

COVID-19 MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES

1 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

Since April 2020, DTM Iraq has collected data and information relating to COVID-19 related movement restrictions and health measures being implemented across the country to curb the spread of the virus.

During this reporting period covering 1 to 31 December 2020, DTM, with funding from the European Union and the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, collected information on mobility restrictions within Iraq as well as at Points of Entry (PoEs). These restrictions include limitations on mobility across governorates as well as on commercial and trade activity, curfews, government and residency office operating hours, and legal regulations. An overview of the statuses of 30 PoEs can be found in Annex 1: six were reported as fully closed, 10 were partially open, 11 were open for commercial traffic only, and three were fully open.

Additionally, on 15 December 2020, DTM collected information on health measures as well as additional details about movement restrictions at selected operating PoEs. These include Ibrahim Al-Khalil (Iraq-Turkey), Fishkhabour (Iraq-Syria), and Bashmagh, Al-Shalamcha, and Zurbatiyah (all three Iraq-Iran). Changes in health measures and movement restrictions from the previous round of data collection are detailed where appropriate.

An overview of the methodologies employed in the collection of information is available at the end of this report.

Note that this report combines information which, prior to the reporting period of 8–21 September 2020, had been presented in two different types of COVID-19 products published by DTM. These publications are: 1) Mobility Restrictions reports, and 2) Health Measures at Border Crossing Points reports, which are both available [here](#). Additionally, DTM has produced a range of products related to an ongoing COVID-19 Impact Assessment which are available [here](#).

Disclaimer: Information contained within this product is based upon the knowledge of authorities working at Points of Entry (PoEs), or direct observation or data collection of DTM staff. This information has not been verified or endorsed officially.

MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS DUE TO COVID-19

Between 1 and 31 December 2020, the Government of Iraq (Gol) extended the nationwide lockdown measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. These measures include restrictions on commercial activity as well as civilian movements across the country. The approach of local authorities to the enforcement of these restrictions continues to vary across governorates.

Across Federal Iraq, in response to local epidemiological situations, authorities continue to impose different measures across governorates, to prevent further spread of the virus. In late September 2020, the Gol lifted all curfews that were in place across the country; they had previously been active between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. daily. Additionally, citizens remain permitted to travel between governorates, following the lifting of public health restrictions in August 2020. Those working in the market supply chains are required to practice social distancing and regularly use hand sanitizer.

From 24 December 2020, the Gol implemented new measures to curb the spread of the new and highly contagious strain of the virus. These include the mandatory closure of all malls, cafés and restaurants between 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. daily between 24 December 2020 and 15 January 2021. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) also issued introduced new measures, including the banning of all social gatherings, meetings and conferences, while restaurants and cafés are permitted to remain open until midnight on a daily basis. There are currently no restrictions on movements between the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) governorates, or between KRI and Federal Iraq. This means that people can travel freely across governorate PoEs without applying for permission from the KRG.

Since mid-September 2020, the Committee has agreed that concerned ministers or department directors are able to request 50 per cent of their staff to return to working in the office. In addition, a number of measures have been introduced in relation to elections, enabling the electoral commission to establish biometric registration cards, and exempting their staff and the transportation of election materials from existing curfews across the country.

In terms of aviation, international airports in Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Najaf and Sulaymaniyah remain open for commercial flights following their re-opening by the Iraq Civil Aviation Authority (ICAA) in the second half of 2020, although they are running at lower capacity than prior to the pandemic. However, at all international airports except Erbil, as a measure to prevent the spread of the new COVID-19 strain, the Gol has introduced a ban on non-Iraqi nationals travelling from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Australia, Japan, and South Africa, while Iraqi nationals travelling from any of these countries must quarantine at home for 14 days upon arrival. However, exemptions may be granted for non-Iraqi travellers who work with UN agencies, diplomatic missions, and other official delegations. Flights for emergencies, medical evacuations, carrying cargo and chartering also remained operational between 1 and 31 December 2020.

Additionally, the ICAA has established public health measures that all staff and passengers are required to follow at airports, to limit the spread of the virus. These measures include a requirement for all people to wear face masks and use hand sanitizer whilst moving

through terminals, as well as practice social distancing (1-metre). Additionally, travel authorities have advised those planning to depart from Iraq on international flights to present a negative COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) swab test conducted within 96 hours prior to flying.

Rules surrounding international flights in Federal Iraq (Baghdad, Basrah and Najaf) are as follows. All travellers arriving to these airports are required to carry with them a negative PCR test taken within 72 hours prior to arrival. Those who arrive without a negative test result are not allowed to enter.

In KRI, upon arrival to the airport in Erbil, travellers are requested to carry with them a negative PCR test result taken within 72 hours prior to arriving; travellers carrying a negative result are not required to undergo a quarantine period, but are requested to contact the KRG Ministry of Health if they begin to show any COVID-19 symptoms. Travellers arriving at Erbil who do not have with them a negative test result must take a test at the airport, and then quarantine at home for up to 48 hours until they receive their results from the Ministry of Health.

Otherwise, UN protocols relating to staff travel into KRI's international airports in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah were revised on 4 December 2020. The previous rule requiring UN staff to undergo a quarantine period upon arrival are no longer in place. Instead, they must monitor themselves for a period of 14 days and report to the UN health clinic if they display any symptoms. Staff are only permitted to access UN compounds to undertake essential duties and must obtain permission from the supervisors in order to enter.

Additionally, in terms of domestic travel, UN staff travelling from Erbil or Kirkuk to Baghdad who have made an overnight trip are required to quarantine in the UN compound for four days and take a negative PCR test. Providing the test is negative, staff are permitted to leave the compound while observing social distancing measures. In instances where tests come back positive, staff must self-isolate while accessing necessary healthcare, and they must also cooperate on contact tracing with the relevant health units to minimize further transmission of the virus. However, staff travelling from Baghdad to Erbil are not required to take a test or undergo a quarantine period.

As to legal regulations, at the federal level, fees are not applied to visas that have expired after 21 February 2020. Migrants in Iraq whose visas have expired do not need permission from Iraqi authorities in order to leave the country. However, in some cases, communication must take place between the Ministry of Interior's Residency Department and the relevant embassy prior to migrants traveling. Additional permits are required for workers in essential services, such as health-care workers and suppliers of essential goods, showing that they have the right to move freely for work-related purposes.

In KRI, residency offices are now operating again at regular working hours, and individuals with temporary visas, residency cards and work permits that have expired during lockdown are not incurring any penalties. Given the high number of requests from migrants for document renewals, fee waivers have been granted for those who were not able to renew their documents within the first few days after residencies re-opened.

Rules surrounding the transport of goods across borders continue to differ across the country, with some authorities allowing any items to be imported or exported, while others only permit certain goods

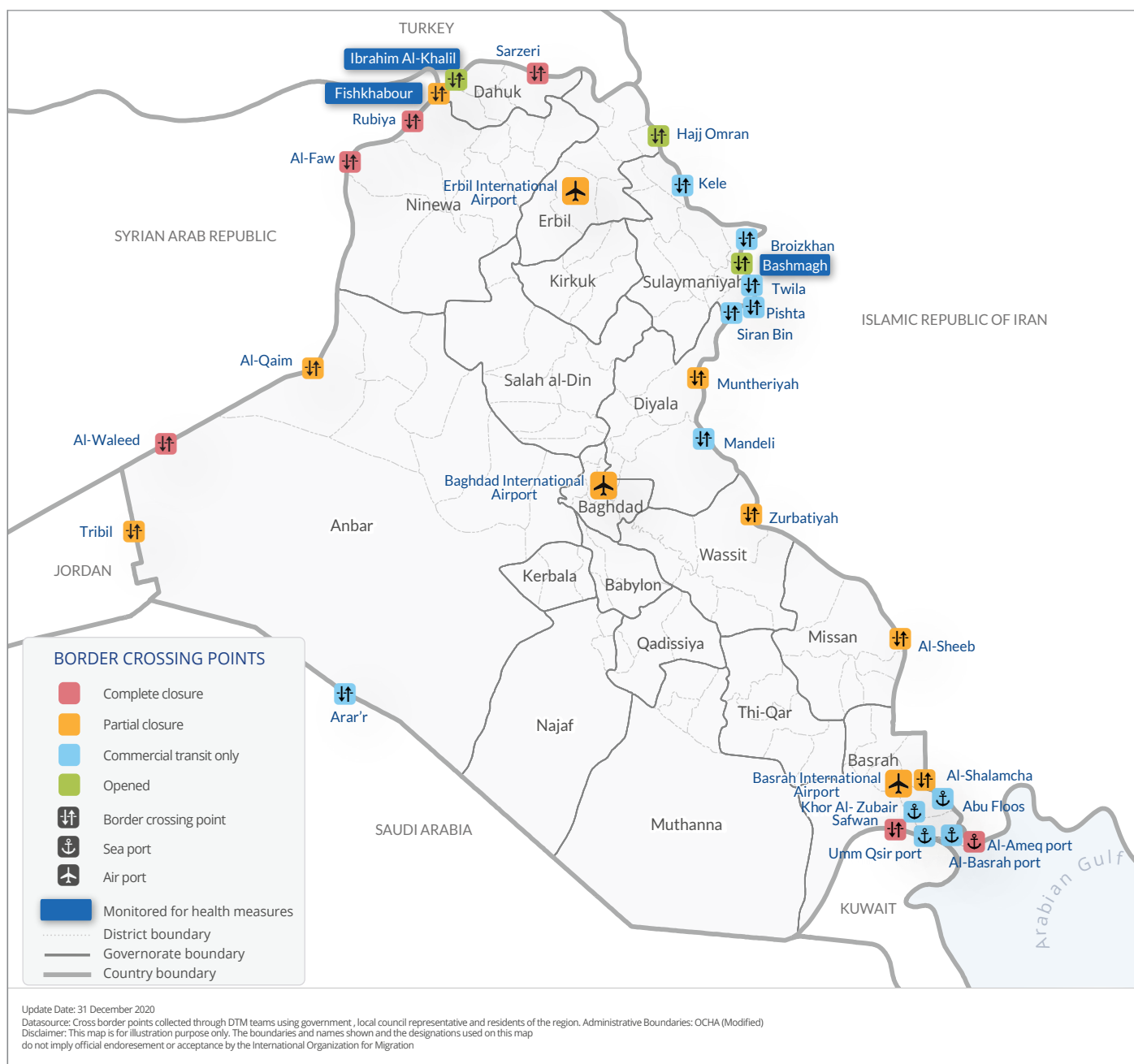
such as food or oil to be moved across. Consistent with previous months during COVID-19, some points of entry operate on certain business days only

OVERVIEW OF STATUSES OF POINTS OF ENTRY (PoEs)

Map 1 displays the statuses of all PoEs between 1 and 31 December 2020. No changes to the operational status of PoEs

took place between November and December 2020.

Map 1. Status of PoEs as at 31 December 2020



OVERVIEW OF STATUSES OF POINTS OF ENTRY (PoEs)

Information presented in this section was collected on 15 December 2020 at five PoEs:

- Information was collected for the seventh time at: Ibrahim Al-Khalil (Iraq-Turkey), Fishkhabour (Iraq-Syria), and Bashmagh (Iraq-Iran). Changes between this round and the previous rounds are reported on below.
- Information was collected for the fourth time at: Zurbatiyah (Iraq-Iran) and Al-Shalamcha (Iraq-Iran). Changes between this round and the previous rounds are reported on below.

Refer to Map 1 for locations of monitored PoEs

Operational status and movement restrictions.

Ibrahim Al-Khalil was open for 24 hours for incoming and outgoing travellers in the month that data collection took place for this period – consistent with the previous rounds. Additionally, Iranian nationals are permitted to enter after previously being disallowed. All travellers except those who are under 12 years of age are required to undertake a PCR test at this PoE. However, there is no requirement for travellers to quarantine after entering KRI via this PoE.

Fishkhabour was open between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. for incoming and outgoing travellers – and as with the previous two rounds, it was open for three days in the week of this round (Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday). Consistent with the last round, only Syrian nationals, including those with dual citizenship, are permitted to enter Iraq via this PoE. Additionally, only Iraq nationals travelling for business purposes as well as Syrian nationals are permitted to enter Syria via this PoE. All travellers entering KRI must take a PCR test at this PoE. Syrian nationals returning to KRI are required to quarantine in a hotel until they receive a negative PCR test result. However, Syrians with dual nationality who are in transit en route to another country are not required to quarantine.

Bashmagh was open from 7:00 a.m. until 12:00 am for incoming and outgoing travellers seven days per week. As with the last round, Iraqi and Iranian nationals can enter Iraq and they do not need travel permission from the Iraqi Ministry of Interior. Otherwise, nationals of both countries may enter Iran, with Iraqis required to obtain a visa from the Iranian consulate prior to travelling. In addition, the requirement remains in place for all incoming travellers to take a PCR test at this PoE.

Zurbatiyah (Wassit Terminal) was open for 24 hours for incoming and outgoing travellers for reasons related to health or education. Iraqi travellers are permitted to cross into Iraq or Iran via this PoE, and while Iranians are not allowed to enter Iraq, they are allowed to enter their home country. As with the last round, outgoing travellers are required to sign a pledge committing to not return to Iraq via this PoE. No COVID-19 testing facilities are in place at this PoE; however, in order to cross, all travellers must carry with them a negative PCR test result taken within 72 hours prior to arriving. However, travellers who are under 10 years old are not required to take a PCR test.

Al-Shalamcha was open for 24 hours daily for commercial traffic, but only from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily for all other travellers. As with the previous rounds, only Iraqi nationals are permitted to enter via this PoE. Additionally, Iraqi nationals must obtain a visa from the Iranian consulate in Baghdad to travel to Iran, while Iranian nationals can cross back to their home country without permission. All travellers are required to have their temperature checked by border officials upon entering or exiting this PoE, and all incoming travellers must carry with them a negative PCR test result taken within 72 hours prior to arriving, as there are no testing facilities at this PoE.

Public Health Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

As with the previous rounds, all five monitored PoEs have official public health SOPs on site, outlining measures that should be taken during the pandemic. All five PoEs contain guidance on preventative measures for staff, the registration of travellers, as well as processes for the notification of suspected cases. SOPs at all five monitored PoEs also include instructions for referring unwell travellers to medical facilities. Otherwise, only SOPs at Fishkhabour, Bashmagh and Ibrahim Al-Khalil contain information concerning the health screening of travellers, while guidance for managing migration flows is only featured in the SOPs at Ibrahim Al-Khalil and Zurbatiyah. Additionally, Ibrahim Al-Khalil, Al-Shalamcha and Zurbatiyah have in place a mechanism to reduce overcrowding (i.e. use of ropes or queues), while Bashmagh, Fishkhabour, and Ibrahim Al-Khalil (outgoing gate) do not have one in place. Otherwise, staff at all five PoEs except Fishkhabour have been trained on implementing the procedures included in the SOPs. This training took place in February-March 2020 at Ibrahim Al-Khalil, Zurbatiyah and Bashmagh, while at Al-Shalamcha it was delivered in July 2020.

Health staffing

The number of health staff present at the monitored PoEs are unchanged from the last two rounds, as follows: Ibrahim Al-Khalil (49 at the incoming gate, and six at the outgoing gate), Bashmagh (11), Fishkhabour (3), Al-Shalamcha (4), and Zurbatiyah (4).

Infection prevention and control

In terms of infection prevention and control, as with the previous rounds, Ibrahim Al-Khalil, Fishkhabour, Al-Shalamcha and Zurbatiyah all have on site a functional handwashing station with soap and water or chlorinated water; Bashmagh remains the only PoE that does not contain one.

Moreover, as with previous rounds, supplies of surgical masks were observed at all five monitored PoEs; they are made available to travellers suspected as having contracted COVID-19 as well as their travel companions. Consistent with the last round, most or all workers at all PoEs were recorded as using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to minimize transmission of the virus, including disposable gloves and surgical masks.

Health screening

In terms of health screening measures, as with the last round, thermometers are only present at Fishkhabour, Ibrahim Al-Khalil (outgoing), and Zurbatiyah. As with the last round, all travellers entering Iraq via Ibrahim Al-Khalil (incoming), Fishkhabour and Bashmagh must take a COVID-19 test upon arrival. However, there are no testing facilities at Al-Shalamcha. Travellers in transit are not required to take a test at the PoEs; all of these travellers are escorted by security forces to the international airports, where they are required to take a test prior to flying out of the country.

Furthermore, as with the previous rounds, none of the crossings have an isolation space for further evaluation of suspected cases amongst travellers. Prior to December 2020, travellers at some PoEs were required to submit a health declaration form upon arrival. However, these forms are no longer in use at any of the monitored PoEs, with on-site COVID-19 testing or rules requiring travellers to submit negative PCR test results considered sufficient as a health screening measure.

Risk communication

In terms of risk communication, COVID-19 information products containing advice on symptoms, prevention strategies and accessing healthcare are present at most monitored PoEs, with Bashmagh the only exception. However, border staff do not provide this information directly to travellers at any of the monitored PoEs.

Registration

Concerning registration, the names and contact details of all travellers are recorded at Fishkhabour, Bashmagh, Al-Shalamcha, Zurbatiyah and Ibrahim Al-Khalil's incoming gate – however this information is not collected at Ibrahim Al-Khalil's outgoing gate. The PoEs at Ibrahim Al-Khalil, Fishkhabour and Bashmagh all use an electronic traveller registration system, while Al-Shalamcha and Zurbatiyah rely on a paper-based system only.

Notification and referral system

Processes for notifications and referrals at the five monitored PoEs are mostly unchanged from the previous round. An ambulance was observed at each of the PoEs. Additionally, in cases where travellers are suspected of having contracted COVID-19, staff at all five PoEs refer them to the nearest health facility for further screening. Those arriving to Iraq through Ibrahim Al-Khalil are referred to hospitals in Lalaf, Kavin, Azadi, Zakho or Dahuk, while those arriving via Fishkhabour are referred to Domiz, Azadi or Dahuk. In Dahuk, some hospitals' burn units are being used for the treatment of patients who have tested positive for COVID-19. Otherwise, travellers arriving through Al-Shalamcha are referred to hospitals in Al-Sadr or Al-Fayhaa, and those arriving via Bashmagh are referred to the hospital in Penjwen.

ANNEX. STATUSES OF IRAQ POINTS OF ENTRY (PoEs): 1-31 DECEMBER

GOVERNORATE	NAME OF THE POINTS OF ENTRY	BORDERING COUNTRY	OPERATIONAL STATUS	TYPE OF MOVEMENT ALLOWED
Anbar	Trebil	Jordan	Partial closure	Incoming
Anbar	Al-Qa'em	Syria	Partial closure	Incoming
Anbar	Ara'r	Saudi Arabia	Commercial transit only	Incoming and outgoing
Baghdad	Baghdad International Airport	Airport	Partial closure	Incoming and outgoing
Basra	Abu Floos	Iran	Commercial transit only	Incoming
Basra	Khor Al Zubair	Seaport	Commercial transit only	Incoming and outgoing
Basra	Umm Qasr	Seaport	Commercial transit only	Incoming
Basra	Al-Basra	Seaport	Commercial transit only	Outgoing
Basra	Al-Shalamcha	Iran	Partial closure	incoming and outgoing
Basra	Basra International Airport	Airport	Partially open	Incoming and outgoing
Diyala	Baladruz/Mandeli	Iran	Commercial transit only	Incoming
Diyala	Muntheriyah	Iran	Partial closure	Incoming and outgoing
Dahuk	Ibrahim Al-Khalil	Turkey	Fully open	Incoming and outgoing
Dahuk	Fishkhabour	Syria	Partial closure	Incoming and outgoing
Erbil	Hajj Omran	Iran	Fully open	Incoming and outgoing
Erbil	Erbil International Airport	Airport	Partial closure	Incoming and outgoing
Missan	Al-Sheeb	Iran	Partial closure	Incoming and outgoing
Sulaymaniyah	Kele	Iran	Commercial transit only	Incoming
Sulaymaniyah	Broizkhan	Iran	Commercial transit only	Incoming and outgoing
Sulaymaniyah	Twila	Iran	Commercial transit only	Incoming
Sulaymaniyah	Siran Bin	Iran	Commercial transit only	Incoming
Sulaymaniyah	Bashmagh	Iran	Fully open	Incoming and outgoing
Sulaymaniyah	Pshta	Iran	Commercial transit only	Incoming
Wassit	Zurbatiyah	Iran	Partial closure	Incoming

Information that has been updated since the last reporting period is highlighted in yellow

METHODOLOGY

MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS WITHIN IRAQ DUE TO COVID-19

Since March 2020, DTM Iraq has been supporting the DTM Global Team in this data collection exercise aimed at better understanding how COVID-19 affects global mobility. This assessment has involved 171 IOM Country Missions worldwide with the objective to provide information on the capacity of current PoEs to mitigate and/or respond adequately and in a targeted manner to the current COVID-19 pandemic.

This data collection exercise has been led by DTM HQ and coordinated with other IOM departments, and relevant data has been collected and updated at the country level on an ongoing basis using a web application.

In Iraq, data has been collected through the IOM DTM field team, composed of over 100 staff members deployed across Iraq (20% of enumerators are women) and supplemented with IOM Migration Management Unit (MMU) information. Where PoEs operate, IOM's field staff collect data in person through interviews with Key Informants (KIs). In instances where PoEs are closed to population movement, the teams collect the data by phone using a large, well-established network that includes local authorities, security forces and customs employees. The KIs' responses aim to represent the situation at the monitoring points, and are not based on their opinions, unless phrased otherwise. Whenever possible, triangulation of findings was conducted with more than one KI per monitoring point.

To systematically capture the status of each location, the following operational statuses for PoEs are defined as follows:

- Partial closure (indicating that only a reduced number of individuals can use the PoE to exit and enter the country, territory or area, due to limited hours of operation or partial closure for specific nationalities)
- Closed (for both entry and exit)
- Open for entry and exit
- Open for commercial traffic only
- Other
- Unknown

For further information on the methodology, definitions and explanation please refer to the [Methodology Framework](#).

MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS AND HEALTH MEASURES AT POEs

DTM Iraq collects data at PoEs with neighboring countries to better understand movement restrictions and public health measures being implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data featured within this report was collected on 15 December 2020 through face-to-face interviews with key informants (government and health employees) as well as direct observation at five PoEs: Ibrahim Al-Khalil, bordering Turkey; Fishkhabour, bordering the Syrian Arab Republic; and Bashmagh, Zurbatiyah, and Al-Shalamcha, bordering the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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Co-funded by
the European Union

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