

Migration and borders in the Covid-19 pandemic phase

¹ Farah LAZAAR*

DSTF MAO Master, Sociology Department, Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, IBN ZOHR University, BP 29/S, Agadir, 80000, MOROCCO.



farah.lazaar@edu.uiz.ac.ma



Orcid ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3973-8531>

¹ فرح لزعار*

ماستر الديناميات المجتمعية عبر حدودية المغرب و بلدان الغرب الأفريقي، شعبة علم الاجتماع، كلية الاداب والعلوم الانسانية، جامعة ابن الزهر، صندوق البريد 29/S، أكادير، 8000، المغرب.

² Nadia EL KADMIRI

Sciences and Technology Department, Polydisciplinary Faculty of Taroudant, IBN ZOHR University, BP: 271, Taroudant, 83000, MOROCCO.



n.elkadmiri@uiz.ac.ma



Orcid ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7032-9704>

نادية القديميري

شعبة العلوم والتكنولوجيا، كلية تارودانت المتعددة الاختصاصات، صندوق البريد 271، تارودانت، 8300، المغرب.

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*Corresponding author: Farah LAZAAR, E-mail: farah.lazaar@edu.uiz.ac.ma

ملخص

تأثر المهاجرون بانتشار سلالة الكوفيد الجديدة، لا سيما أصحاب الوظائف ذات الأجور المنخفضة ، كما أدى إغلاق الحدود إلى عودة المهاجرين الذين فقدوا شبكات الدعم، وأثر ذلك على أجورهم وتحويلاتهم المالية. توفر تحويلات المهاجرين شريان الحياة الاقتصادية للأسر الفقيرة في العالم النامي وإنقطاعها قد يؤدي إلى مزيد من الفقر والحرمان مع صدمة متغيرة قد تؤثر على كل من بلدان المهجر والمصدر. في هذه المقالة ، سنحاول تحديد العواقب الاقتصادية والإنسانية للوباء على المهاجرين في البلدان المضيفة ذات الدخل المنخفض والمتوسط.

كلمات مفتاحية: جائحة ، الهجرة ، إغلاق الحدود ، سياحة ، تحويلات المغتربين.

تصنيفات JEL: F02, H12, H84.

Abstract:

Migrants were affected by the spread of Covid-19, especially in lower paying employment, lockdowns and border closure have also sparked the return of migrants who have lost support and networks and it affected their wages and remittances. Migrant remittances provide an economical lifeline to poor families in the developing world and it leads to more poverty and deprivation with a covariate shock such as Covid-19 that affects both the receiver and source region. In this review, we attempt to determine the economical and humanitarian consequences of the pandemic on migrants in host countries with low and medium incomes.

Keywords: the pandemic, relocation, frontiers closure, tourism, remittances.

JEL Classification Codes: F02, H12, H84.

Résumé:

Les migrants ont été affectés par la propagation du Covid-19, en particulier dans le cas des emplois moins rémunérés, les verrouillages et la fermeture des frontières ont également déclenché le retour de migrants qui ont perdu leur soutien et leurs réseaux et cela a affecté leurs salaires et leurs envois de fonds. Les envois de fonds des migrants fournissent une bouée de sauvetage économique aux familles pauvres du monde en développement et ceci conduit à davantage de pauvreté et de privation avec un choc covariable tel que celui de la Covid-19 qui affecte à la fois la région de destination et la région d'origine. Dans cette revue, nous tentons de déterminer les conséquences économiques et humanitaires de la pandémie sur les migrants dans les pays d'accueil à revenus faibles et moyens.

Mots clés: La pandémie, déménagement, la fermeture des frontières, tourisme, les versements.

JEL Classification Codes: F02, H12, H84.

1.INTRODUCTION

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1- INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected much about how we live in this world, in the near term over 170 countries have constrained travel, but the pandemic may also be changing profoundly the coming decades of global migration. It is expected that the economic effects of the pandemic will be severe. The World Bank predicts that Covid-19 will bring in the fourth-worst global recession in the last 150 years¹. Covid-19 is a health crisis, a socio-economic crisis, and a survival crisis for refugees. While the pandemic will affect migrants differently depending on their region, their access to additional sources of income, such as aid, will have an effect. Moreover, the exclusion of migrants from social security systems, along with growing xenophobia, would only help to increase the economic crisis and it would make it harder for migrants in low and middle-income economies to argue for increased economic inclusion. Efforts to promote the economic integration of migrants were evolving before the pandemic, but gradually. The results of Covid-19 are going to harm the gains made so far, also the Migrant's labour the lounge and the engine of globalized economy stops moving and causes: long disruption, reorient of agricultural reproduction, layoffs targets jobs previously filled by migrants and the inability of labour to move will impact economic output and put migrants families at greater risk. Secondly, global economy increase, remittances dry up, low skilled immigrants push to work during the pandemic physically putting them at risk contracting and spreading the virus. This, in turn leads to an increase in racism and xenophobia towards migrants. Third, temporary migration restrictions become become permanent or at least long lasting, as authoritarians and anti-migrants leaders take advantages of the current situation to keep borders closed. Fourth, migrants and other displaced and vulnerable people are unable to get out where they are stuck, many of these people live in crowded places with limited access to proper sanitizing, putting them at greater risk of contracting and spreading the virus. International Monetary Fund (IMF) has estimated a global contraction of 4.9 percent². Fifth, migration goes back to the shadows and all the effort made for decades will unfortunately go in waste. This mini review attempts to determine the economical and humanitarian consequences of the pandemic on migrants in host countries with low and medium incomes.

2. Methodology:

The paper was based on qualitative data in the absence of a local database; we searched international organizations as the IOM and UNHCR for worldwide database. A systematic analysis of media reports from public sources is used. We based this review on four main axes:

- **Axis 1: Impact of the pandemic on migrants' health;**
- **Axis 2: Consequences of closed borders;**
- **Axis 3: Effects of the pandemic on remittance flow and other sectors;**
- **Axis 4: Xenophobia and discrimination.**

3. Impact of the pandemic on migrants' health:

The Second Global Consultation on Migrant Health (2017) recognized the need to “take stock of current research, map the existing landscape of published literature and identify areas of focus and gaps to better organize a global research agenda on migration health”.¹

A variety of immigrant-specific influences put certain particular groups at greater risk of corona transmission. Immigrants in an abnormal situation for example, may be less likely to go for an examination or to hospitals. Migrants, particularly transient migrants, often appear to have less robust social security insurance, including health coverage. Furthermore, for some immigrants, the inability of host-country language proficiency can hinder access to Covid-19 information.

Alongside poor housing conditions, immigrants are also more likely to live in higher density buildings and neighborhoods, which makes the respect of social distancing more difficult. This is particularly the case for certain groups who live together in collective housing, such as asylum seekers. As an example, University of Bielefeld³ found that, compared with other forms of housing, collective housing for asylum seekers and refugees increased the risk of Covid-19 transmission in case of a first positive diagnostic by 17%. Immigrants are also a group with a higher use of public transportation,² and that has become dangerous in the period of the pandemic.

Table 1: Number of deaths by Covid-19 and international migrant stock in 10 countries particularly affected by corona virus, April 2020

Country	deaths by COVID-19	population	deaths/1 000 people	Stock of international migrants	% of international migrants
United States of America	23 068	329 064 917	0.07	50 661 149	15.4
Italy	20 465	60 550 075	0.34	6 273 722	10.4
Spain	17 628	46 736 776	0.38	6 104 203	13.1
France	14 967	65 129 728	0.23	8 334 875	12.8
United Kingdom	11 329	67 530 172	0.17	9 552 110	14.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 585	82 913 906	0.06	2 682 214	3.2
Belgium	3 903	11 539 328	0.34	1 981 919	17.2
Germany	3 043	83 517 045	0.04	13 132 146	15.7
Netherlands	2 823	17 097 130	0.17	2 282 791	13.4
Switzerland	1 138	8 591 365	0.13	2 572 029	29.9

Source: CSSE, (Guadagno 2020)⁴, Page 3

Table 1 display that the United States and Europe were mainly affected by Covid-19. Although the epidemic has since spread to other regions and back to East Asia from these regions; these factors have led in many of the richest and best-connected countries in the world suffering the consequences of the early health effects of the pandemic. These countries regularly make their geographical location, relative level of wealth and foreign ties desirable destinations for migrant workers, internal workers...etc. A large share of their population is represented by migrants, as shown in **Table1**. Furthermore, the places most affected in many of these countries, including Italy, New York, Madrid and Paris and the United States, Spain and France respectively, and the Geneva/Vaud region in Switzerland, are all centers of international economic and commercial channels and of political and cultural life, with a greater than normal presence of migrants.

Migrants' specific patterns of vulnerability often lie at the intersection of class, race and status: migrants are overrepresented in low-income and discriminated minorities, and encounter unique sets of challenges linked with their lack of entitlement to health care, exclusion from welfare programs, and fear of stigmatization and/or arrest and deportation. While the lack of properly disaggregated data makes it difficult to quantify the specific impacts they suffer, some evidence has been recorded related to disproportionately affected migrants in certain locations⁵.

Undocumented migrants are frequently disqualified from national health promotion, disease control, treatment and care programs, or from social security systems to promote their access to health and social services. This exclusion makes it difficult for migrants to identify, evaluate, diagnose, track contacts and seek treatment for Covid-19 at an early stage, thereby raising the risk of further spread. Outbreaks in precarious conditions among migrants can then also go unchecked, as many are undocumented. Migrants are not inherently more vulnerable to, or at risk of, contracting infectious diseases. They face similar health threats from corona virus disease 2019 (covid-19) as any other human being and are also an integral part of any effective public health

response. However, due to the often-harsh circumstances in which they move, live and work, migrants may have specific vulnerabilities that bear due consideration.

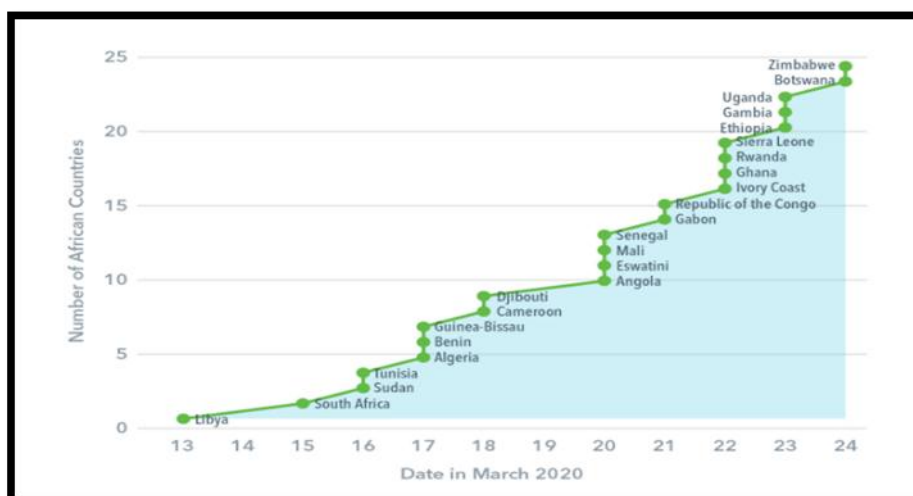
These circumstances, generally, include insufficient access to health, housing, water, sanitation and other basic services. Partial access to information due to language and cultural barriers, coupled with the marginalization of migrant communities, place them amongst the hardest to reach populations when information is spread.

4. Consequences of borders closure:

Almost all countries have responded to the spread of Covid-19 closing borders and tightening immigration regimes⁶, as options for cross-border movements dwindle, incoming migrants. Travelers are pushed back or quarantined at borders and forced to stay in informal, overcrowded and underserved transit sites. Indeed, they face threats to their health, dignity and survival². Border closures have made it virtually impossible for incoming asylum seekers to apply for international protection⁷, International refugee resettlement operations have largely come to a halt due to increasing travel restrictions despite some limited initiatives for the resettlement/ relocation of unaccompanied minors⁸. Refusal of relevant countries to grant a safe port to rescue vessels, and quarantines imposed to both migrants rescued at sea and the ships' crews of rescue vessels has further hindered rescue missions in the Central Mediterranean, increasing the risks migrants face in what was already the most dangerous crossing in the world⁹.

Travel restrictions and lockdowns associated with Covid-19 often pose technical, administrative and economic challenges to activities to resettle migrants to their home countries. It is exceedingly difficult for individuals in hard-to-reach areas with minimal consulates presence to reach exit points and find transportation. In order to restrict the spread of Covid-19, many governments worldwide closed their borders to non-citizens and non-residents, in addition to enforcing lockdowns or strict social distancing measures. About 93 per cent of the world's population, or 7.2 billion people, live in countries with travel restrictions, according to a recent Pew Research Center report¹⁰.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused a series of border controls in countries worldwide to prevent the spread of the disease. In Africa, this move has disrupted growth in economy; almost all these countries have also suspended the arrival of international flights, at least from countries particularly affected by the covid-19 (Fig.1).

Figure1.Closure of land borders in Africa, March2020

Source: (Bouët, Laborde Debucquet 2020)¹¹, Page 2

The migration position of migrants also has a major effect on their conditions in addition to travel difficulties. Temporary visa holders, for example, such as students and migrant workers, and after losing their employment due to COVID-19, it has been recorded that they live in unstable circumstances and are now without access to other financial help. Due to their migratory status, many were disqualified for government aid, which has resulted in thousands of people and families being homeless or experiencing severe poverty and at risk of becoming destitute. Many had to rely on charities.

5.The economical effects of the pandemic: tourism and remittances:

The pandemic of Covid-19 has taken a significant health and economical toll on the Middle East and North Africa, sectors such as tourism are seriously affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and oil export markets are witnessing a dramatic drop in exports and tax revenues as oil prices fall. In wide regional economies, fiscal and monetary policy support in response to the pandemic has been swift. As the effect of the pandemic subsides and investment increases, regional growth is expected to resume in 2021. Outlook risks are heavily downward and have much more common geographic Covid risks.¹²

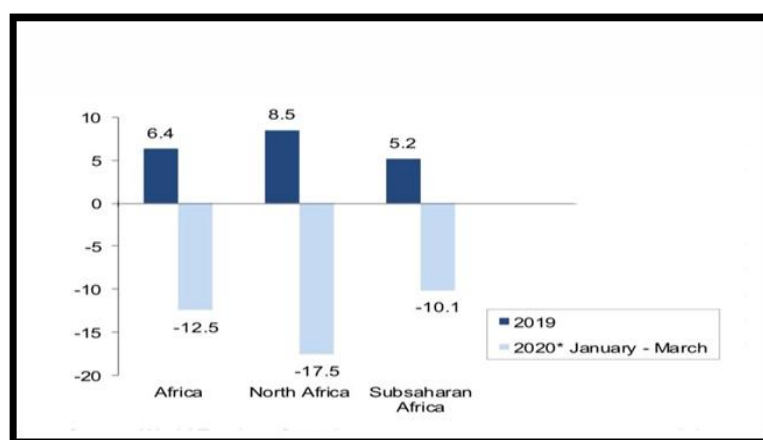
Due to the economic crisis caused by the Covid-19, global remittances are expected to decline dramatically by around 20 percent in 2020. The expected fall, which would be the strongest in recent times, is primarily due to a drop in the wages and job opportunities of migrant workers and according to the World Bank group Remittances to the MENA region are projected to fall by about 20 percent in 2020, following a rise of 2.6 percent in 2019. The predictable decline in remittances to the region can be attributed to the global hold back due to corona virus and also the impact of lower oil prices in gulf countries. 57% of destinations in Africa and 62% in the Middle East had completely closed their borders as of 27 April, according to UNWTO's third report on travel restrictions

Tourism is an important pillar of the economies of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), accounting for about 5.3% of GDP growth and 6.7 million jobs across the region. The unknown duration and scope of the pandemic and the worldwide panic accompanying it have caused a tourism crisis.¹³

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the number of tourist arrivals has fallen by about 57% in the Middle East and by about 62% in North Africa¹⁴. The cancellation of major events scheduled to take place in the region, such as Dubai EXPO 2020 and the annual pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia, expected to attract 25 million visitors and two million religious tourists respectively, have had devastating effects on the economies of the region.¹⁵

One of the most damaged industries is travel and tourism. In an unforeseen shock to the tourism business, in the first quarter of 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic cut foreign tourist arrivals to a fraction of what they were a year earlier (**Fig.2**) shows International Tourist Arrivals, By regions, north Africa, the first region to suffer the impact of Covid-19, saw a (-18%) suffered the biggest collision in the first quarter (February, march), while arrivals in Sub-Saharan Africa declined 10%.

Figure2. International Tourist Arrivals in Africa



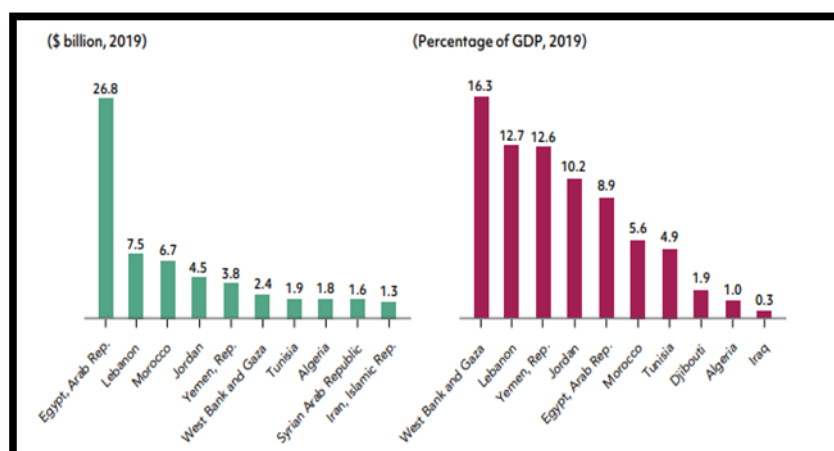
Source: (World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) 2020), page 10

It seems that all chief remittance-receiving countries will possibly see a fall down of remittances. Remittances from the euro area would be as well affected by the pre-COVID economic hold back in the area and the decrease of the euro against the U.S. dollar. This would particularly affect Morocco and Tunisia (**Fig. 3**). (Projected to have remittance declines of around 17–18 %).

Remittance trends, Remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa decreased slightly, by 0.5 %, between 2018 and 2019 to remain close to \$48 billion. Due to the Covid-19 crisis, remittances are expected to decline by 23.1 percent in 2020 to reach \$37 billion, while a recovery of 4.0 % is expected in 2021. As many Sub-Saharan migrants are losing their jobs due to an almost complete shutdown of economic activities—especially in the

construction, hospitality, and other service sectors—remittances are expected to decline in the coming months.¹⁵

Fig.3: Remittance Inflows to the Middle East and North Africa in 2019



Sources: (WORLD BANK GROUP 2020), Page 23

6. Xenophobia and discrimination.

Since its early stages, the outbreak has triggered countless episodes of xenophobia, (Jasmin Bauomy 2020) although the World Health Organization and other organizations are attempting to communicate reliable information about the disease transparently, media frenzy and global fear have dominated the global discourse.

As Covid-19 originated in Wuhan, China, some people have started to call it the "China-virus." This tag, along with racial stereotypes based around the supposed taste for bat by Chinese people labeled as something that people "don't eat in the normal world," have triggered a spate of hate crimes worldwide. More generally, the pandemic has been weaponized to spread anti-migrant narratives and call for increased immigration control and reduction of migrants' rights.¹⁶

In many countries, xenophobic stances have largely mirrored pre-existing patterns of discrimination, often targeting migrants coming from areas with limited or no risk of Covid-19 infection or long-term residents.¹⁷

We should also point that the difficulties confronted by migrants since the start of the pandemic are linked to the rising reports of racism and xenophobia, fuelled by harmful rhetoric picturing migrants as carriers of Covid-19.

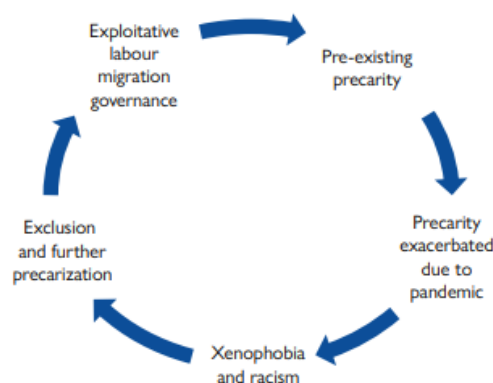
Xenophobia defines attitudes, prejudices and actions that condemn exclude and sometimes persecute individuals based on the belief that they are outsiders or immigrants. Racism, on the other hand, is an ideological construct based on racial and social characteristics such as skin color and language, assigns a position of power over others.

Xenophobia and prejudice towards migrant workers have expressed themselves at human community and systemic levels in hidden and open ways and in different forms,

yet they converge and feed on each other. Open cases of xenophobia towards migrant workers include verbal and physical violence. There has already been a mistreatment of migrant workers; when connecting with the pre-existing precariousness, the pandemic has simply brought these persons to the spotlight (**Fig.4**). Precarization, not only physical, economic and psychological, but also deep ontological wounds, have multiple, multidimensional and far-reaching repercussions for migrant workers.

Note*: precarization (usually uncountable, plural precarizations) (sociology) the process by which the number of people who live in precarity increases.

Fig.4. Vicious cycle of precarization and xenophobia for migrant workers



Source: (Jenna Hennebry, Hari KC 2020), page 4

7. Synthesis:

We viewed earlier that migrants may be extremely prone to the direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 as in many other crises. Therefore, it is predicted that the economic impact of Covid-19 would have a negative effect on migrants. This hypothesis was confirmed by the minimal methodological evidence on this paper.

A range of influences can affect their capacity to inhibit disease, obtain proper healthcare and cope with the economic, social and psychological impacts of the pandemic, such as: their living and working conditions, lack of consideration of their language and culture in the provision of services, xenophobia, their relatively limited networks and resources and their ability to provide services. In view of the fact that migrants appear to be localized in urban economic centers (cities), it was made clear that migrant remittances provide an economic lifeline to poor households; decreasing remittance flows could increase poverty and decrease access for households to much-needed health services as illustrated in figure 3. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the world is experiencing an extraordinary global health crisis; among the most affected industries are travel and tourism with an unforeseen shock to the tourism sector.

The crisis has the potential to intensify xenophobic, discriminatory migrant care. To measure the impact of Covid-19, we group sectors of employment by the projected impact of Covid-19 according to the third edition of the ILO Monitor: Covid-19 and the World of Work. Sectors are analyzed on the basis of real-time data from business data and surveys, including IHS Market Global Business Outlook and Moody's Analytics. The most highly impacted sectors, according to their analysis (United Nations 2008), are manufacturing, accommodation and food services, wholesale and retail trade, real estate and business activities.

It manifests in the third axe that the cross-border travel constraints and other migration-restriction steps adopted in response to the Covid-19 pandemic in many African countries, 25 African countries obligated such measures on land borders (figure1). Roughly all these countries have also suspended the influx of migration, especially from countries affected by the virus. Figure 2 in the second axe reveals the decrease of international world travelers in Africa more particularly North Africa and sub-Sahara. It's clear that the pandemic has caused a first-time drastic decrease to travel and tourism, both domestic and international. Furthermore, the health, the economic and mobility crisis that has been spurred by Covid-19, intensified xenophobia and racism. An uptick in xenophobia and prejudice against migrants, especially those related to economic inclusion, may drive policies which further limit the services to these communities as well as their rights. The pandemic is being used by policymakers in high-income countries. As the United States and Hungary to retain or expand border closures and limit categories of migrant visas to provide work for newly unemployed locals.

8. Conclusion:

The pandemic and its effects have exacerbated already existing phenomena, In short, and in regard to the occurrence of COVID-19; immigrants have paid a higher price, with a greater risk of infection and higher mortality. Further research is required in the longer term to assess the long-term effects on immigrants' physical wellbeing, including their mental health. The jobs and salaries of foreign workers and as we realized are affected directly by lockdowns and border closure. These socio-economical and physical status needs policy makers and worldwide community to move and secure networks to migrants(regular and irregular) and refugees and asylum seekers as they are in greater risk than normal citizens of host countries.

9. Recommendations:

- **Ensure global health diplomacy and engagement:** In a globalized world, individual member States cannot escape a unite work with other parts in inefficiently advancing their national migration health agendas. Many-sided diplomatic efforts need to be made with both sending and host countries, recognizing that health vulnerabilities diffuse across all phases of migration and across borders.
- **Offering access to essential services for migrants in the Covid 19 situation:** this goal enables policymakers to 'integrate migrants' health needs into national and local

health policies and strategies, as well as by taking into account the specific WHO (world health organization) Framework Guidelines on Objectives and Guiding Principles for the Promotion of Refugee and Migrant Health,' built in the sense of collaborative efforts. Such responsibilities are related to governments' plans for health-related results.

- **Creating frameworks for the functionality of social security entitlements and received benefits:** The inclusion in this objective of health-related measures will require the evaluation and enhancement of financial risk protection in health services in order to reduce the dependence on migrants of disaster-related healthcare costs especially in the time of corona.

- **Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration:** Quality of health care and mental health and other counseling services, in particular for migrant mothers, teenagers and unaccompanied and separated children through the migration process, should be included in the actions to resolve migration vulnerabilities. We should also include addressing migrant experiences, including xenophobia, migration limitations for health-related migrants and other policy discrepancies and contradictions, as well as effective migration controls for migrants.

Notes:

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