVID-19 in the region and all the new cases were reported at Ugandan PoEs. A total of 2,820 cases (83.0%) have been reported in Uganda, 374 cases (11.0%) reported in Kenya, 190 cases (5.6%) reported in Rwanda, and 14 cases (0.4%) reported in South Sudan. Many truck drivers and crew found positive for COVID-19 at border points are returned to their countries of origin, creating a conducive ground for further spread. Between 15 October and 19 November, 34 truck drivers tested positive for COVID-19 in Uganda;

• IOM continues to assist member states to respond to the impact of COVID-19 in the areas of disease surveillance, infection prevention and control, case management, PoEs, camp coordination and management, procurement and logistics, among others.

Travel Restrictions - Country Analysis

Status of PoEs in the East and Horn of Africa region as of 19 November 2020
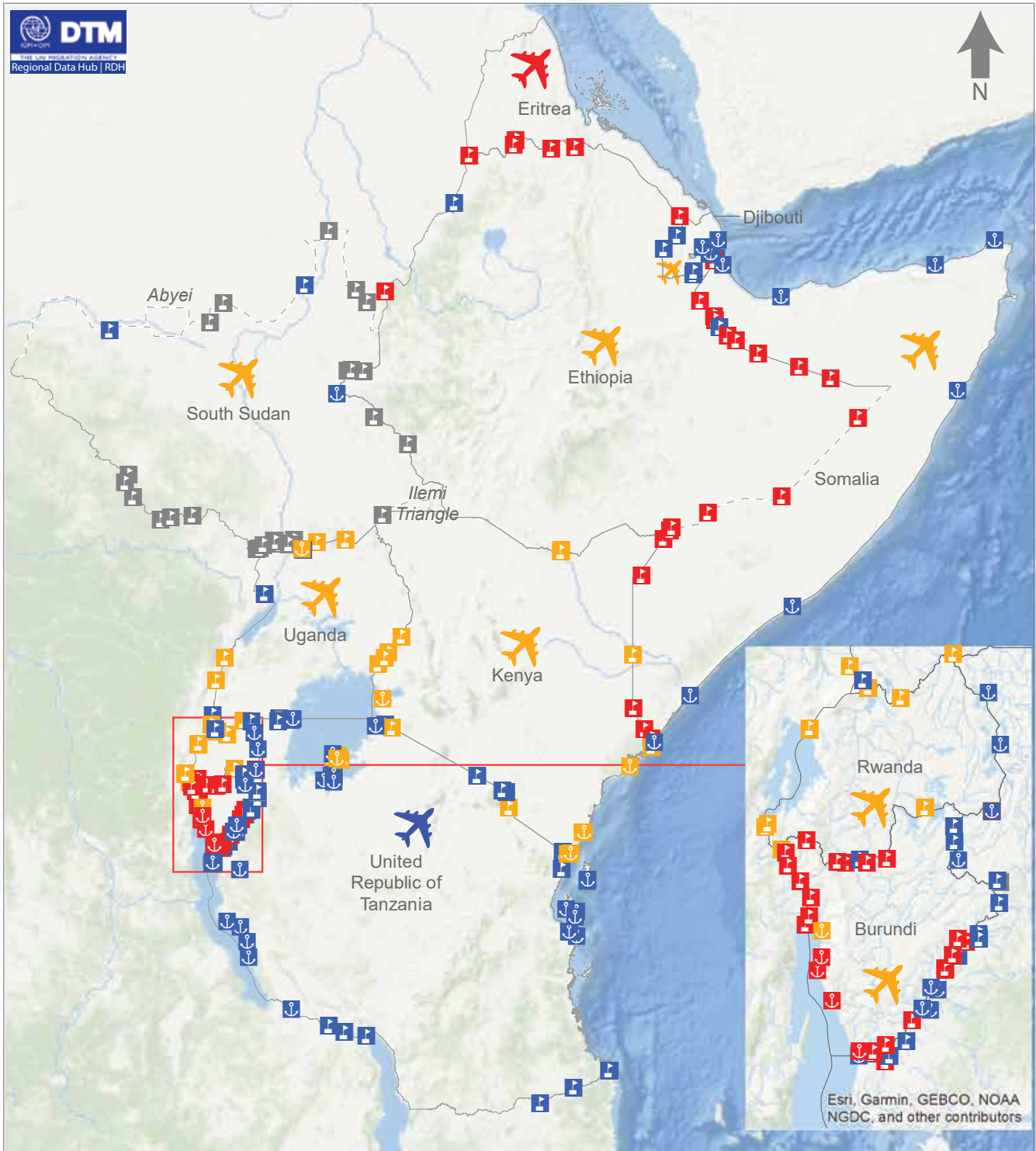
Status of international flights*

✈ Not Restrictive

✈ Partially Restrictive

✈ Totally Restrictive

------ 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

Source: International Air Transport Association (IATA)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Date: 19 November 2020

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

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

BURUNDI

On 20 March, Burundi suspended all flights in and out of the country's Melchior Ndadaye International Airport, but borders remained open and the government strongly advised citizens not to travel to countries that already have COVID-19 cases. By 30 March, Burundi blocked all cargo trucks from the East African Community (EAC) transiting through Rwanda. A week earlier, the Burundian Immigration had already been denying entry to different freights. This follows a decision by the Burundi Immigration to close its borders with Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Only the Tanzanian border has remained open. On 13 April, borders reopened for goods transiting from Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, after two weeks of blockage on the country's northern and western borders. Exceptionally, the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo was opened on 19 May to allow 811 Congolese to return home via Gatumba border post. On 1 August, land borders reopened but only for essential travel. Burundi's Melchior Ndadaye International Airport reopened on 8 November.

DJIBOUTI

On 18 March, the Government of Djibouti suspended all international flights and closed the Djibouti-Ambouli International Airport as a preventative measure, with the exception of cargo flights. Trains have also been stopped, and land borders with Ethiopia have been closed except for cargo transportation until further notice. A presidential decree ordered the partial lifting of containment measures on 17 May, resulting in the reopening of some shops, public services and public transport, with mandatory use of facial masks in all public or private spaces in which social distancing cannot be observed, and prohibition of gathering of more than 10 people. On 15 June, the Government of Djibouti eases some of the COVID-19 restrictions by reopening restaurants and cafes, on condition that handwashing devices are installed, and physical distance is organized. Since 17 July, all air, land and sea borders have reopened with strict health guidelines in regard to travellers' screening at the various PoEs. On 20 October, Djibouti closed its land borders for a period of 15 days as part of COVID-19 prevention measures, except for the transfer of good and merchandise.

ERITREA

On 25 March, Eritrea suspended all commercial passenger flights to and from the country. This ban was initially to remain effective for two weeks until further review. On 27 March, Eritrea issued additional guidelines, suspending all public transport vehicles within cities and between regions/cities. All borders remain closed and all international flights, including humanitarian flights, are suspended until further notice.

ETHIOPIA

On 20 March, the Government of Ethiopia suspended all international flights to 30 countries which are affected by COVID-19. In addition, a mandatory 14-day quarantine and testing for all incoming passengers to the country were put in place. On 23 March, the government announced the closure of ground crossing points and flights were suspended to more than 80 countries on 29 March. A five-month long state of emergency was declared on 8 April and approved by Parliament on 10 April. Ethiopia shut its land borders to nearly all human traffic as part of efforts to help curb the spread of the pandemic. On 8 July, Ethiopian Airlines resumed normal service to countries that eased their COVID-19 measures and were set to reopen for tourism, such as Djibouti on 7 August. Since the end of September, the state of emergency has been lifted in Ethiopia and all air and land borders remained open for tourism.

KENYA

On 16 March, Kenya closed its borders to all except Kenyan citizens and legal residents, and issued exemptions for the entry of humanitarian workers and repatriation flights on 31 March. On 6 April, Kenya announced the cessation of all movement by road, rail and air in and out of (a) Nairobi Metropolitan Area, and (b) the counties of Kilifi, Kwale, Mombasa, and Mandera for an initial period of 21 days – which was extended twice for 21 days on 25 April and 16 May. Movement by sea to or from the country along the coastline was also restricted. On 6 May, the government announced the cessation of movement in and out of Eastleigh in Nairobi, and the Old Town in Mombasa, which was lifted on 6 June. On 16 May, Kenya banned all movement in and out of the country through the Tanzanian and Somali borders. Only cargo vehicles were exempted from the directive, and only truck drivers who tested negative for COVID-19 were allowed into Kenya. On 6 June, Kenya extended the current measures in Nairobi, Mombasa and Mandera for 30 days with a new countrywide curfew, in addition to extending the ban on all air travel. On 6 July, Kenya lifted restrictions on movement in and out of Nairobi, Mandera and Mombasa, but the curfew was still in place. Local flights resumed on 15 July, while international flights resumed on 1 August.

RWANDA

On 20 March, Rwanda suspended all international flights. On 21 March, Rwanda announced the closure of all borders, except for cargo, goods and returning citizens, while at the same time, enforcing the implementation of movement restrictions within the country to curb the spread of COVID-19. On 4 May, the government eased the existing measures allowing some internal movements within districts (subject to conditions such as certain hours, masks, health guideline, etc.) while national and international borders remained closed. On 31 May, after reassessment by the authorities, transportation between provinces and the city of Kigali as well as passenger moto services remains closed until further notice. On 2 June, transport between different provinces and the city of Kigali was permitted, except for movement to and from Rusizi and Rubavu districts. On 15 July, movement within Rusizi district resumed but travel in an out of the district remains prohibited, except for goods and cargo. On 1 August, Rwanda reopened its airports and international flights resumed, while land borders remain closed except for cargo, returning Rwandan citizens and legal residents. Restrictions on public transportation were lifted on 12 October, effectively allowing buses to fill all their seats and at least 50 per cent of the standing passengers. On 2 November, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo agree on temporarily opening borders to allow education and healthcare staff, students, sick persons and permanent employees to cross the two borders.

SOMALIA

On 15 March, Somalia banned passengers who had been to China, Iran, Italy or South Korea in the past 14 days from entering the country. On 18 March, the Federal Government of Somalia implemented flight restrictions for an initial period of 15 days. Movement of people to and from the country along the coastline was also restricted. On 28 March, the ban on international flights into Somalia was extended. Flights transporting food and medical supplies required special permission 24 hours before travel, and no lorries were allowed to enter the country unless carrying medicine and food. On 29 March, Somalia imposed the suspension on local flights. On 6 April, the initial international flight suspension was extended for an additional 30 days. On 10 April, following government directives, authorities in Gedo region closed border crossings with Kenya and Ethiopia until further notice. Crossings into Kenya near the towns of El Wak and Bula Hawo, as well as the crossing into Ethiopia at Doolow, have been shuttered. On 5 July, domestic aviation services resumed with strict health guidelines, apart from Mogadishu and Hargeisa airports. On 3 August, Somalia reopened its airspace for international flights after four months of disruptions, while domestic flights continued to operate. All seaports in Somalia have remained operational, and all land border crossings are now beginning to open.

Note: This was collected through various secondary sources, including other UN situation reports, news articles, etc.

SOUTH SUDAN

On 13 March, South Sudan suspended direct flights from affected countries, and called for the reduction of travel and restriction on social gatherings. On 23 March, Juba International Airport closed for passengers for a period of 30 days. On 24 March, South Sudan closed all airports and sealed land borders for passengers, with cargo exceptions only. On 21 April, the government extended all existing restrictions until further notice as a preventive measure, including the ban on international flights and the closure of borders. On 8 May, South Sudan eased the lockdown restrictions and public transportation resumed. The land border remains closed for movement and inter-state travel also remains constrained as the travellers are required to self-quarantine for 14 days before travelling. This measure has been put in place to replace the previous testing for COVID-19 before travelling within South Sudan. On 12 May, the South Sudan Civil Aviation Authority officially announced the reopening of all airports to domestic and international flights. Despite Uganda reopening all its borders, the border with South Sudan remains closed until the capacity for the anticipated increase in crossings to and from Uganda and South Sudan amongst returnees, refugees, and traders - in terms of screening, sampling, testing, contact tracing and quarantine - are scaled up.

UGANDA

On 18 March, Uganda banned all incoming and outgoing travel to specified COVID-19 affected countries for a period of 32 days. On 22 March, Uganda suspended all passenger planes in and out of country, with cargo exceptions only. On 23 March, Uganda closed border with South Sudan for passengers, and only traffic of goods from Uganda to South Sudan was allowed. On 25 March, public transport was suspended for 14 days. On 31 March, the country ordered a 14-day nationwide lockdown starting at 7PM, except for cargo planes, lorries, pickups and trains – which was extended on 14 April for another 21 days. On 10 April, Uganda introduced new measures which include banning motorcycle taxis after 2PM. On 5 May, Uganda eased its strict measures for a 14-day period, but international borders remain closed. On 27 July, the country lifted the ban on motorcycle taxis and allowed them to carry passengers, but with strict health measures. Rwanda announced the reopening of borders for Ugandan nationals stranded in other East African Community (EAC) countries to return home on 10 August. On 21 September, Uganda's international airport and land borders reopened for tourism. Scheduled commercial passenger flights resumed on 1 October.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

On 25 March, Air Tanzania suspended flights to countries which have placed a ban on flights originating from COVID-19 affected countries. Public bus services between the country and neighbouring countries have also been suspended. On 11 April, the government suspended all international scheduled and chartered passenger flights to the United Republic of Tanzania. International flights in and out of the country were only suspended over the Easter weekend. On 14 May, the government relaxed some restrictions on international flights to allow repatriation flights, operations related to humanitarian aid, medical and relief flights, technical landings where passengers do not disembark and other safety-related operations; On 18 May, Tanzanian authorities lifted all restrictions on air travel and systematic quarantine measures imposed on passengers, and international commercial flights resumed mid-June. Only those who are showing symptoms of COVID-19 will be placed in quarantine, unless they have proof of a negative test. Also, the United Republic of Tanzania announced an indefinite ban on cargo drivers from Kenya in an escalated response to the recent directive by Kenya's government on mandatory COVID-19 screening at border points. On 21 September, the Tanzanian Government lifted the ban imposed on Kenyan flights.

Social distancing at an IOM water point in Garasbaley IDP site. Photo: © IOM Somalia 2020

Note: This was collected through various secondary sources, including other UN situation reports, news articles, etc.

LEVEL OF RESTRICTIONS

Although a majority of the PoEs had some level of restrictions imposed on them, there is a higher proportion of open PoEs as compared to previous months due to the ease of COVID-19 related restrictions in the region. A total of 50 PoEs (15%) were partially closed, while 175 (53%) were open for travel in both directions, which is an increase from 109 (33%) in the previous month. A further 77 PoEs (23%) were closed for both entries and exits, and another 31 (9%) had unknown operational status.

Location Type	Partial Closure	Closed for entry and exit	Open for entry and exit	Unknown	Total
Land Border Point	32	71	56	31	190
Blue Border Point	16	4	61	0	81
Airport	2	2	58	0	62
Total	50	77	175	31	333

Situation Overview

• Most countries had a combination of all types of restrictions, and quite a few PoEs have been opened up as restrictions on movements eased in the past weeks. Airports, in particular, have largely resumed movements in both directions, with around 94 per cent of all assessed airports now open. A majority of land border points still have some sort of restrictions, with only 29 per cent open for movement in both directions (up from 16% in the previous month), and blue border ports have the largest proportion of partial closures (20%, down from 52% last month);

• Rwanda still had the highest proportion of partially closed points (91%), Ethiopia the largest proportion of completely closed points (73%, up from 60%) as it experiences a surge in COVID-19 cases, and all points in Djibouti were completely open, while Kenya went down to 54% from 56% as the cases have started increasing again;

• Of the partially closed points, most were open for commercial traffic only (46%), while 15 per cent were open to returning nationals and residents of the country, 1 per cent were closed for exit only and 38 per cent had unknown status. Airports were more likely to have concrete restrictions in place - two (2) that had partial restrictions in place were open for commercial traffic only, while 31 land border points had unknown operational status.

Operational status of assessed PoEs
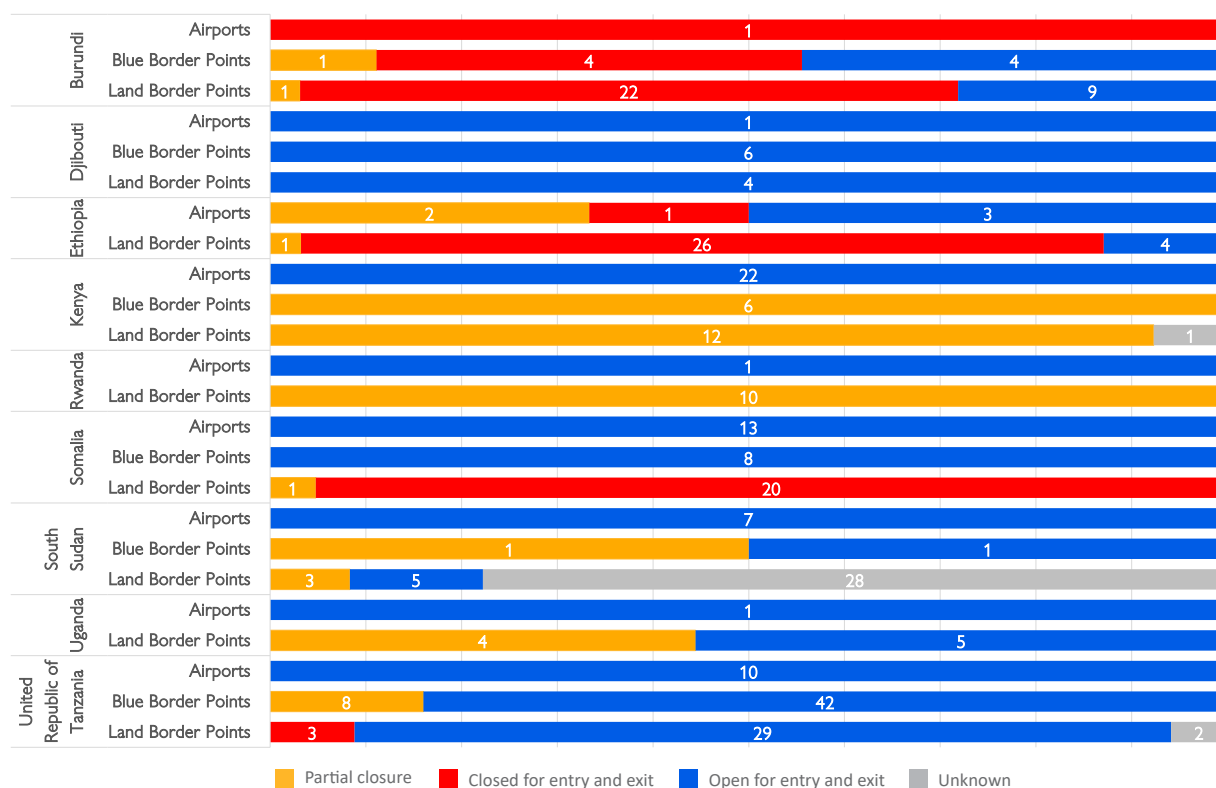
Overview of Airports

• **Operational status:** Restrictions have been eased at most airports, and only two (2) in Ethiopia are reported to be partially closed (open for commercial traffic only), while only two (2) airports, one in Burundi, and the other also in Ethiopia, are closed for both entry and exit. The remaining 58 out of 62 airports are now open for travel in both directions, as the next chart shows.

Operational status - Airports

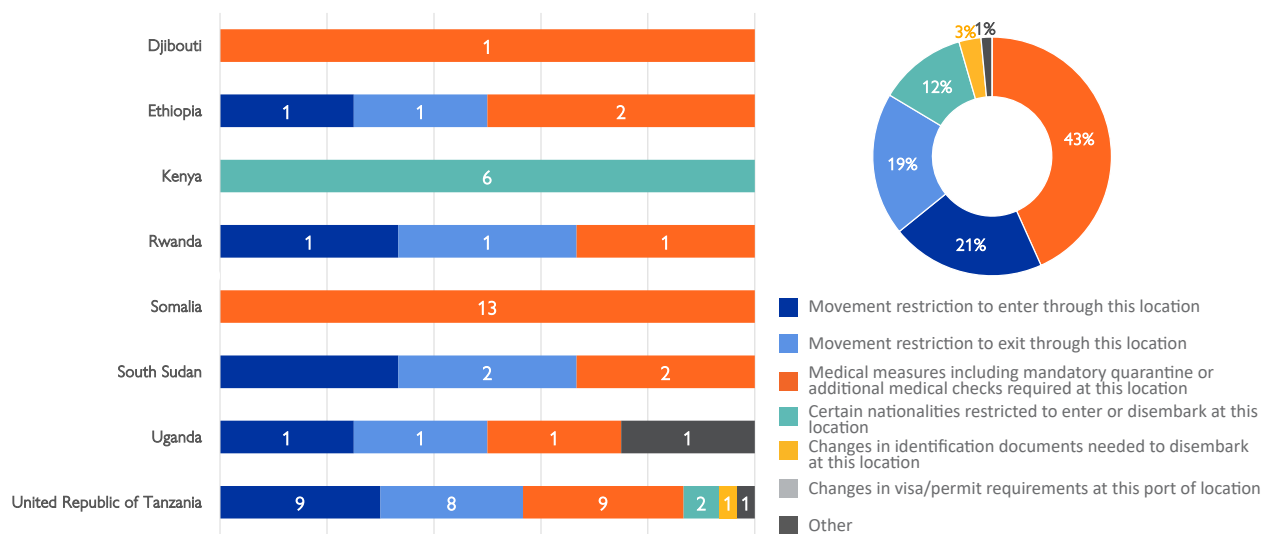| Country	Value	Status
Burundi	1	Closed for entry and exit
Djibouti	1	Open for entry and exit
Ethiopia	2 / 1 / 3	Partial closure / Closed for entry and exit / Open for entry and exit
Kenya	22	Open for entry and exit
Rwanda	1	Open for entry and exit
Somalia	13	Open for entry and exit
South Sudan	7	Open for entry and exit
Uganda	1	Open for entry and exit
United Republic of Tanzania	10	Open for entry and exit

Legend: ■ Partial closure ■ Closed for entry and exit ■ Open for entry and exit

• **Type of restrictions:** As the airports ease restrictions on travel, other measures that were also put in place to ensure that movement happens in a safe manner were expanded, with particular attention paid to the implementation of medical measures. As the chart below shows, 28 airports now require mandatory quarantine and/or additional medical checks (47%), while other measures are also still in place. Overall, restriction on entry and exit movements was the second most often utilized method, implemented in 14 and 13 airports (23% and 21%) respectively, while restrictions on certain nationalities were imposed at eight (8) airports. In addition, another one (1) implemented changes in identification documents needed to disembark at the particular location, and two (2) had other measures in place. No information was available about restrictions imposed at the airport in Burundi.

Type of restrictions implemented - Airports

Country	Movement restriction to enter	Movement restriction to exit	Medical measures	Certain nationalities restricted	Changes in identification documents	Other
Djibouti			1			
Ethiopia	1	1	2			
Kenya				6		
Rwanda	1	1	1			
Somalia			13			
South Sudan		2	2			
Uganda	1	1	1			1
United Republic of Tanzania	9	8	9	2	1	1

Donut chart: 43%, 21%, 19%, 12%, 3%, 1%

Legend:
- ■ Movement restriction to enter through this location
- ■ Movement restriction to exit through this location
- ■ Medical measures including mandatory quarantine or additional medical checks required at this location
- ■ Certain nationalities restricted to enter or disembark at this location
- ■ Changes in identification documents needed to disembark at this location
- ■ Changes in visa/permit requirements at this port of location
- ■ Other

• **Public health measures:** In terms of public health measures, a representative of the Ministry of Health (MoH) was present at 50 per cent of assessed airports. About 45 per cent of airports had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to managing flows, while 47 per cent provided information on occupational health and safety of staff (Infection Prevention Control, IPC), and detection (health screening), registration, notification, management and referral of ill travellers, with the presence of trained staff in the same 44 per cent of airports. About 37 per cent each had health screening, with temperature checks, and 40 per cent had functional referral systems in place. In addition, 27 per cent of airports had staff trained to manage the flow of passengers in an organized manner during the epidemic. As part of the staff SOPs and training, the staff would also be required to provide information to passengers on steps to take in case symptoms develop, which was also the case in 36 per cent of the airports. Similarly, the staff in 40 per cent of airports was also required to provide information on how the traveller could seek health care in case symptoms worsened. About 44 per cent of airports had handwashing stations on site, all of which were equipped, and 39 per cent had isolation rooms to quarantine suspected cases. The next chart shows the breakdown by country for each measure.

Public health measures - Airports

Country	Measures
Djibouti	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ethiopia	3 3 2 2 3
Kenya	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Rwanda	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Somalia	7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 4 4 6
South Sudan	4 6 3 6 6 3 6 6 4 3 3 4 4 4 2 4
United Republic of Tanzania	9 6 7 3 5 5 6 9 9 9 9 8 5 4 2 4

Legend:
- MoH on site
- SOPs in place
- PoE staff trained on how to manage flows
- PoE information provided
- Travellers know steps to take in case symptom develop
- Travellers screening on site
- Travellers know how to seek care
- Staff trained on SOPs
- Handwashing station on site
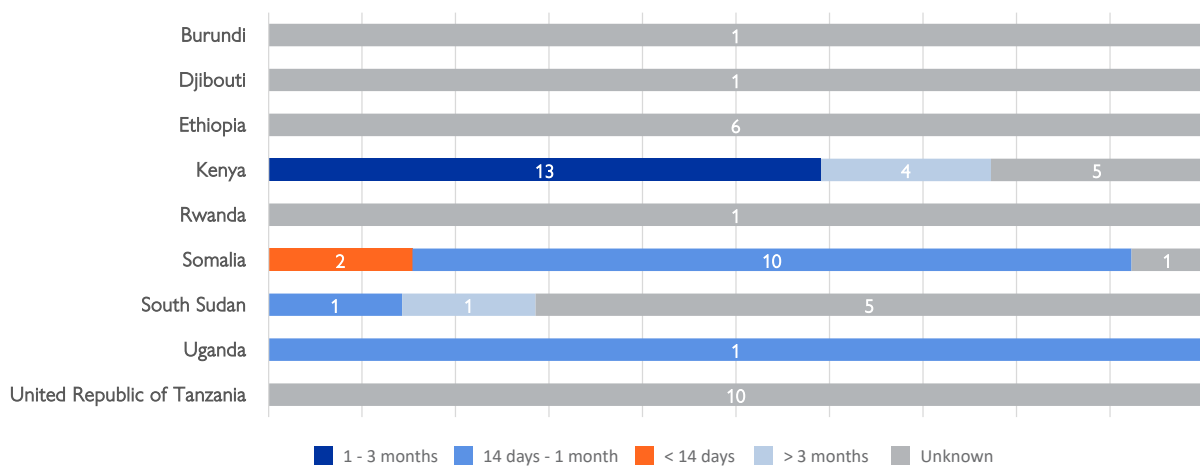- Isolation space exist
- Referral system in place
- Equipped handwashing station
- Functional referral system
- Temperature check included in screening
- Forms included in screening
- Masks available for cases
- PPE available and worn

• **Estimated duration of restrictions:** Although changes in many measures have been recorded, and airports are beginning to ease restrictions, information on how long the various measures will be in place is still difficult to obtain in the current climate where the situation remains highly fluid. As the chart below shows, the duration of the restrictions was unknown for almost half of the airports: 30 out of 62. Only 13 airports in Kenya were estimated to remain at current level of restrictions for one to three months. The remaining airports were closed for 14 days to one month (12), for more than three months (5), or for less than 14 days (2).

Estimated duration of restrictions - Airports

Country	Duration
Burundi	1 (Unknown)
Djibouti	1 (Unknown)
Ethiopia	6 (Unknown)
Kenya	13 (1-3 months) 4 (>3 months) 5 (Unknown)
Rwanda	1 (Unknown)
Somalia	2 (<14 days) 10 (14 days-1 month) 1 (Unknown)
South Sudan	1 (14 days-1 month) 1 (>3 months) 5 (Unknown)
Uganda	1 (14 days-1 month)
United Republic of Tanzania	10 (Unknown)

Legend:
- 1 - 3 months
- 14 days - 1 month
- < 14 days
- > 3 months
- Unknown

• **Population affected:** Most airports saw an even distribution of population groups affected by these measures. As the chart below shows, restrictions imposed at airports affected different population groups.

Population affected - Airports

Population group	Percentage
Regular travellers	21%
National travellers	21%
Irregular migrants	14%
Returnees	12%
Refugees	11%
IDPs	10%
Migrants	11%
Other	1%
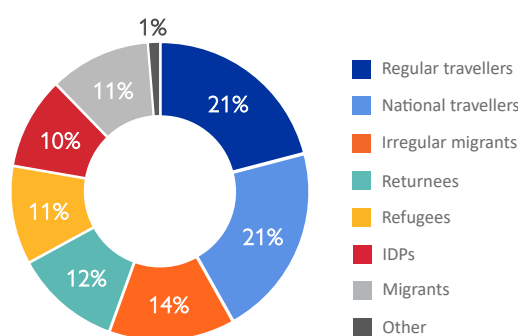
Overview of Blue Border Points

• **Operational status:** Similar to airports, most Blue Border Points (sea, lake and river) had some level of restriction imposed on them, but 61 out of the 81 had none (75%), and were reported to be open for both entry and exit travel. As the chart below shows, 16 out of 81 were partially closed (52%), while four (4) were closed for all travel (6%).

Operational status - Blue Border Points

Country		
Burundi	1 (Partial closure)	4 (Closed for entry and exit) · 4 (Open for entry and exit)
Djibouti	6 (Open for entry and exit)	
Kenya	6 (Partial closure)	
Somalia	8 (Open for entry and exit)	
South Sudan	1 (Partial closure) · 1 (Open for entry and exit)	
United Republic of Tanzania	8 (Partial closure) · 42 (Open for entry and exit)	

Legend: ▮ Partial closure ▮ Closed for entry and exit ▮ Open for entry and exit ▮ Unknown

• **Type of restrictions:** Overall, the imposition of mandatory medical measures on travelling passengers was the most often utilized method, implemented in 37 ports. The restriction on entry movements was the second most often utilized method, implemented in 35 ports, while restrictions on exit were imposed in 30 locations. Only two (2) ports had restrictions allowing certain nationalities to travel through, while one (1) implemented changes in identification documents needed to disembark at this location, and none changed visa requirements. Two (2) locations in Djibouti had other measures in place.

Type of restrictions implemented - Blue Border Points

Country			
Burundi	8	8	4
Djibouti	2	2	2
Kenya	6	6	
Somalia	8		
South Sudan	1	1	
United Republic of Tanzania	18	13	2 1 · 25

Donut chart: 35%, 33%, 28%, 2%, 2%, 1%

Legend:
- ▮ Movement restriction to enter through this location
- ▮ Movement restriction to exit through this location
- ▮ Medical measures including mandatory quarantine or additional medical checks required at this location
- ▮ Certain nationalities restricted to enter or disembark at this location
- ▮ Changes in identification documents needed to disembark at this location
- ▮ Changes in visa/permit requirements at this port of location
- ▮ Other

• **Public health measures:** Like in airports, risk mitigation measures for Blue Border Points to ensure safe movements included the presence of a Ministry of Health (MoH) representative (40% ports), equipped handwashing stations (40% ports), traveller screening on site (26% ports), functioning referral systems in places (27% ports), and provided information about COVID-19 to travellers in the form of posters, leaflets, announcements on prevention, handwashing, symptoms, where to go if unwell, etc (27%). About 23 per cent had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to managing flows, occupational health and safety of staff (Infection Prevention Control, IPC), and detection (health screening), registration, notification, management and referral of ill travellers. About 12 per cent of ports had staff trained to manage the flow of passengers in an organized manner during the epidemic. In 11 locations, the staff was also able to provide information to passengers on steps to take in case symptoms develop, while 16 per cent of locations had staff that could guide the travellers on next steps in case symptoms worsened. About 25 per cent of ports had health screening, including temperature checks, while 22 per cent had Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) equipment available, and 21 per cent had isolation spaces on site. The next chart shows the breakdown by country for each measure.
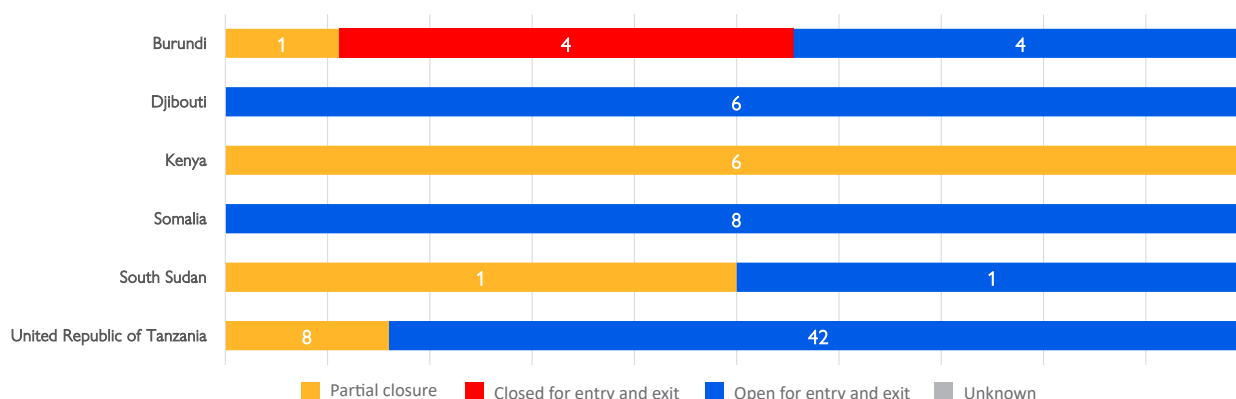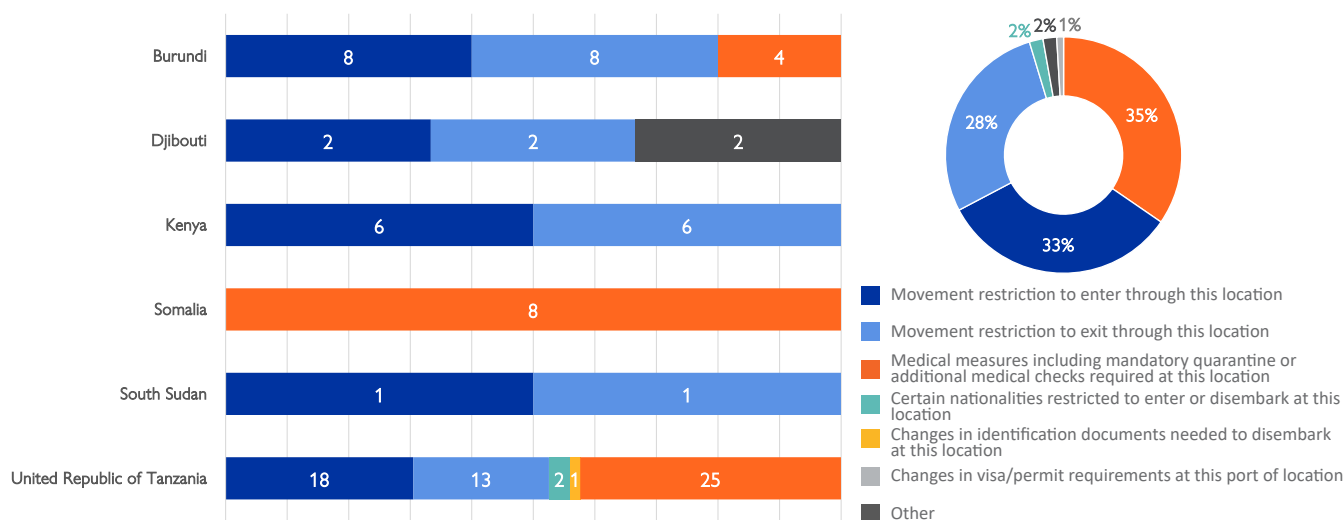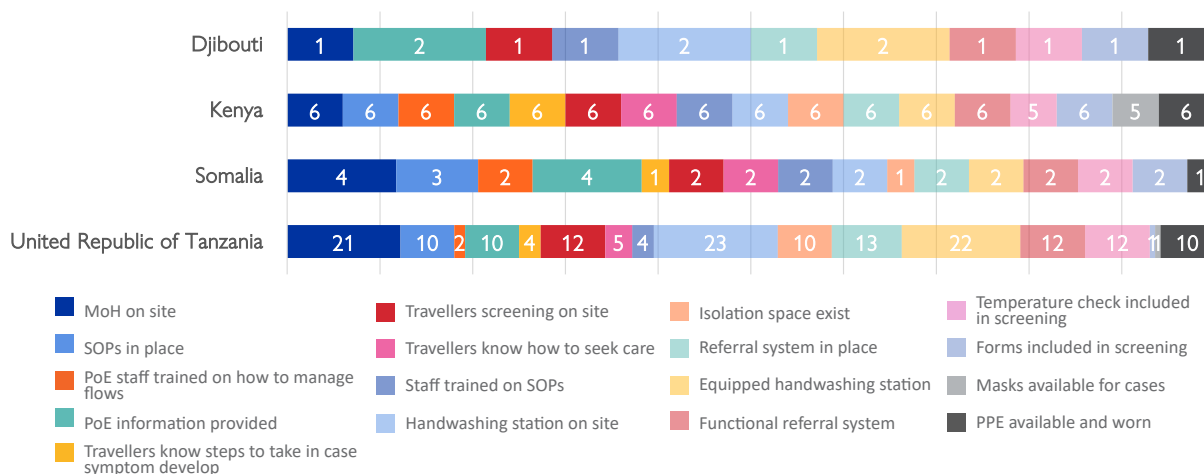
Public health measures - Blue Border Points

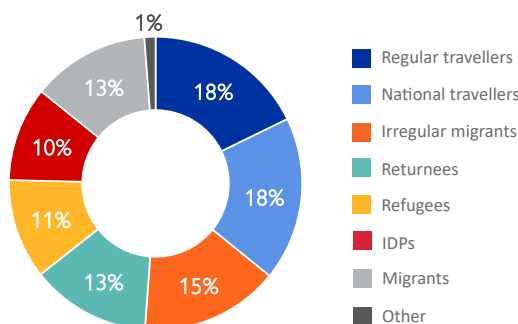|	MoH on site		Travellers screening on site		Isolation space exist		Temperature check included in screening
	SOPs in place		Travellers know how to seek care		Referral system in place		Forms included in screening
	PoE staff trained on how to manage flows		Staff trained on SOPs		Equipped handwashing station		Masks available for cases
	PoE information provided		Handwashing station on site		Functional referral system		PPE available and worn
	Travellers know steps to take in case symptom develop						

• **Estimated duration of restrictions:** As the chart below shows, majority of the ports had unknown duration for these measures (67 out of 81), while only one (1) port in Somalia was estimated to remain at current level of restrictions for less than 14 days. Remaining ports were closed for 14 days to one month (7), for one to three months (3), or for more than three months (3).

Estimated duration of restrictions - Blue Border Points
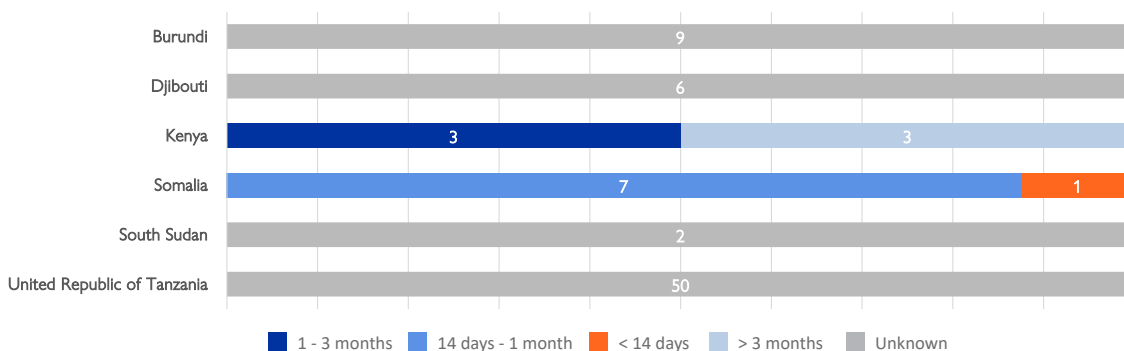
Legend: 1 - 3 months | 14 days - 1 month | < 14 days | > 3 months | Unknown

• **Population affected:** As the chart below shows, restrictions imposed at airports affected different population groups.

Population affected - Blue Border Points

Legend: Regular travellers (18%), National travellers (18%), Irregular migrants (15%), Returnees (13%), Refugees (11%), IDPs (10%), Migrants (13%), Other (1%)

Overview of Land Border Points
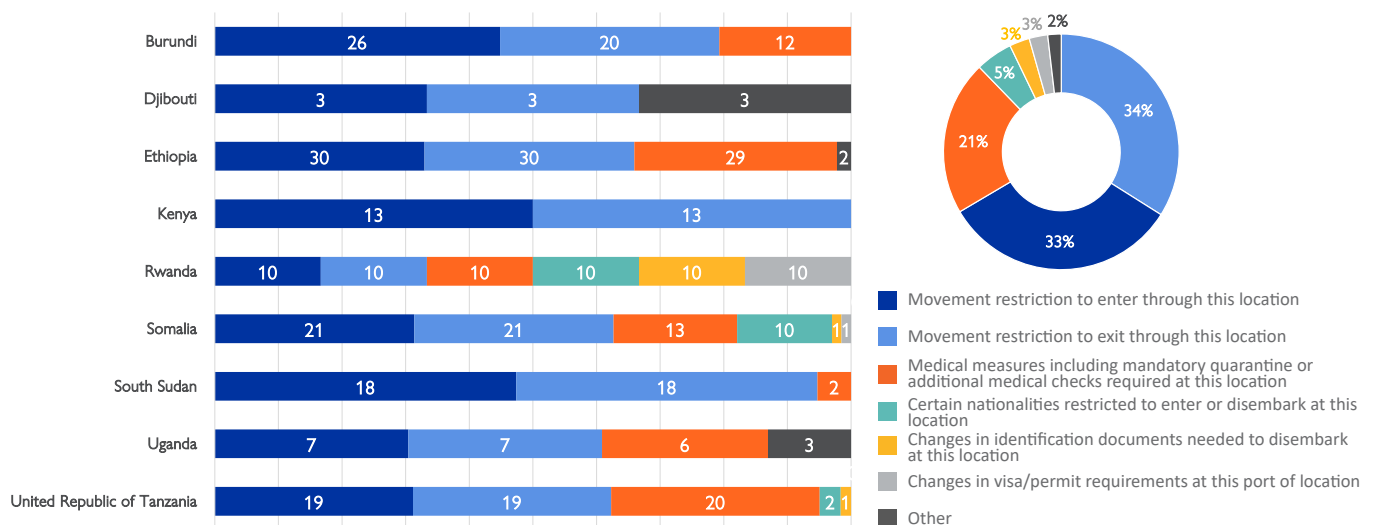
• **Operational status:** As the following chart shows, Land Border Points make up the overwhelming majority of all PoEs assessed, and of the 190 ports, a little less than a fourth were partially closed (32), while more than a third were closed for both entry and exit (71), and only 56 were open for both (up from 31 ports last month). Another 31 ports had unknown operational status.
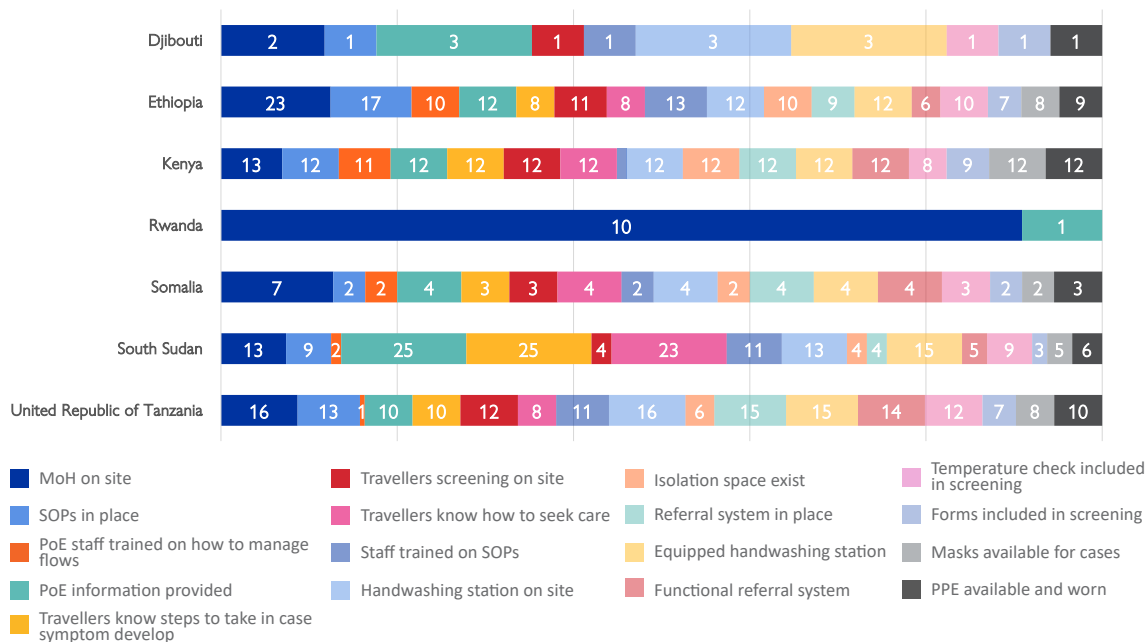
Operational status - Land Border Points

Legend: Partial closure | Closed for entry and exit | Open for entry and exit | Unknown
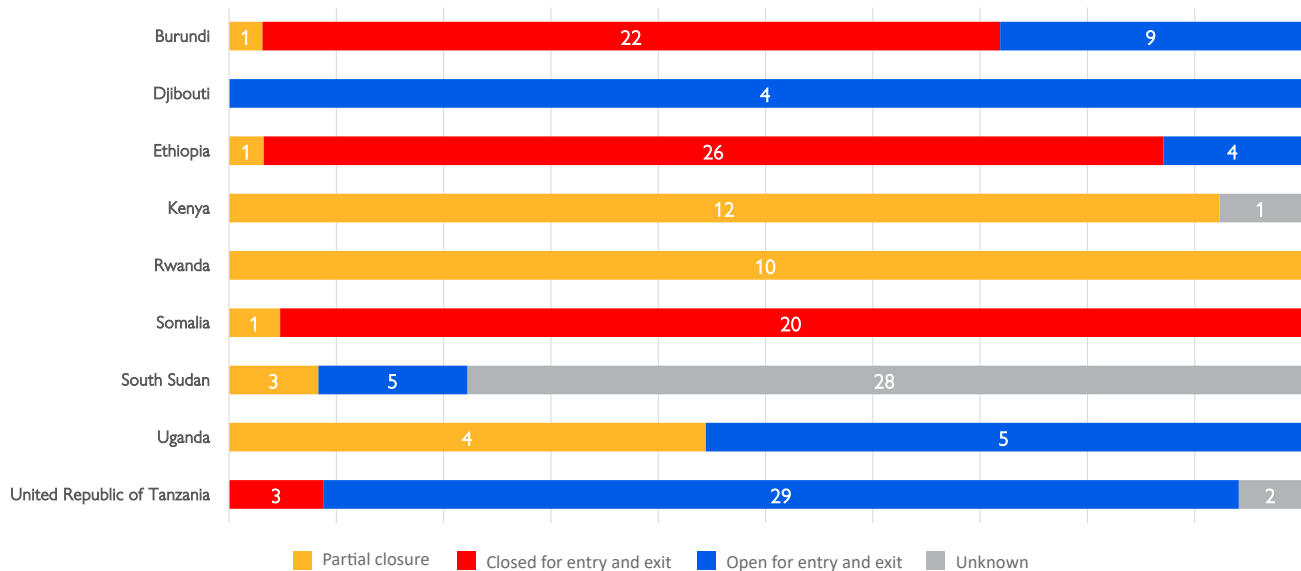
- **Type of restrictions:** Restriction on exit movements was the most enforced measure, implemented in 147 ports (77%), while restrictions on entry were imposed in 141 locations (74%), and 92 ports imposed mandatory medical measures on travelling passengers (48%). About 22 ports had restrictions on which nationalities could travel through, while 12 implemented changes in identification documents needed to disembark at this location, and 11 changed visa requirements. Another 8 POEs had other restrictions in place.

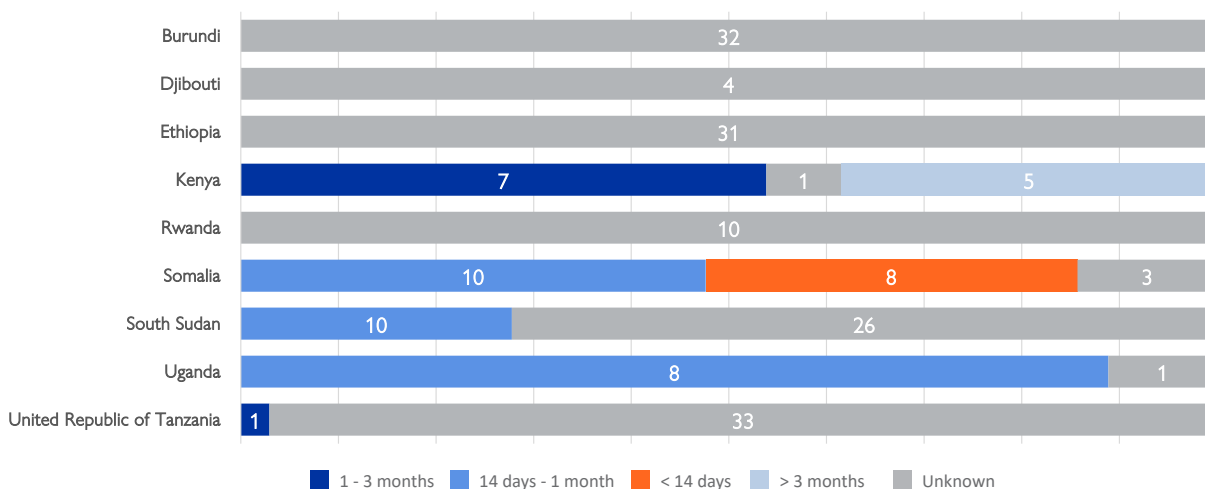## Type of restrictions implemented - Land Border Points

Legend:
- Movement restriction to enter through this location
- Movement restriction to exit through this location
- Medical measures including mandatory quarantine or additional medical checks required at this location
- Certain nationalities restricted to enter or disembark at this location
- Changes in identification documents needed to disembark at this location
- Changes in visa/permit requirements at this port of location
- Other

- **Public health measures:** Similar to airports, the most utilized measures at Land Border Points to ensure safe movements was the presence of a Ministry of Health (MoH) representative (44% of ports), while 28 per cent had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to managing flows, though only 21 per cent of these had staff trained in occupational health and safety of staff (Infection Prevention Control, IPC), and detection (health screening), registration, notification, management and referral of ill travellers. Only 14 per cent of ports had staff trained to manage the flow of passengers in an organized manner during the epidemic. The staff was also able to provide information to passengers on steps to take in case symptoms develop (31% of ports), and on how the traveller could seek health care in case symptoms worsened (29% of ports). Similary, 23 per cent each had screening for travellers on site, and had functional referral systems in place. About 32 per cent of ports had functioning handwashing stations, and 22 per cent had Protective Personal Equipment (PPE) equipment available. The next chart shows the breakdown by country for each measure.

Public health measures - Land Border Points

	MoH on site	SOPs in place	PoE information provided	Travellers screening on site	Staff trained on SOPs	PoE staff trained on how to manage flows	Travellers know how to seek care	Handwashing station on site	Isolation space exist	Equipped handwashing station	Functional referral system	Referral system in place	Travellers know steps	Temperature check included in screening	Forms included in screening	Masks available for cases	PPE available and worn
Djibouti	2	1	3	1	1		3			3				1	1		1
Ethiopia	23	17	10	12	8	11	8	13	12	10	9	12	6	10	7	8	9
Kenya	13	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	9	12		12
Rwanda	10										1						
Somalia	7	2	2	4	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	3	2	2	3
South Sudan	13	9	2	25		25	4	23		11	13	4	4	15	5	9	3 5	6
United Republic of Tanzania	16	13	1	10	10	12	8	11	16	6	15	15	14	12	7	8	10

Legend:
- MoH on site
- SOPs in place
- PoE staff trained on how to manage flows
- PoE information provided
- Travellers know steps to take in case symptom develop
- Travellers screening on site
- Travellers know how to seek care
- Staff trained on SOPs
- Handwashing station on site
- Isolation space exist
- Referral system in place
- Equipped handwashing station
- Functional referral system
- Temperature check included in screening
- Forms included in screening
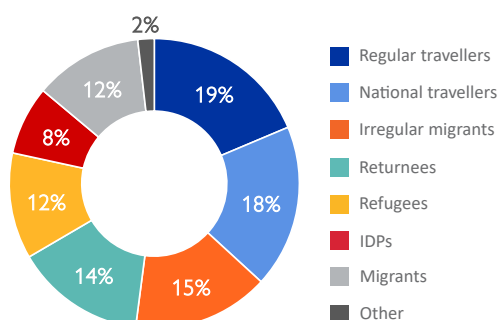- Masks available for cases
- PPE available and worn

- **Estimated duration of restrictions:** As the chart below shows, almost all of the ports had unknown duration for these measures (141 out of 190) while only eight (8) ports in Somalia were estimated to remain at current level of restrictions for less than 14 days. Remaining ports were closed for 14 days to one month (28), for one to three months (8), or for more than three months (5).

Estimated duration of restrictions - Land Border Points

	1 - 3 months	14 days - 1 month	< 14 days	> 3 months	Unknown
Burundi					32
Djibouti					4
Ethiopia					31
Kenya	7			1	5
Rwanda					10
Somalia		10	8		3
South Sudan		10			26
Uganda		8			1
United Republic of Tanzania	1				33

Legend: 1 - 3 months | 14 days - 1 month | < 14 days | > 3 months | Unknown

- **Population affected:** As the chart below shows, restrictions imposed at airports affected different population groups.

Population affected - Land Border Points

- Regular travellers: 19%
- National travellers: 18%
- Irregular migrants: 15%
- Returnees: 14%
- Refugees: 12%
- IDPs: 8%
- Migrants: 12%
- Other: 2%

Overview of Internal Transit Points

• **Operational status:** Apart from international borders, DTM teams also assessed 21 internal transit points, including major bus stations close to international borders, in four (4) countries. As the chart below shows, most locations were open for both entry and exit (18), while two (2) were partially closed, and only one (1) was closed in both directions (in Ethiopia).

Operational status - Internal Transit Points

| | Partial closure | Closed for entry and exit | Open for entry and exit | Other |
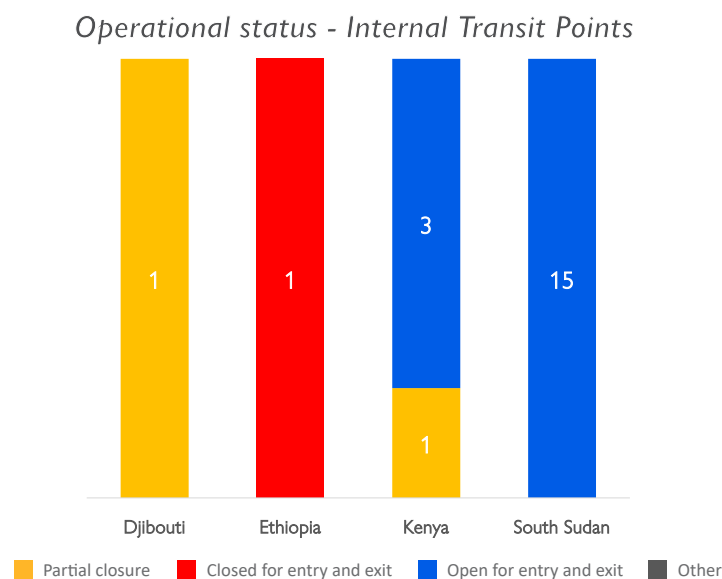
• **Type of restrictions:** In terms of movement restrictions, the partially closed sites were open only for returning nationals, while the rest were either completely closed (1) or completely open (18). Regular movement was impacted in five (5) locations, while nationals of the country were also impacted by these restrictions in five (5) sites. IDPs were impacted in four (4) sites, while migrants were impacted in three (3) sites. Returnees were impacted in four (4) sites, while refugees and irregular movements were impacted in three (3) sites each.

• **Public health measures:** There were also certain public health measures in place at these transit locations, and information about COVID-19 was provided at 19 sites, while equipped handwashing stations in 12 sites. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were implemented in 4 locations, and staff was trained in all locations, while referral systems were in place and functional in eight (8) locations. Isolation spaces existed in seven (7) locations, and three (3) had Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) available.
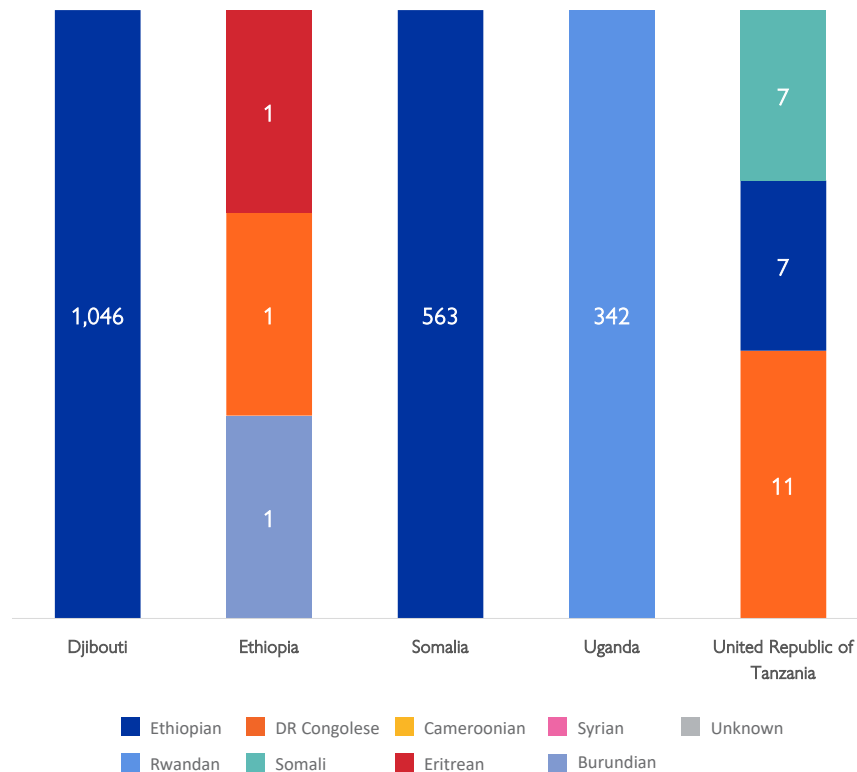
Overview of Areas and Sites of Interest

• **Operational status:** Areas and sites of interest may include regions, towns, cities, or sub-administrative units in a given country, territory or area to which special restrictions apply. DTM assessed 20 such locations in five (5) countries, and most were open for entry and exit (15) while only three (3) were partially closed, and two (2) was closed for both entry and exit.

Operational status - Areas of Interest

| | Partial closure | Closed for entry and exit | Open for entry and exit | Unknown |
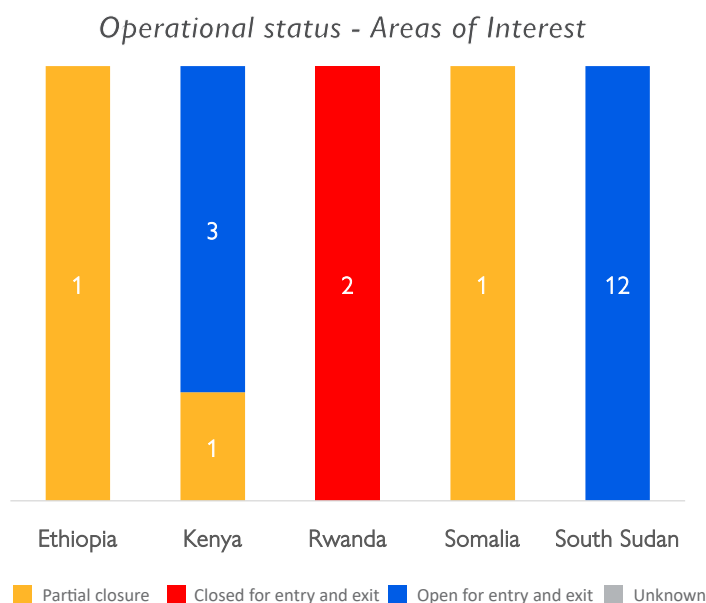
- **Stranded migrants:** Similarly, 126 sites with a population of interest (stranded, repatriated and returning migrants, IDPs, nationals, asylum-seekers and regular travellers) were also assessed in eight (8) countries, with most locations being in Djibouti (41), followed by Burundi (37), Ethiopia (19), and South Sudan (18). These sites had the presence of IDPs, as well as migrants from different countries stranded due to border closures. The chart below shows the various 1,979 persons of various nationalities stranded in the eight (8) countries.

Stranded migrants - Sites with Populations of Interest

Djibouti	Ethiopia	Somalia	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania

Legend:
- Ethiopian
- DR Congolese
- Cameroonian
- Syrian
- Unknown
- Rwandan
- Somali
- Eritrean
- Burundian

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