

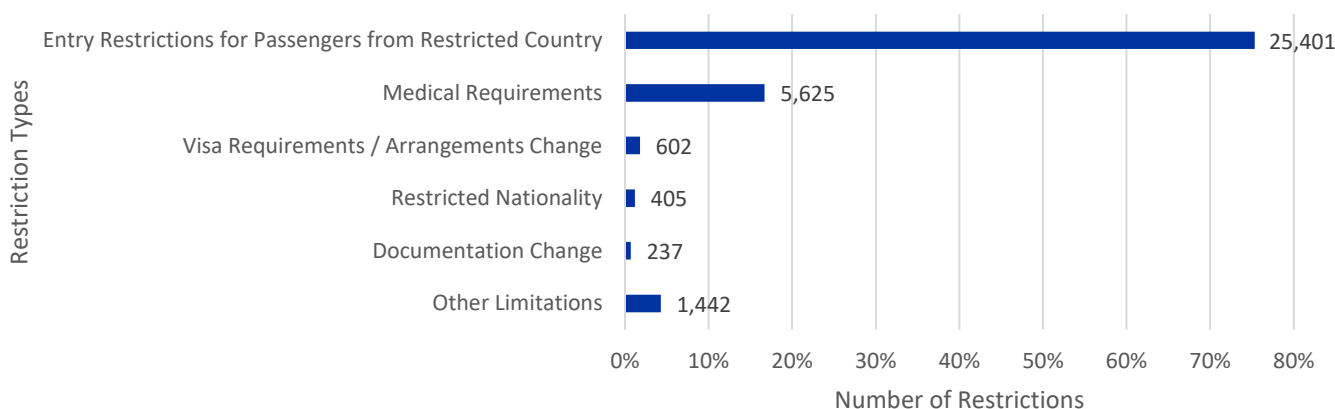
Overview:

The unprecedented scope and severity of the mobility restrictions applied by Governments and regions since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, caused a complex and multifaceted impact on the global mobility context. Demonstrating the scope, is the total number of countries, territories or areas that issued new or updated existing COVID-19 related travel restrictions which has reached 174 as of 23rd March 2020. In the past 48 hours, a total of 7,452 new measures were introduced, totalling to at least 33,712 known COVID-19 related measures issued since the outbreak. This indicates an increase of 28 per cent from the 26,260 restrictions reported on 20th March 2020. While a preference for restrictions on all passengers alongside the closure of ports of entry may be observed through the measures issued over the past two days, countries, territories and areas continue to implement more diverse and simultaneous measures to restrict global mobility. Passenger restrictions based on arrival countries reported a 35 per cent increase over the past 48 hours; there was a 23 per cent increase in medical restrictions; and 17 per cent increase in citizenship-based travel restrictions. Turkey added 46 new countries, territories or areas to their existing list of restricted arrival countries of passengers. Japan, Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Philippines and Turkmenistan introduced tighter travel restrictions including visa invalidations or suspensions for passengers arriving from countries, territories or areas with high number of COVID-19 cases. Even amidst flight suspensions and growing passenger restrictions, borders continue to remain open for own nationals and valid visa holders, however, under stricter conditions and quarantine measures implemented upon arrival. That said, a new temporary exception was introduced by Australia for nationals of New Zealand who are returning home on the condition that they have not visited the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Italy and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

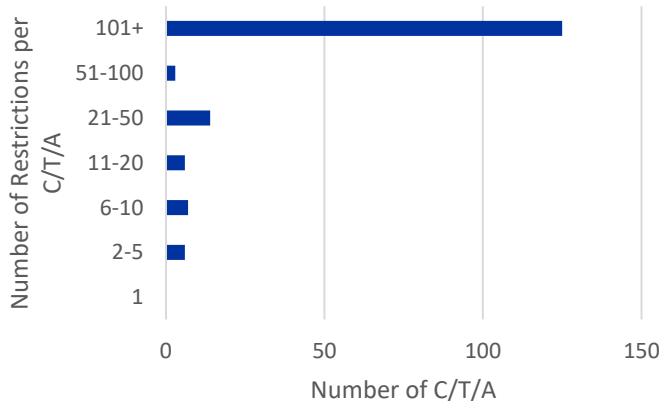
Data Source: IATI (<https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/international-travel-document-news/1580226297.htm>)

Numbers at a glance

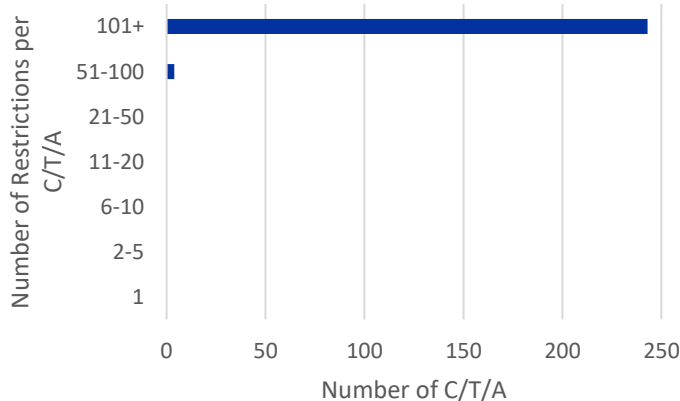
Most Common Imposed Restriction Types



Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions

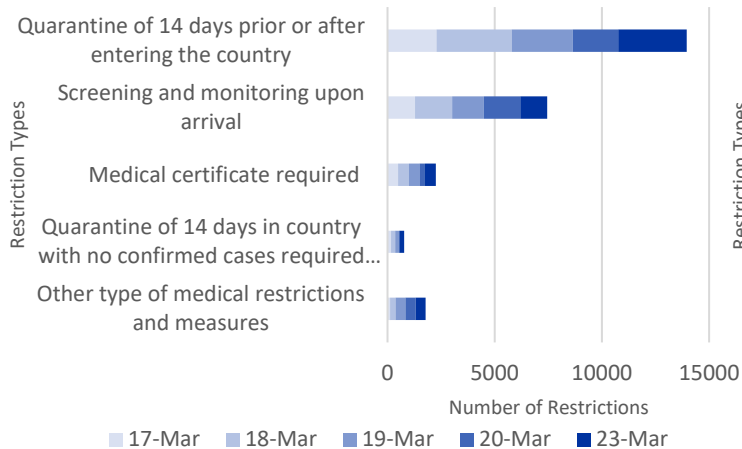


Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas with Restrictions Imposed upon them



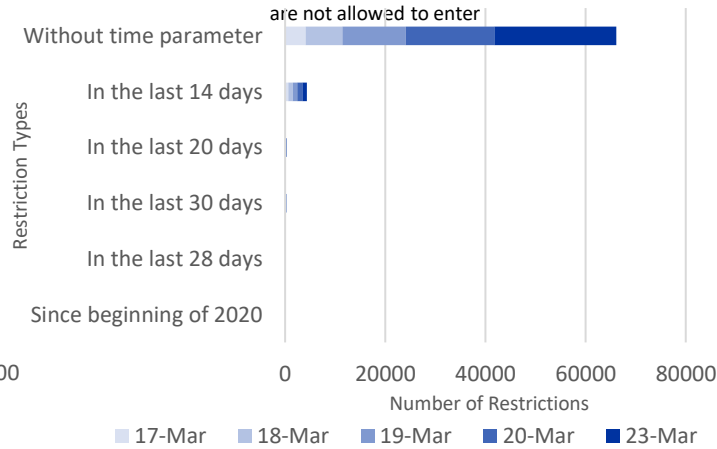
The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. "Territories" include territories, areas, overseas dependencies and other jurisdictions of similar status.

Medical Restrictions (by Date)

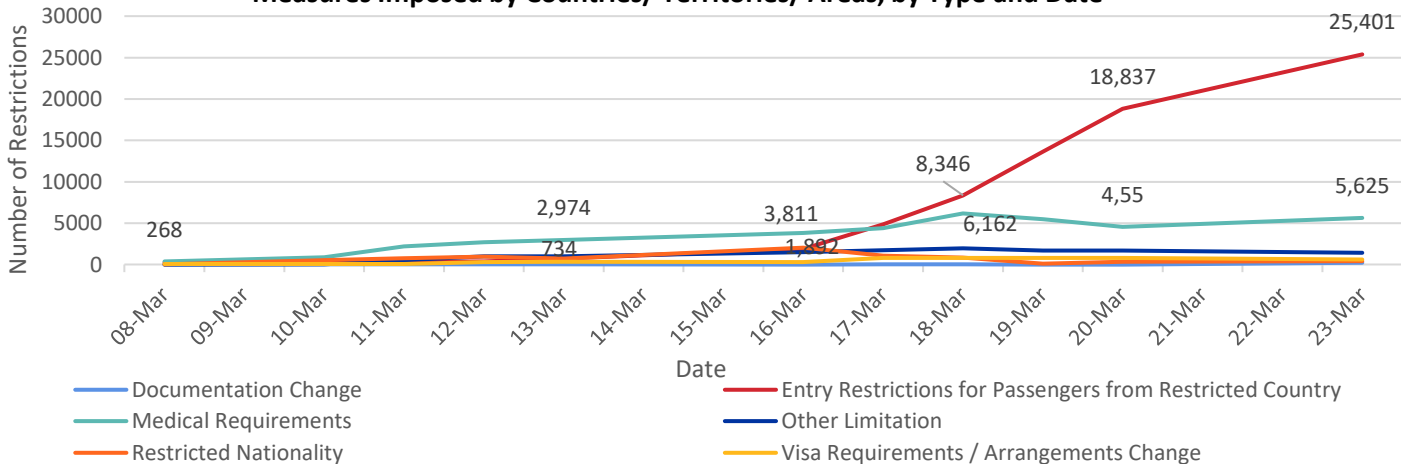


Entry Restrictions (by Date)

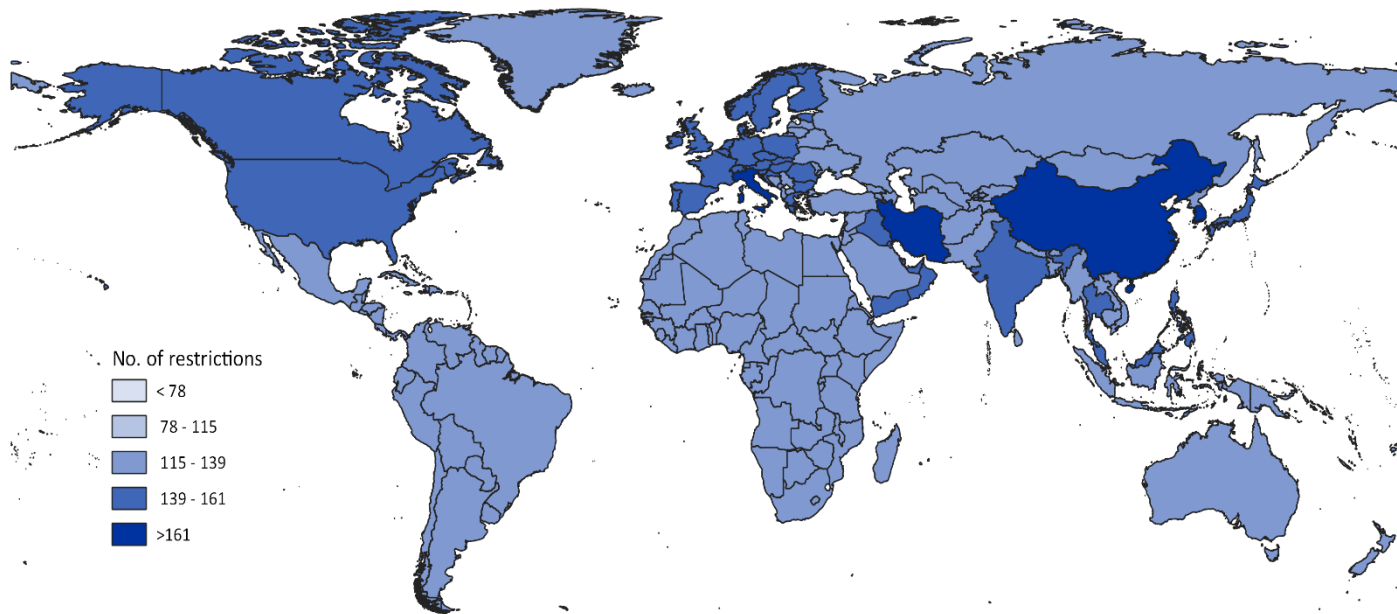
Passengers arriving from or having been to the restricted country/ territory/ area in the below mentioned time period are not allowed to enter



Measures Imposed by Countries/ Territories/ Areas, by Type and Date



Restriction Received by Country/ Territory/ Area



Points of Entry Baseline Assessment:

As of 22nd March (17:00 CET) DTM's Points of Entry (PoE) baseline database has collected and processed information on mobility restrictions applied at 1,135 points of entry in 73 countries/areas. The points of entry include 214 airports, 76 internal transit points, 682 land border points and 163 sea ports. Of the 1,135 PoEs assessed, 991 have some form of restriction placed upon them; 453 were being fully closed for entry and exit and 343 closed both for entry and exit. Of the assessed PoEs, 93 per cent were reported to be official points of entry. The most commonly imposed restriction period spanned between 14 days to one month (53% of all PoEs). Of the 467 PoEs imposing some form of health restriction, 40 per cent are reportedly conducting routine health screenings, and a further 25 per cent have COVID-19 specific screening activities ongoing. For more details, please refer to the attached atlas or visit the data dashboards at <https://migration.iom.int>.

Key Highlights:

- Total passenger restrictions and suspension of air travels were introduced by Cuba, Croatia, Honduras, India, Kuwait, Lebanon (as of 29th March 2020), North Macedonia, Nepal, Nigeria, and Mongolia (until 30th April).
- Despite the continued rise in total border closures, exemptions for humanitarian actors and health professionals, specifically for COVID-19, saw a significant increase since 20th March 2020 with Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Switzerland and Luxembourg issuing exemptions.
- Restriction on air travel with suspension of flights and closing of airports continues to halt global mobility as several more countries, territories or areas including Albania, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Guinea, Ghana, India, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, Uganda and Uruguay adopted this measure.
- Land border closures continues. Pakistan closed its border with Islamic Republic of Iran, and Nepal closed its land border with India. India has also suspended domestic air and rail travel for one week. The Gambia and Senegal closed their borders for 21 days.
- Ethiopia and South Sudan introduced travel and health measures for the first time. South Sudan implemented mandatory quarantine for all passengers and Ethiopia has closed all its borders.
- The Maldives has introduced mandatory quarantine for all passengers except tourists. This measure has been put in place in addition to the restrictions on passengers who have been in Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Malaysia, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Korea, France and Germany in the last 14 days.

Other sources include:

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/covid-19-gambia-senegal-to-close-border-for-21-days/1776298>
<https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-southasia/india-shuts-down-flights-big-cities-as-coronavirus-toll-rises-in-region-idUKKBN21A0MN>
<https://www.africanews.com/2020/03/20/ethiopia-s-coronavirus-rules-crowd-ban-free-transport-regulate-essentials-etc/>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/live/world-africa-47639452https://www.osac.gov/Content/Report/43657e78-8bc0-406b-b678-1842fa9a6420>

Points of Entry (PoE) Baseline Assessment data has been collected:

RO Bangkok: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines

RO Brussels: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

RO Buenos Aires: Brazil, Peru, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

RO Cairo: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

RO Dakar: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal

RO Nairobi: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda

RO Pretoria: Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa

RO San José: Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico

RO Vienna: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine and Kosovo (UN SCR 1244)