MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS ON COUNTRIES'/AREAS' POINTS OF ENTRY IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Data available of 108 countries/areas as of 26 March 2020
OVERVIEW

The current outbreak of COVID-19 has affected global mobility in the form of various travel disruptions, restrictions and blockages. To better understand how COVID-19 affects global mobility, DTM has developed a global mobility database mapping the locations, status and different restrictions of points of entry and exit, globally.

Between 8 and 26 March 2020, data was collected in 1,670 locations across 108 countries and territories across Europe, South and Central America, Africa, Middle East and Asia.

Of the 1,670 locations, 224 did not have any movement restrictions imposed at the time of data collection. These locations were excluded from the analysis. Moreover, this report does not include internal transit locations (74 in total).

As a result, 1,372 locations are included in the analysis. These locations include: 732 land border crossings, 293 airports, 178 water ports (including sea, river and lake ports), 169 areas (including regions, cities, towns or sub-administrative units).

For the purposes of this analysis, countries and territories are grouped in four geographical regions: 35 countries in Africa, 18 in Central and South America, 32 countries and territories in Europe and 22 countries in the Middle East and Asia.*

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* For the full list of countries and territories please refer to the Methodology section. Middle East and Asia were grouped together because of geographical proximity.

** Areas include: regions, cities, towns or sub-administrative units.
In total, at 732 international land border crossings at least one restriction was reported. Of these, 319 were in Europe, 202 in Africa, 117 in the Middle East and Asia, and 94 in Central and South America.

Among these assessed land border crossings 515 had restrictions in place for movement on either entry or exit. There were 118 locations which did not have movement restrictions in place and 99 locations had restrictions imposed on either entry or exit.

Those border crossings which had no movement restrictions often had other restrictions in place. Approximately half of these locations had restrictions for certain nationalities to disembark and 76 per cent had medical measures in place.

Overall, 17 per cent of all border locations had restrictions imposed for certain nationality groups. Forty per cent of locations in the Americas had these restrictions, while in other regions less than 20 per cent of locations had them in place. Changes in documents required to pass through the location or changes in visa requirements were not widely implemented measures in assessed locations. Across four regions, less than ten per cent of all locations had these two measures in place.

Medical measures were implemented in 31 per cent of all locations. Across all regions, the highest share of border locations that had medical measures implemented were in the Middle East and Asia (59%), followed by Africa (32%), the Americas (27%) and Europe (22%).

Among all land border crossings with medical measures implemented, routine medical screening was the most common in all regions with the exception of Africa, with 73 per cent of border crossings in Europe having implemented this measure, followed by 62 per cent of locations in the Middle East and Asia and 32 per cent of locations in the Americas. COVID-19 screening of travellers was implemented most commonly in the locations assessed in Africa (88%) and the Middle East (55%) while in other regions less than 20 per cent had this measure implemented.
In total, 178 water ports that had at least one restriction were assessed. Out of these, 93 were in Europe, 38 in Africa, 12 in the Middle East and Asia, and 35 in Central and South America.

Ninety-four water ports had restrictions for movement imposed to and from them. Eighteen ports did not have movement restrictions in place and the remaining 66 sea ports had restrictions imposed on either moving from or to them.

Those water ports that did not have movement restriction through them had other restrictions in place. Approximately half of these locations had restrictions for certain nationalities to disembark at the ports and a half had medical measures imposed.

Overall, 19 per cent of all water ports had restrictions for certain nationality groups. Twenty-three per cent of all ports in the Americas had restrictions for certain nationalities implemented, while 21 per cent of ports in Africa and 19 per cent of ports in Europe had the same restrictions implemented.

Medical measures were implemented in 15 per cent of all locations. In the Middle East and Asia 43 per cent of water ports had medical measures in place, while 23 per cent of ports in the Americas, 12 per cent in Europe and 8 per cent in Africa had the same.
4. AREAS AND AIRPORTS

AREAS

In total, 169 areas* that had at least one movement restriction were assessed. Out of these, 79 were in Europe, 10 in Africa,** 58 in the Middle East and Asia, and 22 in Central and South America.

Most of assessed areas had several restrictions in place. Schools were closed in almost all (92%) areas. In 86 per cent of all areas public events were cancelled, while 73 per cent had restricted operating hours for public establishments, such as restaurant or cafes. Remote work was implemented in 69 per cent of all areas assessed.

The Middle East and Asia had the highest share of areas that had remote work arrangements implemented (86%), while Europe had the lowest (53%). Public events and schools were closed in more than 80% of all areas in four regions.

Europe had the highest share of areas that had implemented restricted working hours for public establishments (80%).

AIRPORTS

In total, 293 airports, domestic and international that had at least one movement restriction were assessed. Out of these, 103 were in Europe, 87 in Africa, 52 in the Middle East and Asia, and 51 in Central and South America.

Approximately 75% of airports assessed had restriction in place and one in third had medical measures, such as routine medical checks or COVID-19 screening in place.

5. METHODOLOGY

To better understand how COVID-19 affects global mobility, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has developed a global mobility database mapping the locations, status and different restrictions of Points of Entry (PoE) by country or territory, globally. These points include airports, land border crossing points, water border crossing points (including sea, river and lake ports), internal transit points and areas of interest (including regions, cities, towns or sub-administrative units). Data is collected by utilizing DTM’s local expertise from IOM offices globally who adhere to a systematic and structured approach to data collection.

Data collected by DTM includes information on types of restrictions, measures applied and the population category affected by such measures. This information is collected for each type of observation point, which includes points of entry, transit points, and areas.

The aim of the data analysis is to provide a country-level understanding of the restrictions catalyzed by the COVID-19 outbreak and to help identify and develop response at national and sub-national level. For more information on the categorization of the major types of restrictions, please see the methodology document on the COVID-19 portal.

Limitations of this analysis and data collection mechanism are related to the extremely time sensitive nature of the data being collected. Restrictions, and who they affect, are continually changing, and it is often difficult to collect accurate information about changing restrictions in real time. Considering this, all DTM data made available has clear and transparent timestamps and dates, in order to reflect the reality of the situation at the specified time. For the detailed geographical overview, please refer to the Regional Atlas.

As of 26 March 2020 data for the baseline assessment of Points of Entry (PoE) has been collected and processed for 108 countries/territories/areas. For the purpose of this analysis, the countries and territories were divided in four broad geographical regions.

Middle East and Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. Africa: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Europe: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Kosovo (SCR 1244). the Americas: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, México, Paraguay, Perú, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
Mobility restrictions on points of entry to countries and territories in response to COVID-19

Map 1: Locations by type and country/territory/area

DTM COVID-19
Location type by Country / Territory / Area
Locations assessment coverage as of 29 Mar 2020

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Source Data: IOM
Map Production Date: 29 Mar 2020
www.iom.int | dtm@iwm.iom.int
Mobility restrictions on points of entry to countries and territories in response to COVID-19

Map 2: Movement restrictions by country/territory/area

DTM COVID-19
Movement restrictions by Country / Territory / Area

Disclaimer: The map is for illustrative purposes only. The accuracy and coverage shown and the assumptions used on this map do not imply official endorsement or assentance by the International Organization for Migration.

Locations assessment coverage as of 29 Mar 2020

Source Data: UNHCR

Map Production Date: 31 Mar 2020

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Map 3: Movement restrictions by region

DTM COVID-19
Movement restrictions by Region
Restrictions assessment coverage as of 29 Mar 2020

Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Source Data: IOM, IDM
Map Production Date: 29 March 2020
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