

Methodology for IOM COVID-19 Impact on Points of Entry and Other Key Locations of Internal Mobility

This document includes an overview, which provides the description and rationale of the data collected on points of entry (PoE) and other key locations of internal mobility. Data collection section provides the input variables, which are consistent for PoE and Internal Transit Points, as well as the different data collection variables for Areas and Sites. The section on Data Analysis and Limitations looks at the resulting impacts on points of entry (PoE) and other key locations of internal mobility.

<p>Description and Objective</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in unprecedented containment policies to restrict global human mobility in an effort to prevent the spread of the virus. To better understand how COVID-19 affects global, national, and sub-national mobility, IOM has developed a key points of mobility database to map, track and analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Points of Entry (PoE) and Other Key Locations of Internal Mobility with Restrictive Measures and Impacted Populations.</p> <p>This information is meant to serve IOM Member States, IOM and its UN partner agencies as well as voluntary partner agencies in understanding the present situation and tailoring their response. It is particularly important when addressing specific needs faced by migrants and mobile populations, disproportionately affected by the global mobility restrictions. Finally, the global mobility database also provides valuable information to the civil society, including media, and the general population, to disseminate up to date information about mobility restrictions in place.</p>
<p>Data Source</p>	<p>DTM utilizes in-country expertise of IOM offices around the world to collect relevant information in a systematic and structured approach. DTM then cross-validates and continually checks this data, in addition to consistent assessments and triangulation of information.</p> <p>Mobility data is collected using the same structure for Points of Entry & internal transit points and Other Key Locations of Internal Mobility (areas of interest and sites with a population of interest)</p> <p>Cross-border (Points of Entry - PoE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports (presently or recently functioning airport with a designated International Air Traffic Association (IATA) code) • Land border crossing Point (international border crossing point on land, including rail) • Blue border crossing Point (international border crossing on sea, river, lake) <p>In-country Locations with Restrictive Measures and Impacted Populations (Other Key Locations of Internal Mobility).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Transit Point (internal transit point inside a given country, territory or area) • Areas of Interest (City, Town or Region with COVID-19 related restrictive measures such as a lockdown or quarantine) • Sites with a population of Interest (locations such as hotels, temporary reception centres, camps, detention centres hosting groups such as migrants who may be stranded)
<p>Points of Entry & Internal Transit Points</p>	
<p>Migrant Flows</p>	<p>To try and quantify the movement of migrants through, the following questions are asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated Daily Inflow • Estimated Daily Outflow
<p>Status of Location</p>	<p>To systematically capture the status of each location, information on the following categorizations are collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official (a location on the land border crossing point, airport, or blue border crossing points, where border officials e.g. immigration, customs or port health are present for inspection and clearance of travellers and/or goods, in order to enter the country, territory or area) • Unofficial (a location or border crossing points that lack border officials and related monitoring of travellers and/or goods) • Other <p>To systematically capture the status of each location, the following information is collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open for entry and exit

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open for commercial traffic only • Closed for entry • Closed for exit • Partial closure (reduced hours of operation or closure to specific nationalities) • Closed for both entry and exit • Other • Unknown
Type of restrictions imposed	<p>To systematically capture the different mobility restrictions currently imposed, the following categories are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement restriction to enter through this location • Movement restricted to exit through this location • Changes in visa/permit requirements at this port • Certain nationalities are restricted to enter or disembark at this location <p>Changes in identification documents needs to disembark at this location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical measures including mandatory quarantine or additional medical checks • Medical certificate confirming a negative COVID-19 test result • None (no restriction imposed) • Other
Affected Population Categories	<p>To systematically capture the different population groups which are affected by the enacted mobility restrictions, the following groups are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationals: Citizens or permanent residents who currently reside in this location • Regular Travelers: Persons who possess required identity or travel documents and regularly enter/exit through a given location • Irregular Migrants: Persons may not possess required identity or travel documents to enter a country, territory or area and/or otherwise enter a country, territory or areas in an irregular manner • Returnees: Persons who have left and returned to given location • Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Persons who have left a given locations and have not returned but remain in their country, territory or area of origin • Refugees and Asylum Seekers: Persons seeking international protection, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country • Migrant Workers: Persons who are to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national. • Other
Restriction Period	<p>To understand the possible length of impact on mobility, the follow time periods are asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 14 days • 14 Days to one month • 1-3 months • More than 3 months • Unknown • Specified date
Public Health	<p>In order to understand the impacts of the health surveillance, containment and treatment measures in place, the following information is collected on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health screening with non-contact thermometer • Hand washing station at site • Information on COVID-19 is provided • Infrastructure to support crowd control • SOPs in place for management of ill travellers, Referral system and Isolation space for suspected cases
Areas of Interest & Sites with Populations of Interest	
Affected Population Categories	<p>To systematically capture the different population groups affected by the enacted mobility restrictions, the following groups are considered:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign nationals stranded in country (stranded) • Foreign nationals returning (on the way) to origin (returnee/repatriation/deportation) • IDPs • Other
Number of Impacted migrants	<p>To best quantify the impacts on migrants, the following questions are asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of affected population • Number stranded en-route to their home • Number stranded en-route to another destination • Number who intend to stay in the same country
Type of restrictions imposed	<p>To systematically capture the different mobility restrictions currently enacted, the following categories are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public events cancelled or postponed • Schools closed • Restricted operating hours for public establishments • Alternative working arrangements • Restricted movement outside home (lockdown) • Lockdown / quarantine enforced by police or military • Other
Data Analysis	<p>The analysis is conducted at global, regional and country/territory/area level, with the analysis presented in 2 separate chapters; Points of entry (PoE) and Other Key Locations of Internal Mobility: In-Country Locations with Restrictive Measures and Impacted Populations. The aim of the data analysis is to provide an overview of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on both cross border and in-country movement and to help identify and develop response at national and sub-national level.</p>
Limitations	<p>The situation related to COVID-19 mobility restrictions evolves rapidly and thus data is continuously changing. Furthermore, the presented data categorisations may not accurately reflect the multiple and simultaneous restrictive measures at a specific point. The analysis presented on both the interactive and static products are always dated and timestamped in order to reflect the reality at a given time. In order to reflect the change over time, DTM are also conducting time series analysis to demonstrate the evolving context. All reports can be found at: https://migration.iom.int/</p>