IOM COVID-19 IMPACT ON KEY LOCATIONS OF INTERNAL MOBILITY

MONTHLY ANALYSIS

06 JANUARY 2021

IOM
UN MIGRATION

PUBLISHER

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Please send any feedback, comments and suggestions related to the Covid-19 Mobility Tracking dashboards and outputs to the DTM Covid-19 Team at dtmcovid19@iom.int

COVER PHOTO:

©Abdullah Al Mashrif/ IOM Bangladesh 2020

Door-to-door hygiene best practice awareness raising sessions conducted by IOM volunteers in the Rohingya settlements of Cox's Bazar.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Methodology & Definitions

IOM COVID-19 Impact on Key Locations of Internal Mobility Monthly Analysis is meant to serve IOM Member States, IOM, UN and voluntary partner agencies, the civil society, including media, as well as the general population in analysing the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on different key locations impacting internal mobility. It is particularly relevant when identifying and addressing specific needs faced by migrants and mobile populations, disproportionately affected by the global mobility restrictions.

The report is based on information provided by IOM field staff, using resources available at the IOM country office level and is accurate to the best of IOM's knowledge at the time of compilation. All information is being constantly validated, including the geo-location and attributes, and through regular assessments and triangulation of information. The updates depend on the time frame within which the information becomes available and is processed by IOM. For this reason, the analysis is always dated and timestamped in order to reflect the reality at a given time. However, as the situation continuously evolves and changes, despite IOM's best efforts, the analysis may not always accurately reflect the multiple and simultaneous restrictive measures being imposed at a specific location.

As the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve, the resulting restrictive measures issued to mitigate the spread, has become increasingly complex and varied. The IOM global mobility database has been updated in a way which reflects the varied stages of measures issued at different times by countries, territories, or areas (C/T/As). As such, the evolution of global restrictive measures, has resulted in varied update timelines and can explain the difference in monthly. Data has been collected between 13 March and 31 December 2020. Data for 14 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated since the beginning of December, while data for 10 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated in November, with 5 per cent of the assessed locations that have been updated in October, while 3 per cent was last updated in September. The data for the remaining assessed internal locations was last updated before September (specifically, 7% in August, 7% in July, 17% in June, 12% in May, 17% in April and 9% in March). For more information see Table 3 in the Annex.

This report provides an overview and analysis on the data from a global and regional perspective Key Locations of Internal Mobility and complements the bi-weekly report on Points of Entry (PoE), which focuses on the impact on cross-border movements and can be found here. For more detailed country-specific information and dataset used for the analysis please visit: https://migration.iom.int/. For further information on the methodology, definitions and explanation please refer to the Methodology Framework.

Regional maps are available here.

Data is collected on the following location types:

Other Key Locations of Internal Mobility:

- 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 internal COVID-19 related restrictive measures, including areas with an outbreak of COVID-19 or areas under lockdown/quarantine)
- Sites with a population of interest (including stranded, repatriated and returning migrants, IDPs, nationals, asylum seekers and regular travelers, who have been affected by COVID-19 mobility restrictions at specific locations, for example hotels, temporary reception centers, camps, transit centers and detention centers). For more information on these classifications, please refer to the IOM Glossary on Migration.

While not included in this report, to give a comprehensive view of the COVID-19-related impact on mobility, please also refer to the weekly report on Points of Entry (PoEs) mentioned above, which assesses the impact on cross-border movements at locations such as:

- 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, including rail)

The following operational status is captured for each assessed Internal Transit Point [1] :

- Fully operational:
  - Open for entry and exit: all travelers can use the PoE or internal transit point.
- Partially operational:
  - Open for commercial traffic only: only transport of goods is permitted, travelers are not allowed to cross;
  - Closed for entry: travelers cannot use this location to enter the country, territory or area;
  - Closed for exit: travelers cannot use this location to leave the country, territory or area;
  - Open for returning nationals and residents only: the location is open to returning nationals and residents only, including military and humanitarian personnel and other special groups for whom entry and exit is permitted according to national procedures in place.
- Fully closed:
  - Closed for both entry and exit: no one is permitted to use the PoE or internal transit point.
- Unknown

1. Operational status is captured in the same way for all Points of Entry. For more information please refer to the bi-weekly PoE report.

Methodology & Definitions

The report systematically captures the following types of mobility restrictions in place at assessed Internal Transit Points :

- Movement restricted to this location
- Movement restricted from this location
- Rules pertaining to identification and/or travel documents needed to enter or disembark at this location have changed
- Medical measures including mandatory quarantine or additional medical checks have been imposed at this location
- Requirement for medical certificate confirming a negative COVID-19 test result
- Other
- None

Additionally, more information is collected on areas of interest, specifically concerning whether:

- Public events were cancelled or postponed
- Schools were closed
- Restricted operating hours for public establishments (café, restaurant, etc.) were adopted
- Alternative working arrangements (working remotely, etc.) were implemented
- Movement outside home was restricted
- Lockdown/quarantine measures were enforced by police or military

Country/territory/area level restrictions are aggregated as following:

- Significant mobility restrictions (E.g. curfew, lockdown, state of emergency, medical requirements for international arrivals and other mobility restrictions)
- No restrictions
- Specific national measures such as: national emergency declared and mandatory quarantine of arrivals from abroad

Affected Populations:

COVID-19 mobility restrictions affect different population categories. For example, for the purpose of this report, stranded migrants are individuals unable to return as a result of mobility restrictions related to COVID-19. This could include economic migrants, students, temporary visa or work permit holders. It could also include other populations such as tourists who may be stranded owning to COVID-19-related travel restrictions. These populations may be seeking repatriation or assistance while remaining abroad.

Other affected populations include regular travelers, nationals, returnees, irregular migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrant workers and refugees. The various populations are affected in diverse ways across the different types of assessed locations, including but not limited requirements for additional documentation, temporary relocation, quarantine or medical screening, up to an inability to continue their intended travel.

Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities (COVID-19) at Internal Transit Points:

To understand public health emergency preparedness and response capacities with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, additional questions are asked about specific public health interventions that have been put in place in the specified locations including both internal transit points as well as PoEs. These include risk communication and community engagement, infection prevention and control, and measures to detect, manage and refer ill travelers suspected of having COVID-19, existence of standard operating procedures, health screening, presence and functionality of a referral system for suspected COVID-19 cases, and the availability of an isolation space for suspected cases before referral to designated health facility.

List of acronyms used throughout the report

- C/T/As: countries, territories or areas
- DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix
- IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons
- ITP: Internal Transit Point
- PoE: Point of Entry
- p.p.: Percentage Point [2]
- SOPs: Standard Operating Procedures

Data is geographically aggregated by IOM Regional Offices. The list of countries under each IOM Regional Office can be found here: https://www.iom.int/regional-offices

2. Not to be confused with per cent, percentage point (p.p.) refers to an increase or decrease of a percentage rather than an increase or decrease in the raw number.

Executive summary

The current COVID-19 pandemic has affected global mobility both in terms of international mobility restrictions and restrictive measures on internal movement. To better understand how COVID-19 affects global mobility, IOM has developed a global mobility database to gather, map and track data on these restrictive measures impacting movement. This report provides a global perspective of the COVID-19-related measures and restrictions imposed by countries, territories and areas impacting internal movements, as well as the resulting effects on stranded migrants and other population categories. The information in this report relies on a compilation of inputs from multiple sources, including from IOM staff in the field, DTM reports on flow monitoring and mobility tracking.

Data has been collected between 13 March and 31 December 2020. Data for 14 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated since the beginning of December, while data for 10 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated in November, with 5 per cent of the assessed locations that have been updated in October, while 3 per cent was last updated in September. The data for the remaining assessed internal locations was last updated before September (specifically, 7% in August, 7% in July, 17% in June, 12% in May, 17% in April and 9% in March).

Through this exercise, IOM collected information from 186 C/T/As across all IOM regions. Among these, 40 per cent (75 C/T/As) declared a national emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic and 72 per cent introduced some sort of mobility restriction. Some restrictive measures that have been adopted are quarantine for all international arrivals (70%) and the suspension of the issuance of new visas (29%). On the other hand, some facilitations for stranded populations have also been adopted, such as the automatic extension of expired visas and working permits (26%) and the removal of fines for visa overstays and expired residency and working permits (33%).

Key Locations of Internal Mobility (Internal Transit Points, Areas of Interest, and Sites with Populations of Interest):

- Of the total 137 C/T/As providing information, IOM assessed 1,517 key locations located in 137 C/T/As, including 391 internal transit points, 479 areas of interest and 647 sites with population of interest.

- Assessed internal transit points and areas of interest were mostly situated in Asia and the Pacific, while the highest number of assessed sites with population of interest were from the East and Horn of Africa and the European Economic Area.

- 87 per cent of the assessed internal transit points were fully operational, with 7 and 3 per cent which were respectively either fully closed or partially operational. Moreover, 49 per cent of the assessed internal transit points had introduced medical measures within the location.

- The most common restrictive measures in place in the assessed areas of interest included the cancellation of public events (50% of the assessed areas), school closure (49%), restricted operating hours for public establishments (44%) and alternative working arrangements (44%). Moreover, non-essential movements outside home were restricted in 16 per cent of the assessed areas while lockdown or quarantine measures were enforced by police or military in 23 per cent of the cases.

- Stranded foreign nationals were reported in 64 per cent of the assessed sites with populations of interest, while in 20 and 14 per cent of cases respectively nationals and foreign nationals on their way to their country of origin were reported to be present in the assessed sites with population of interest.

1. National-level mobility restrictions

40%
Declared national emergency

72%
imposed significant mobility restrictions[4]

26%
automatically extended visas and working permits

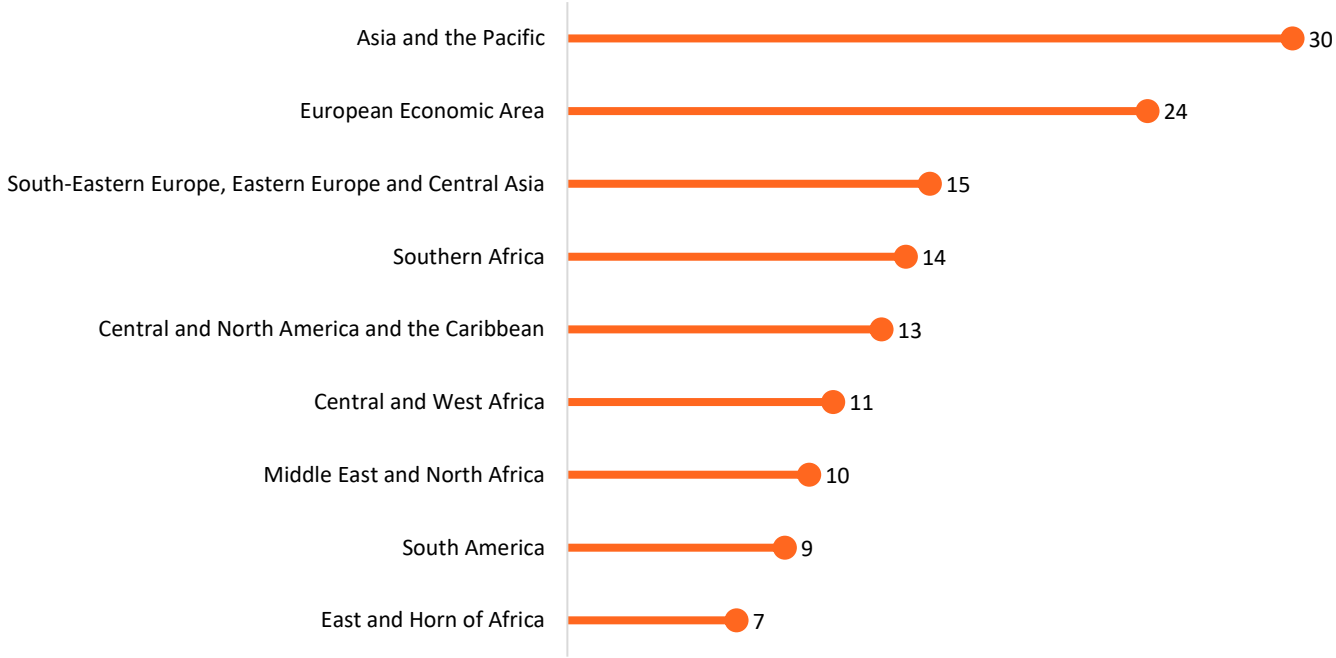
186
Assessed C/T/As

70%
imposed mandatory quarantine for international arrivals

33%
removed fines for visa overstays, expired residency and work permits

29%
suspended the issuance of new visas

Number of C/T/As which imposed significant mobility restrictions by IOM region



4. These mobility restrictions include, among others, curfew, lockdown, checkpoints and patrols.

2. Key Locations of Internal Mobility: Scope and Coverage

391

Assessed Internal Transit Points

1,126

Assessed Areas and Sites

137

Assessed C/T/As

The current COVID-19 pandemic has also affected global mobility in the form of various internal travel disruptions and restrictions. To better understand how COVID-19 affects internal mobility, globally, IOM has included internal transit points as well as assessed areas and sites in the global mobility database. IOM maps and gathers data on the locations, status and restrictions at internal transit points as well as other sub-administrative such as areas of outbreak of COVID-19 or areas under lockdown/quarantine, and sites where populations of interest, such as stranded foreign nationals and IDPs, are particularly affected.

This report provides an overview and analysis on the data from a global and regional perspective, using data updated as of **31 December 2020**.

IOM has assessed a total of 1,517 locations (including internal transit points, areas of interest and sites with population of interest) in **137 countries, territories and areas** so far. The highest share of these assessed locations, which remained consistent, was sites with populations of interest (43%), followed by areas of interest and important internal transit points between cities and regions, with 32 and 25 per cent respectively. More details can be found in Table 1 in the Annex.

Table 1: Number (#) and percentage (%) of assessed locations by type and IOM region

Region	Total		Internal transit points		Areas of interest		Sites with population of interest		No. of C/T/As
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Asia and the Pacific	312	100%	121	39%	105	34%	86	28%	27
Central and North America and the Caribbean	157	100%	2	1%	103	66%	52	33%	18
West and Central Africa	178	100%	99	56%	28	16%	51	29%	10
East and Horn of Africa	167	100%	21	13%	20	12%	126	75%	9
European Economic Area	189	100%	2	1%	80	42%	107	57%	23
Middle East and North Africa	153	100%	26	17%	64	42%	63	41%	17
South America	66	100%	6	9%	19	29%	41	62%	9
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	262	100%	114	44%	48	18%	100	38%	13
Southern Africa	33	100%	0	0%	12	36%	21	64%	11
Total	**1517**	**100%**	**391**	**25%**	**479**	**32%**	**647**	**43%**	**137**

3. Overview of Internal Transit Points

391

Internal Transit Points assessed in 32 C/T/As

87%

of the assessed internal transit points are fully operational (no change compared to the previous report)

49%

of the assessed locations imposed medical restrictions (no change compared to the previous report)

Of the **391 internal transit points** monitored in 32 countries, territories or areas, a large majority were reported as **fully operational** (**87%**, i.e. no change compared to the previous report). The remaining internal transit points are either **fully closed** (**7%**, i.e. no change compared to last month) or **partially operational** (**3%**, i.e. no change compared to one month ago), with 3 per cent of the assessed internal transit points whose operational status is unknown. Moreover, approximately half of the assessed locations (191 out of 391, 49% of the total: no change compared to the previous report) have imposed medical restrictions, such as quarantine or medical screening.

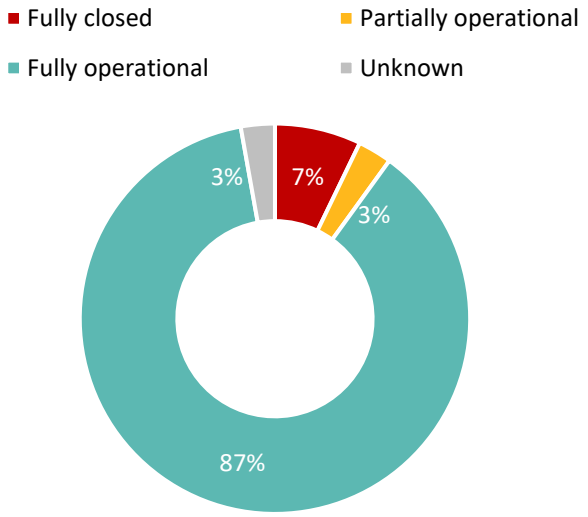
IOM-assessed internal transit points were mostly situated in Asia and the Pacific (31%), South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (29%) and West and Central Africa (25%). Specifically, almost two thirds of the assessed internal transit points were from only four countries: Turkey (81 assessed internal transit points, 21% of the total), Mali (74, 19%), Bangladesh (50, 13%) and the Philippines (44, 11%). The operational status of the assessed internal transit points appears very similar across the abovementioned regions with a majority of locations that are fully operational. For more information, please refer to Table 4 in the Annex.

In 229 out of the 391 assessed internal transit points (59% of the total, i.e. a 1 p.p. increase compared to the previous report), the foreseen duration of the restrictions was unknown (i.e. information was unavailable). In 23 and 15 per cent of the cases the restrictions will be in place for 14 days to one month or less than 14 days, respectively. Only in 13 internal transit points (4% of the total), the restrictive measures will be valid for more than one month.

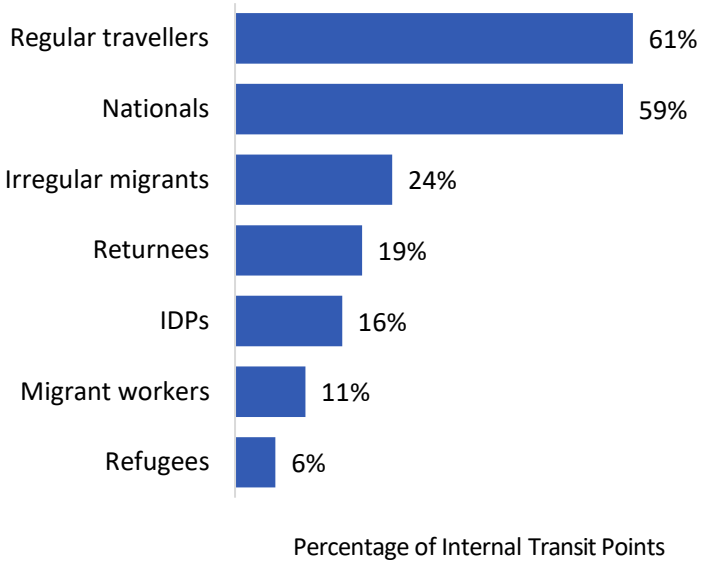
These restrictions had an **impact** on all categories of population (for more details, see Table 5 in the Annex), especially on **regular travelers** (affected in **61%** of the assessed locations) and **nationals** (**59%**). **Irregular migrants** (in **24%** of the assessed internal transit points), **returnees** (**19%**) and **IDPs** (**16%**) have also been affected by the abovementioned restrictions. Finally, a less significant impact has also been reported on **migrant workers** (in **11%** of the assessed locations) and **refugees** (**6%**).

3. Overview of Internal Transit Points

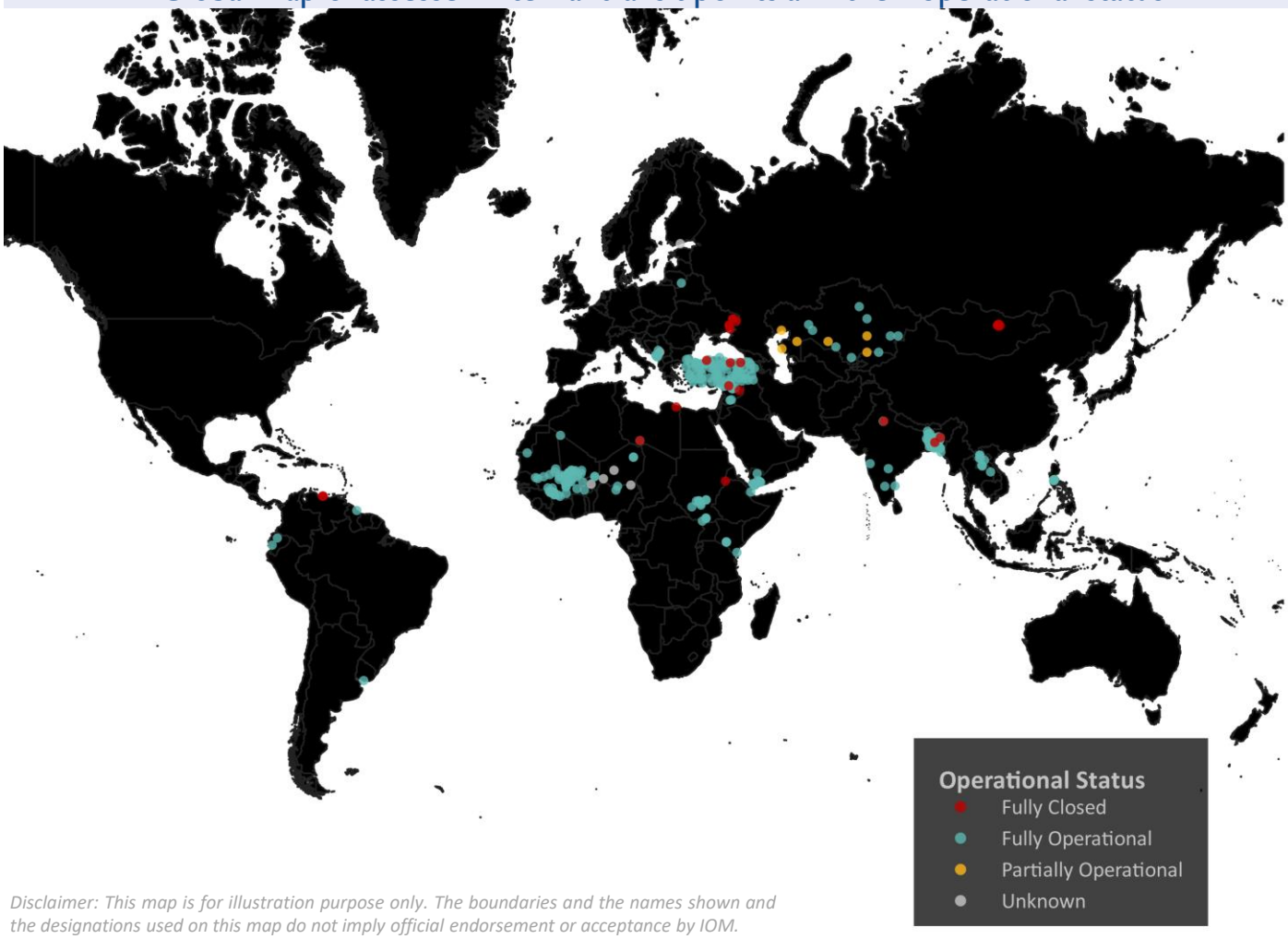
Operational status of the assessed internal transit points



Percentage of internal transit points with affected population



Global map of assessed internal transit points and their operational status



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

3. Overview of Internal Transit Points

Public Health Measures

The global mobility database collects information on public health measures in assessed internal transit points through IOM's missions participating in this exercise. The data are collected in five categories, covering various aspects of public health capacity at the PoEs. The categories are: 1) Standard Operating Procedures; 2) Risk communication and community engagement; 3) Infection prevention and control; 4) Surveillance; and 5) Referral system. Among the 391 internal transit points assessed by country missions, response rates for these public health questions range from 31 to 65 per cent. Please see Table 6 in the Annex for more details on specific questions asked and the response rate for each question.

For the detection, management and referral of ill travellers, standard operating procedures were reported to be in place at 48 out of 254 (19%) of identified internal transit points.

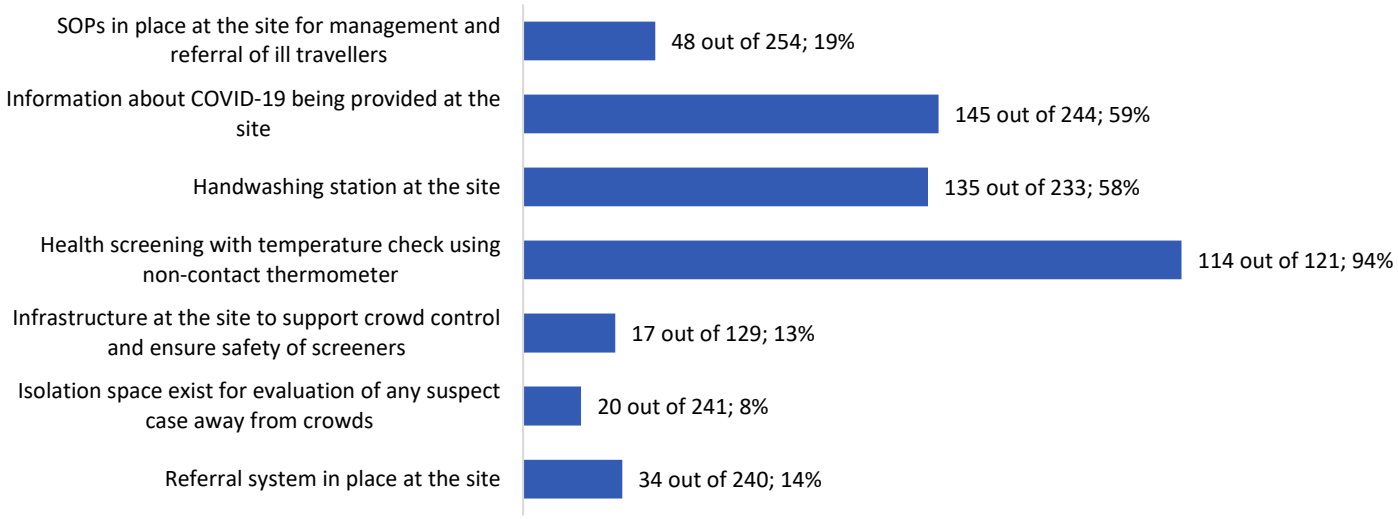
On risk communication and community engagement, 145 out of 244 (59%) assessed internal transit points reported that information on COVID-19 was provided to travellers at the site through leaflets, posters or announcements. In 135 out of 233 (58%) internal transit points, handwashing stations were available as an infection prevention and control measure.

Health screening using non-contact thermometers was reported in 114 out of 121 (94%) assessed internal transit points. Moreover, 17 out of 129 (13%) assessed internal transit points reported that there was infrastructure in place to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners, whereas 20 out of 241 (8%) assessed internal transit points had reliable information regarding the availability of an isolation space for suspected COVID-19 cases, prior to their appropriate referral.

A functional referral system was reported to be in place at 34 out of 240 (14%) assessed internal transit points.

Examining these public health measures and interventions across various levels (e.g. local, national, regional) can facilitate the detection, assessment, and notification or reporting of events that can collectively contribute to prompt and effective responses to public health emergencies such as COVID-19.

Percentage of assessed internal transit points* with relevant public health measures



*Covered points with response to each public health question.

Disclaimer: The reported findings on Public Health measures should be considered with important caveats. The descriptive summary provided in this report is aimed at providing a rapid capture of assessed ITPs in terms of these public health measures and prompt more detailed rigorous evaluation. Data collection is conducted by country offices with varying resources and capacity, as such assessment coverage, data collection methodologies and modalities vary. Data validation, such as verification from those designated International Health Regulation (IHR) focal points and/or competent authorities at each ITP is not presently possible. These factors impose limitations to the ability to conduct analysis across POE settings within or between countries, territories and areas and comparisons externally at regional and global levels. Furthermore, the limitations of the exercise may impact the consistency of the captured public health measures, and the inter-rater reliability across different enumerators, influencing the quality of the data.

4. Overview of Areas and Sites of Interest

4.1. Areas of Interest

479

areas assessed in 78 C/T/As

22%

of the assessed areas are located in the IOM region of Asia and the Pacific

49%

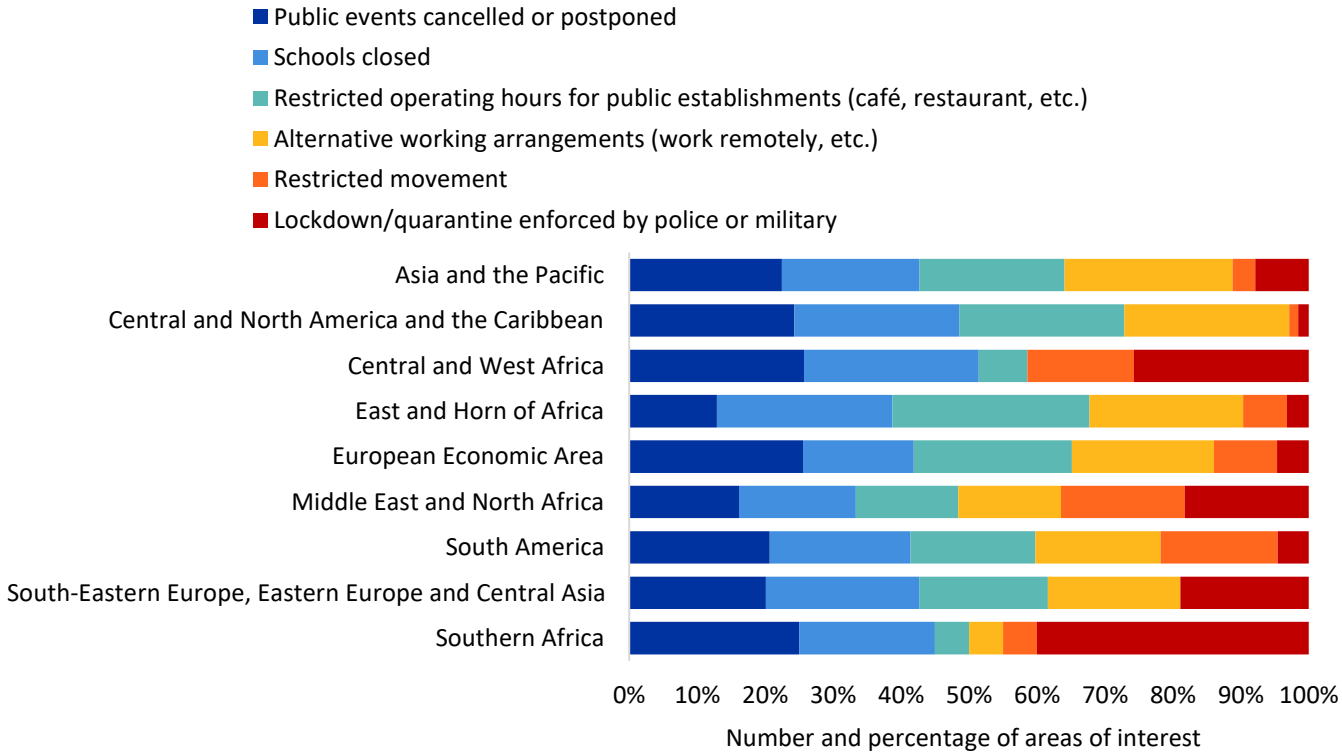
of the assessed areas have restrictions on public events

In total, 479 areas of interest were assessed in 78 countries, territories and areas (no change since last report). These areas were chosen from sub-national units of interest, such as areas of outbreak of COVID-19 or areas under lockdown/quarantine. Assessed areas consist of cities, towns and regions. Cancellation of public events, school closures, restricted operating hours for public establishments and alternative working arrangements can be listed as restrictive measures imposed in these areas.

There was no significant changes since last report among the regions. The IOM region of Asia and Pacific continued to have the highest share of assessed areas (105 out of 479 assessed areas or 22%), along with followed by the IOM region of Central and North America and the Caribbean (103 out of 479 assessed areas or 22%). The IOM region of European Economic Area followed with 17 per cent, IOM Region of Middle East and North Africa had 13 per cent and the IOM region of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia had 10 per cent of the assessed areas (80, 64, and 48 areas respectively).

The type of restrictive measures being imposed on the assessed areas varied. In 49 per cent of assessed areas (233 out of 479 assessed areas, a decrease of 1 p.p. since the last assessment) public events were cancelled or postponed. Schools were closed also in 49 per cent of the assessed areas (236 areas, no change since the previous assessment). Restricted operating hours for public establishments (café, restaurant, etc.) and alternative working arrangements (working remotely, etc.) were in place in 44 per cent of the assessed areas for both (213 and 209 areas respectively, no change for both). Movement outside home was restricted in 16 per cent of the assessed areas while lockdown or quarantine measures were enforced by police or military in 23 per cent of them (76 and 112 assessed areas, almost no change for both). The largest proportion of areas with an expected duration of restrictions (36%), was 14 days to one month, followed by less than 14 days (20%) and one to three months (5%). However, in 37 per cent of assessed areas, the expected duration of restrictions was unknown.

Number and type of restrictions in areas of interest by IOM region



4. Overview of Areas and Sites of Interest

4.2. Sites with Populations of Interest

647
sites assessed in 116 C/T/As

19%
of the assessed sites are located in the IOM region of East and Horn of Africa

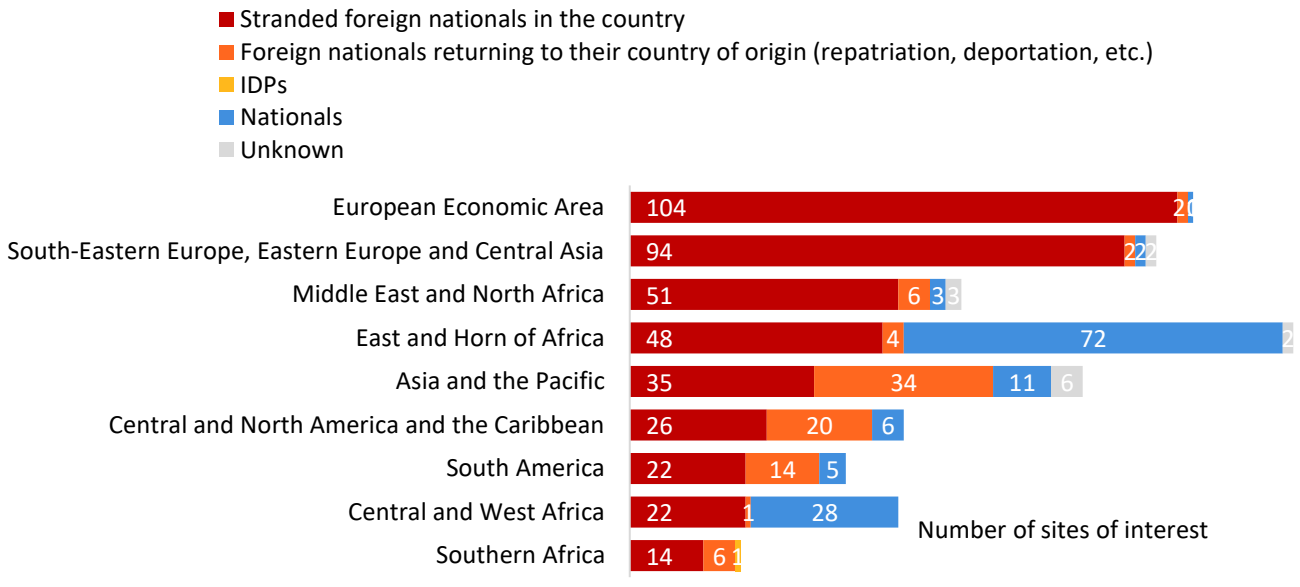
64%
of the assessed sites have reported cases of stranded foreign nationals

In total, 647 (decrease of 2 assessed sites since the last assessment) sites were assessed in 116 countries, territories and areas. These sites were selected as they concern populations of interest such as stranded foreign nationals and IDPs. Hotels, temporary reception centers, camps, transit centers and detention centers can be given as examples of such assessed sites.

Affected population groups consisted of stranded, repatriated and returning migrants, IDPs, asylum seekers and regular travelers. In 64 per cent of the assessed sites with populations of interest, foreign nationals were reportedly stranded (416 out of 647 assessed sites) and in 14 per cent of cases foreign nationals reported returning to their country of origin (89 sites) were impacted, while in 20 per cent of sites, nationals were affected by restrictive measures (128 sites). In 2 per cent of the sites, there were other affected population groups including migrants and refugees that were in reception centers before COVID-19 (13 sites). In only one site, IDPs were affected by restrictive measures.

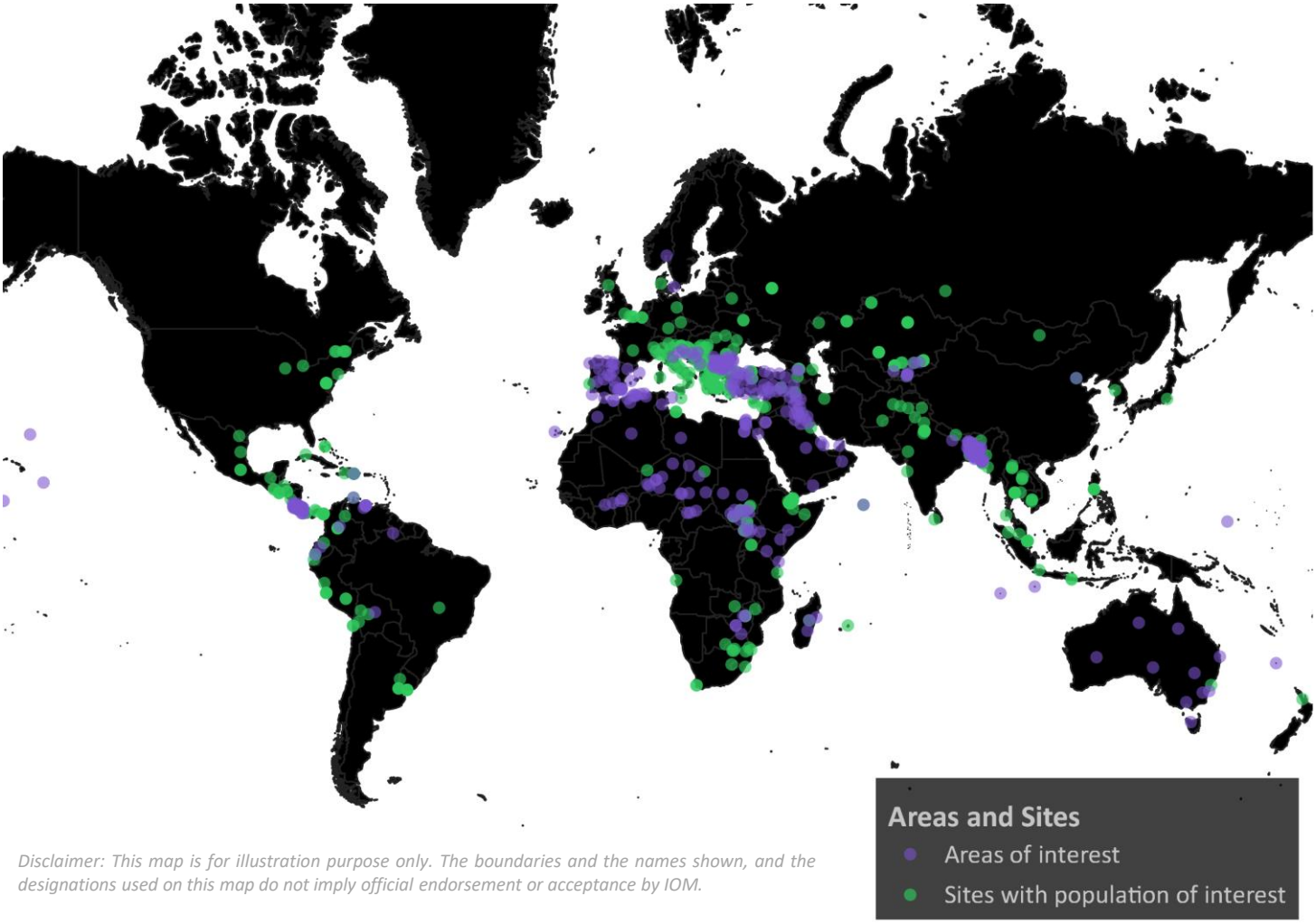
Among the regions, the IOM region of East and Horn of Africa and European Economic Area had the highest proportion of sites (19% and 17%, respectively). IOM region of European Economic Area had the highest proportion of sites with stranded foreign nationals in the country (25% or 104 out of 416 stranded foreign nationals), followed by the IOM region of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia with 23 per cent. The IOM region of Asia and Pacific has the highest proportion of sites with reported cases of nationals returning to their country of origin (38%) followed by IOM Region of Central and North America and the Caribbean with 22 per cent, while IOM region of East and Horn of Africa reported the highest per cent of sites with reported cases of affected nationals (56%). Analysis within regions can be also conducted in order to investigate the distribution of sites with populations of interest in certain regions. In 97 and 94 per cent of the sites in the IOM region of European Economic Area and IOM region of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, respectively, there were reported cases of stranded foreign nationals. In 40 and 38 per cent of the sites in IOM region of Asia and Pacific and the region of Central and North America and the Caribbean, respectively, there were reported cases of foreign nationals returning to their country of origin, who were impacted while nationals were the most impacted the most in IOM Region of East and Horn of Africa (in 57% of the assessed sites).

Number of sites with population of interest disaggregated by population categories and IOM region



4. Overview of Areas and Sites of Interest

Global map of assessed Areas and Sites of Interest



Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and the names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

5. Case Study: Ukraine

This section provides reported examples of various ways in which COVID-19 mitigation measures have had an impact in Ukraine as a result of the pandemic. The objective of this case study is to present an overview of the ways in which COVID 19-measures have impacted populations of concern and is not meant to be a comprehensive account of the impact of COVID-19 in the country. The information presented in this case study comes from a range of sources including IOM Regional Offices and Country Missions, IOM sitreps, IOM files and media outlets. Please note that the content in this section is dependent on what is reported and available from reports mentioned. The COVID-19 pandemic and its mitigation measures have impacted migrants in diverse and complex ways. Hundreds have been left stranded abroad due to travel restrictions, border closures, limited availability of flights and/or arrival caps in their home country. A notable example of this occurred at the border crossing at Novaya Guta in Belarus and Novyye Yarilovichi in Ukraine in September 2020 when approximately 2,000 Haisidic Jewish pilgrims, who are nationals of France, Israel, Poland, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, were reported to be stranded as a result of mobility restrictions imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19.
The pilgrims were en route to Ukraine to celebrate the Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashanah) on 19th September 2020, but they became stranded at the Belarusian-Ukrainian border as the Novyye Yarilovichi border checkpoint was closed due to COVID-19 restrictions. Ukraine closed its borders and restricted entry to foreigner nationals from 28th August to 28th September 2020 amid a surge in COVID-19 cases. The Red Cross were providing assistance and distributing blankets, food and other essential items to those stranded at the border as many had to camp outside while they waited and hoped for the border to re-open. Ukrainian authorities reportedly requested that the pilgrims turn back as they would not exempt from the restrictions.

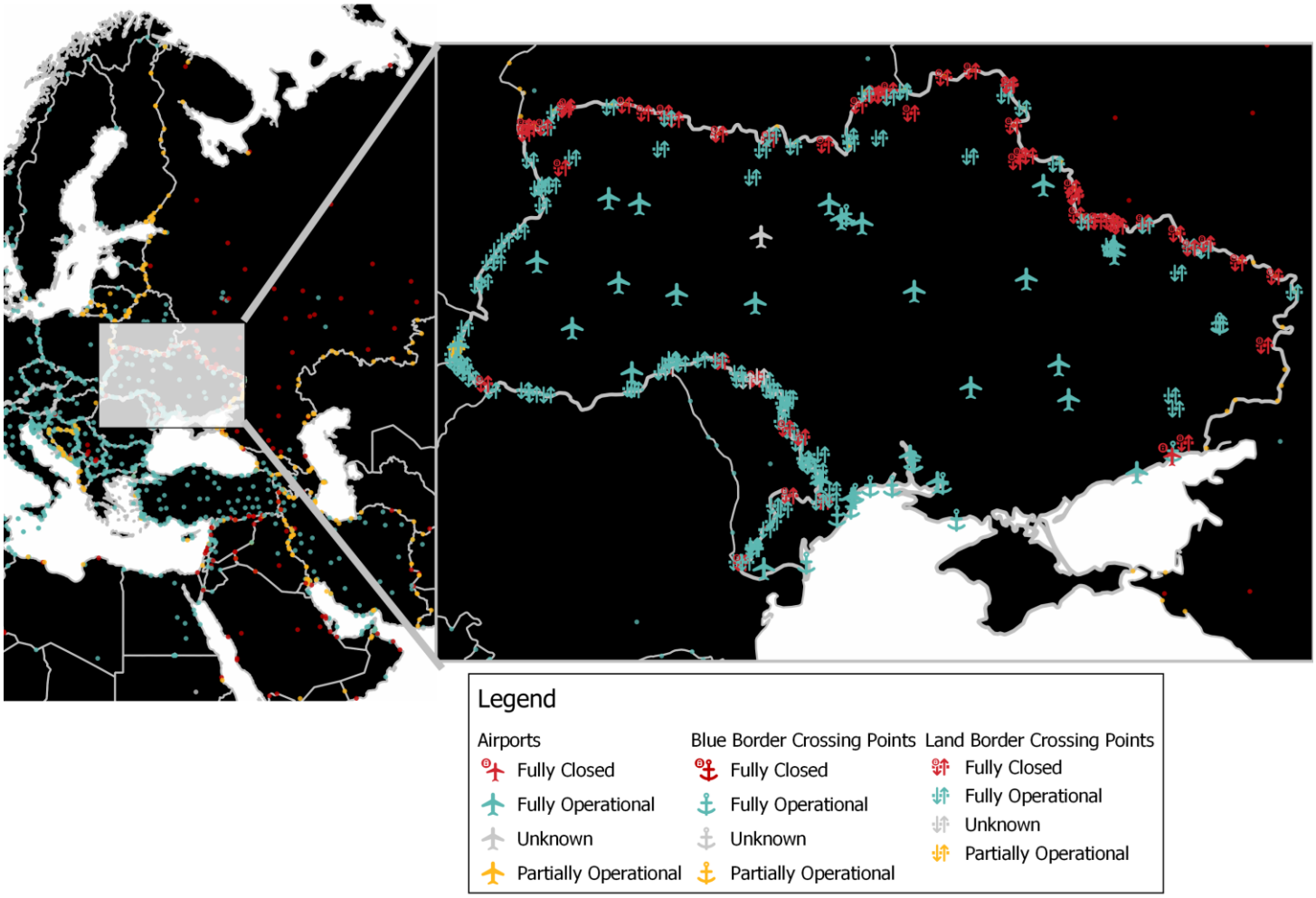
As of October, most assessed Airports and Blue Border Crossing Points in the Points of Entry Global Mobility Database, for Ukraine, were reported to be fully operational (26 out of 29 and 13 out of 14 locations, respectively). A little more than half of Land Border Crossing Points were reported to be fully operational (109 out of 159), slightly less than a third were fully closed (50) and the rest were reported partially operational, as of November 2020. In terms of mobility restrictions as of 19th December 2020 Ukraine continues to implement mitigation measures on entry including, the requirement of a medical certificate with a negative Polymerase Chain Reaction test result, proof of insurance and the possibility of self-isolation, upon arrival.

There were additional reports of migrants stranded in Ukraine including 144 Indian students and at least 100 babies born to Ukrainian surrogate mothers, through Kyviv-based BioTexCom Centre for Human Reproduction. According to a report published on 16th May 2020, the babies' biological parents have not been able to travel in and out of Ukraine to take them home due to border closure. In some cases, the parents were stranded with their baby in Ukraine due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. It was reported on 15th June that approximately 50 babies were able to return to their parents' countries such as Germany, Italy, United Kingdom of Great and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. It is unclear if the remaining 50 babies or so in Ukraine were able to return home. Meanwhile, the 144 Indian students were able to return home on 27th June 2020. Upon arrival, they were screened, and their belongings were disinfected. They were subsequently sent to their respective districts to undergo a seven-day quarantine period.

Other challenges due to COVID-19 restrictions have also been reported, particularly for migrants. According to an IOM representative, migrants are a significant part of the Ukrainian economy with remittances sent back to Ukraine by nationals abroad equalling to more than 10 per cent of the country's GDP. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions and loss of income, an estimated 350,000 – 400,000 Ukranian migrant workers who returned home face additional challenges in securing employment and accessing food as Ukraine's domestic labour market is not able to accept the large returning work force. In response, IOM has provided humanitarian assistance and equipment for self-employment, mental health and psychological support for the most affected population. Also, since March 2020, IOM has been supporting a national hotline in Ukraine aimed at counter-trafficking objectives and providing advice to migrant communities receives on average 1,000 calls per month related to COVID-19 movement restrictions.

3. Please visit the Methodology tab of migration.iom.int for more information on stranded migrant mapping methodology.

5. Case Study: Ukraine



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

3. Please visit the Methodology tab of migration.iom.int for more information on stranded migrant mapping methodology.

Annex: Tables

Table 2: Number of C/T/As which imposed significant mobility restrictions by IOM region

Region	Yes	No	Unknown	n/a	No. of C/T/As per region
Asia and the Pacific	30	7	0	3	40
Central and North America and the Caribbean	13	6	0	6	25
Central and West Africa	11	8	0	2	21
East and Horn of Africa	7	1	0	1	9
European Economic Area	24	4	0	2	30
Middle East and North Africa	10	7	0	0	17
South America	9	1	0	0	10
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	15	4	0	0	19
Southern Africa	14	1	0	0	15
Total	**133**	**39**	**0**	**14**	**186**

Table 2.1: Measures taken by C/T/As in response to COVID-19

Measure taken in response to COVID-19	Yes	No	Unknown	n/a	Total
Automatic extension of visas and work permits	49	48	43	46	186
National emergency declared	75	96	0	15	186
Quarantine for international arrivals	130	43	0	13	186
Removal of fines for visa overstays or expired residency or work permit	61	31	48	46	186
Significant mobility restrictions	133	39	0	14	186
Suspension of issuance of new visas	54	93	0	39	186

Table 3: Number of location updates by month

Location Type	March	March (%)	April	April (%)	May	May (%)
Area	90	19%	54	11%	45	9%
Area2	0	0%	182	28%	55	9%
Internal Transit Point	47	12%	15	4%	79	20%
Total	137	9%	251	17%	179	12%

Location Type	June	June (%)	July	July (%)	August	August(%)
Area	74	15%	68	14%	59	12%
Area2	65	10%	30	5%	33	5%
Internal Transit Point	122	31%	6	2%	14	4%
Total	261	17%	104	7%	106	7%

Location Type	September	September(%)	October	October(%)	November	November(%)
Area	21	4%	6	1%	5	1%
Area2	17	3%	35	5%	126	19%
Internal Transit Point	10	3%	32	8%	22	6%
Total	48	3%	73	5%	153	10%

Annex: Tables

Table 2: Number of C/T/As which imposed significant mobility restrictions by IOM region

Location Type	December	December(%)	Total	Total (%)
Area	57	12%	479	100%
Area2	104	16%	647	100%
Internal Transit Point	44	11%	391	100%
Total	205	14%	1517	100%

Table 4: Number (#) and percentage (%) of operational status at internal transit points

Region	Fully Closed		Partially Operational		Fully Operational		Unknown		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asia and the Pacific	9	7%	0	0%	112	93%	0	0%	121	100%
Central and North America and the Caribbean	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
West and Central Africa	0	0%	0	0%	90	91%	9	9%	99	100%
East and Horn of Africa	1	5%	0	0%	20	95%	0	0%	21	100%
European Economic Area	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Middle East and North Africa	4	15%	2	8%	20	77%	0	0%	26	100%
South America	3	50%	0	0%	3	50%	0	0%	6	100%
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11	10%	9	8%	93	82%	1	1%	114	100%
Total	**28**	**7%**	**11**	**3%**	**341**	**87%**	**11**	**3%**	**391**	**100%**

Table 5: Affected population categories at internal transit points

Location type	Nationals	Regular travellers	Irregular migrants	Returnees	IDPs	Refugees	Migrant workers	No. of locations assessed
Number	232	238	94	76	64	24	42	391
Percentage	59%	61%	24%	19%	16%	6%	11%	100%

Annex: Tables

Table 6: Public health measures at internal transit points

Public health measures	Yes	No	Don't know	No response	No. of locations assessed	No. of responses	Response rate
Standard operating procedures							
SOPs in place at the site for management and referral of ill travelers	48	87	119	137	391	254	65%
Risk communication							
Information about COVID-19 being provided at site	145	64	35	147	391	244	62%
Infection prevention and control							
Handwashing station at the site	135	66	32	158	391	233	60%
Surveillance							
Health screening with temperature check using non-contact thermometer	114	0	7	270	391	121	31%
Infrastructure at the site to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners	17	7	105	262	391	129	33%
Isolation space exists for evaluation of any suspect case away from crowds	20	88	133	150	391	241	62%
Referral system							
Referral system in place at the site	34	75	131	151	391	240	61%

Table 7: Number of areas of interest in each IOM Region

Region	Areas of interest	Percentage of Total	No. of C/T/As
Asia and the Pacific	105	22%	10
Central and North America and the Caribbean	103	22%	9
West and Central Africa	28	6%	4
East and Horn of Africa	20	4%	5
European Economic Area	80	17%	15
Middle East and North Africa	64	13%	15
South America	19	4%	7
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	48	10%	8
Southern Africa	12	3%	5
Total	**479**	**100%**	**78**

Annex: Tables

Table 7.1: Number and type of restrictions in areas of interest

Region	Public events cancelled or postponed	Schools closed	Restricted operating hours for public establishments (café, restaurant, etc.)	Alternative working arrangements (work remotely, etc.)	Restricted movement	Lockdown/ quarantine enforced by police or military	Total
Asia and the Pacific	20	18	19	22	3	7	105
Central and North America and the Caribbean	93	93	93	93	5	6	103
Central and West Africa	18	18	5	0	11	18	28
East and Horn of Africa	4	8	9	7	2	1	20
European Economic Area	11	7	10	9	4	2	80
Middle East and North Africa	31	33	29	29	35	35	64
South America	18	18	16	16	15	4	19
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	33	37	31	32	0	31	48
Southern Africa	5	4	1	1	1	8	12
Total	**233**	**236**	**213**	**209**	**76**	**112**	**479**

Table 7.2: Duration of restrictive measures in areas of interest

Duration	No. of Areas of interest	Percentage
1 - 3 months	24	5%
14 days to One month	174	36%
Less than 14 days	98	20%
More than 3 months	6	1%
Specific Date	1	0%
Unknown	176	37%
Total	**479**	**100%**

Table 8: Affected population categories in the sites of interest

Affected population categories	No. of Sites of interest	Percentage
Foreign national returning (on the way) to origin (Returnee/Repatriation/Deportation…)	89	14%
Foreign national stranded in country (Stranded)	416	64%
IDPs	1	0%
Nationals	128	20%
Unknown	13	2%
Total	**647**	**100%**

Annex: Tables

Table 8.1: Number (#) of sites disaggregated by population categories and by IOM region

Region	Stranded foreign nationals in the country		Foreign nationals returning to their country of origin (repatriation, deportation, etc.)		IDPs		Nationals		Other		Unknown		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	Region's %
Asia and the Pacific	35	41%	34	40%	0	0%	11	13%	0	0%	6	7%	86	100%
Central and North America and the Caribbean	26	50%	20	38%	0	0%	6	12%	0	0%	0	0%	52	100%
Central and West Africa	22	43%	1	2%	0	0%	28	55%	0	0%	0	0%	51	100%
East and Horn of Africa	48	38%	4	3%	0	0%	72	57%	0	0%	2	2%	126	100%
European Economic Area	104	97%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	107	100%
Middle East and North Africa	51	81%	6	10%	0	0%	3	5%	0	0%	3	5%	63	100%
South America	22	54%	14	34%	0	0%	5	12%	0	0%	0	0%	41	100%
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	94	94%	2	2%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	2	2%	100	100%
Southern Africa	14	67%	6	29%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	21	100%
Total	**416**	**64%**	**89**	**14%**	**1**	**0%**	**128**	**20%**	**0**	**0%**	**13**	**2%**	**647**	**100%**