

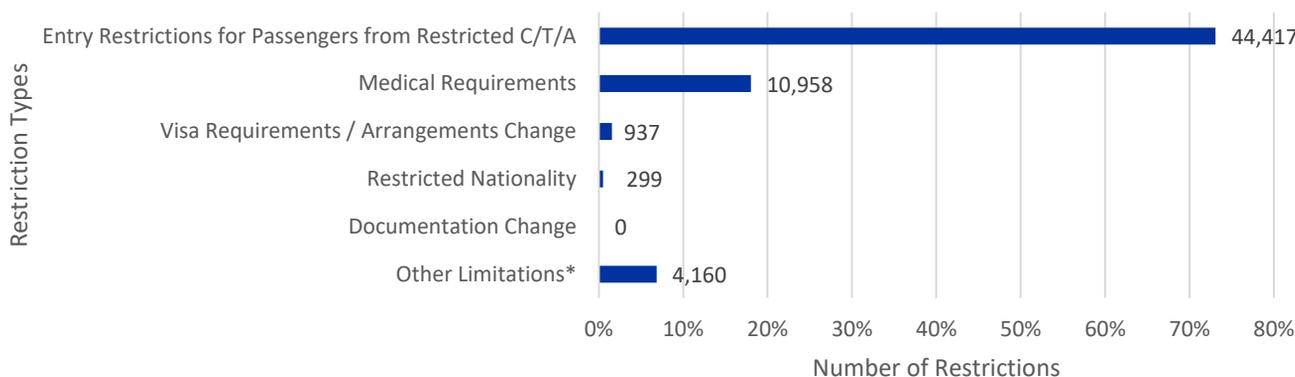
Overview:

Global mobility continues to be severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic with sustained borders closures, restrictions on air travel and limitations on internal mobility across several parts of the world. As of 7th May 2020, a total of 219 countries, territories or areas issued 60,771 restrictions, indicating an increase of 11 per cent from 54,866 restrictions recorded on 4th May 2020. Restrictions requiring new documents for travel increased almost doubled and medical requirements for travel increased by 87 per cent since 4th May 2020. In parallel to the tightening of travel restrictions in some parts of the world, there is a new and emerging trend among Governments and authorities for developing a so called 'travel bubbles' permitting cross border movements between neighbouring countries. Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia will implement a 'travel bubble' from 15th May 2020, allowing movement between the three countries while maintaining an adherence to the 14-day quarantine period. Likewise, after reporting no new infection cases, New Zealand proposed similar plans for a travel bubble with Australia to allow quarantine-free travel, however, a date has not yet been confirmed. Similarly, Greece, Cyprus and Israel also announced plans for a possible 'corona-free travel corridor' allowing travel between specific locations if cases remain low. After several weeks under restrictive measures like complete or partial lockdowns several governments and authorities continue to ease some internal movement restrictions. Jordan lifted restrictions on all economic activity, allowing public transport to reopen but still requiring schools and universities to remain closed and upholding the curfew. Bahrain will ease restriction measures allowing shops and industries to open from 7th May 2020, but restaurants will continue to remain closed. The Russian Federation also announced a three-phased plan to gradually reopen after the non-working-period ends on 11th May 2020. Despite an increase in number of cases, authorities in Pakistan announced plans to end the current lockdown from 9th May 2020, allowing markets to open until 5pm but stipulating internal travel and public transport will remain closed. Conversely, El Salvador announced more restrictive measures to control the spread of the COVID-19 cases, limiting essential grocery shopping to twice a week, prohibiting travel between jurisdictions without written permission and suspending public transportation. Afghanistan extended its national lockdown until 24th May 2020, whereas Egypt extended the nation-wide night time curfew until the end of Ramadan (23rd May 2020). Kenya announced a partial lockdown in Eastleigh in Nairobi and Mombasa City for 15-days restricting the movement in and out of these areas. Despite travel restrictions, the mobility of returns and efforts to support the return of nationals steadily continued. India launched efforts to facilitate the return of over, 14,800 Indian nationals from over 13 countries, territories and areas in 64 flights. On 7th May 2020, 10 flights are scheduled to return 2,300 Indians. Additionally, a total of 14 Indian Navy ships have been prepared to return Indians from abroad, the first naval ship reached the Maldives on 7th May to bring back 1,000 stranded Indians. As of 7th May 2020, authorities in Turkey has helped 70,000 of Turkish nationals return home from 107 countries, territories and areas. Authorities facilitated the return of Turkish nationals from Argentina, Brazil, Tunisia and Kuwait, all passengers will be placed under a 14-day quarantine. Similarly, 193 nationals of Pakistan returned to Lahore from India through the Wagah-Attari land border on 6th May and were placed in 14-day mandatory quarantine.

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

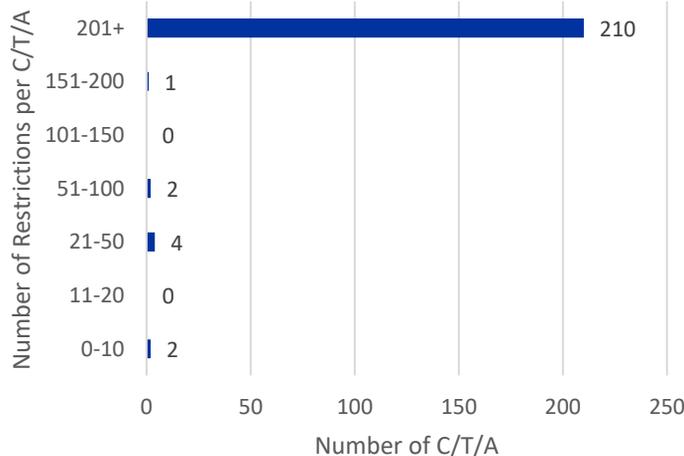
Numbers at a glance

Most Common Imposed Restriction Types

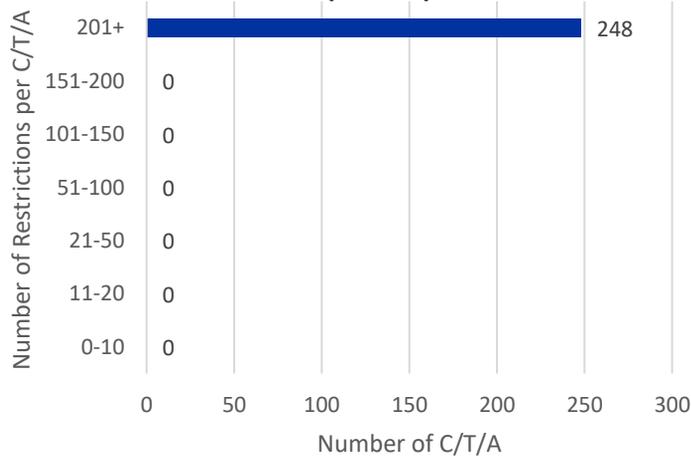


*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.

Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions

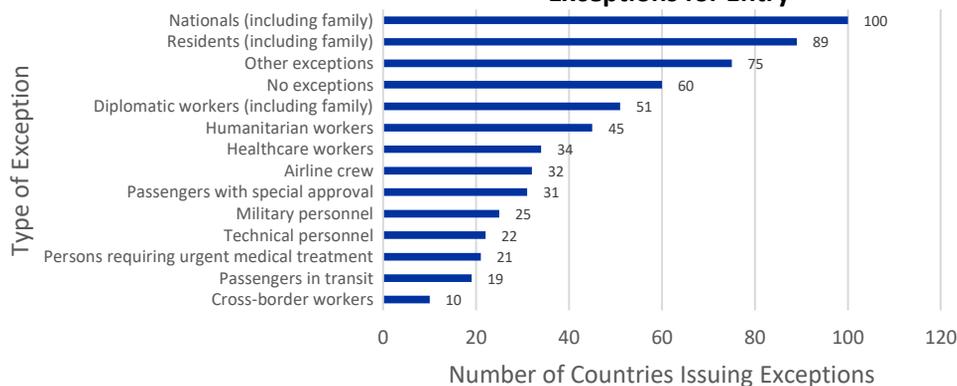


Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas with Restrictions Imposed upon them



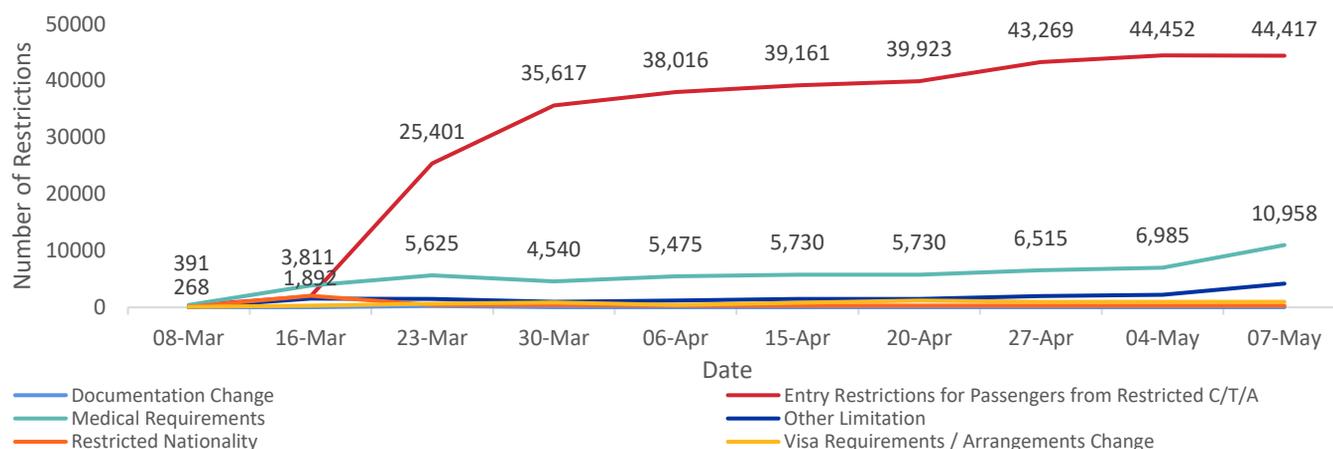
The opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the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

Exceptions for Entry

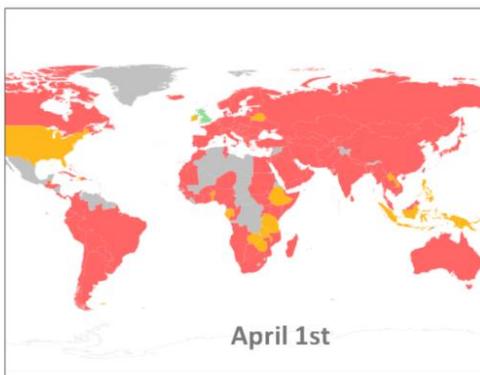
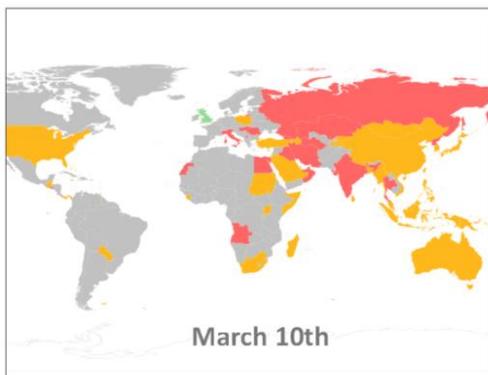


*Nationals (including family members)
Residents (including family members)
No exceptions
Other exceptions
Passengers with a diplomatic passport/visa; diplomats on duty station in the country (including family members)
Passengers with a UN passport; personnel of international and humanitarian organizations
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



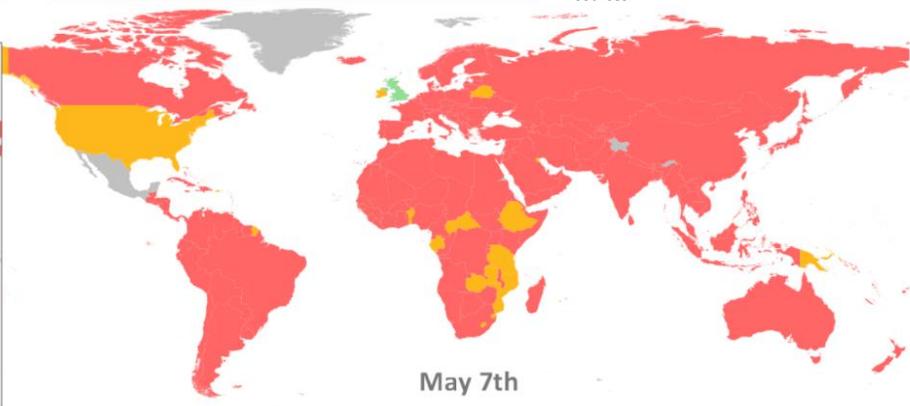
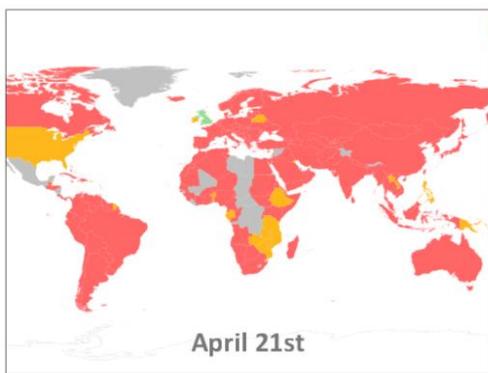
Restrictions on Arrival



Restrictions on arrival

- Total (1*)
- Partial (2*)
- No restrictions
- No data available (3*)

(1*) Passengers are not allowed to enter, without time parameter.
(2*) C/T/As imposing medical measures, changes in Visa or ID requirements or any restrictions where time parameter applies.
(3*) No data about travel restrictions were found on IATA website or government official sources.



Key Highlights:

- Closures of airports and indefinite flight suspensions were reissued by authorities in Guatemala, Mauritius, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Oman and Cyprus.
- Changes in dates of airport closures were issued by Jamaica, from previously closing airports until 21st April 2020 to an indefinite period.
- Mongolia extended its ban on passenger entry and added more stringent medical measures for arriving nationals who will be placed in mandatory quarantine for 21 days at designated facilities upon arrival. After the quarantine period ends, they shall be under self-isolation at home for 14 days.
- Stricter travel restrictions were issued by Canada, shifting from a partial restriction on passenger entry to a total restriction on all passenger entry for an indefinite period.
- New medical restrictions requiring passengers to undergo a medical examination and quarantine for 14 days upon arrival were issued by Réunion, Mayotte, French Guiana and French Polynesia. However, medical professionals are exempt from this new measure.
- Medical measures such as Health Declaration forms continue to be issued. Solomon Islands announced measures requiring all passengers to present a completed Traveler's Public Health Declaration Card and provide full details of their place of stay, travel itinerary and current personal contact details in Solomon Islands. Similarly, Indonesia also introduced a Health Declaration form for passengers arriving from countries with COVID-19 confirmed cases must submit a health declaration form on arrival.
- Measures on airline crew were also issued by Mauritius requiring all airline crew to remain in hotel rooms during their rest and recuperation period.
- New measures for air travel were announced by South African Airlines, announcing that for every 100 seats on an aircraft, only 30 seats may be occupied to ensure a safe distance is kept between passengers.
- New exceptions for mobility restrictions were included by France allowing the entry to diplomats, personnel of international organizations and cross-border workers. It has not been specified whether they required to be quarantined upon arrival.
- Croatia issued an extension for the validity of all passports and national ID cards issued to nationals of Croatia which have expired on 11 March 2020 or later.
- Bangladesh eased the previous restrictions on passengers as well as nationals from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland. Passengers with a valid, previously issued visa can now enter under the condition that they provide a COVID-19 negative medical certificate issued no longer than 72 hours prior to travel.