

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, IOM is developing a global mobility database by mapping and gathering data from the locations, status and different restrictions of Points of Entry (PoE) globally.

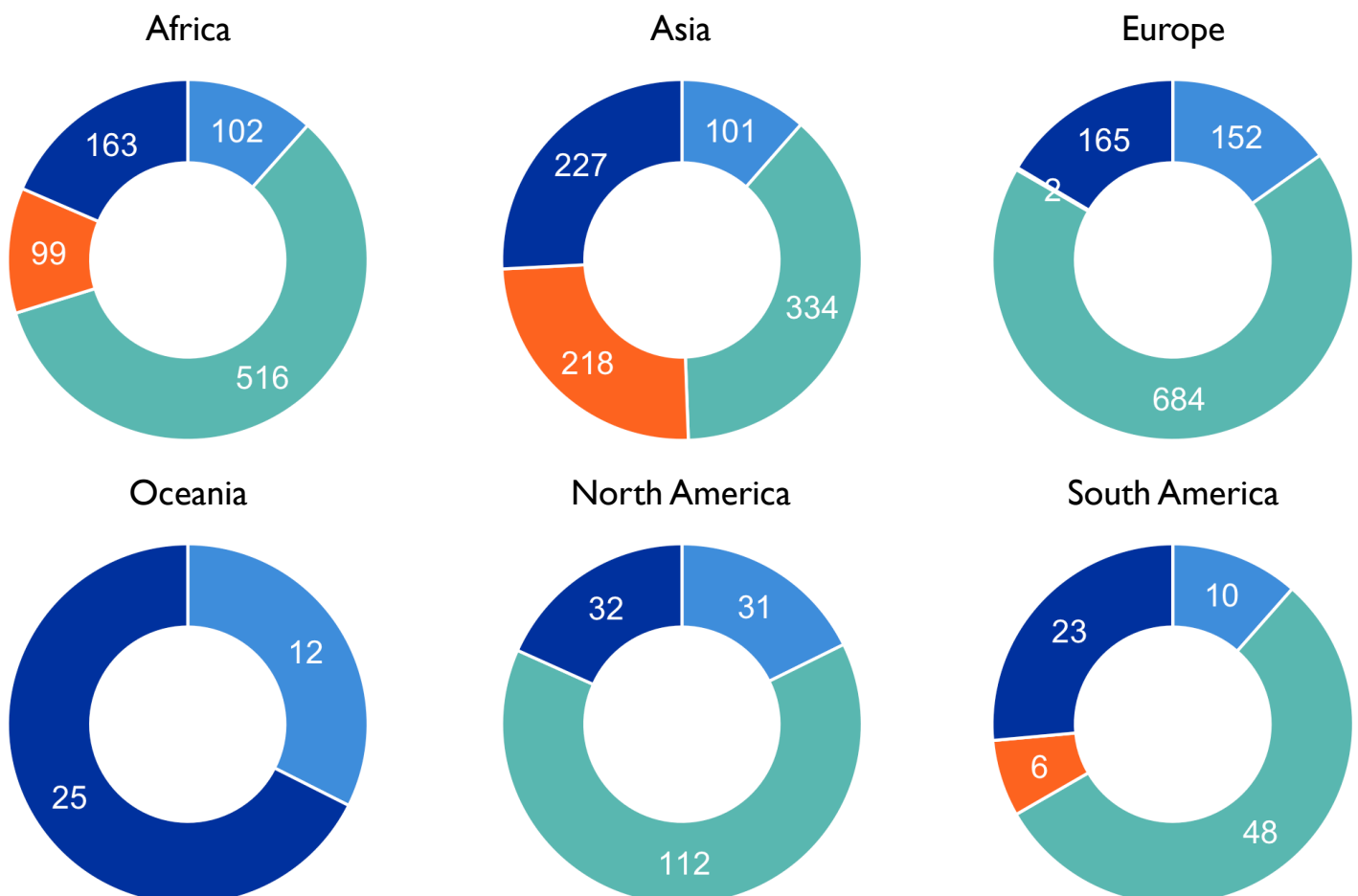
This Points of Entry Baseline Assessment provides an overview and analysis on the data from a global and regional perspective. For more detailed country-specific information please visit: [migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int) For methodology, definition and explanation please refer to the [Methodology Framework](#).

## Summary of assessed Points of Entry

- As of **19<sup>th</sup> April 2020** (17:00 CET), data for the baseline assessment of Points of Entry (PoE) has been collected and processed from **171** countries, territories and areas (CTAs), including **3,062** Points of Entry.
- This consists of **1,694** land border points, **635** airports, **408** sea border points, and **325** internal transit points.
- In total, **880** (29%) PoE are assessed in Africa, **880** (30%) in Asia, **1,003** (34%) in Europe, **175** (6%) in North America, **87** (3%) in South America and **37** (1%) in Oceania.

## Number and Type of Points of Entry (PoE) assessed per geographical region

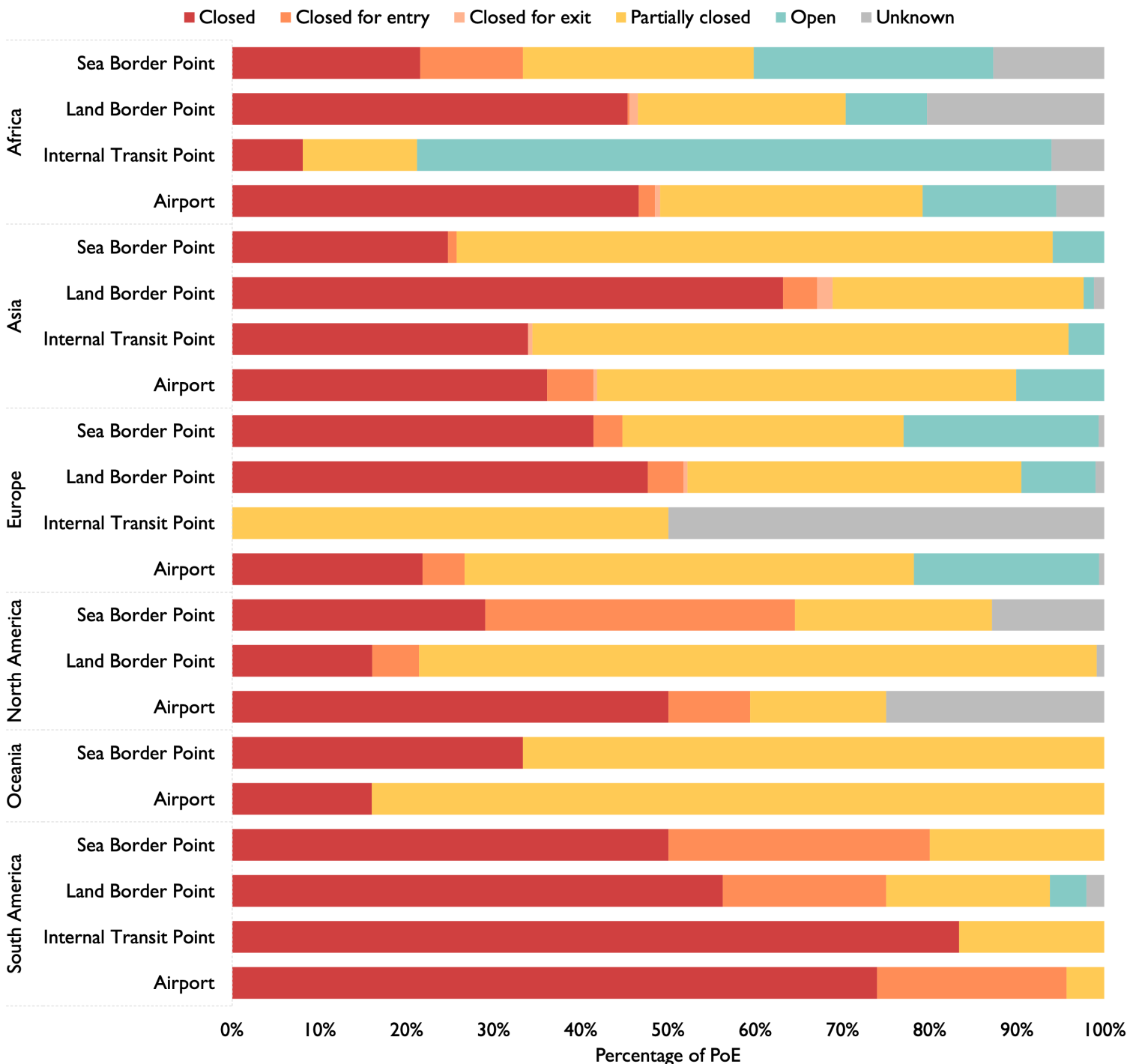
■ Airport ■ Internal Transit Point ■ Land Border Point ■ Sea Border Point



### Operational Status of assessed Points of Entry

- Of the 3,062 PoE assessed, 344 were open, 1,262 were closed, 1,120 were closed for entry, 17 were closed for exit, 1,158 were partially closed (i.e. reduced hours of operation or closure to specific nationalities), and 161 were unknown.
- In 27 CTAs, all assessed Points of Entry are closed for both entry and exit: Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, North Macedonia, Oman, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Samoa, San Marino, Tajikistan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Kosovo\*

### Operational Status of assessed Points of Entry (PoE) per geographical region

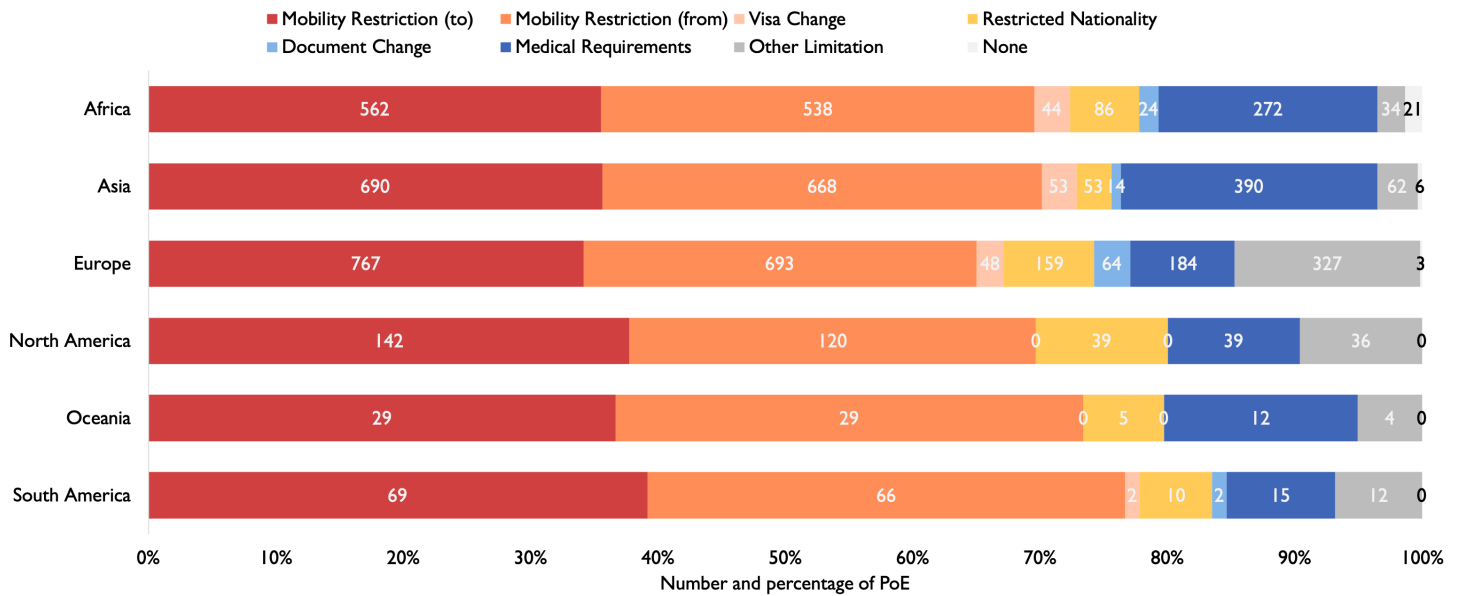


\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

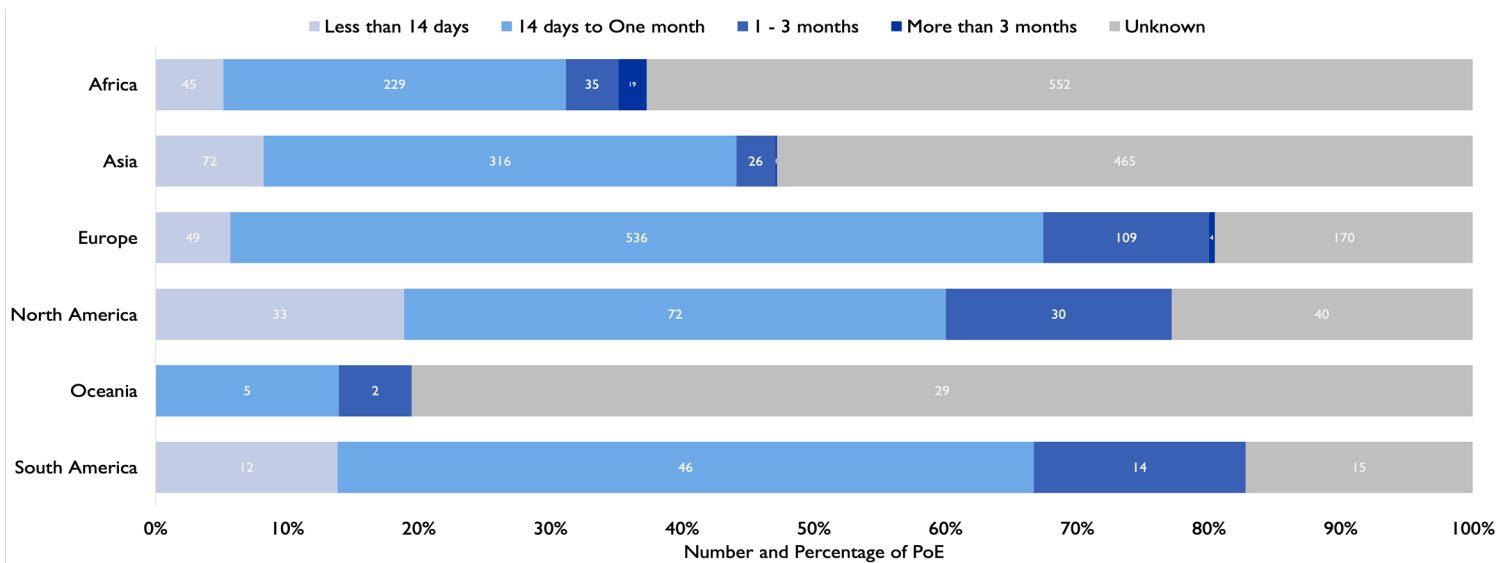
### Restrictions and duration at assessed Points of Entry

- Of the **3,062** assessed Points of Entry, **3,032** (99%) have some form of restrictions/measures in place.
- A total of **912** (30%) assessed PoE have some kind of medical measures in place.
- The most common restriction period ranged between **14 days to one month** (39% of assessed PoE).
- **Top three commonly imposed type of restrictions/measures (of assessed PoE)\***
  1. Movement is restricted to this location (73% of reported PoE)
  2. Movement is restricted from this location (69% of reported PoE)
  3. Medical Measures (30% of reported PoE)

#### Number and Type of Restrictions/Measures Imposed at Points of Entry per Region (Multiple-choices\*)



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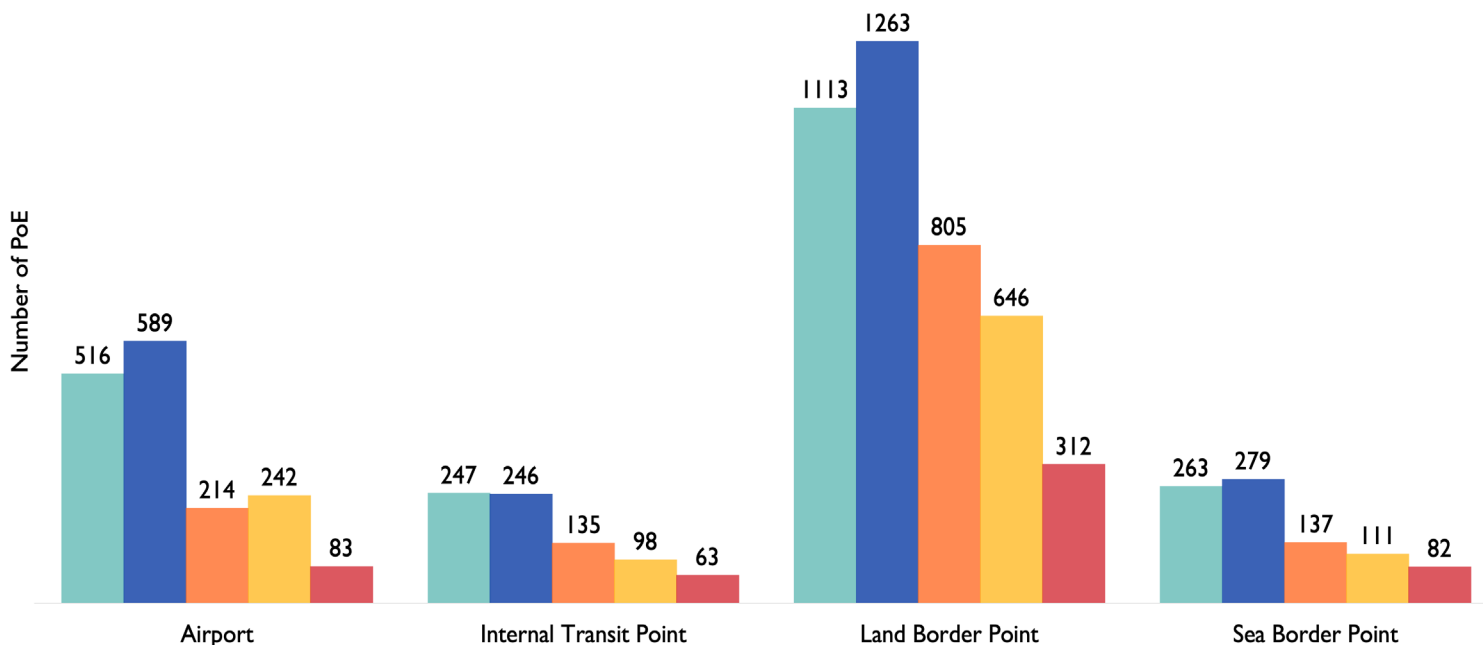
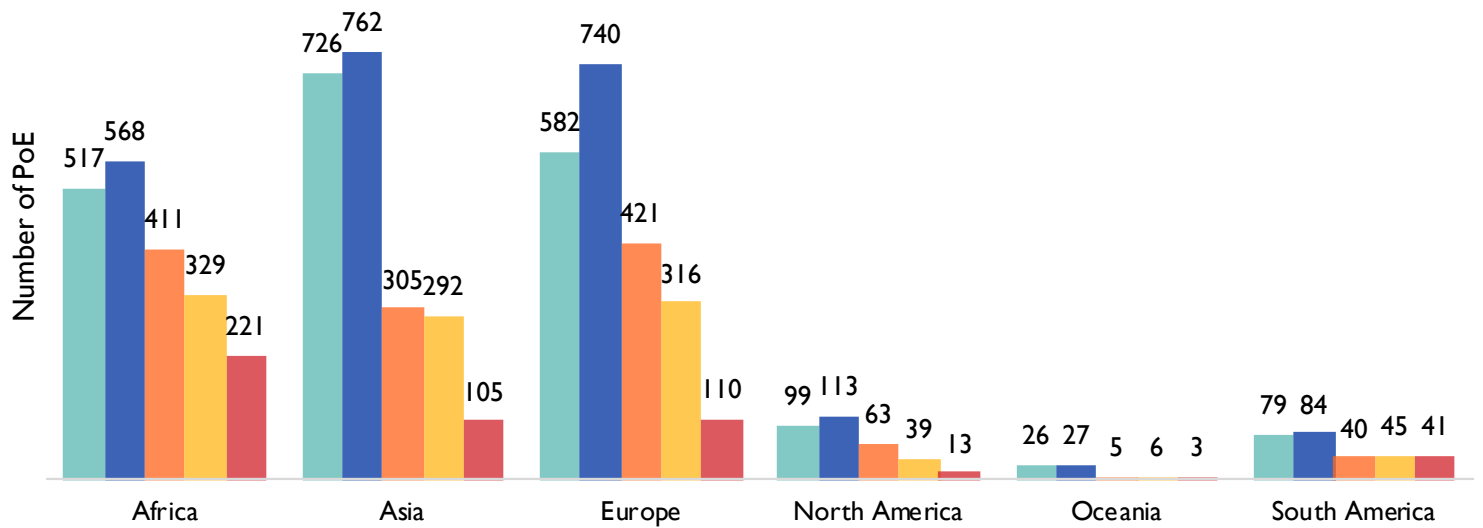
\*The numbers for the answers to this question do not add up to 100% some PoE have more than one restriction measures

### Affected Population Categories at reported Points of Entry

- The most affected population category at assessed PoE is **Regular Travellers** (78% of assessed PoE)
- The second most affected population category at PoE is **Nationals** (70% of assessed PoE)
- **IDPs** are affected at the most PoE in **Africa**
- **Returnees** and **Irregular Migrants** are affected at the most PoE in **Europe**
- All population categories are most affected at **Land Border Points**

### Affected Population Categories per region and per location type

■ Nationals ■ Regular Travellers ■ Irregular Migrants ■ Returnee ■ IDP



\*The numbers for the answers to this question do not add up to 100% some PoE have more than one restriction measures