Overview:
Since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global mobility restriction context has transitioned from rapidly evolving to reaching a plateau. The stabilisation in the number of mobility restrictions issued by Governments and authorities on a daily basis is evident as only 264 new restrictions were issued in one day, representing a lowest rate of increase reported in the daily number of global restrictions issued since the outbreak. The total number of restrictions issued has reached 43,781 on 1st April 2020, indicating only a slight increase from 43,517 recorded as of 31st March 2020. With few new restrictions imposed on global mobility, restrictions limiting internal movements have seen a continual increase. After lockdowns recently imposed by South Africa, Zimbabwe and Nigeria, Uganda and Vietnam have also announced 14-day, nation-wide lockdowns to subdue the emergence of new COVID-19 cases. Italy has extended the duration of its nation-wide lockdown to the 12th of April 2020 and introduced exceptions for the entry of passengers traveling for business or health reasons, passengers in an emergency and residents allowing them to enter Italy via airports in the Lombardy region and other COVID-19 affected provinces under stringent conditions that they subject to health surveillance and mandatory self-isolation for 14 days and register with local authorities. With numerous restrictions on global mobility already in place, the main focus of Governments and authorities has shifted towards permitting movements on exceptional grounds and repatriation of nationals. In this disposition, a total of 133 countries, territories and areas have issued at least one form of exception allowing entry, as of 1st April 2020. Exceptions for allowing the entry of nationals and residents are the most common exception issued by a total of 92 and 83 countries, territories and areas, correspondingly. Following on, exceptions allowing the entry of humanitarian workers and medical workers were issued by 33 and 20 countries, territories and areas respectively. The efforts of Governments and authorities for repatriation of nationals continue, the United States of America appealed to nationals abroad to return and has thus far has facilitated the return of 25,000 nationals from over 50 countries, territories and areas. Likewise, Turkey has repatriated over 20,000 nationals for whom authorities have developed designated quarantine facilities.


Numbers at a glance

Most Common Imposed Restriction Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction Types</th>
<th>Number of Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry Restrictions for Passengers from Restricted C/T/A</td>
<td>36,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Requirements</td>
<td>4,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa Requirements / Arrangements Change</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Nationality</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation Change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Limitations</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas</th>
<th>Number of Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201+</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151-200</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-150</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-50</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas</th>
<th>Number of Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201+</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151-200</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-150</td>
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<tr>
<td>51-100</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>21-50</td>
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<td>11-20</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Global Mobility Restrictions Update, 1 April 2020
Online Dashboards: https://migration.iom.int/ dtmcovid19@iom.int
DTM (COVID-19)
GLOBAL MOBILITY RESTRICTION OVERVIEW
1 April, 2020

Medical Restrictions (by Date)

- Quarantine of 14 days prior or after entering the country...
- Screening and monitoring upon arrival
- Medical certificate required
- Quarantine of 14 days in country, territory or area with no...
- Other type of medical restrictions and measures

![Percentage Chart]

Entry Restrictions (by Date)

- Without Time Parameter
- In the last 14 days
- In the last 20 days
- In the last 30 days
- In the last 28 days
- Since beginning of 2020

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

- Documentation Change
- Medical Requirements
- Other Limitation
- Restricted Nationality
- Visa Requirements / Arrangements Change

Restriction Received by Country/ Territory/ Area

Number of Restrictions

- < 171
- 171 - 176
- 176 - 176
- 178 - 180
- > 180

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dtm covid19@iom.int
Key Highlights

• New exceptions for humanitarian workers and medical experts were launched by the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and New Zealand. Singapore also introduced a waiver of restriction on the entry of short-term visitors on medical grounds.

• Norway issued exceptions for entry for welfare workers as well as relaxed entry for returning cruise passengers that travelled before 16th March 2020 allowing them to transit through Norway on their way home. While not placing any restrictions on internal mobility, Norway has also allowed passengers onward travel to the Svalbard Islands under the condition of mandatory quarantine for 14 days upon return to mainland.

• The national lockdown implemented by the Government in Plurinational State of Bolivia has affected 13 Malaysian tourists who are stranded there after flight cancellations and land border closures. Travel via land is not possible as neighbouring countries of Peru, Chile and Brazil have also closed their borders.

• Following border closures and internal mobility restrictions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the authorities have proposed a delay in the annual Haj pilgrimage, which was scheduled to take place in late July, to avoid transmission and tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, there is an internal restriction on the entry and exit for three major cities including Mecca and Medina, as well as a nation-wide night time curfew.

• Madagascar has suspended all flights to and through the country without exception. Likewise, Bangladesh has extended its suspension on internationals flights by one week (until 7th April 2020) for flights from Bhutan (Kingdom of), Maldives and Sri Lanka, and for two weeks (until 15th April 2020) for flights from Bahrain, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

• The national lockdowns in India, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa have triggered the internal movement of thousands of migrants and daily wage workers form urban to rural areas.

Other sources include:

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/01/haj-pilgrimage-could-be-canceled-because-of-coronavirus-islamic
https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-52100153