

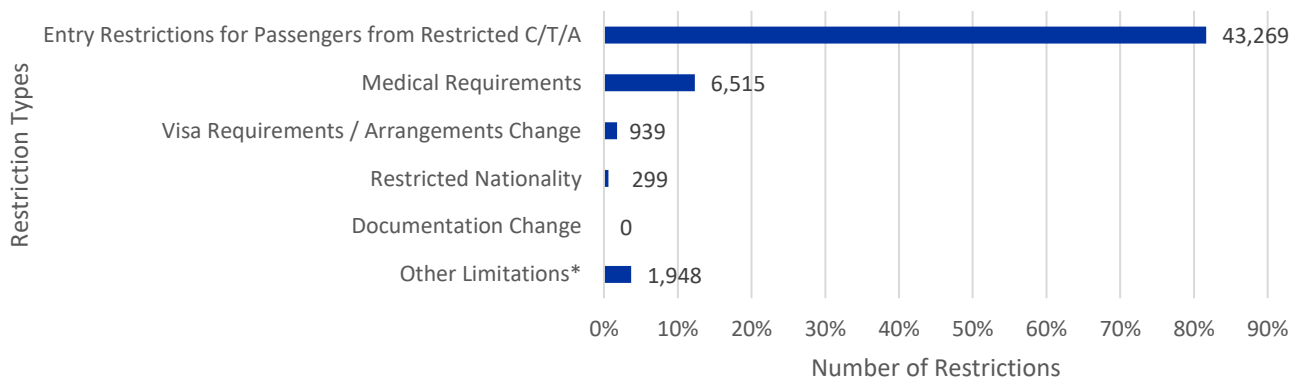
Overview:

As several Governments and authorities across the world continue to gradually transition towards more flexible and partial restrictive measures, the impact of COVID-19 on global mobility and migration dynamics remains severe with new extensions of border closures and air travel suspensions. As of 27th April 2020, a total of 217 countries territories and areas have issued 52,970 COVID-19 related mobility restrictions demonstrating a one per cent increase from the 52,262 restrictions recorded on 23rd April 2020. However, there was a 15 per cent increase in other limitations such as new documents required for entry, as well as a 4 per cent increase in medical restrictions and measures. Portugal will reintroduce a travel ban between municipalities to restrict internal movements between 1st and 3rd May 2020. The Philippines announced extending its lockdown until 15th May 2020 in Metro Manila and other high-risk areas such as central and southern Luzon Island, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo provinces. Even though the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is not likely to ease current lockdown measures, authorities are considering the potential implementation of medical measures for all arriving passengers at airports and ports to undergo a 14-day 'stay at home' notice. In the People's Republic of China, school students returned back to school in Beijing and Shanghai. After recording its lowest death toll in two weeks, authorities in Italy have announced extensive plans to relax partial lockdown measures, permitting internal movement within regions to resume, reopening of factories, construction sites and parks, allowing families to meet in small numbers as well as individuals to go out for daily sport, but schools will remain closed until September. New Zealand revealed plans to ease restrictions allowing 400,000 people to return to work and reopening of some schools. Egypt will allow businesses and shopping malls to open over the weekends while authorities in Algeria changed the start of the current curfew from 3 pm to 5 pm. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also eased curfews on Sunday across the country but prolonged a 24-hour lockdown in Mecca and neighbourhoods previously put in isolations to limit the spread of infection. Argentina extended its lockdown until 10th May 2020 continuing the closure of schools and universities but loosened some restrictions allowing people to go out for daily recreational purposes within a 500-meter radius of their homes, this excludes activities such as running or cycling. South Africa also announced a phased plan for easing some restrictions on internal travel, exercise and workplaces from 1st May 2020 onwards. In the United Arab Emirates, the 24-hour country-wide lockdown has shifted to a curfew between 10 pm to 6 am. Additionally, full lockdown on two commercial districts with large populations of low-income migrant workers have been lifted and restrictive measures in Dubai have also been relaxed. The return of nationals continues. Turkey facilitated the return of 1,286 Turkish nationals from abroad. A flight returning 200 nationals of Switzerland, Norway, Germany, Austria, Denmark and France who were stranded in India arrived in Switzerland on 26th April 2020. Sri Lankan authorities organised the return of 116 Sri Lankan nationals from India and issued plans for the return of nationals from Pakistan and Nepal as well. Authorities in India are developing plans for the return of Indian nationals including 50,000 students who are stranded abroad once the nation-wide lockdown is lifted on 3rd May 2020. Cuba sent 216 medical experts to South Africa to support their COVID-19 response.

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

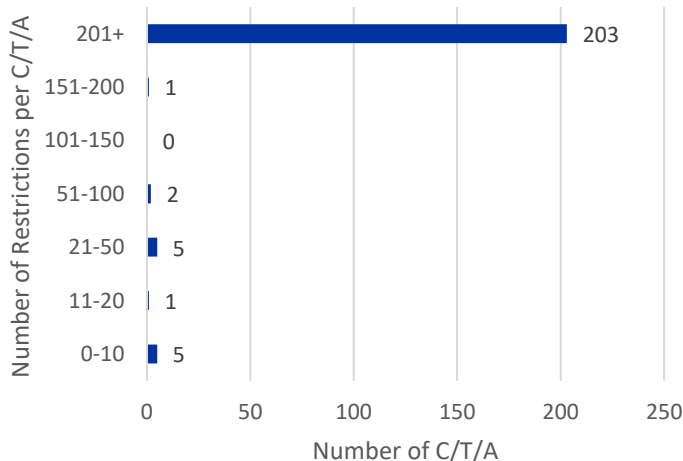
Numbers at a glance

Most Common Imposed Restriction Types

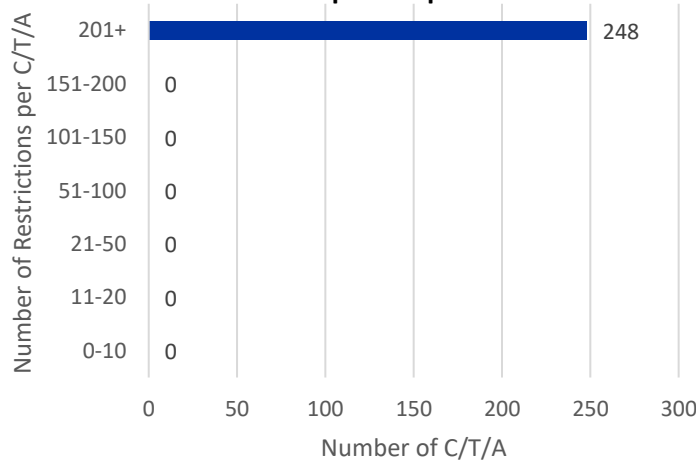


*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.

Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions

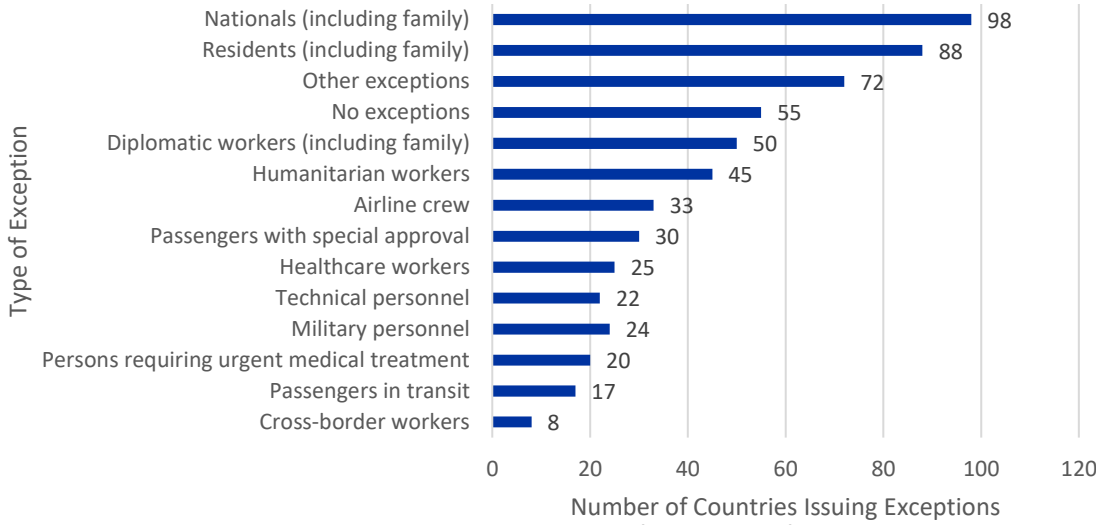


Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas with Restrictions Imposed upon them



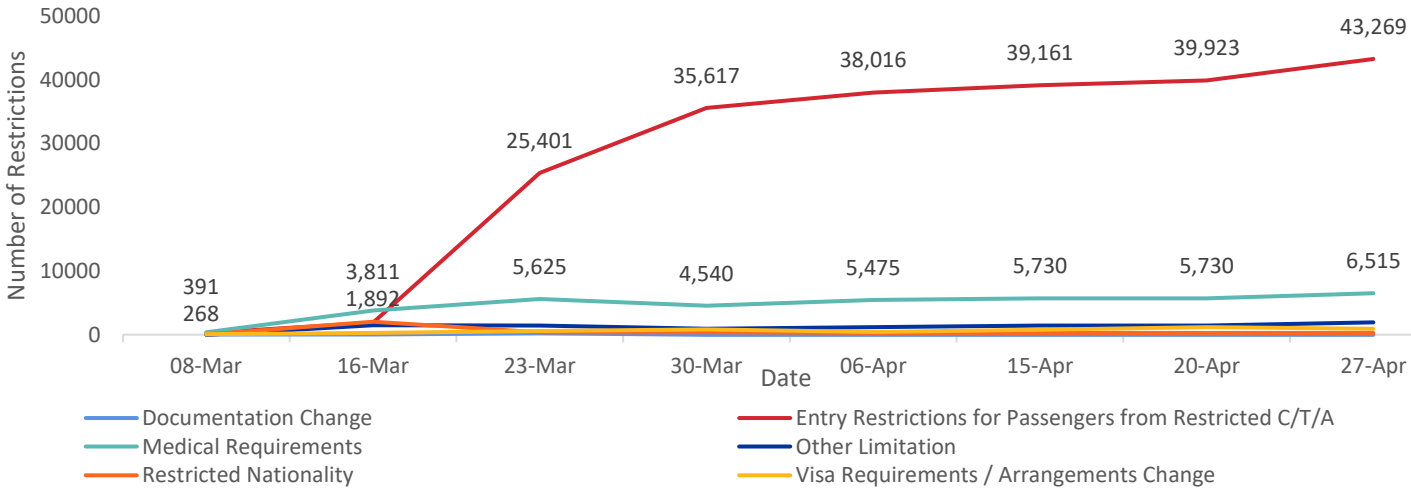
The opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

Exceptions for Entry

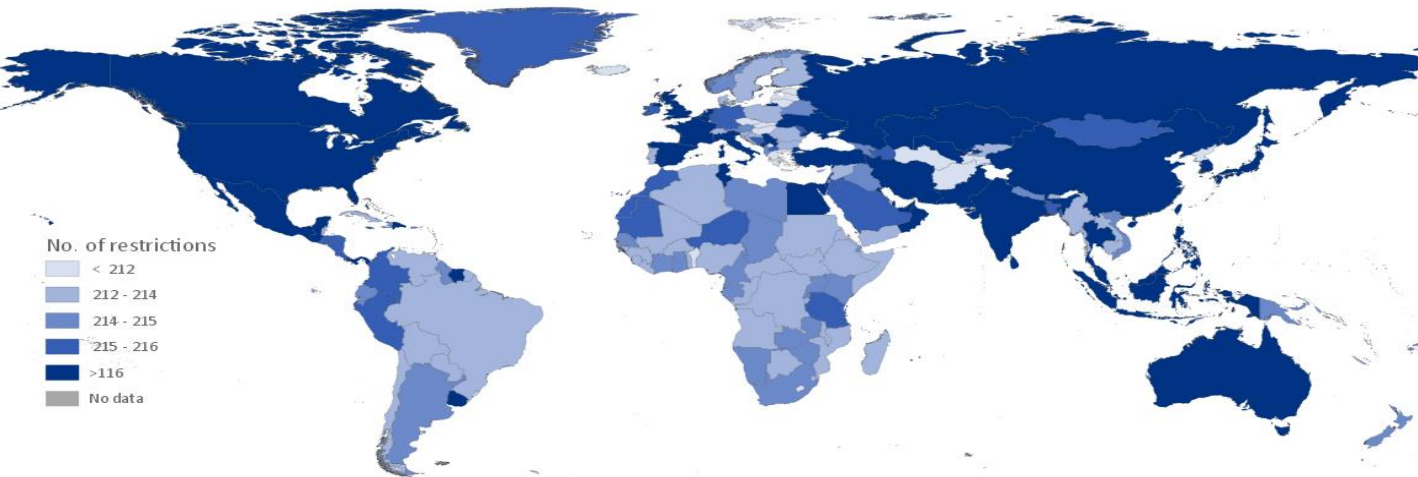


*Nationals (including family members)
Residents (including family members)
No exceptions
Other exceptions
Passengers with a diplomatic passport/visa; diplomats on duty station in the country (including family members)
Passengers with a UN passport; personnel of international and humanitarian organizations
Airline crew
Passengers with a special approval/valid letter of prior approval issued by the government or other entity
Technical, directive personnel and cargo operators
Healthcare professionals, healthcare researchers and collaborators
Military personnel/Military forces of NATO
Passengers in transit
Persons requiring urgent medical treatment
Cross-border workers

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



Restriction Received by Country



Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The representations and the use of borders and geographic names may include errors and do not imply judgment on legal status of territories nor acknowledgement of borders by IOM.

Key Highlights:

- Tighter travel restrictions were issued by Poland, shifting from a restriction on passenger entry until the 25th April 2020 to a full flight suspension until 9th May 2020. Authorities issued exceptions for medical, repatriation, humanitarian and emergency flights, as well as flights at the order of the Prime Minister. Exceptions were also issued for flights with up to 15 seats.
- Hungary shifted from a ban on passengers arriving from a specific country, territory or area to a complete ban on all passengers except for nationals, residents and nationals of the European Economic Area states.
- Eswatini issued travel restrictions for the first time requiring all passengers to undergo a mandatory 14-day quarantine at designated locations. Likewise, medical measures were issued by Central African Republic requiring a mandatory 21-day quarantine for all passengers arriving from countries, territories or areas with local transmission cases.
- Airport closures were extended by Chad and Guinea-Bissau. Egypt extended air traffic suspensions until 23rd April 2020 to an indefinite period whereas Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia and Togo extended air traffic suspensions for an indefinite period.
- Thailand extended the current travel ban on passengers for an additional month until 31st May 2020. However, authorities issued exemptions for the humanitarian aid, repatriations, medical evacuations, cargo, technical landings and emergency landings.
- Opening of land borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for commercial traffic of approximately 100 trucks per day. Transmission facilities have been set up at the Torkham and Chaman/Spin Boldak on the Afghan side where cargo is unloaded and shifted to Afghan vehicles by Afghan drivers so that Pakistani trucks and drivers can return to Pakistan without undergoing quarantine measures.
- New measures and requirements for airline crew members continued. AirAsia has rolled out new Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for frontline airline crew on all domestic and international flights. AirAsia debuted its new PPEs on April 24 during its special recovery flight from Bangkok to Manila. Similarly, Emirates and Korean Air too have issued measures requiring all airline crew to wear goggles, gloves and protective gowns.
- New exceptions for entry were issued by Iraq allowing the entry of humanitarian flights such as Red Cross, medical evacuations, repatriation, emergency and military flights. Germany also issued an exception for merchant seafarers who are not required to undergo the mandatory self-isolation of 14-days under the condition that they do not show any COVID-19 symptoms.