



IOM COVID-19 POINTS OF ENTRY ANALYSIS

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SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

PUBLISHER

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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 dtmccovid19@iom.int

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COVER PHOTO:

Ukrainian border guards and health workers conducting Covid-19 health screenings of Ukrainian citizens returning by special trains from Poland and Baltic states

© State Border Guard Service of Ukraine / Marharyta Vershynina 2020

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Methodology & Definitions

The Points of Entry 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 Points of Entry. It is particularly relevant when identifying and addressing specific needs faced by migrants and mobile populations, disproportionately affected by the global mobility restrictions. This report is a regional product that covers the Regional Office Vienna region. The Regional Office Vienna covers the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia region (referred to as the SEECA region). The SEECA region includes following countries, territories and areas: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kosovo (SCR 1244).

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.

This report provides an overview and analysis of the data from a regional perspective and is in line with the Global Covid-19 Points of Entry report issued with 30th April 2020 data. 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](#).

The dataset is available [here](#).

Data is collected about the following locations:

- 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)
- 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)
- Sites with a population of interest (stranded, repatriated and returning migrants, IDPs, nationals, asylum seekers and regular travelers)

The following operational status is captured for each assessed location:

- 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.
- Other
- Unknown

Methodology & Definitions

The report systematically captures the following types of mobility restrictions in place:

- Movement restricted to this location
- Movement restricted from this location
- Visa requirements have changed for this location
- Certain nationalities are restricted to enter or disembark at 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
- 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

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 owing 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 to 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):

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 in place in the specified locations. These include risk communication and community engagement, infection prevention and control, and measures to detect, manage and refer ill travellers suspected of having COVID-19, such as 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.

List of acronyms used throughout the report

- C/T/As: countries, territories or areas
- DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix
- IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons
- PoE: Point of Entry
- p.p.: Percentage Point¹
- PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
- 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>

1. 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.

I. Scope and Coverage: Numbers at a glance

19

Assessed C/T/As

89

Assessed Internal Transit Points²

602

Assessed Points of Entry

108

Assessed Areas and Sites

The current outbreak of COVID-19 has affected global mobility in the form of various travel disruptions and restrictions. To better understand how COVID-19 affects global mobility, IOM has developed a global mobility database to map and gather data on the locations, status and different restrictions at PoEs, globally. This report looks at data for countries in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA) region. It also looks at the impacts on stranded migrants and other populations such as tourists who are affected by the changes in mobility measures using a compilation of inputs from multiple sources, including from IOM staff in the field, DTM reports on flow monitoring and mobility tracking as well as from trusted media sources.

IOM has assessed 4,437 total locations (including PoEs, internal transit points, areas of interest and sites with population of interest) in 173 countries, territories and areas so far. At the same time, in the **SEEECA region, 799 locations in 19 countries, territories and areas (C/T/As)** was assessed. Of these, 51 per cent were land border crossing points, 15 per cent airports, 11 per cent were internal transit points between cities and regions, 9 per cent of assessed points were blue border crossing points (sea, river and lake ports), 6 per cent were areas of interest and 8 per cent sites with population of interest. More details can be found in annex, Table 1.1.

Of all assessed locations in the SEEECA region, 52 per cent were reported as fully closed, 40 per cent were reported to be partially operational, and 7 per cent of assessed locations were fully operational. At the same time, one airport's status was unknown (see Table 2 and 2.1).

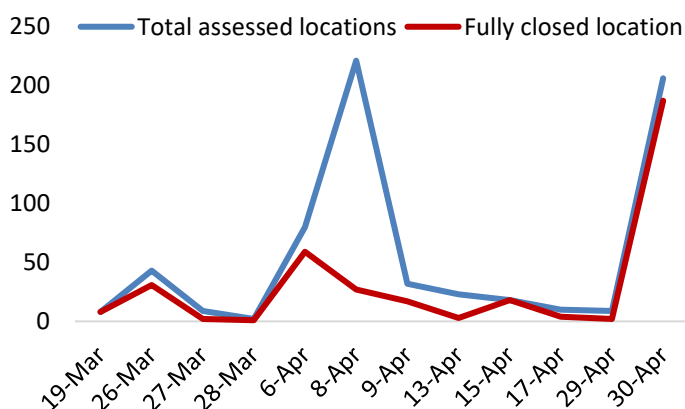
2. Disclaimer: To clarify, while Points of Entry mostly refer to international border crossing points, the inclusion of internal transit points in this analysis is to provide a comprehensive overview of internal restrictive measures on affected populations. This is not to suggest a conflation of internal transit points with international border crossing points.

I. Scope and Coverage: Numbers at a glance

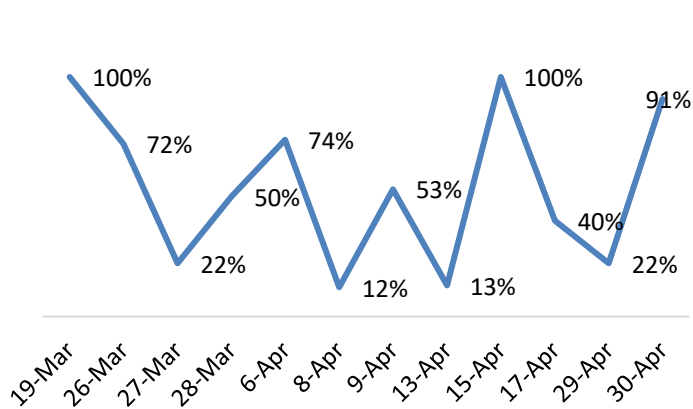
Table I: Number of assessed locations by type in the SEEECA Region

	Airport	Internal Transit Point	Land Border Crossing Point	Blue Border Crossing Point	Area of Interest	Site with Population of Interest
Number of assessed locations by type	122	89	405	75	48	60
% of total assessed locations	15%	11%	51%	9%	6%	8%

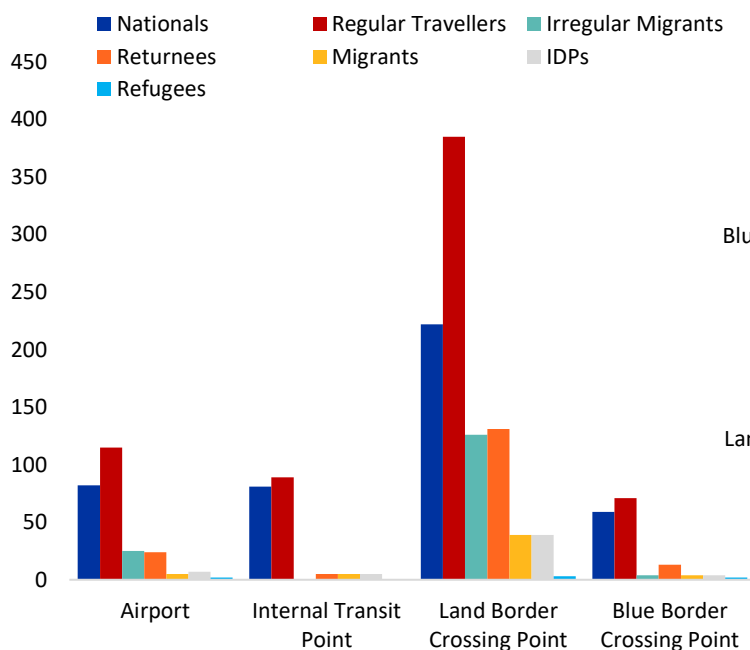
Total number of assessed and closed locations



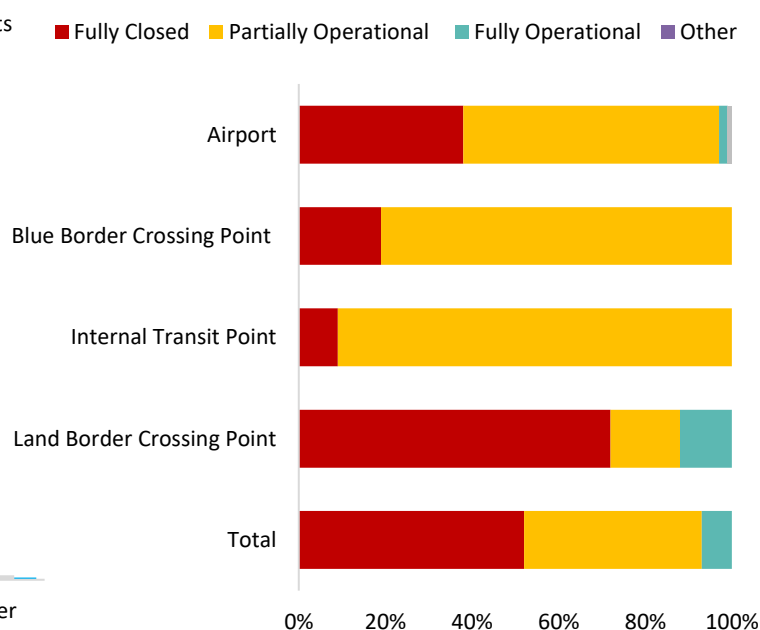
Percentage of assessed locations that are closed



Affected population categories at assessed locations

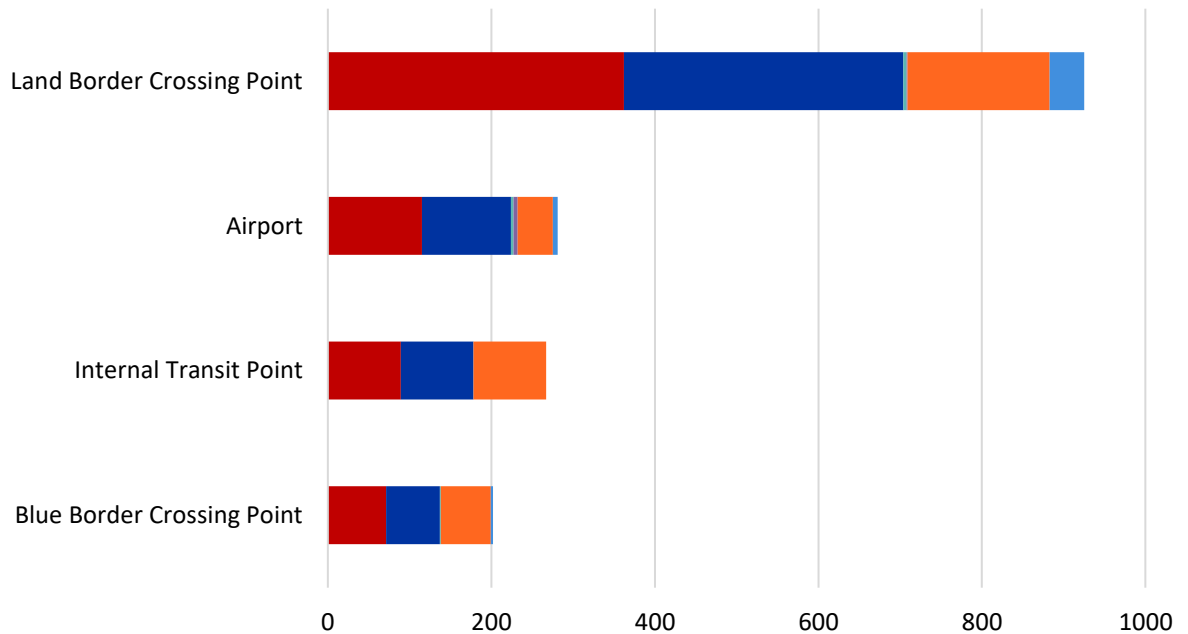


Operational status of assessed locations

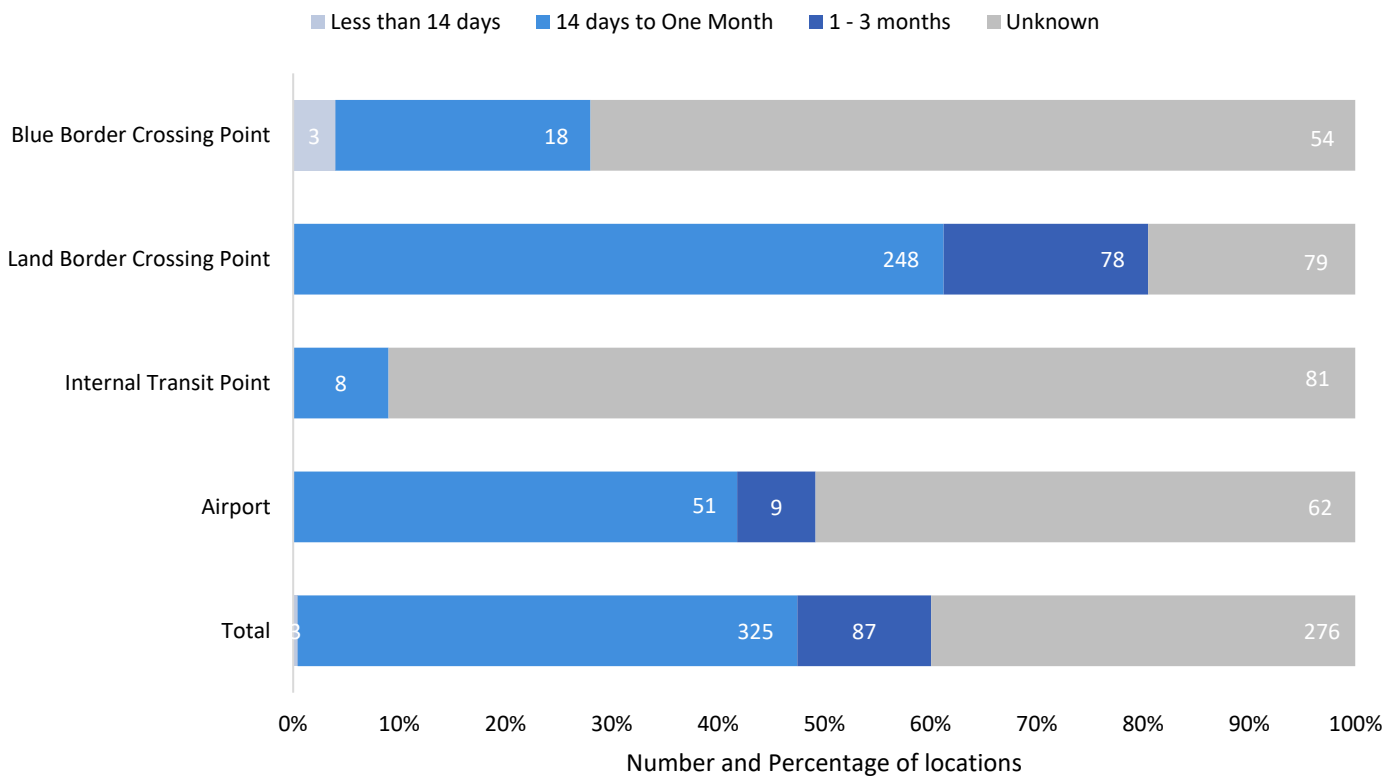


2.Situational Overview: SEEECA Region

Number and type of restrictive measures imposed at assessed locations in the SEEECA Region



Duration of restrictive measures imposed at assessed locations in the SEEECA region



3. Overview of Airports

122

Airports assessed
in 19 C/T/As

38%

of the assessed
airports are closed

**14 days to
one month**

Most common (42%) duration of
restrictions imposed

In total, 122 airports were assessed in 19 countries, territories and areas. The operating status of the assessed airports varied but most airports were either partially operational (59% or 72 airports), or fully closed (38% or 46 airports). Up to 2 per cent of the assessed airports remained open (3 airports). The information is not available for one assessed airport (for more details see table 3 and 3.1). Many operational airports are being used to transport repatriated nationals as well as necessary cargo and medical supplies.

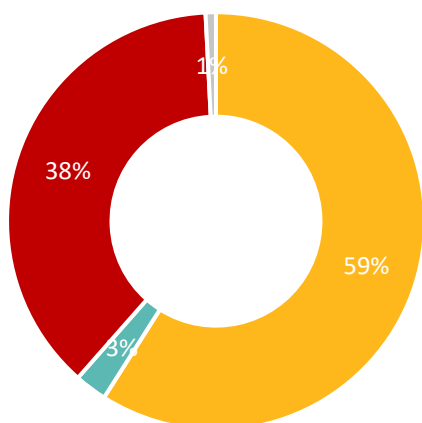
The most common mobility restrictions or restrictive measures imposed at assessed airports were landing in and departing from the assessed airport with 80 per cent (41% and 39%, respectively), followed by newly introduced medical requirements (15% of restrictive measures imposed at the assessed airports) such as medical screening, medical certificates or quarantine measures.

As of 30 of April 2020, the most common duration of imposed restrictions at assessed airports was 14 days to one month (42% of the cases). In 51 per cent of cases the duration of the imposed restrictions at assessed airports was reported to be unknown (i.e. information was unavailable), followed by one to three months (7%).

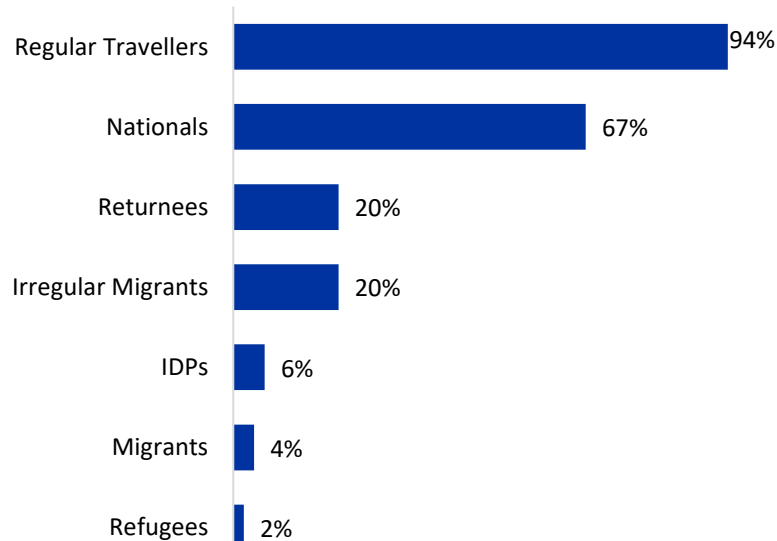
The restrictive measures imposed at assessed airports had an impact on mobile populations (see table 4 and 4.1), largely affecting regular travelers (in 94% of assessed locations), nationals (67%), returnees and irregular migrants (20% respectively), IDPs (6%), migrants (4%) and finally refugees (2%).

Operational status of the assessed airports

■ Partially Operational
 ■ Fully Operational
■ Fully Closed
 ■ Other



Affected population category at assessed airports



Percentage of Airports

3. Overview of Airports

Public Health Section

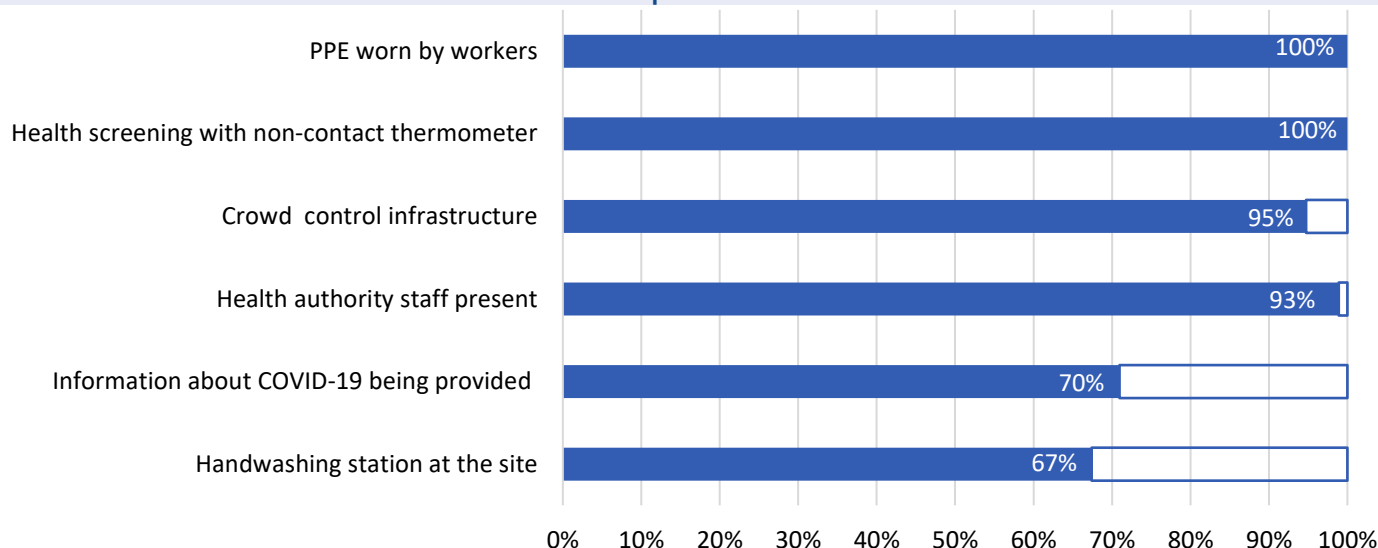
The following public health measures were reported in specified airports through IOM’s missions participating in this exercise within the SEECA region (for further information, see table 6).

On presence of staff from the Ministry of Health or local health authorities, in 93 per cent of the specified airports (89 out of 96 identified airports), respective staff was present at the site. Furthermore, 70 per cent of the responses (66 out of 94 identified airports) reported that information on COVID-19 was being provided at the site through leaflets, posters or announcements.

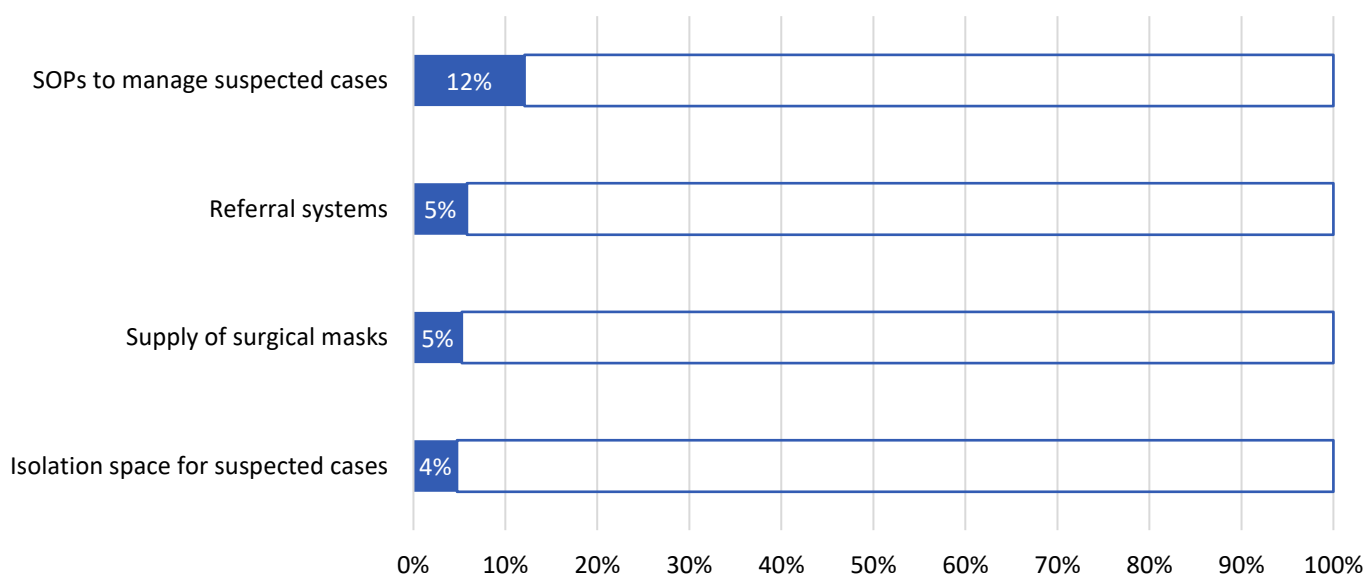
Handwashing station were available in more than half of the airports assessed (62 out of 92, 67%). Moreover, 100 per cent of the assessed locations (57 out of 57) reported that there were health screening through non-contact thermometers available and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which was worn by airport staff respectively. In 95 per cent of the assessed locations (54 out of 57 identified airports), there was reportedly infrastructure in place to support crowd control and safeguard airport workers.

For the detection, management and referral of ill travellers, standard operating procedures were reported to be in place in 12 per cent of identified airports (11 out of 95 identified airports), while a referral system was reported to be in place in 7 per cent of the identified airports (6 out of 92 identified airport). Finally, the availability of an isolation space for suspected COVID-19 cases, prior to their appropriate referral, was also reported by 4 out of 89 specified airports (4 % of the total).

Public health measures in place at the assessed locations



Available tools/measures in the event of a COVID-19 case at the site



4. Overview of Blue Border Crossing Points (sea-, river and lake ports)

75

Blue Border Crossing Points Assessed in 7 C/T/As

19%

of the assessed blue border crossing points are closed

14 days to one month

Most common (24%) of restrictions imposed (72% were unknown, i.e. information unavailable)

IOM assessed a total of 75 blue border crossing ports in 7 different countries, territories and areas. The operational status of the assessed ports varied with 81 per cent of blue border locations (or 71 locations) which were partially operational, 19 per cent (14 locations) fully closed, whereas none of the blue border crossing points assessed were reported to be fully operational (for more information see table 3 and 3.1).

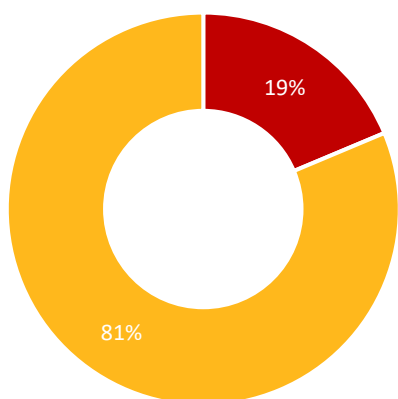
The most common mobility restrictions imposed at blue border crossing ports were mobility restrictions to and from the assessed location with 68 per cent (35% and 33%, respectively), followed by newly introduced medical requirements (30%) such as medical screening, requirement of medical certificates or quarantine measures.

In 72 per cent of the assessed port (54 out of 75 assessed ports), the foreseen duration of the restrictive measures was recorded as unknown. The share of restrictions expected to be in place for a period between 14 days to one month was recorded in 24 per cent of the cases, and 4 per cent (3 out of 75 assessed ports) expected to be in place for a period less than 14 days.

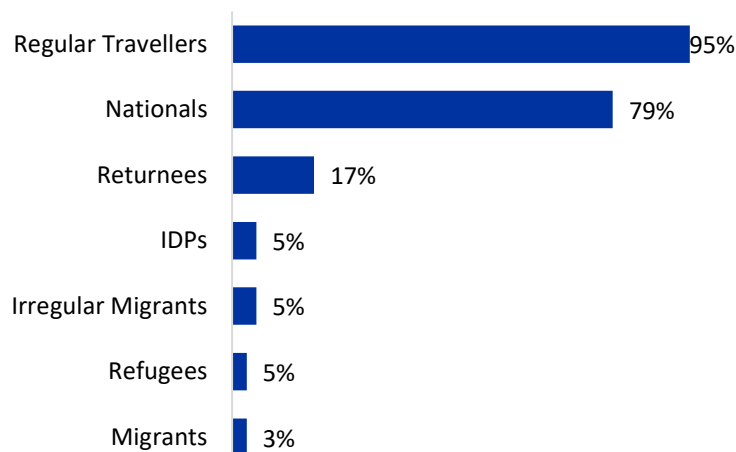
The restrictive measures imposed at the assessed ports had an impact on mobile populations (see table 4 and 4.1), largely affecting regular travelers (in 95% of assessed locations), nationals (79%), returnees (17%), IDPs and irregular migrants (5% respectively).

Operational status of the assessed blue border crossing points

■ Fully Closed ■ Partially Operational



Affected population category at assessed blue border crossing points



Percentage of Blue Border Crossing Points

4. Overview of Blue Border Crossing Points (sea-, river and lake ports)

Public Health Section

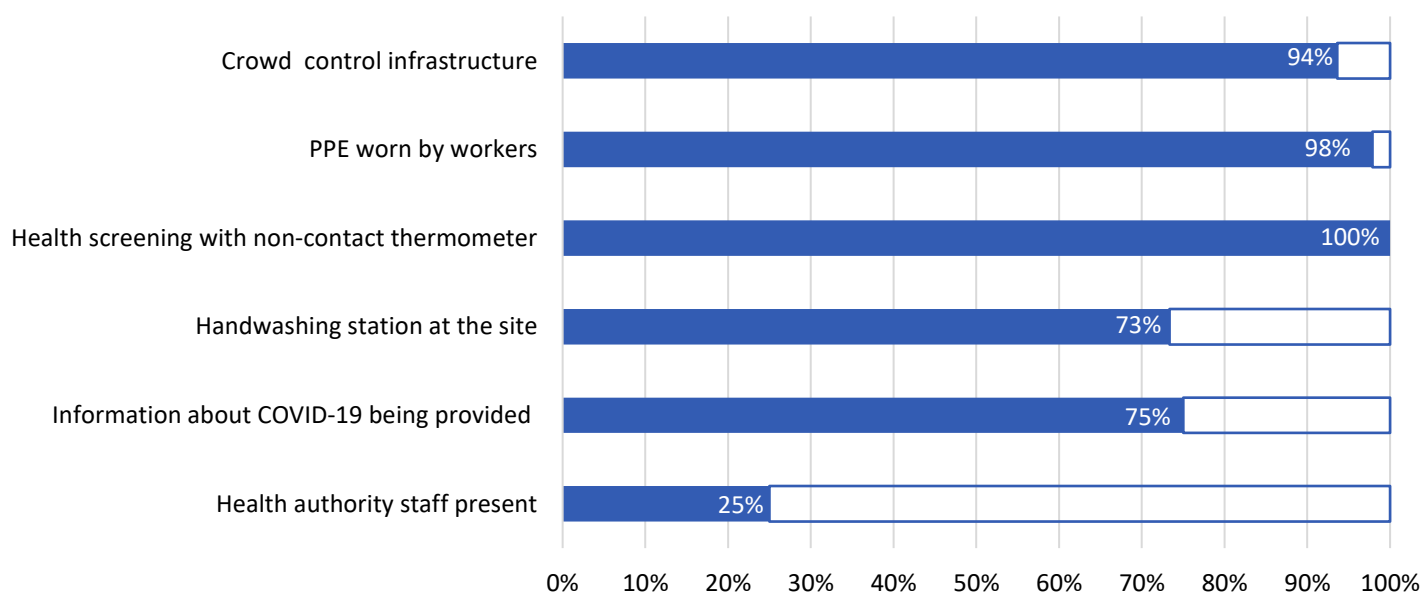
The following public health measures were reported in specified blue border crossing points through IOM's missions participating in this exercise within the SEECA region (for further information, see table 6.1).

On presence of staff from the Ministry of Health or local health authorities, in 25 per cent of the specified blue border crossing points (15 out of 60 identified blue border crossing points), respective staff was present at the site, however it is noticeable that in 75 per cent (45 out of 60 assessed locations) presence of health staff remains unknown. Furthermore, 75 per cent of the responses (45 out of 60 assessed locations) reported that information on COVID-19 was being provided at the site through leaflets, posters or announcements.

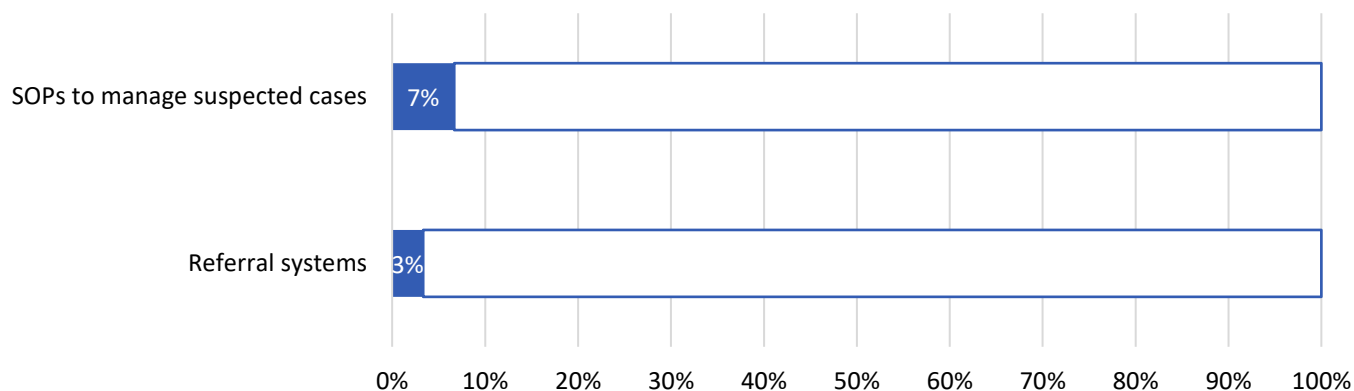
Handwashing station were available in more than half of the blue border crossing points assessed (44 out of 60, 73%). Moreover, 100 per cent of the assessed locations (47 out of 47) reported that there were health screening through non-contact thermometers available on site. Additionally, 98 per cent of the assessed locations (46 out of 47) reported that PPE was worn by staff on site. In 94 per cent of the assessed locations (44 out of 47 identified blue border crossing points), infrastructure was reportedly in place to support crowd control.

For the detection, management and referral of ill travellers, standard operating procedures were reported to be in place in 7 per cent of identified blue border crossing points (4 out of 60), while a referral system was reported to be in place in only 3 per cent of the identified locations (2 out of 60). Finally, none of the identified blue border crossing points reported availability of an isolation space for suspected COVID-19 cases, prior to their appropriate referral.

Public health measures in place in the assessed locations



Available tools/measures in the event of a COVID-19 case at the site



5. Overview of Land Border Crossing Points

405

Land Border Crossing Points assessed in 17 C/T/As

72%

of assessed land border crossing points are completely closed

14 days to one month

Most common (61%) duration period of restrictions imposed

Among the 405 assessed land border crossing points monitored in 17 countries, territories or areas, the majority were fully closed or partially operational (72% and 16% of the total, respectively), while 12 per cent of the assessed locations were fully operational (for more details, see table 3.1).

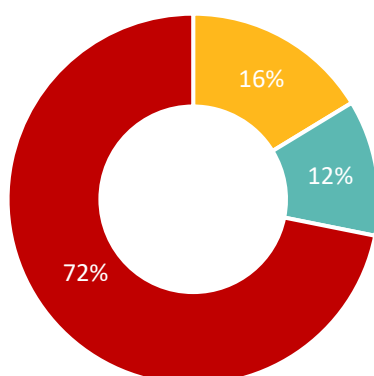
In 222 out of 405 assessed locations were completely closed, corresponding to 72 per cent of the total number of land border crossing points assessed in this region. Limitations on entry to and exit from a land border crossing point were the most frequent restrictive measures used to curb the spread of COVID-19 at land border crossing points: both restrictions were used in 76 per cent of assessed land border crossing points (see table 5.1). Other restrictions that were imposed in the assessed land border crossing points were medical measures, such as quarantine or medical screening (in 19 per cent of the cases). No restrictions has been imposed on specific nationalities, changes in visa requirements or changes in rules concerning identification and travel documents. However, it is noticeable that other limitations comprising of 5 per cent were imposed.

As of 30 of April 2020, the most common duration of restrictions is 14 days to one month (61% of the cases). At the same time, for 79 out of the 405 assessed land border crossing points (20% of the total) the foreseen duration of the restrictive measures was unknown (i.e. information was unavailable).

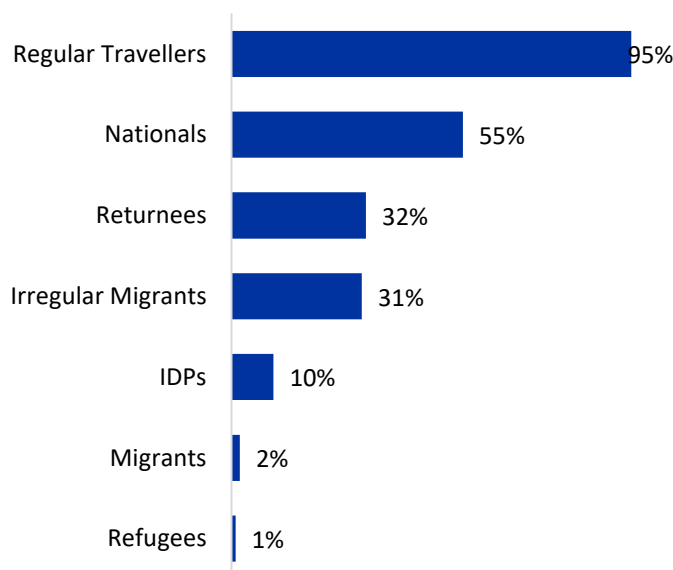
The abovementioned measures had an impact on all categories of populations (see table 4 and 4.1), with regular travellers being the mostly affected at 95 per cent of the assessed land border crossing points, followed by nationals (55%), returnees (32%), irregular migrants (31%), and IDPs (10%).

Operational status of the assessed land border crossing points

■ Partially Operational ■ Fully Operational ■ Fully Closed



Affected population category at assessed land border crossing points



Percentage of Land Border Crossing Points

5. Overview of Land Border Crossing Points

Public Health Section

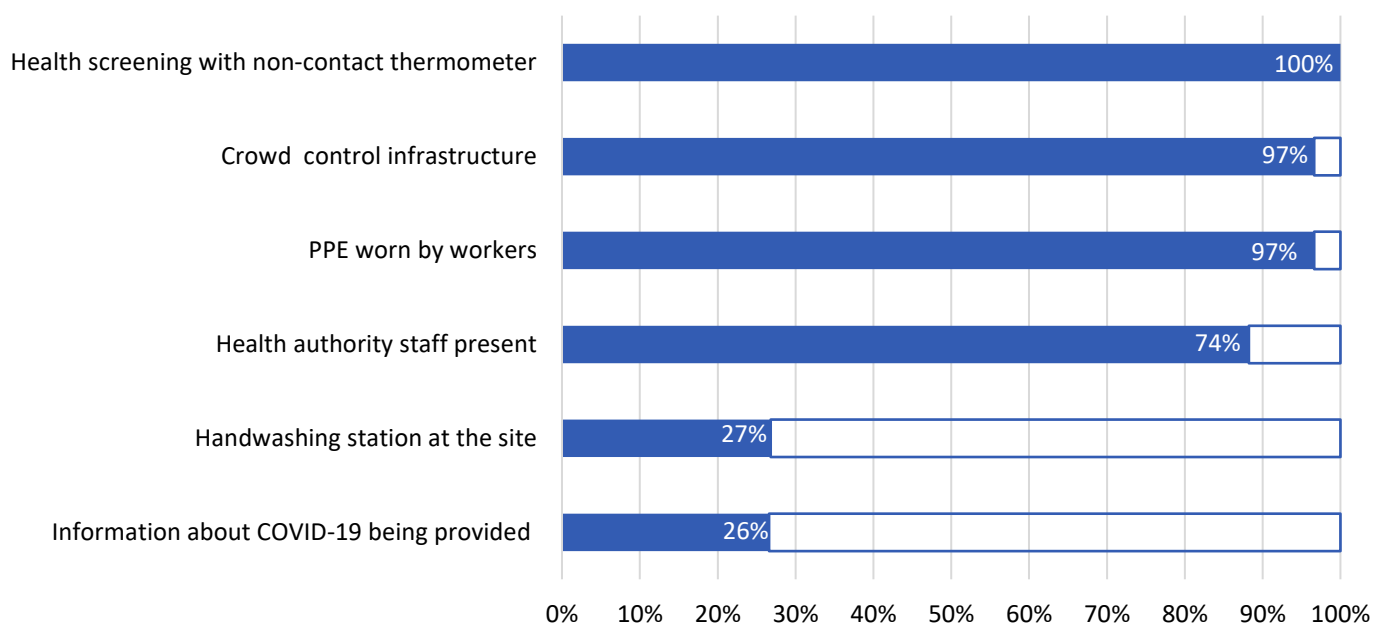
The following public health measures were reported in specified land border crossing points through IOM's missions participating in this exercise within the SEECA region (for further information, see table 6.2).

On presence of staff from the Ministry of Health or local health authorities, in 74 per cent of the specified land border crossing points (165 out of 222 identified land border crossing points), respective staff was present at the site. Furthermore, 26 per cent of the responses (58 out of 220 assessed locations) reported that information on COVID-19 was being provided at the site through leaflets, posters or announcements.

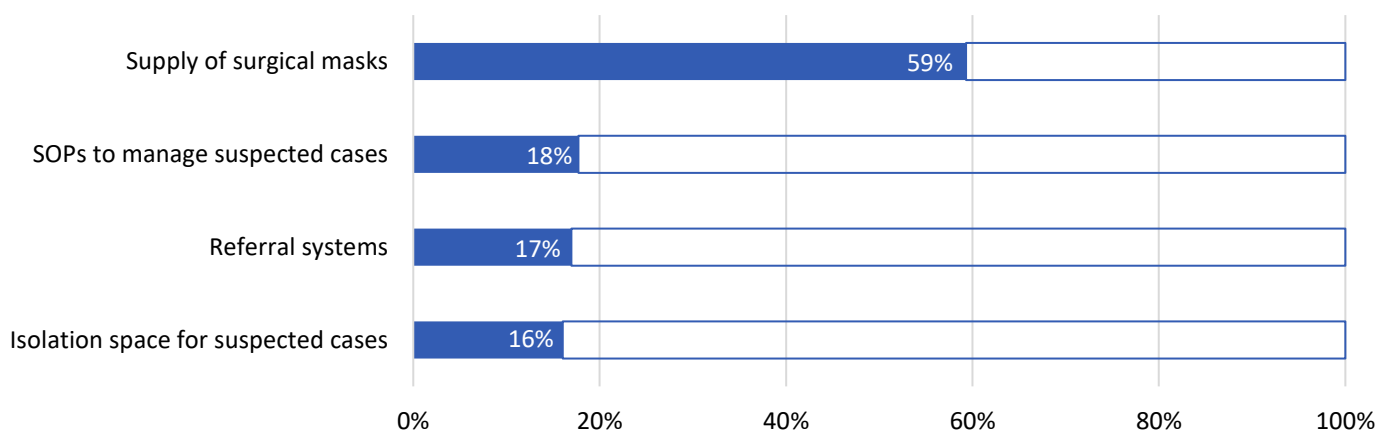
Handwashing stations were reportedly available in only 27 per cent of the land border crossing points assessed (59 out of 222). However, 100 per cent of the assessed locations (59 out of 59) reported that there was health screening through non-contact thermometers available on site. Additionally, 97 per cent of the assessed locations (57 out of 59) reported that PPE was worn by staff on site, and infrastructure was reportedly in place to support crowd control respectively.

For the detection, management and referral of ill travellers, standard operating procedures were reported to be in place in 18 per cent of identified land border crossing points (39 out of 222), while a referral system was reported to be in place in 17 per cent of the identified locations (37 out of 220). Finally, the availability of an isolation space for suspected COVID-19 cases, prior to their appropriate referral, was also reported by 35 out of 221 specified land border crossing points (16 % of the total).

Public health measures in place in the assessed locations



Available tools/measures in the event of a COVID-19 case at the site



6. Overview of Internal Transit Points

89

Internal Transit Points
assessed in 2 C/T/As

91%

of the assessed internal transit
points are partially closed

14 days to
one month

Most common (9%)
duration period of
restrictions imposed

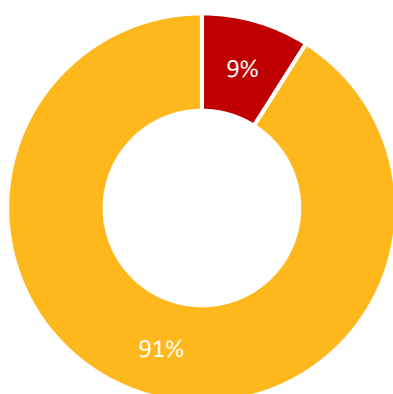
Of the 89 internal transit points monitored in 2 countries, territories or areas, 91 per cent were partially operational, while about only 9% were fully closed, where no internal transit points were fully operational (for more details, see table 3.1).

It is noticeable that in 81 out of 89 of the assessed internal transit points (91 %), the foreseen duration of the restrictions was unknown (i.e. information was unavailable). In 9 per cent of the cases the restrictions were 14 days to one month.

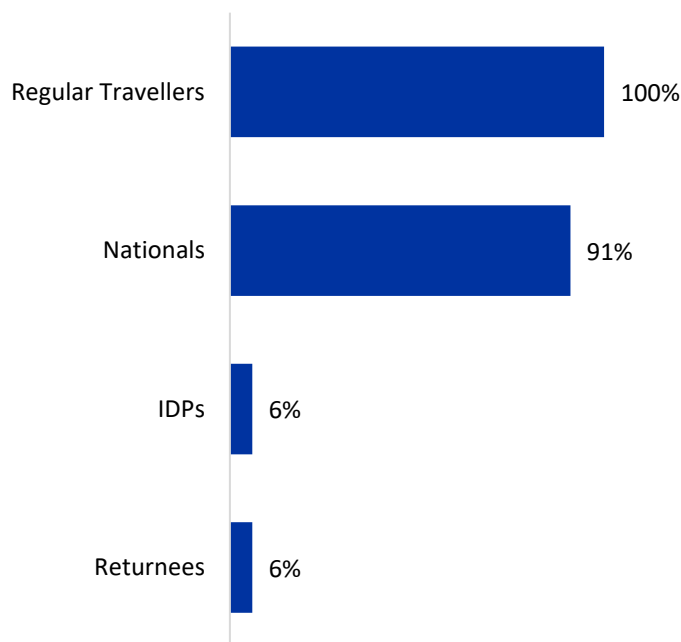
These restrictions had an impact on all categories of travelers, especially on nationals and regular travelers (regular travelers affected in 100% of the assessed locations, and nationals by 90%). Returnees and IDPs (in 6% of the assessed internal transit points respectively).

Operational status of the assessed internal transit points

■ Fully Closed ■ Partially Operational



Affected population category as assessed internal transit points



Percentage of Internal
Transit Points

6. Overview of Internal Transit Points

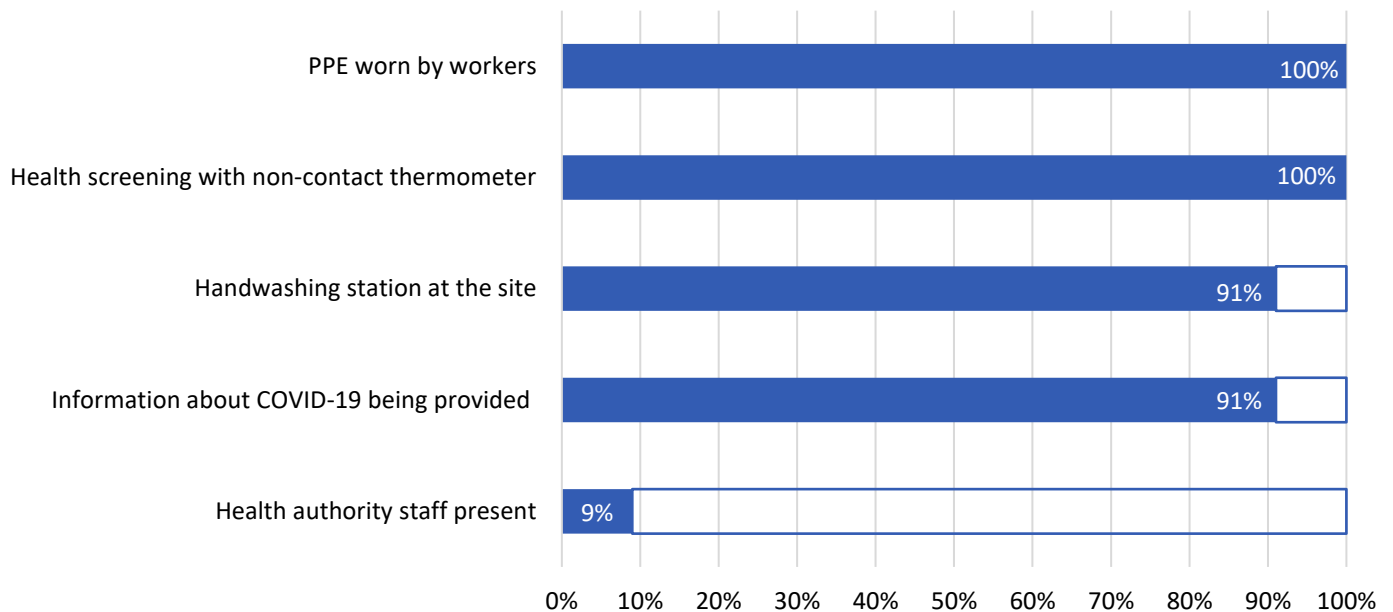
Public Health Section

The following public health measures were reported in specified internal transit points through IOM's missions participating in this exercise within the SEECA region (for further information, see table 6.3).

It is noticeable that presence of staff from the Ministry of Health or local health authorities, were present in only 9 per cent of the assessed internal transit points (8 out of 89 locations). Furthermore, 91 per cent of the responses (81 out of 89 assessed locations) reported that information on COVID-19 was being provided at the site through leaflets, posters or announcements.

Handwashing stations and health screening through non-contact thermometers were reportedly available in almost all of the sites of the assessed internal transit points, representing 91 per cent of the assessed locations (81 out of 89 identified internal transit points). Similarly, in 91 per cent of the assessed locations (81 out of 89) reported that PPE was worn by staff on site. Noteworthy, no infrastructure was reported to be in place to support crowd control enduring safety of screenings in the assessed internal transit points. Correspondingly, no standard operating procedures, nor isolation space for suspected COVID-19 cases or surgical masks were available for the detection, management and referral of ill travellers in the assessed internal transit points.

Public health measures in place in the assessed locations



7. Overview of Areas and Sites of Interest

7.1. Areas of Interest

48

areas assessed in 19 C/T/As

83%

of the assessed areas have restrictions on public events and school respectively

In total, 48 areas of interest were assessed in 19 countries, territories and areas. These were locations in different sub-administrative units, such as areas of outbreak of COVID-19 or areas under lockdown/quarantine. Assessed areas consisted 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 assessed in these areas.

The type of restrictive measures being imposed on the assessed areas in the SEECA region varied. In 83 per cent of assessed areas (40 out of 48) public events were cancelled or postponed, and schools closed, respectively. Alternative working arrangements (working remotely) were in place in 81 per cent of the assessed areas (39 out of 48 the assessed areas).

In majority of the areas (88%), the expected duration of restrictions was 14 days to one month, followed by one to three months (6% of the cases). Moreover, noticeably, in 6 per cent of assessed areas, the expected duration of restrictions was unknown.

7.2. Sites with Populations of Interest

60

Sites assessed in 9 C/T/As

90%

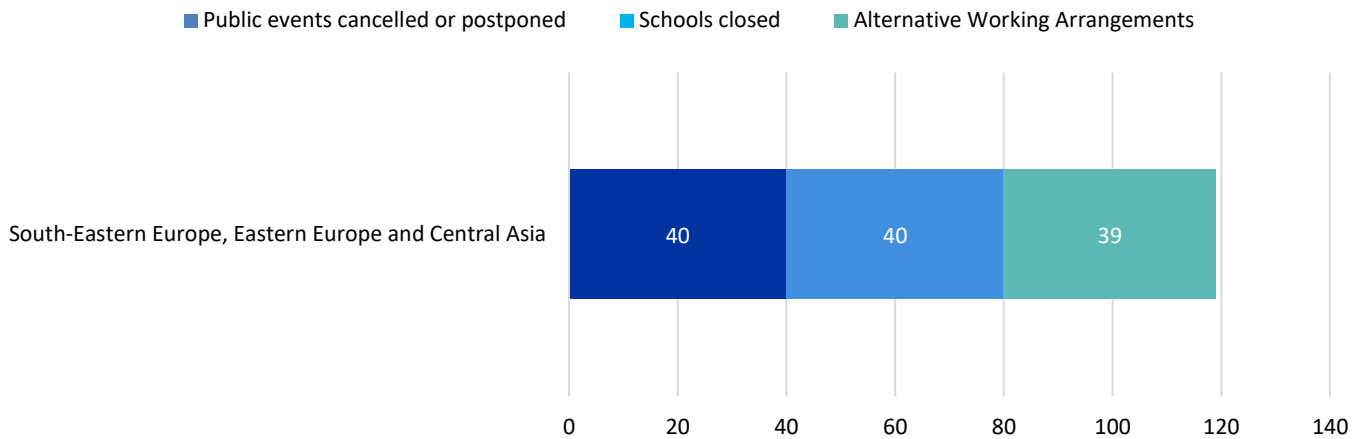
of the assessed sites have reported cases of stranded foreign nationals

In total, 60 sites were assessed in 9 countries, territories and areas. These sites were selected as they concern populations of interest such as stranded foreign nationals and IDPs. Airports, hotels, temporary reception centers, camps, transit centers and detention centers can be given as examples of assessed sites.

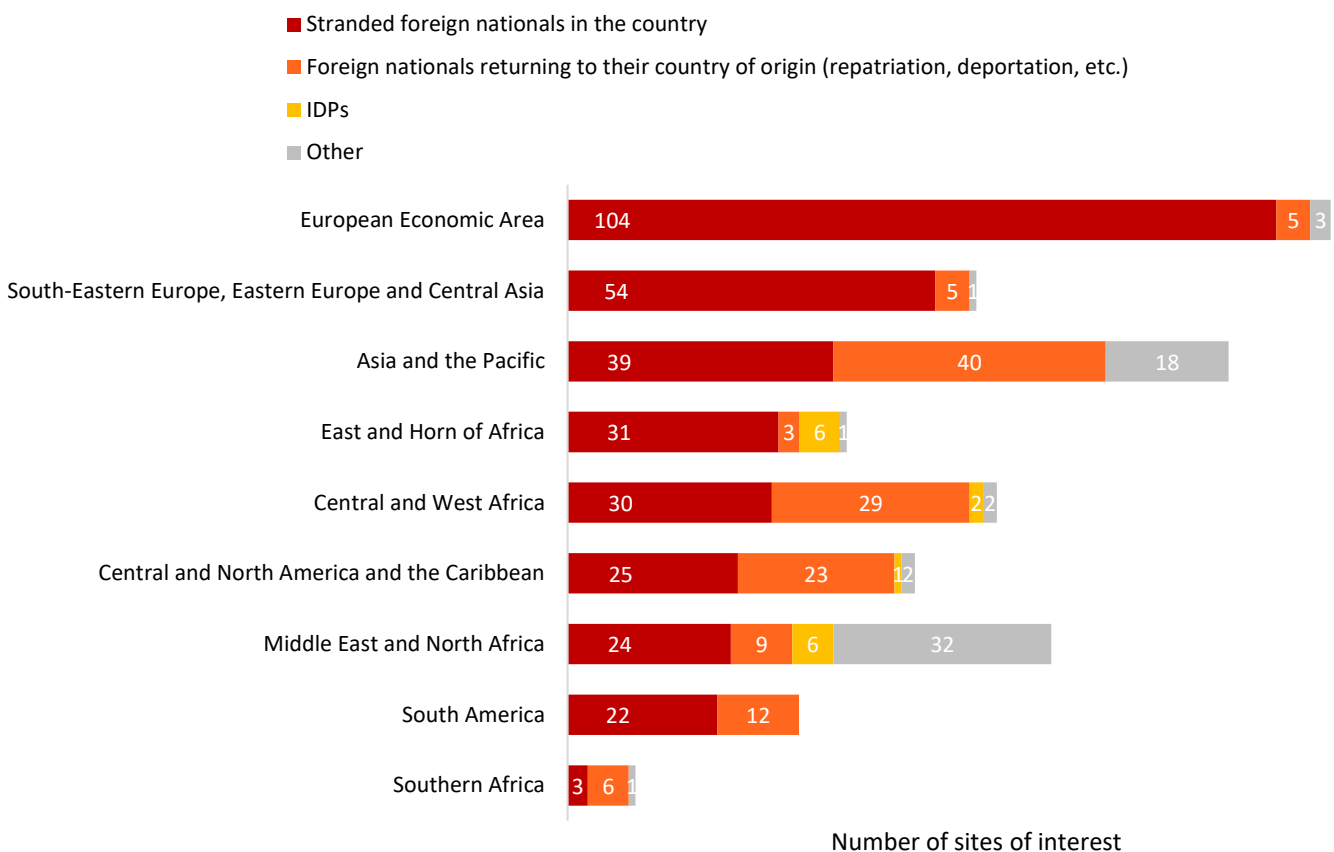
Affected population groups consisted of stranded, repatriated and returning migrants, IDPs, nationals, asylum seekers and regular travelers. In 90% per cent of the assessed sites with populations of interest, foreign nationals were stranded there (54 out of 60 assessed sites), where in 8 per cent there were reported cases of foreign nationals returning to their country of origin (5 sites), while no assessed sites reported that IDPs were affected by restrictive measures.

7. Overview of Areas and Sites of Interest

Number and type of restrictions in areas of interest in SEECA Region



Number of sites disaggregated by population categories and by IOM region



Number of sites of interest

Annex: Tables

Table I.I: Percentage of assessed locations by type and IOM region

Region	Airport	Internal Transit Point	Land Border Crossing Point	Blue Border Crossing Point	Areas	Sites	Total
Asia and the Pacific	23%	14%	26%	11%	13%	12%	100%
Central and North America and the Caribbean	14%	0%	45%	13%	7%	21%	100%
Central and West Africa	8%	17%	51%	7%	5%	12%	100%
East and Horn of Africa	12%	4%	51%	16%	2%	14%	100%
European Economic Area	16%	0%	49%	15%	8%	12%	100%
Middle East and North Africa	16%	7%	30%	11%	13%	22%	100%
South America	16%	4%	36%	7%	12%	25%	100%
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	15%	11%	51%	9%	6%	8%	100%
Southern Africa	29%	0%	53%	9%	4%	4%	100%
Total	16%	8%	44%	11%	8%	13%	100%

Table 2: Number of assessed location by operational status and the SEECA region

Region	Fully Closed	Partially Operational	Fully Operational	Other
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	359	280	51	1
Total	359	280	51	1

Table 2.I: Percentage of locations disaggregated by operational status and the SEECA region

Region	Fully Closed	Partially Operational	Fully Operational	Other
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	52%	40%	7%	0%
Total	52%	40%	7%	0%

Table 3: Number of assessed locations by operational status and type in SEECA Region

Location type	Fully Closed	Partially Operational	Fully Operational	Other	Total
Airport	46	72	3	1	122
Area of Interest	40	0	0	8	48
Site of Interest	0	0	0	60	60
Internal Transit Point	8	81	0	0	89
Land Border Crossing Point	291	66	48	0	405
Blue Border Crossing Point	14	61	0	0	75
Total	359	280	51	1	691

Table 3.I: Percentage of assessed locations disaggregated by operational status and type

Location type	Fully Closed	Partially Operational	Fully Operational	Other	Total
Airport	38%	59%	2%	1%	100%
Area of Interest	83%	0%	0%	17%	100%
Site of Interest	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Internal Transit Point	9%	91%	0%	0%	100%
Land Border Crossing Point	72%	16%	12%	0%	100%
Blue Border Crossing Point	19%	81%	0%	0%	100%
Total	52%	41%	7%	0%	100%

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Table 4: Number of assessed locations by affected population categories

Location Type	Nationals	Regular Travellers	Irregular Migrants	Returnees	Migrants	IDPs	Refugees	No. of locations assessed
Airport	82	115	25	24	5	7	2	122
Internal Transit Point	81	89	0	5	5	5	0	89
Land Border Crossing Point	222	385	126	131	39	39	3	405
Blue Border Crossing Point	59	71	4	13	4	4	2	75
Total	444	660	155	173	53	55	7	691

Table 4.I: Percentage of assessed locations disaggregated by affected population categories

Location Type	Nationals	Regular Travellers	Irregular Migrants	Returnees	Migrants	IDPs	Refugees
Airport	67%	94%	20%	20%	4%	6%	2%
Internal Transit Point	91%	91%	0%	6%	0%	6%	0%
Land Border Crossing Point	55%	95%	31%	32%	2%	10%	1%
Blue Border Crossing Point	79%	95%	5%	17%	3%	5%	3%
Total	56%	83%	19%	22%	7%	7%	1%

Table 5: Overview of measures imposed on locations, disaggregated by type of location

Location Type	Mobility Restriction (to)	Mobility Restriction (from)	Visa Change	Restricted Nationality	Document Change	Medical Requirements	Other Limitation	None	No. of locations assessed
Airport	115	109	3	5	0	43	6	0	122
Internal Transit Point	89	89	0	0	0	89	0	0	89
Land Border Crossing Point	362	342	4	1	0	174	42	0	405
Blue Border Crossing Point	71	66	1	0	0	61	3	0	75
Total	637	606	8	6	0	367	51	0	691

Table 5.I: Percentage of different measures disaggregated by type of location

Location Type	Mobility Restriction (to)	Mobility Restriction (from)	Visa Change	Restricted Nationality	Document Change	Medical Requirements	Other Limitation	None
Airport	41%	39%	1%	2%	0%	15%	2%	0%
Internal Transit Point	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	34%	0%	0%
Land Border Crossing Point	39%	37%	0%	0%	0%	19%	5%	0%
Blue Border Crossing Point	35%	33%	0%	0%	0%	30%	2%	0%
Total	38%	36%	1%	0%	0%	22%	3%	0%

Table 6: Public Health Section for Airports

Question	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Ministry of health/local health authority staff present	89	6	1	96
Information about COVID-19 being provided at site	66	1	27	94
Handwashing station at the site	62	0	30	92
Health screening with temperature check using non-contact thermometer	57	0	0	57
PPE available for and worn by workers at the site	57	0	0	57
Infrastructure at the site to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners	54	0	3	57
SOPs in place at the site for management and referral of ill travellers	11	4	80	95
Supply of surgical masks available at the site for suspected cases	3	0	54	57
Isolation space exist for evaluation of any suspect case away from crowds	4	5	80	89
Referral system in place at the site	5	5	81	91

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Table 6.1: Public Health Section for Blue Border Crossing Points

Question	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Ministry of health/local health authority staff present	15	0	45	60
Information about COVID-19 being provided at site	45	0	15	60
Handwashing station at the site	44	0	16	60
Health screening with temperature check using non-contact thermometer	47	0	0	47
PPE available for and worn by workers at the site	46	0	1	47
Infrastructure at the site to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners	44	0	3	47
SOPs in place at the site for management and referral of ill travellers	4	0	56	60
Supply of surgical masks available at the site for suspected cases	0	1	46	47
Isolation space exist for evaluation of any suspect case away from crowds	0	0	60	60
Referral system in place at the site	2	0	58	60

Table 6.2: Public Health Section for Land Border Crossing Points

Question	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Ministry of health/local health authority staff present	165	35	22	222
Information about COVID-19 being provided at site	58	2	160	220
Handwashing station at the site	59	2	161	222
Health screening with temperature check using non-contact thermometer	59	0	0	59
PPE available for and worn by workers at the site	57	0	2	59
Infrastructure at the site to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners	57	0	2	59
SOPs in place at the site for management and referral of ill travellers	39	2	181	222
Supply of surgical masks available at the site for suspected cases	35	0	24	59
Isolation space exist for evaluation of any suspect case away from crowds	35	3	183	221
Referral system in place at the site	37	2	181	220

Table 6.3: Public Health Section for Internal Transit Points

Question	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Ministry of health/local health authority staff present	8	0	81	89
Information about COVID-19 being provided at site	81	0	8	89
Handwashing station at the site	81	0	8	89
Health screening with temperature check using non-contact thermometer	81	0	0	81
PPE available for and worn by workers at the site	81	0	0	81
Infrastructure at the site to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners	0	0	81	81
SOPs in place at the site for management and referral of ill travellers	0	0	89	89
Supply of surgical masks available at the site for suspected cases	0	0	81	81
Isolation space exist for evaluation of any suspect case away from crowds	0	0	89	89
Referral system in place at the site	0	0	89	89

Table 7: Number of areas of interest in the SEECA region

Region	No. of Areas of Interest	Percentage
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	48	100%

Table 7.1: Number of type of restrictions in areas of interest assessed in SEECA region

Region	Public events cancelled or postponed	Schools closed	Alternative Working Arrangements	Restricted movement	Total Areas of Interests assessed
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	40	40	39	0	48

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Table 7.2: Duration of restrictive measures in areas of interest

Duration	No. of Areas of Interest	Percentage
1 - 3 months	3	6%
14 days to One month	42	88%
Less than 14 days	0	0%
Unknown	3	6%
N/A	0	0%
Total	48	100%

Table 7.3: Affected population in the sites of interest

Affected population categories	No. of Sites of interest	Percentage of Sites of interest
Foreign national stranded in country (Stranded)	54	90%
Foreign national returning (on the way) to origin (Returnee/Repatriation/Deportation etc.)	5	8%
Others	1	2%
Total	60	100%

Table 7.4: Number of sites with stranded migrants by IOM Region

Region	Stranded foreign nationals in the country	Foreign nationals returning to their country of origin (repatriation, deportation, etc.)	IDPs	Other	Total
Southern Africa	3	6	0	1	10
South America	22	12	0	0	34
Middle East and North Africa	24	9	6	32	84
Central and North America and the Caribbean	25	23	1	2	51
Central and West Africa	30	29	2	2	63
East and Horn of Africa	31	3	6	1	49
Asia and the Pacific	39	40	0	18	97
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	54	5	0	1	60
European Economic Area	104	5	0	3	113
Total	332	132	15	60	561