

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. 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 Office¹ 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


381

PoEs assessed


21

Internal Transit Points in 4 countries


20

Areas of interest


127

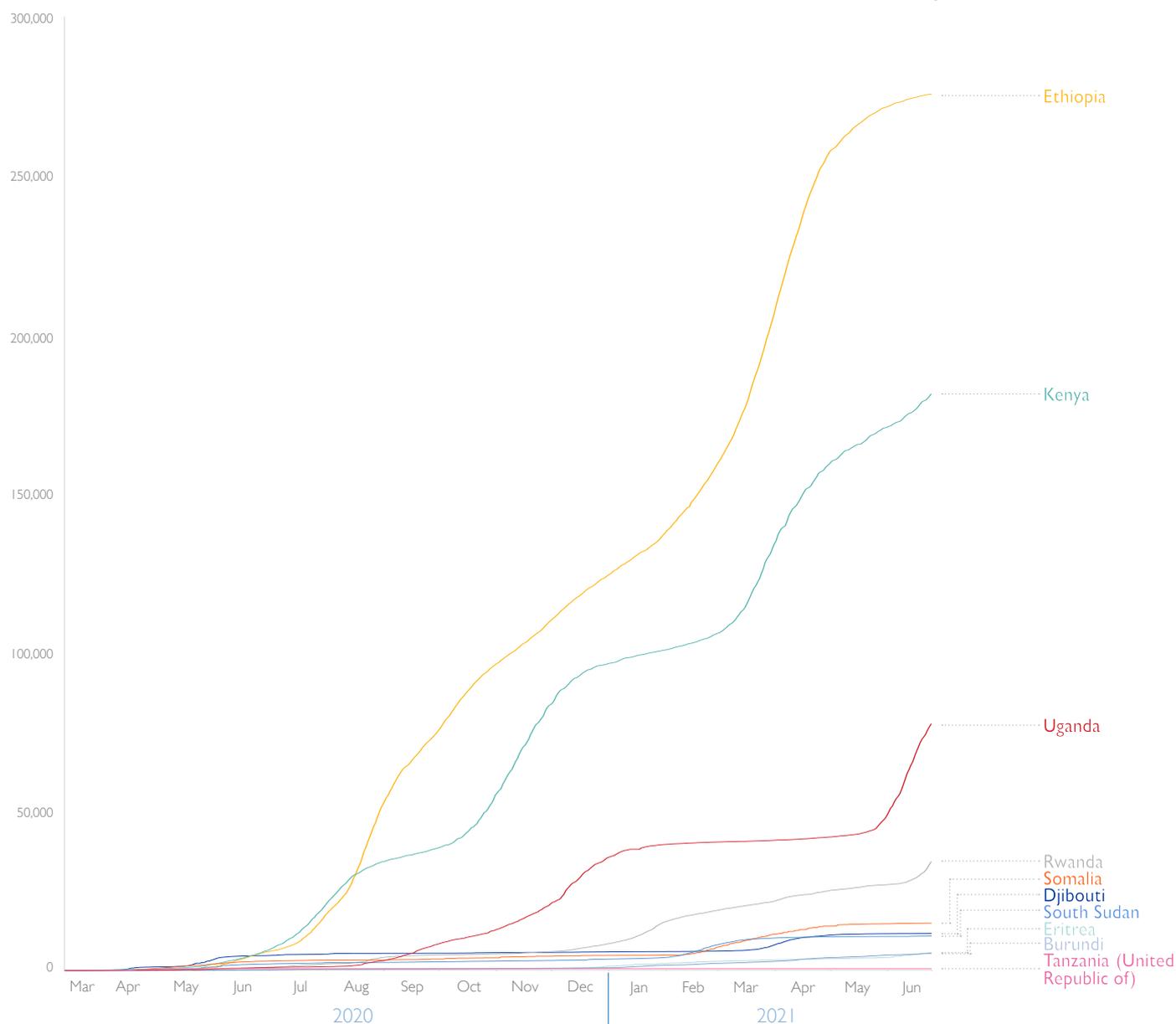
Sites with populations of interest

Countries' PoEs	Land Border Points	Blue Border Points	Airports	Total
Burundi	35	9	1	45
Djibouti	4	6	2	12
Ethiopia	31	0	7	38
Kenya	13	6	22	41
Rwanda	10	0	1	11
Somalia	21	8	13	42
South Sudan	36	2	7	45
Uganda	29	7	6	42
United Republic of Tanzania	34	50	21	105
Grand Total	213	88	80	381

CONTACT

Epidemiological Situation ²

Incidence trend of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the East and Horn of Africa as of 24 June 2021



	Burundi	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Somalia	South Sudan	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Total
Confirmed cases	5,348	11,597	5,664	275,601	181,239	34,143	14,875	10,817	77,505	509	617,298
Deaths	8	155	21	4,296	3,538	402	775	115	868	21	10,199
Recoveries	5,206	11,436	5,147	257,429	123,452	26,865	7,231	10,552	51,004	183	498,505
Active cases	134	6	496	13,876	54,249	6,876	6,869	150	25,633	305	108,594

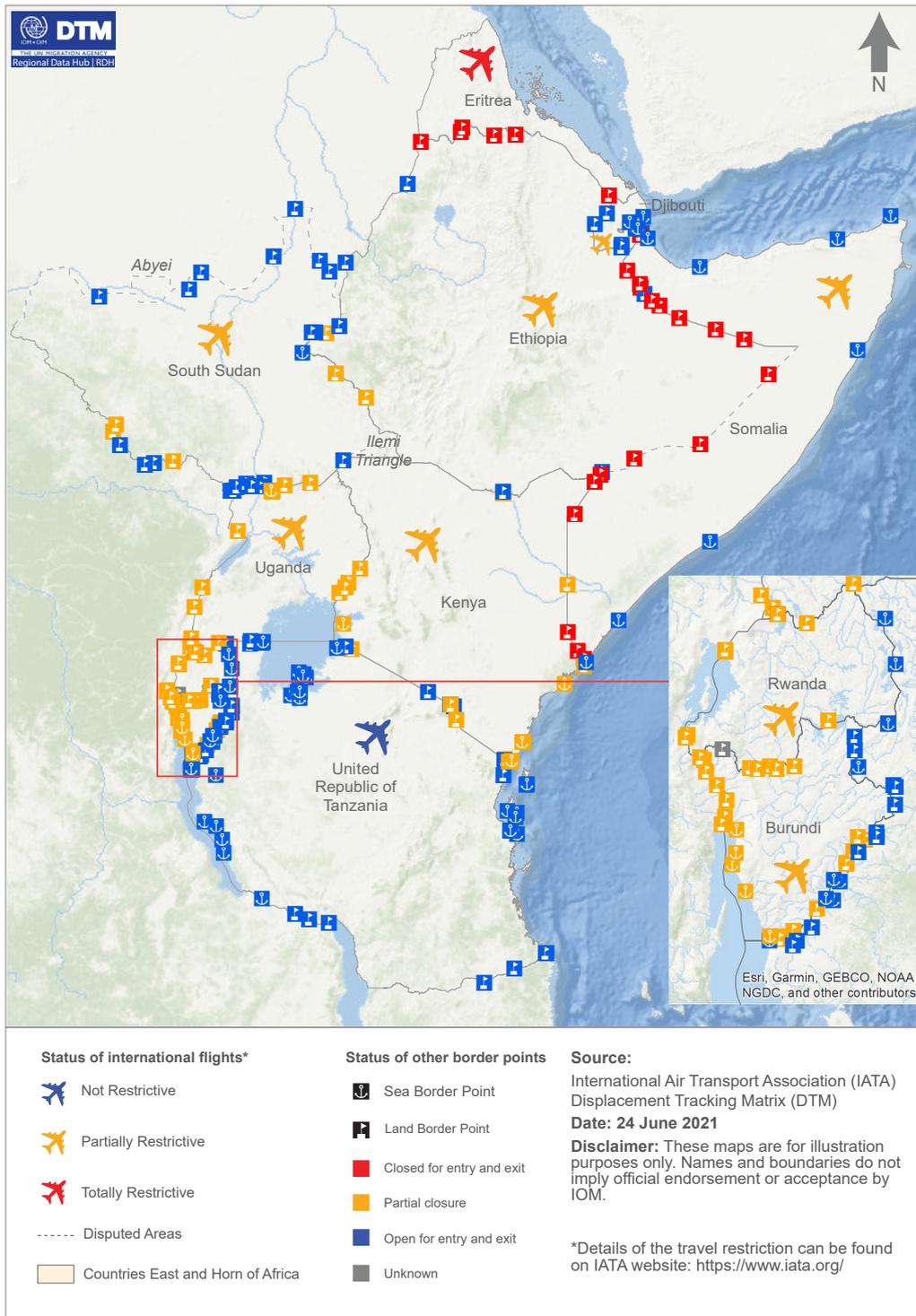
The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the region has continued to increase, exceeding 617,000 as of 24 June 2021. The EHoA region now represents 15.9% of the total Africa COVID-19 cases. Across the region, the majority of the cases are asymptomatic and through community transmission. As of 24 June 2021, the number of COVID-19 related deaths in the region stood at 10,199. The fatality rate (1.7%) is still below the Africa (2.4%) and global (2.2%) averages, showing contained number of severity case in the region. The number of cumulative recovered cases is 498,505 (80.8% of cases in the region).

² Source: Africa and Global COVID-19 Dashboard, World Health Organization (WHO), 2021

Travel Restrictions ³

- The land border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania is now open under strict health protocols.
- Public transportation resumed in Eritrea as of 1 June.
- Kenya lifted the lockdown for Nairobi and the other four countries on 1 May, and suspended flights with Somalia from 11 May until 10 June. Tighter restrictions effective 18 June were also issued in 13 counties of the Lake Basin region due to a surge in COVID-19 cases.
- From 23 June, movements between Kigali and other provinces and between Rwanda’s districts were prohibited. Movement to and from Rubavu district were also suspended on 21 June.
- On 10 June, authorities in Uganda restricted non-essential inter-district travel, except between Kampala, Wakiso, and Mukono. Following an increase in COVID-19 cases, public and private transportation services were banned on 19 June, except for essential workers, registered tourists, the police and army.

Status of PoEs in the East and Horn of Africa region as of 24 June 2021



LEVEL OF RESTRICTIONS

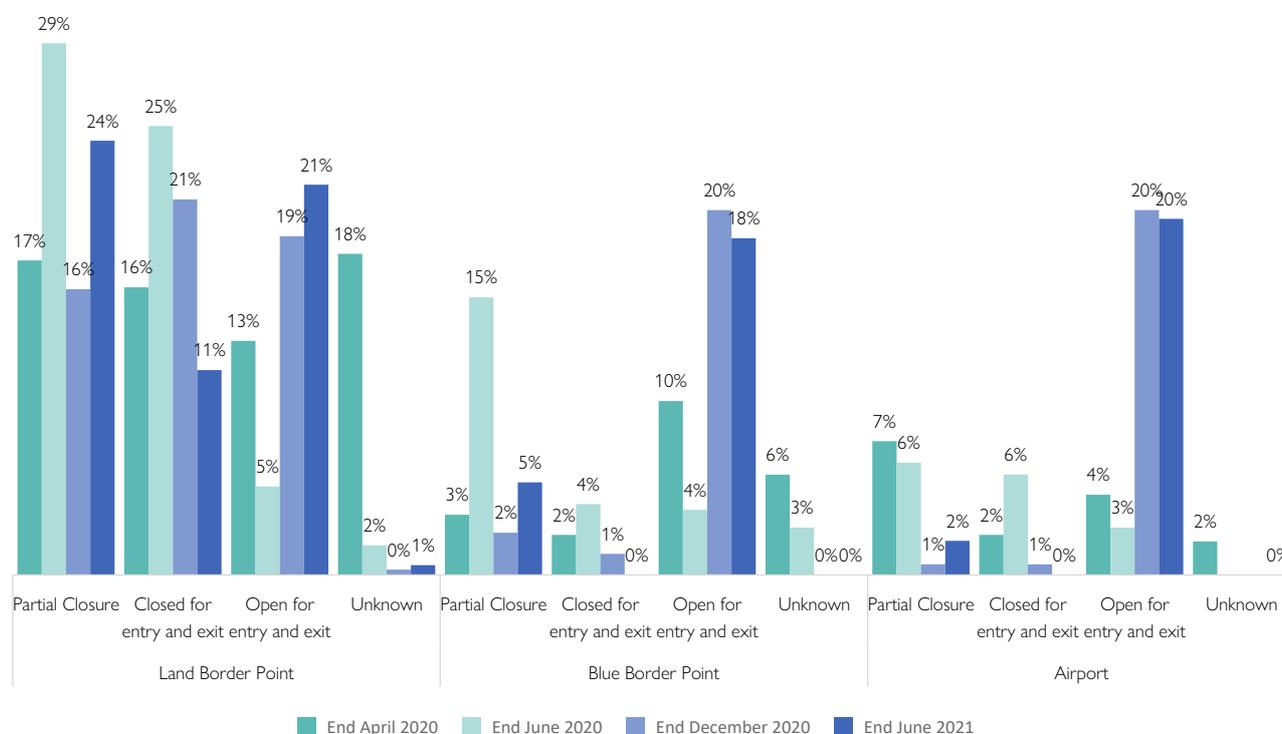
Although a majority of PoEs had some level of restrictions imposed on them, there was a higher proportion of open PoEs compared to previous months due to the ease of COVID-19-related restrictions in the region. A total of 115 PoEs (30%) were partially closed (increase from 20%), while 222 (58%) were open for travel in both directions, which is an increase from 258 (68%) in April. A further 42 PoEs (11%) were closed for both entries and exits, and two (2) had unknown operational status.

Location Type	Partial Closure	Closed for entry and exit	Open for entry and exit	Unknown	Total
Land Border Point	89	42	80	2	213
Blue Border Point	19	0	69	0	88
Airport	7	0	73	0	80
Total	115	42	222	2	381

Situation Overview

- Most countries had a combination of all types of restrictions, and quite a few PoEs have re-instated some level of restriction since the April report; a net of 34 PoEs went from being fully open to being partially closed, while another two (2) were fully closed. Airports, however, have largely remained open, with movements in both directions ongoing, although 91% of all assessed airports are now open (down from 96% in April). Almost a third of land border points still have some sort of restrictions, with 38% open for movement in both directions (down from 51% in April) and 20% completely closed, while blue border ports remain at a slightly lower level of operation compared to April (78%, down from 86%).
- Uganda now has the highest proportion of partially closed points (93%) and Rwanda is still at 91%, while Ethiopia has the largest proportion of completely closed points (53%) due to the continued surge in COVID-19 cases. At the same time, all points in Djibouti were completely open as is the case in the United Republic of Tanzania, while Kenya remains at 54% and more than three-quarter of the points in South Sudan (78%) are now open, which is the same as April.

Operational status of assessed PoEs since April 2020



Overview of Airports

- **Operational status:** Restrictions have been reinstated at some airports, and two (2) in Ethiopia and five (5) in Uganda now reported to be partially closed (open for commercial traffic and returning nationals, respectively). However, no airports are now closed. A total of 73 out of 80 airports (91%) are now open for travel in both directions, as the next chart shows.

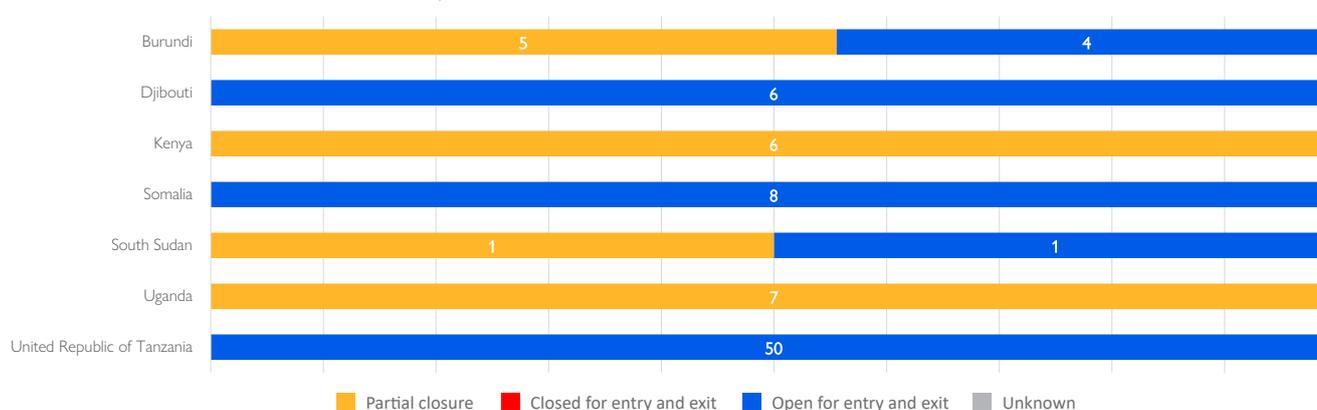
Operational status - Airports



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 69 out of the 88 had none (78%), and were reported to be open for both entry and exit travel. As the chart below shows, 19 out of 88 were partially closed (22%), which is higher than the 14% reported in April.

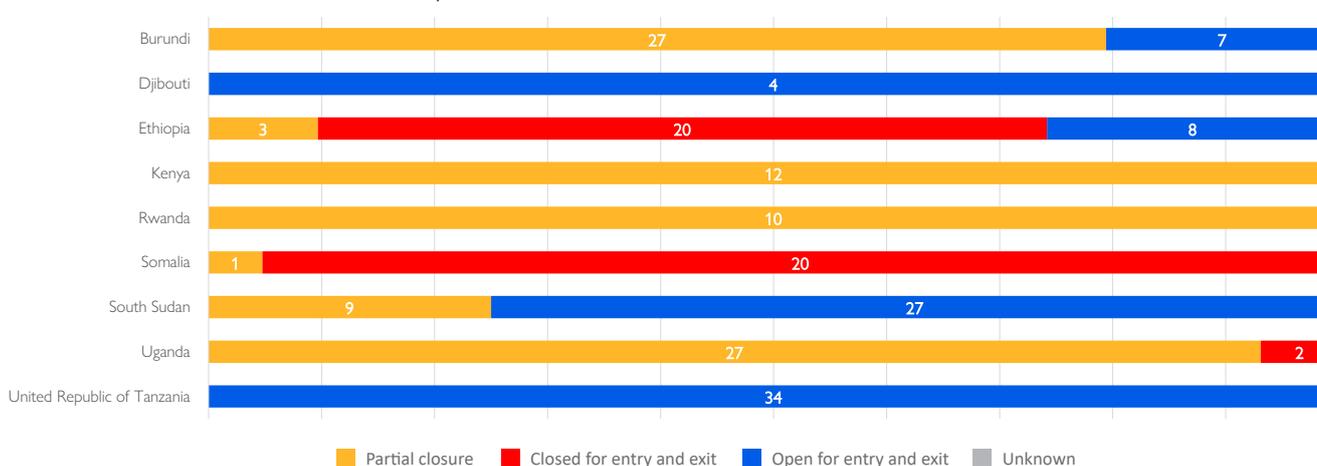
Operational status - Blue Border Points



Overview of Land Border Points

• **Operational status:** As the following chart shows, Land Border Points make up the overwhelming majority of all the PoEs assessed. Of the 213 points, a little more than a third were partially closed (89), while around a fifth were closed for both entry and exit (42), and over one third (80) were open for both (down from 109 ports). Two (2) ports had unknown operational status.

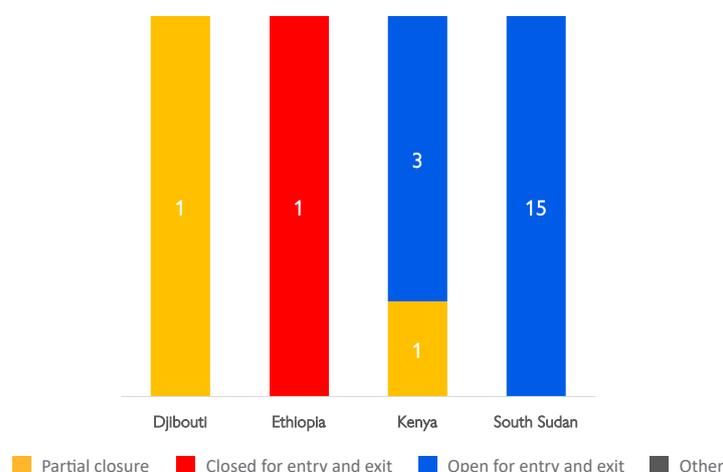
Operational status - Land Border Points



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



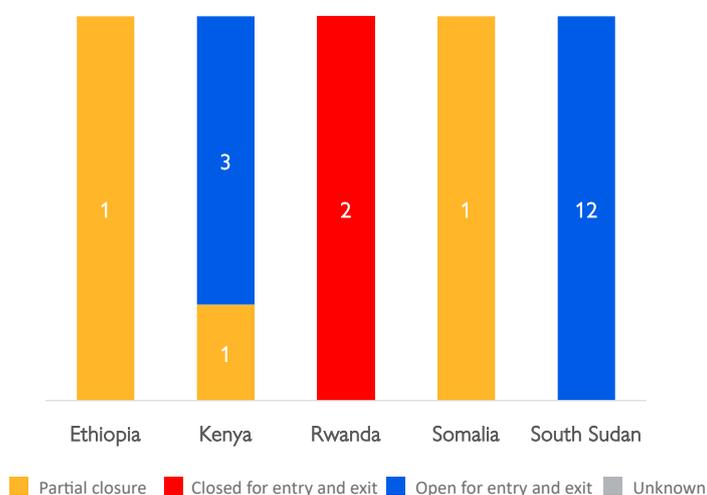
• **Type of restrictions:** The partially closed sites were open only for returning nationals, while the rest were either completely closed (1) or completely open (18). Regular movement was impacted in three (3) locations, while nationals of the country were impacted by these restrictions in five (5) sites. IDPs were impacted in three (3) sites, while migrants were impacted in 14 sites. Returnees were impacted in four (4) sites, while refugees were impacted in three (3) and irregular movements were impacted in four (4) sites.

• **Public health measures:** There were also certain public health measures in place at these transit locations, and the Ministry of Health was represented and travellers were screened at 19 sites, respectively, while trained staff was present at 18 sites. Referral systems were in place and personal protective equipment (PPE) was available at 8 sites, respectively. Equipped handwashing stations were present in 6 sites. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) were implemented in four (4) locations, and temperature checks were included in traveller screenings in four (4) sites.

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) were closed for both entry and exit.

Operational status - Areas of Interest



• **Stranded migrants:** Similarly, 127 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 (42), 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 2,955 persons of various nationalities stranded in the eight (8) countries.

Stranded migrants - Sites with Populations of Interest

