

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

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

<p>Description and Objective</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in unprecedented containment policies to restrict global human mobility in order to prevent the spread of the virus. To better understand how COVID-19 affects global, national, and sub-national mobility, IOM has developed a global mobility database to map, track and analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Points of Entry (PoE) and Key Locations of Internal Mobility (KLIM) with Restrictive Measures and Impacted Populations.</p> <p>This information is meant to serve IOM Member States, IOM and its UN partner agencies as well as voluntary partner agencies in understanding the present situation and tailoring their response. It is particularly important when addressing specific needs faced by migrants and mobile populations, disproportionately affected by the global mobility restrictions. Finally, the global mobility database also provides valuable information to the civil society, including media, and the general population, to disseminate up to date information about mobility restrictions in place.</p> <p>The dynamic nature of the mobility restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in phased changes to the database, data collection, analysis and reporting. This has been done to ensure that the system is constantly improving and adapting to the changing context. To date there have been three distinct phases in the development process.</p>
<p>Phase 1</p>	<p>Phase 1 began as a trial from March to April 2020 when IOM initiated the mapping of International PoEs and internal transit points as a proof of concept to identify what data could be captured on the impacts of the pandemic on these locations. The products of the assessments conducted under this initial phase served as a baseline for future phases where more in-depth and detailed assessments were conducted.</p> <p>Indicators Captured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Type of PoE (airport, blue border crossing point, land border crossing point) · Location Type (international or cross-border, internal transit point) · Operational Status (open, closed, exit only, entry only, other) · Expected duration of Restrictive Measures · Presence of Affected Populations Presence (nationals, irregular migrants, returnees, regular travellers, internally displaced people, migrant workers or refugees)
<p>Phase 2</p>	<p>Phase 2 was executed from April to August 2020. The language in the data collection tools was refined and the questions in the tools were expanded to include information on topics such as public health measures and border management. In addition to this the POE system was expanded to include Key Locations of Internal Mobility (KLIM), which comprised internal transit points, sites and areas of interest. The locations categorised as KLIM are separate and distinct from PoEs, and the analysis and reporting of both categories of locations is conducted in separate reports published simultaneously.</p> <p>Indicators Captured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Type of location (PoE, KLIM) · Type of PoE (airport, blue border crossing point, land border crossing point) · Type of KLIM (internal transit point, area of interest, site with populations of interest) · Official Status · Operational Status (fully operational, fully closed, partially operational, unknown) · Expected duration of restrictive measures · Presence of Affected Populations (nationals, irregular migrants, returnees, regular travellers, internally displaced people, migrant workers or refugees) · Public Health Measures · Border Management Measures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Country Profiles · Areas of Interest (cities, towns or regions with internal restrictive measures) · Sites of Interest (sites with populations of interest impacted by mobility restrictions)
<p>Phase 3</p>	<p>Phase 3 was implemented in September 2020 with the intention to establish a global reference database of PoEs. To do this, indicators specific to PoEs were isolated and further refined. Fixed attributes of PoEs, such as latitude, longitude, airport codes and other information that is unlikely to change over time constitute the core of the reference database. In addition to this, the list of PoEs captured in the database was expanded as the first step towards compiling a comprehensive master list. Data collection for KLIM continued with the same approach deployed in phase 2.</p> <p>IOM’s Migrant Health Division and International Border Management Unit provided updated indicators for each thematic area in order to develop modules within the PoE assessments specific to the needs of health and border management actors. Both new modules are currently in the pilot stages of data collection.</p> <p>Changes in this phase were based on gradual improvements from March to July, as well as on recommendations provided by users and key stakeholders.</p> <p>Indicators Captured:</p> <p>PoE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Type of PoE (airport, blue border crossing point, land border crossing point) · Operational Status · Updated Public Health Module · Updated International Border Management Module <p>KLIM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Internal Transit Points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Status (fully operational, fully closed, partially operational, unknown) • Expected duration of restrictive measures • Presence of Affected Populations (nationals, irregular migrants, returnees, regular travellers, internally displaced people, migrant workers or refugees) • Public Health Measures · Country Profiles · Areas of Interest (internal restrictive measures) · Areas and sites of Interest (Locations with populations of interest impacted by mobility)
<p>Data Source</p>	<p>DTM utilizes the in-country expertise of IOM offices around the world to collect relevant information in a systematic and structured way. DTM then cross-validates and continually checks this data through consistently repeated assessments and triangulation of information.</p> <p>Mobility data is collected using the same sources and data collection approach for Points of Entry and Key Locations of Internal Mobility (internal transit points, areas of interest and sites with a population of interest).</p> <p>Points of Entry – PoE (Cross-border):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports (presently or recently functioning airport with a designated International Air Traffic Association -IATA- code) • Land border crossing Point (international border crossing point on land, including rail) • Blue border crossing Point (international border crossing on sea, river, lake) <p>Key Locations of Internal Mobility (In-country Locations with Restrictive Measures and Impacted Populations):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Transit Point (internal transit point inside a given country, territory or area) • Areas of Interest (City, town or region with COVID-19 related restrictive measures such as a lockdown or quarantine)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites with a population of Interest (sites with populations of interest impacted by mobility restrictions, such as hotels, temporary reception centres, camps, transit centres, detention centres, detention centres, etc., hosting groups such as migrants who may be stranded)
Points of Entry	
Permanent Location Attributes	<p>To facilitate the compilation of the reference database permanent location attributes are compiled for the PoEs included in the database. <u>These attributes are also collected for Key Locations of Internal Mobility.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of Location • Geographic administrative level 0 name (administrative level 0 designates a country, 1 is the unit below country level) • Geographic administrative level 1 type • Geographic administrative level 1 name • Geographic administrative level 2 type • Geographic administrative level 2 name • GPS Coordinates (Latitude, Longitude)
Status of Location	<p>To systematically capture the status of each location, information on the following categorizations are collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official (a location on the land border crossing point, airport, or blue border crossing points, where border officials e.g. immigration, customs or port health are present for inspection and clearance of travellers and/or goods, in order to enter the country, territory or area) • Unofficial (a location or border crossing points that lack border officials and related monitoring of travellers and/or goods) • Other <p>To systematically capture the status of each location, the following information is collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open for entry and exit • Open for commercial traffic only • Closed for entry • Closed for exit • Partial closure (reduced hours of operation or closure to specific nationalities) • Closed for both entry and exit • Other • Unknown <p>For reporting purposes these categorisations are aggregated into the following groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully operational • Partially operational • Fully closed • Unknown
Migrant Flows	<p>To try and quantify the movement of migrants through, the following questions are asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated Daily Inflow • Estimated Daily Outflow
Public Health	<p>Data are collected regarding essential public health measures at PoEs to assess the location's preparedness and capacity during the pandemic. The data collected fall under five categories, covering various aspects of public health preparedness at the PoE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health action plans on COVID-19 for PoE • Risk communication and community engagement • Surveillance of travellers at PoE • Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at PoE • COVID-19 Alert

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