

IOM COVID-19  
IMPACT ON  
KEY LOCATIONS OF  
INTERNAL MOBILITY

BI-WEEKLY ANALYSIS

4 NOVEMBER 2020

# PUBLISHER

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Please send any feedback, comments and suggestions related to the Covid-19 Mobility Tracking dashboards and outputs to the DTM Covid-19 Team at [dtm-covid19@iom.int](mailto:dtm-covid19@iom.int)

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## COVER PHOTO:

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Shantona is a midwife at one of IOM's Centers in Cox's Bazar. Together with a team of trained doctors, nurses and midwives, Shantona is part of the frontline responders to COVID-19 in the camp. "Many people are nervous about COVID-19, but when a patient comes to us, we have no apprehensions – our job is to make them better."

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# Methodology & Definitions

IOM COVID-19 Impact on Key Locations of Internal Mobility Bi-Weekly 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 C/T/As. As such, the evolution of global restrictive measures, has resulted in varied update timelines and can explain the difference in monthly updates. Data has been collected between 13 March and 29 October 2020. Data for 11 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated since the beginning of October, while data for 7 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated in September, with 10 per cent of the assessed locations that have been updated in August, while 7 per cent was last updated in July. The data for the remaining assessed internal locations was last updated before July (specifically, 21% in June, 16% in May, 19% 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.

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 <sup>1</sup> :

- 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 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 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 <sup>2</sup>
- 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 29 October 2020. Data for 11 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated since the beginning of October, while data for 7 per cent of the assessed locations has been updated in September, with 10 per cent of the assessed locations that have been updated in August, while 7 per cent was last updated in July. The data for the remaining assessed internal locations was last updated before July (specifically, 21% in June, 16% in May, 19% in April and 9% in March).

Through this exercise, IOM collected information about 184 C/T/As across all IOM regions. Among these, 38 per cent (70 C/T/As) declared a national emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic and 68 per cent introduced some sort of mobility restriction. Some restrictive measures that have been adopted are quarantine for all international arrivals (68%) and the suspension of the issuance of new visas (34%). On the other hand, some facilitations for stranded populations have also been adopted, such as the automatic extension of expired visas and working permits (28%) and the removal of fines for visa overstays and expired residency and working permits (34%).

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

- IOM assessed 1,518 key locations across 134 C/T/As, including 385 internal transit points, 479 areas of interest and 654 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.
- 89 per cent of the assessed internal transit points were fully operational, with 6 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 (52% of the assessed areas), school closure (52%), restricted operating hours for public establishments (45%) and alternative working arrangements (45%). Moreover, non-essential movements outside home were restricted in 15 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.

# I. National-level mobility restrictions

**38%**

Declared national emergency

**68%**

imposed significant mobility restrictions<sup>4</sup>

**28%**

automatically extended visas and working permits

**184**

Assessed C/T/As

**68%**

imposed mandatory quarantine for international arrivals

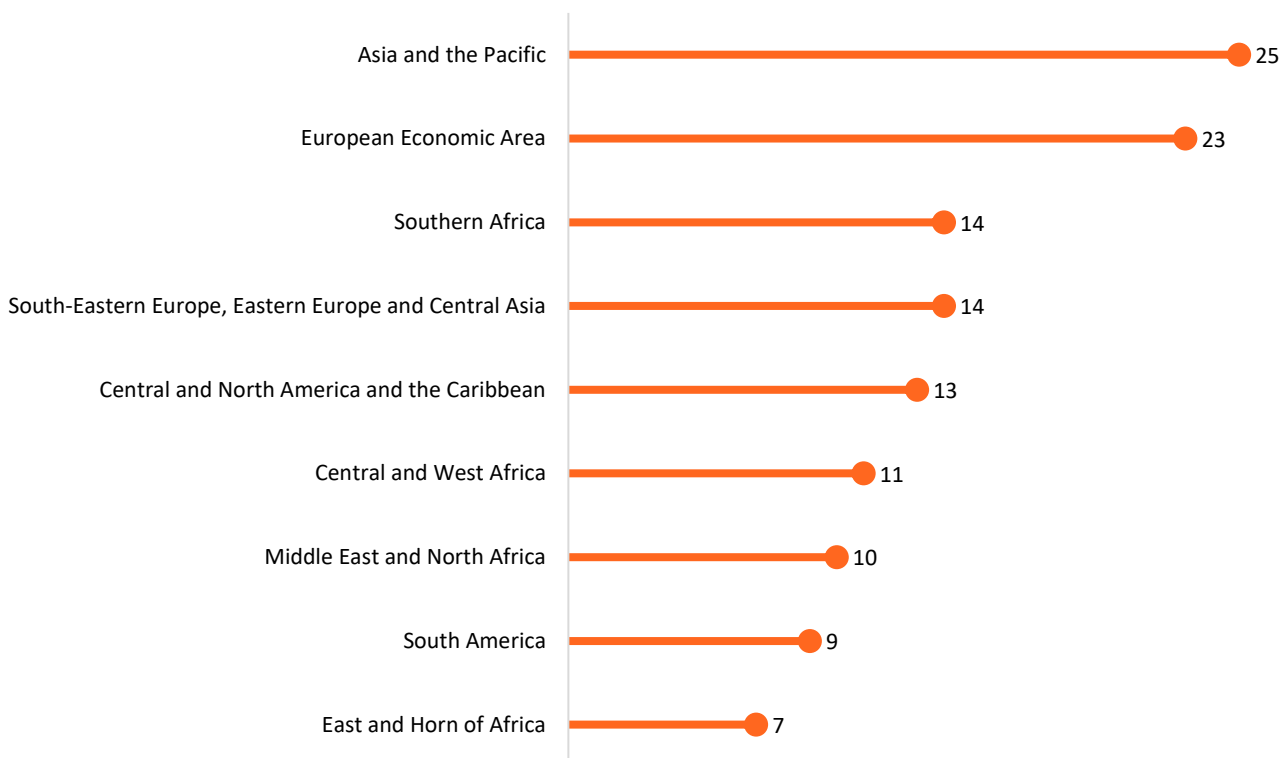
**34%**

removed fines for visa overstays, expired residency and work permits

**34%**

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

# 385

Assessed Internal Transit Points

# 1,133

Assessed Areas and Sites

# 135

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 **29 October 2020**.

IOM has assessed a total of 1,518 locations (including internal transit points, areas of interest and sites with population of interest) in **135 countries, territories and areas** so far. The highest share of these assessed locations remained consistent with 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 I: 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	308	100%	115	37%	105	34%	88	29%	24
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%	11
East and Horn of Africa	166	100%	21	13%	20	12%	125	75%	9
European Economic Area	191	100%	2	1%	80	42%	109	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	266	100%	114	43%	48	18%	104	39%	13
Southern Africa	33	100%	0	0%	12	36%	21	64%	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1518</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>135</b>



### 3. Overview of Internal Transit Points

**385**

Internal Transit Points  
assessed in 29 C/T/As

**89%**

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 **385 internal transit points** monitored in 29 countries, territories or areas, an overwhelming majority is **fully operational (89%**, i.e. no change compared to the previous report). The remaining internal transit points are either **fully closed (6%**, i.e. no change on a fortnightly basis) or **partially operational (3%**, i.e. no change compared to two weeks ago), with 3 per cent of the assessed internal transit points whose operational status is unknown. Moreover, approximately half of the assessed locations (189 out of 385, 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 (30%), South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (30%) and West and Central Africa (26%). 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.

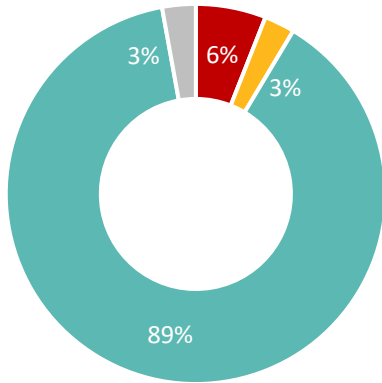
In 227 out of the 385 assessed internal transit points (59% of the total, i.e. no change compared to the previous report), the foreseen duration of the restrictions was unknown (i.e. information was unavailable). In 24 and 14 per cent of the cases the restrictions will be in place for 14 days to one month or less than 14 days, respectively. Only in 14 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** and **nationals** (both affected in **60%** of the assessed locations). **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 **10%** of the assessed locations) and **refugees (6%)**.

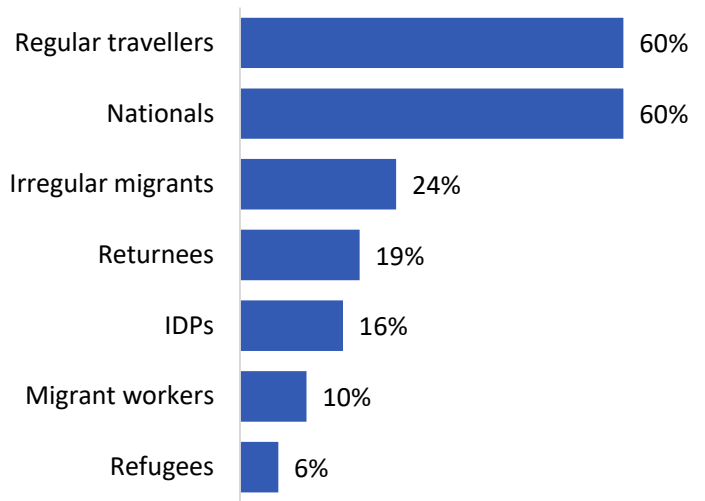
# 3. Overview of Internal Transit Points

## Operational status of the assessed internal transit points

- Fully closed
- Fully operational
- Partially operational
- Unknown

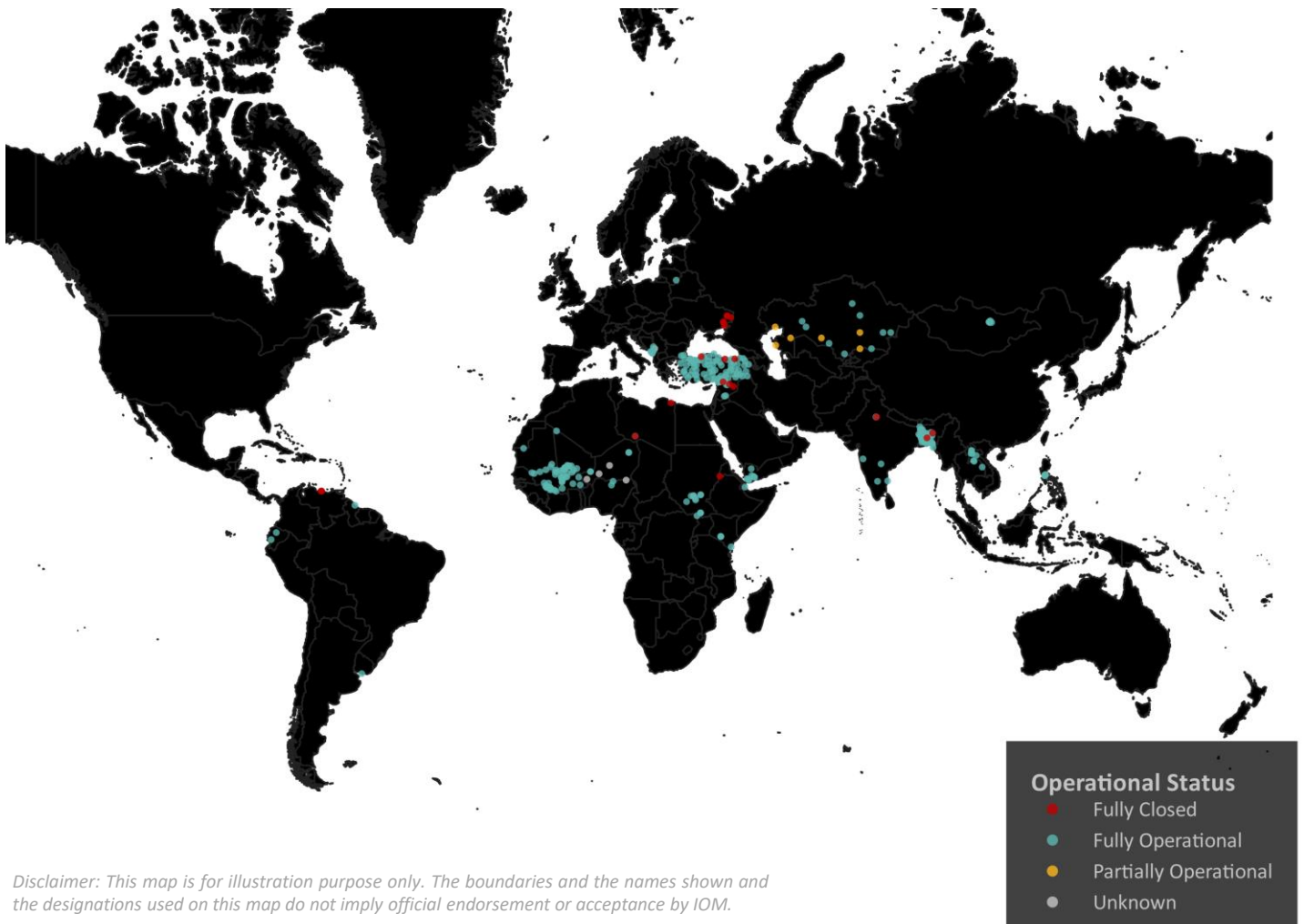


## Percentage of internal transit points with affected population



Percentage of Internal Transit Points

## 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; 5) Referral system. Among the 385 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 251 (19%) of identified internal transit points.

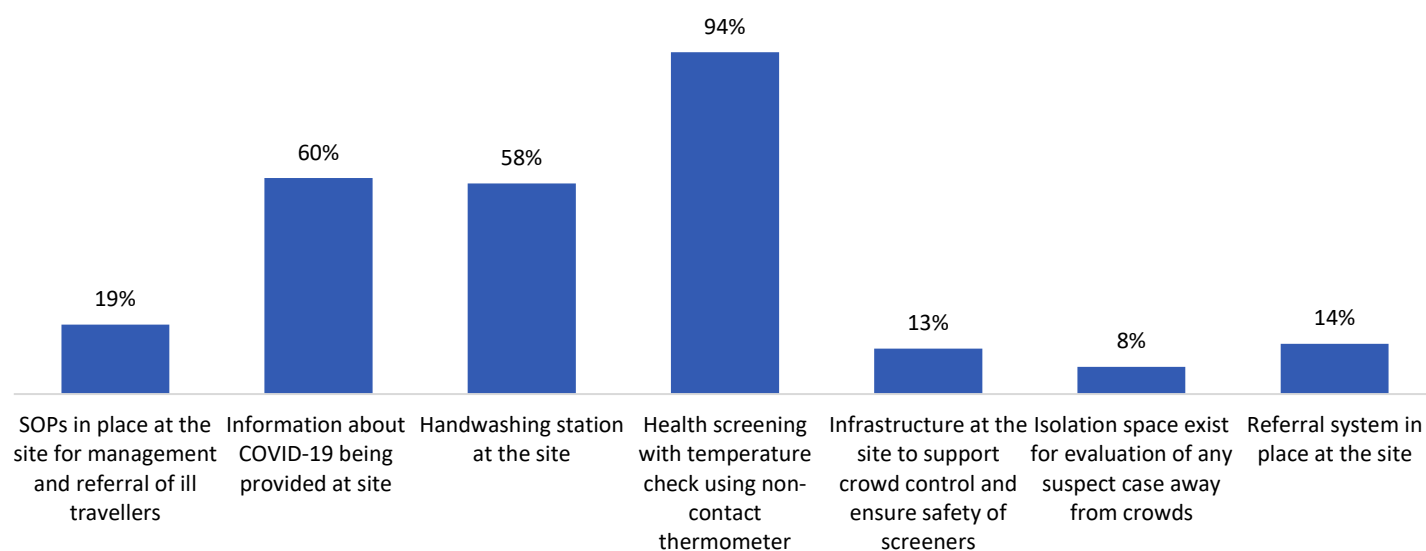
On risk communication and community engagement at the assessed internal transit points, 144 out of 242 (60%) assessed internal transit points 60 reported that information on COVID-19 was provided to travellers at the site through leaflets, posters or announcements. In 134 out of 231 (58%) internal transit points, handwashing stations were available as an infection prevention and control measure.

Health screening using non-contact thermometers was reported 113 out of 120 (94%) assessed internal transit points. And 16 out of 128 (13%) assessed internal transit points reported that there was infrastructure in place to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners, whereas 18 out of 240 (8%) assessed internal transit point 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 33 out of 238 (14%) assessed internal transit points (14% of the total).

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.

Public health measures at assessed internal transit points



**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

**52%**

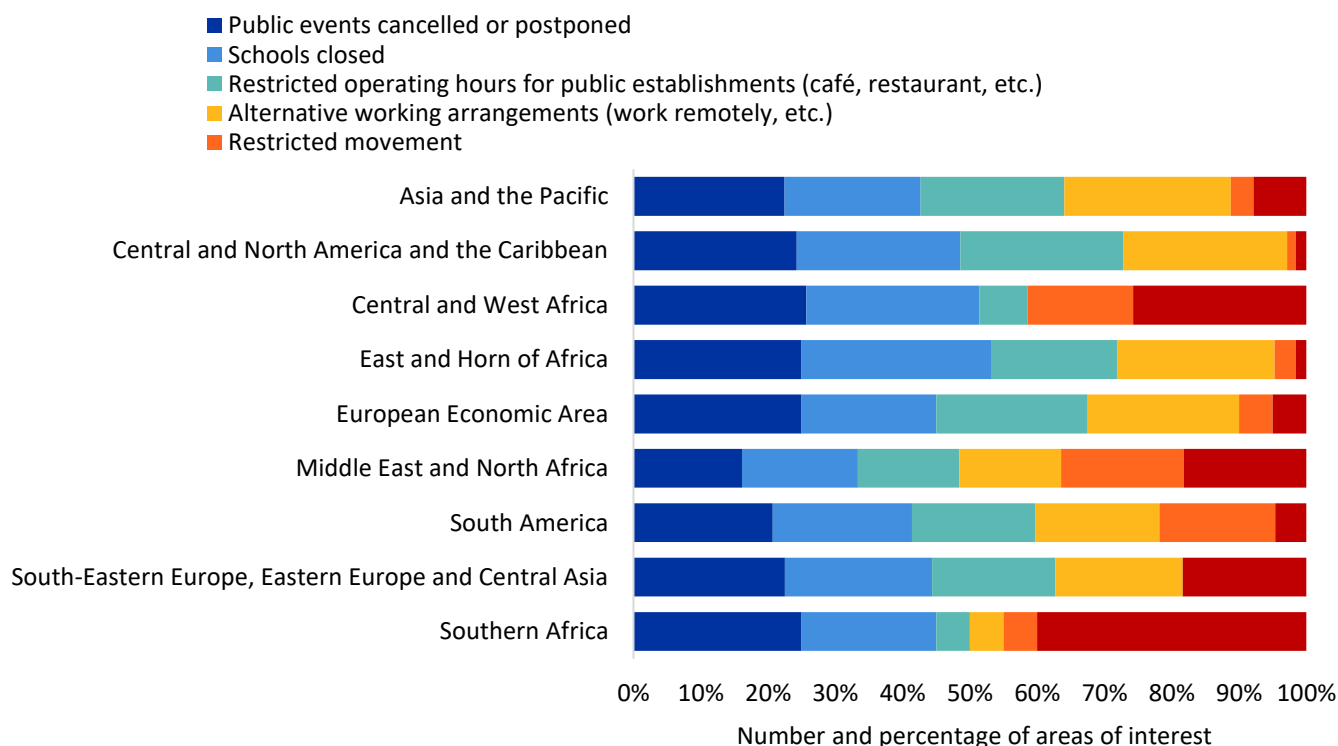
of the assessed areas have  
restrictions on public events

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 (i.e. 1 p.p. increase) 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 52 per cent of assessed areas (249 out of 479 assessed areas, no change since the last assessment) public events were cancelled or postponed. Schools were closed also in 52 per cent of the assessed areas (247 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 45 per cent of the assessed areas for both (215 and 217 areas respectively, almost no change for both). Movement outside home was restricted in 15 per cent of the assessed areas while lockdown or quarantine measures were enforced by police or military in 23 per cent of them (74 and 112 assessed areas, a decrease of one p.p. in both). The largest proportion of areas with an expected duration of restrictions (37%), was 14 days to one month, followed by less than 14 days (20%) and one to three months (5%). However, in 36 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

**654**

sites assessed in 115 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

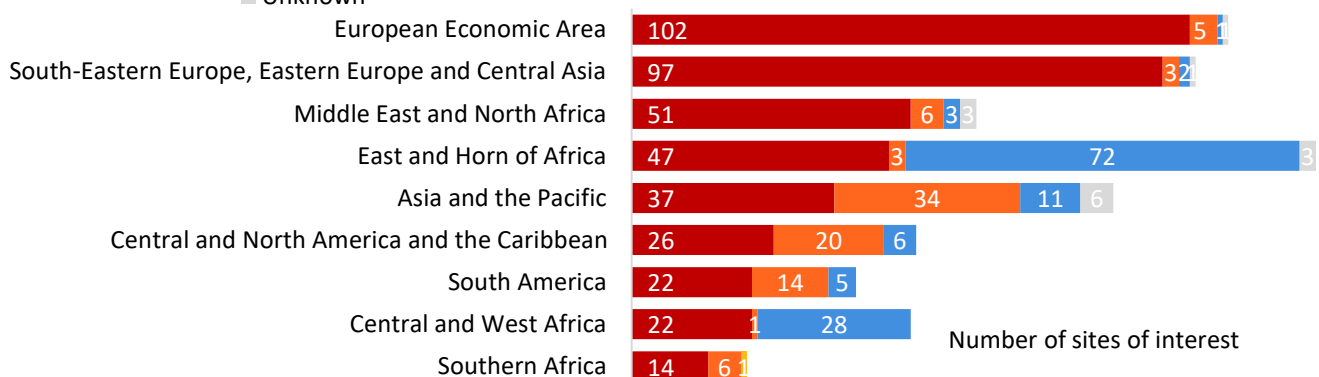
In total, 654 (increase of 1 assessed site since the last assessment) sites were assessed in 115 countries, territories and areas. These sites were selected as they concern populations of interest such as stranded foreign nationals and IDPs. Hotels, temporary reception centers, camps, transit centers 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 (418 out of 654 assessed sites, no change since last report) and in 14 per cent of cases foreign nationals reported returning to their country of origin (92 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 (14 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 (24% or 102 out of 418 stranded foreign nationals), followed by the IOM region of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia with 23 per cent (no change compared to last week). The IOM region of Asia and Pacific has the highest proportion of sites with reported cases of nationals returning to their country of origin (37%) 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 both the IOM region of European Economic Area and IOM region of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, in 94 per cent of assessed sites there were reported cases of stranded foreign nationals. In 39 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 58% of the assessed sites).

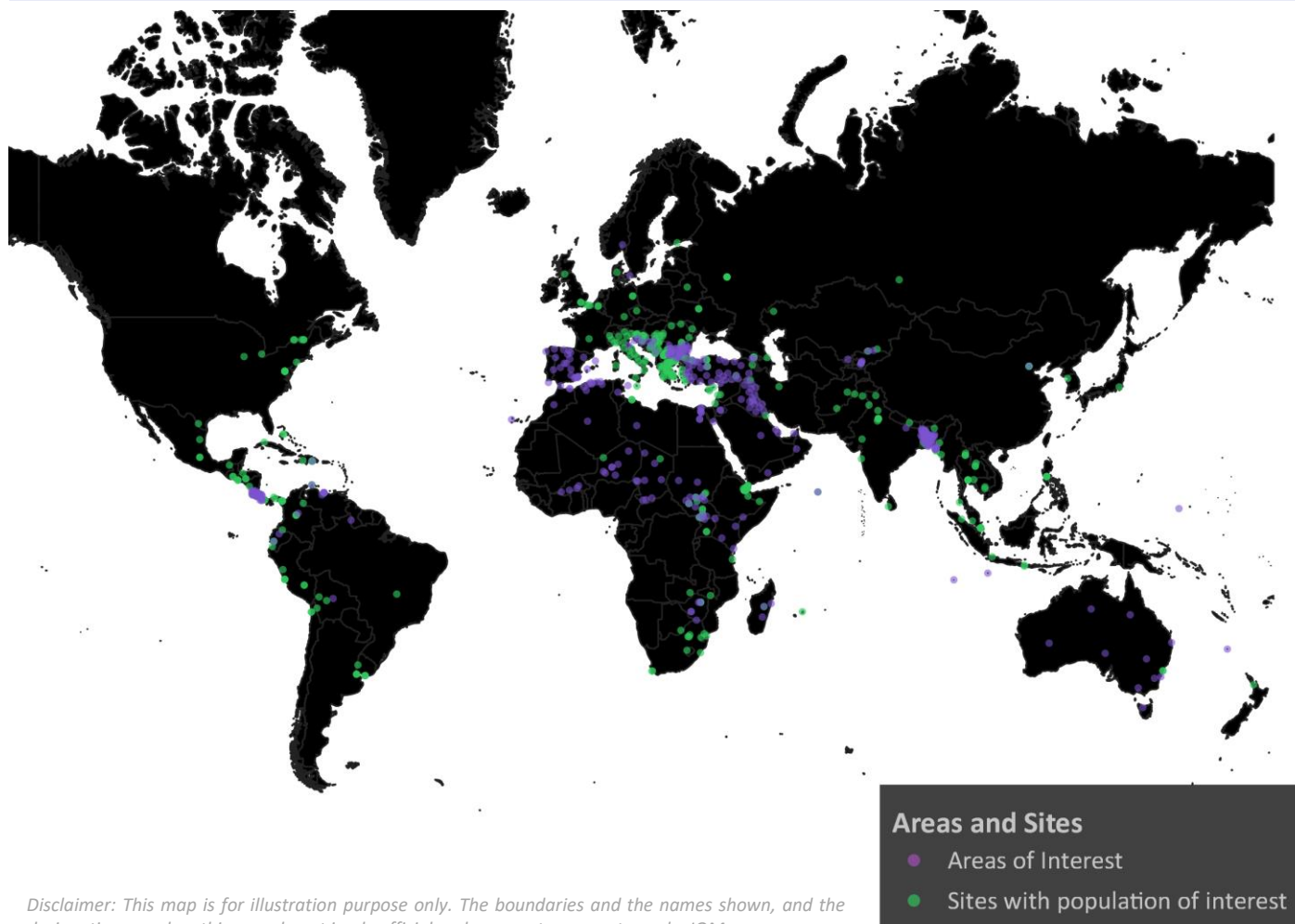
### Number of sites with population of interest disaggregated by population categories and IOM region

- Stranded foreign nationals in the country
- Foreign nationals returning to their country of origin (repatriation, deportation, etc.)
- IDPs
- Nationals
- Others
- Unknown



# 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: Jordan

This section provides reported examples of various ways COVID-19 mitigation measures have impacted in Jordan as a result of the pandemic. 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, as well as public media outlets. Please note that the content in this section is dependent on what is reported and available from reports mentioned<sup>3</sup>.

Different population groups, including migrants, in Jordan experienced a myriad of challenges due to containment measures imposed to curb the spread of COVID-19. For instance, thousands of people were stranded in the country, including migrants from Myanmar, Ugandan nationals, Indonesian nationals, and Sri Lankan nationals. Many, however, have been able to return home to their respective countries including 286 Ugandan nationals who returned on 16th August, 285 Sri Lankan nationals who returned on 14th July on a chartered flight operated by SriLankan Airlines, and 74 Indonesian nationals who returned on 31st May, facilitated by the Indonesian Embassy in Amman in cooperation with Qatari Airways.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, there were reports of various challenges migrants faced in Jordan, including precarious working conditions. It was reported that an unspecified number of Cambodian migrant workers at two garment factories, Camel Textile and Vega Textile recalled the difficulties they experienced in Jordan after the companies halted its operations amid the COVID-19 pandemic. They were reportedly being asked to return to work after their contract was terminated in August and/or were not being paid the extra hours they were asked to work. In another incident, a group of 28 Cambodian migrant workers who also worked for the same garment factories and who returned on 31st July went months without pay after the factories suspended operations in March 2020.

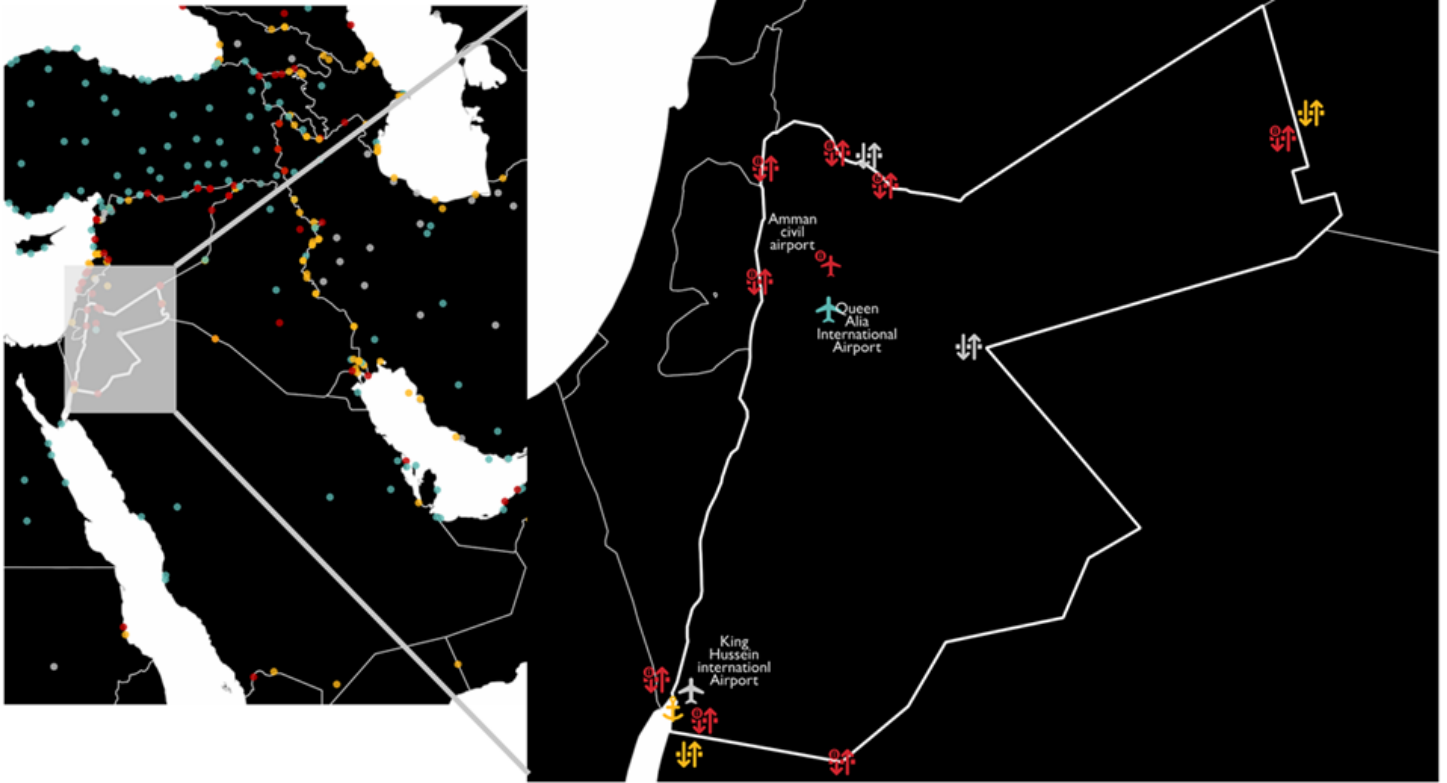
While mitigation measures such as travel restrictions and border closures have been imposed, there were reports of the resumption of movements into Jordan for certain population groups. For instance, Jordan's Ministry of Labour had announced that Egyptian migrant workers, including those who were on leave before 18th March and whose permits have expired, will be allowed to return to the country beginning 27th September. Upon arrival, returnees will undergo a medical exam. Per the report, employers are responsible for the work permit renewal process, which includes paying all required fees and submitting requests to relevant labour offices.

Additionally, responses Jordanian government to support migrants and refugees during the COVID-19 pandemic were also reported such as the announcement by Jordan's Minister of Interior that asylum documentation held by Syrian refugees in the country will remain valid through the end of year amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, Jordanian authorities announced that 190,000 more work permits will be granted to Syrian refugees. According to the country's Minister of Interior, Jordan hosts an estimated 1.3 million Syrian refugees, of whom approximately 654,000 are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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3. Please visit the Methodology tab of [migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int) for more information on stranded migrant mapping methodology.

# 5. Case Study: Jordan



Legend	
<b>Land Border Crossing Points</b>	<b>Airports</b>
Fully Closed	Fully Closed
Unknown	Fully Operational
Partially Operational	Unknown
<b>Blue Border Crossing Points</b>	<b>PoEs by operational status</b>
Partially Operational	Fully Closed
	Fully Operational
	Unknown
	Partially Operational

*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.*



# 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	25	10	0	4	39
Central and North America and the Caribbean	13	5	0	7	25
West and Central Africa	11	8	0	2	21
East and Horn of Africa	7	1	0	1	9
European Economic Area	23	5	0	1	29
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	14	4	0	1	19
Southern Africa	14	1	0	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>184</b>

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	52	46	38	48	184
National emergency declared	70	98	0	16	184
Quarantine for international arrivals	126	44	0	14	184
Removal of fines for visa overstays or expired residency or work permit	62	29	45	48	184
Significant mobility restrictions	126	42	0	16	184
Suspension of issuance of new visas	63	76	0	45	184

Table 3: Number of location updates by month

Month	Location type			
	Area	Area2	Internal Transit Point	Total
March	91	2	49	142
March (%)	19%	0%	13%	9%
April	54	216	16	286
April (%)	11%	33%	4%	19%
May	45	98	94	237
May (%)	9%	15%	24%	16%
June	81	114	124	319
June (%)	17%	17%	32%	21%
July	70	33	6	109
July (%)	15%	5%	2%	7%
August	59	66	29	154
August (%)	12%	10%	8%	10%
September	22	46	41	109
September (%)	5%	7%	11%	7%
October	57	79	26	162
October (%)	12%	12%	7%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1518</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Annex: Tables

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	3	3%	0	0%	112	97%	0	0%	115	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	5	19%	1	4%	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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100%</b>

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	231	231	94	72	62	23	40	385
Percentage	60%	60%	24%	19%	16%	6%	10%	100%

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
<b>Standard operating procedures</b>							
SOPs in place at the site for management and referral of ill travelers	48	84	119	134	385	251	65%
<b>Risk communication</b>							
Information about COVID-19 being provided at site	144	64	34	143	385	242	63%
<b>Infection prevention and control</b>							
Handwashing station at the site	134	66	31	154	385	231	60%
<b>Surveillance</b>							
Health screening with temperature check using non-contact thermometer	113	0	7	265	385	120	31%
Infrastructure at the site to support crowd control and ensure safety of screeners	16	8	104	257	385	128	33%
Isolation space exists for evaluation of any suspect case away from crowds	18	89	133	145	385	240	62%
<b>Referral system</b>							
Referral system in place at the site	33	74	131	147	385	238	62%

# Annex: Tables

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>78</b>

Table 7.I: 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
West and Central Africa	18	18	5	0	11	18	28
East and Horn of Africa	16	18	12	15	2	1	20
European Economic Area	10	8	9	9	2	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	38	37	31	32	0	31	48
Southern Africa	5	4	1	1	1	8	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>479</b>

# Annex: Tables

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	176	37%
Less than 14 days	98	20%
More than 3 months	6	1%
Specific Date	1	0%
Unknown	174	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>100%</b>

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...)	1	0%
Foreign national stranded in country (Stranded)	92	14%
IDPs	418	64%
Nationals	1	0%
Other	128	20%
Unknown	14	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>100%</b>

# 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	37	42%	34	39%	0	0%	11	13%	0	0%	6	7%	88	100%
Central and North America and the Caribbean	26	50%	20	38%	0	0%	6	12%	0	0%	0	0%	52	100%
West and Central Africa	22	43%	1	2%	0	0%	28	55%	0	0%	0	0%	51	100%
East and Horn of Africa	47	38%	3	2%	0	0%	72	58%	0	0%	3	2%	125	100%
European Economic Area	102	94%	5	5%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	109	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	97	94%	3	3%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	103	100%
Southern Africa	14	67%	6	29%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	21	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100%</b>