

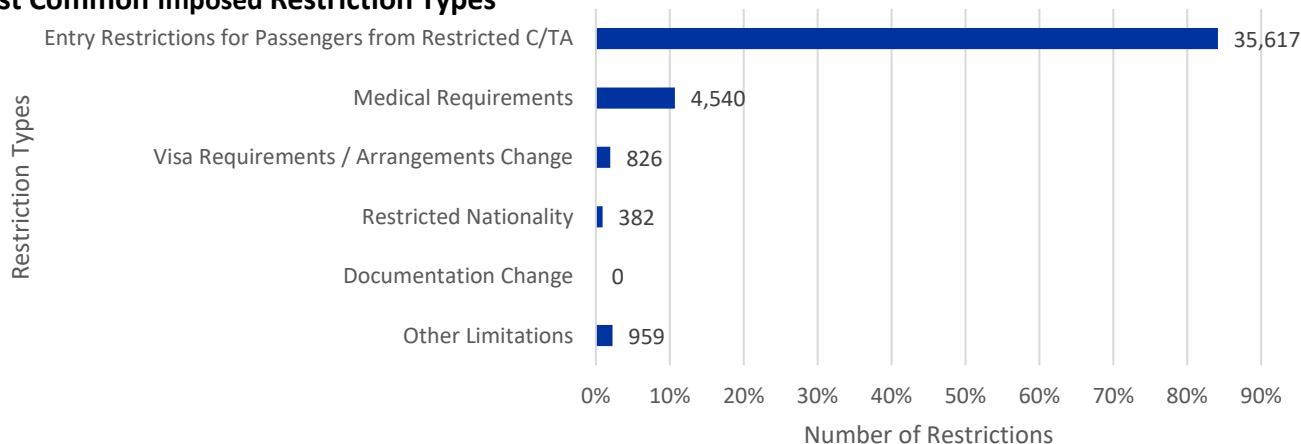
Overview:

The steady increase in new reported COVID-19 cases, which according to the World Health Organization (WHO) has reached 634,835 on 29th March 2020, continues to impact global mobility by triggering new decisions for border closures or extension of the duration of already existing ones. With the exception for return of nationals, residents, humanitarian workers, diplomats and medical experts, global human mobility has nearly come to a standstill. Even though the number of restrictions issued have stabilized with only 1,355 new restrictions issued in 48 hours, the total number of restrictions has reached 42,324 as of 30th March 2020, demonstrating a three per cent increase from 40,969 restrictions on 27th March 2020. New mobility restrictions are stringent and multifaceted. In the span of two days, Brazil shifted from implementing partial entry restrictions (issued on 28th March 2020) on passengers arriving from Australia, People's Republic of China, Iceland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the European Union to a complete entry ban on all foreign passengers on 30th March 2020. With the latest WHO report (as of 29th March 2020) reporting 48 COVID-19 cases in Bangladesh, the Government issued severe travel restrictions, banning the entry of all passengers arriving from the European Union (EU). However, EU nationals living outside the EU who have not visited the Islamic Republic of Iran are still permitted to enter Bangladesh, provided that they obtain entry visa which has now been made mandatory. In addition to a valid visa, a medical certificate declaring a negative COVID-19 result must also be submitted upon arrival (validity 72 hours prior to travel). Finally, for nationals of Bangladesh, a mandatory health form must be presented upon arrival and an institutional 14-day quarantine period is compulsory. Likewise, with five COVID-19 cases reported (as per WHO on 29th March 2020), Zimbabwe announced a 21-day national lockdown starting from 30th March 2020 in addition to closing all its borders after reporting its first COVID-19 death. Exceptions for the entry of humanitarian workers was issued by Chile, while the Government of Portugal has decided to grant temporary residency rights to all immigrants and asylum seekers who have applied for residency up to 18 March, therefore granting them access to social and health benefits, including access to the national health service, bank accounts and work and rental contracts. Applicants, including asylum seekers, need only to provide evidence of an ongoing request to qualify to their rights as residents. This measure will be valid from 18 March, when a state of national emergency came into, until at least the 1st of July. Furthermore, on the 13th of March, the Portuguese Government has also decided that documents and visas to stay in Portugal expiring after 24 February will be accepted, under the same terms, until 30 June 2020.

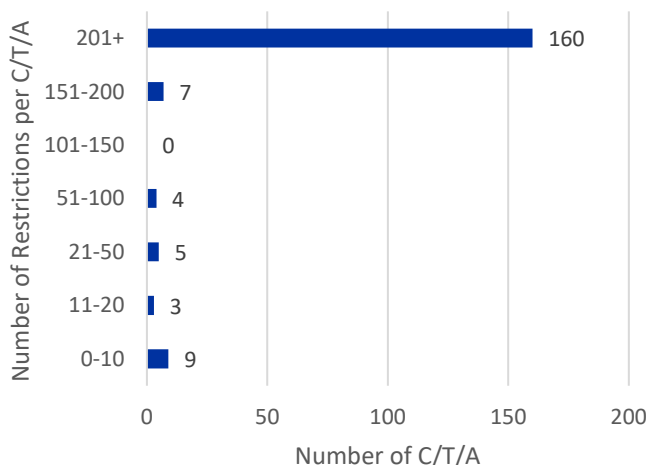
Data Source: IATA (<https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/international-travel-document-news/1580226297.htm>)

Numbers at a glance

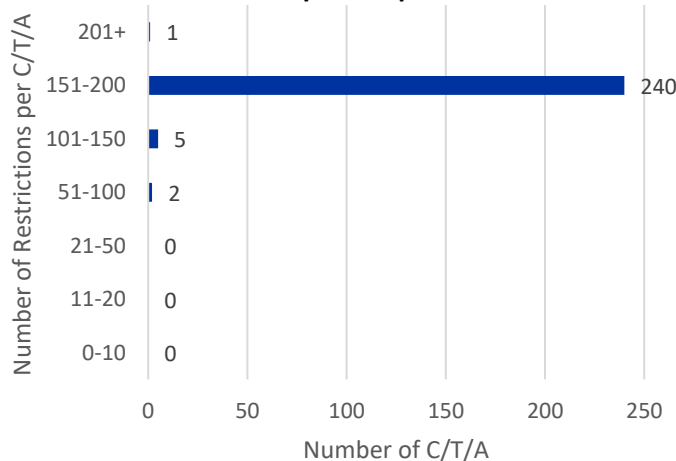
Most Common Imposed Restriction Types



Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions

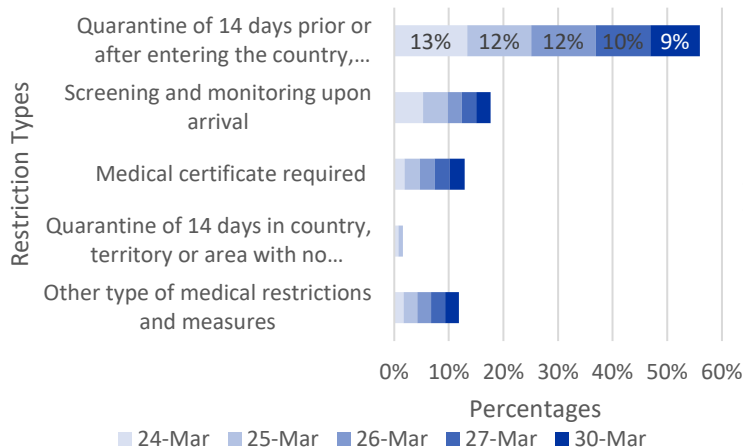


Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas with Restrictions Imposed upon them



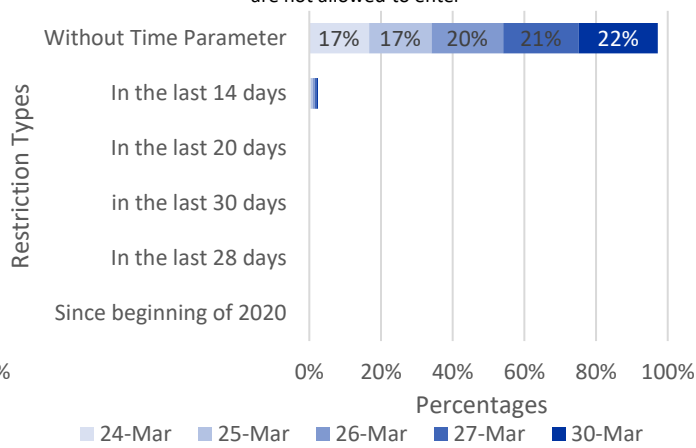
The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers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

Medical Restrictions (by Date)

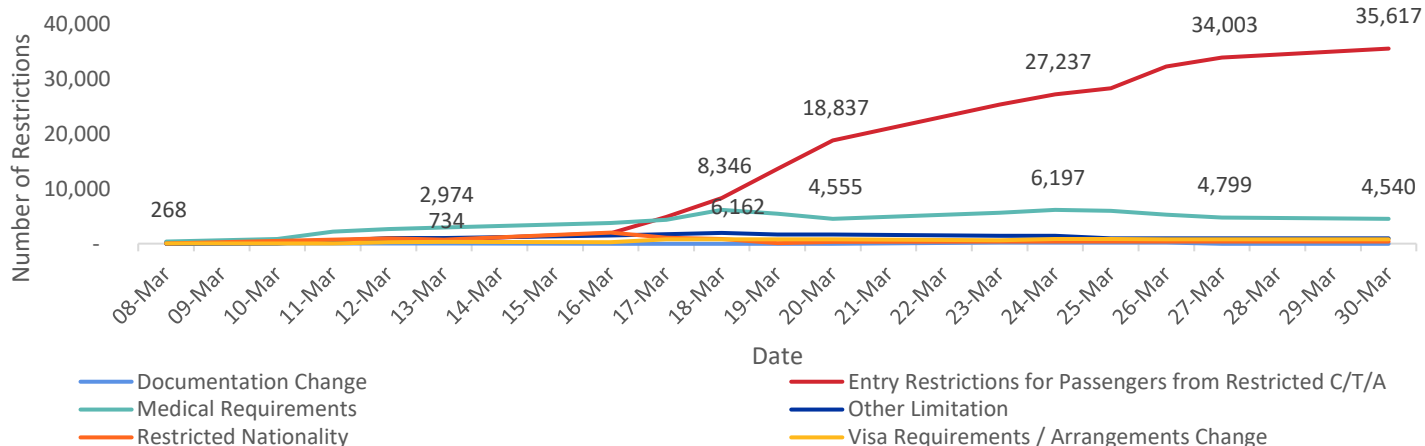


Entry Restrictions (by Date)

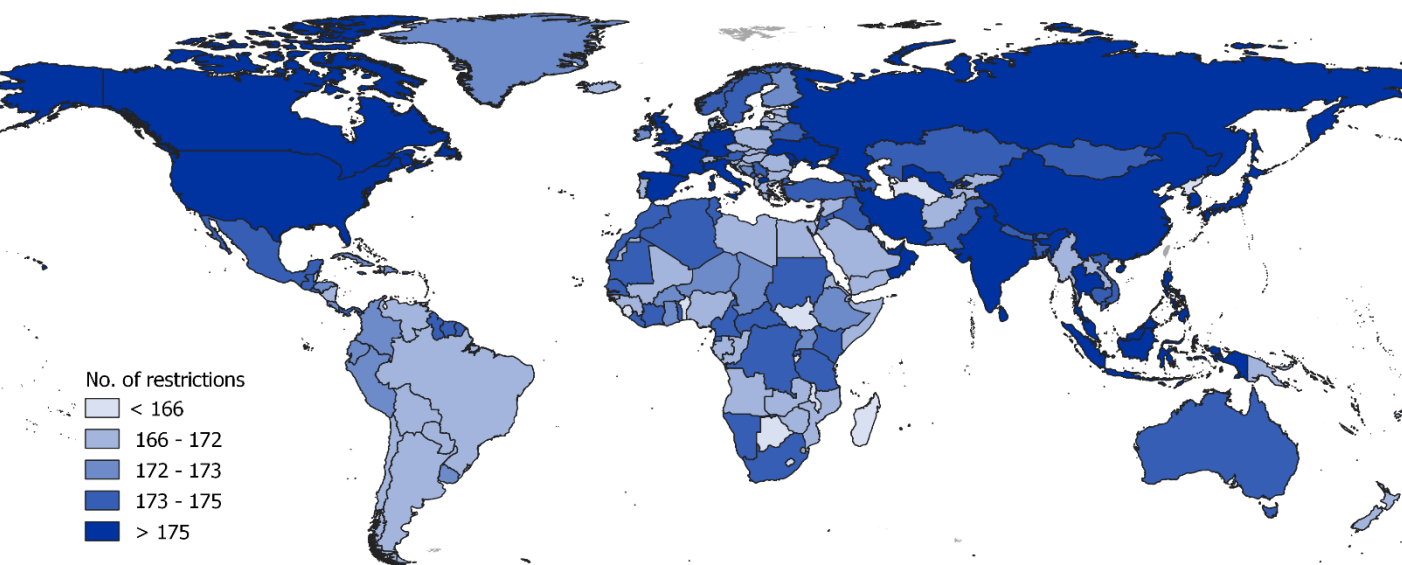
Passengers arriving from or having been to the restricted country/ territory/ area in the below mentioned time period are not allowed to enter



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



Restriction Received by Country/ Territory/ Area



PoE Highlights :

As of 29th March 2020 (17:00 CET), data for the baseline assessment of Points of Entry (PoE) has been collected and processed for **133** countries/territories/areas. The PoE Baseline database contains information on **1,831** points of entry. These consist of **381** airports, **132** internal transit points, **1,075** land border points and **243** blue border points. Of the 1,831 PoEs assessed, 1,589 (87%) have some form of restriction placed upon them; 889 were being fully closed for entry and exit and 587 partially closed. Of the assessed PoE's, 92% were reported to be official points of entry. 8% were unofficial or unknown. The most common restriction period ranged between 14 days to one month (49% of all assessed PoEs). Of the 487 Points of Entry imposing some form of health restriction/requirements, 41% are reportedly conducting routine health screenings, and a further 38% have COVID-19 specific screening activities ongoing. A **summary analysis of Mobility Restrictions at Points of Entry in Countries/Areas** based on the data collected by 26th of March 2020, is available [here](#).

Key Highlights

- Afghanistan shares a 921 km long border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, its land borders at Islam Qala-Dogharoon and Taybad remain open on both sides for passenger and commercial traffic. Afghanistan has sealed its land borders with Pakistan at Torkham and Spin Boldak-Chaman and has issued an indefinite suspension on all flights and commercial air traffic. Afghanistan's borders with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan remain open only for commercial traffic and crossing of returning Afghans.
- Hungary announced two charter flights to repatriate Hungarian nationals stranded in the United States of America and Canada.
- Nepal and Myanmar both implemented more stringent restrictions, shifting from visa restrictions to suspension of all flights until the 15th and 13th of April 2020, respectively.
- After the Australian Government issued an indefinite travel ban on Australian nationals for all travel abroad, as of 28th March 2020, all passengers arriving into Australia will be required to undertake a mandatory 14-day quarantine at designated facilities such as hotels. Passengers will be transported directly to designated facilities after appropriate immigration, customs and enhanced health checks.
- New entry bans on all foreign passengers were imposed by Argentina, Bahamas, Chile, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Honduras and Kuwait. Similarly, existing bans on the entry of all foreign passenger were extended by Iraq (until 11th April 2020), Sri Lanka (added a week, until 7th April 2020) and Trinidad and Tobago (added a month, until 30th April 2020)
- Madagascar introduced restrictions for the first time, imposing partial entry restrictions for passengers arriving from Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Italy and the People's Republic of China.

Other sources include:

https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200329-sitrep-69-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=8d6620fa_4
<https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-health-coronavirus-portugal/portugal-to-treat-migrants-as-residents-during-coronavirus-crisis-idUKKBN21F0MC>
<https://www.newsday.co.zw/2020/03/zim-closes-borders-after-covid-19-death/>
<https://www.flightradar24.com/blog/charting-the-decline-in-air-traffic-caused-by-covid-19/>
<https://thewire.in/south-asia/afghanistan-iran-open-borders-covid-19>
<http://abouthungary.hu/news-in-brief/coronavirus-heres-the-latest/>
<https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-health-coronavirus-zimbabwe/zimbabweans-enter-coronavirus-lockdown-amid-severe-economic-crisis-idUKKBN21H1TY>