

Overview:

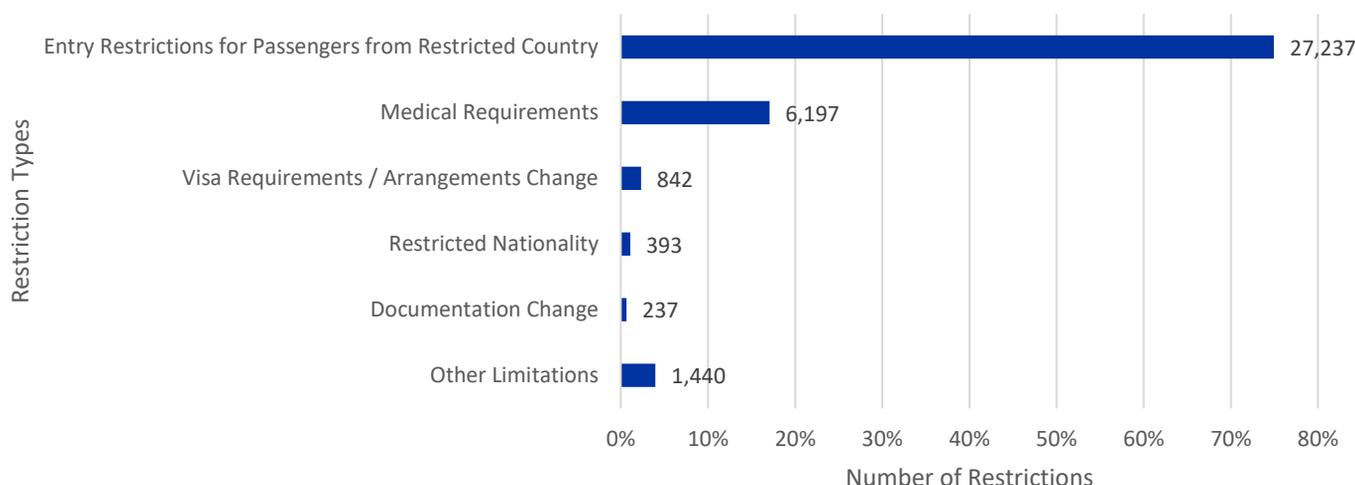
As the global number of COVID-19 cases has exceeded 330,000 as of 23rd March 2020, according to WHO, several Governments and regions have also introduced lockdowns in addition to closing their international borders to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19. There has been additional 2,634 new COVID-19 related mobility and health restrictions issued since yesterday. The total number of restrictions has reached 36,346 on 24th March 2020 from 33,712 on 23rd March 2020 (daily increase of only 8%). The nature of global restrictions on mobility such as changes in the visa regulations and arrangements and new health restrictions continue to evolve, evidenced by a 40 per cent increase in the visa restrictions such as invalidations, suspensions of visa or visa exemptions, and by 10 per cent increase in medical restrictions. Namibia introduced restrictions on passengers arriving from the People’s Republic of China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Schengen Area States and placed an additional health criterion on arrivals from countries where there is an active local transmission of COVID-19 until 16 April 2020.

People’s Republic of China introduced a mandatory Nucleic Acid Testing (a COVID-19 test) for all passengers who have not been in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States of America in the past 14 days arriving at specific airports (Shanghai Pudong or Shanghai Hongqiao). This measure is implemented in addition to the existing mandatory quarantine upon arrival of passengers who have been in those countries in the past 14 days. Similarly, South Africa also implemented mandatory extra medical screenings for passengers arriving from Portugal and Hong Kong, SAR China.

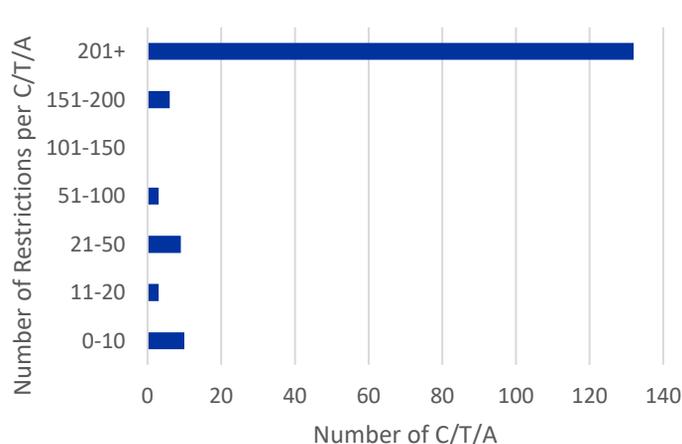
Data Source: IATI (<https://www.iatatravelcentre.com/international-travel-document-news/1580226297.htm>)

Numbers at a glance

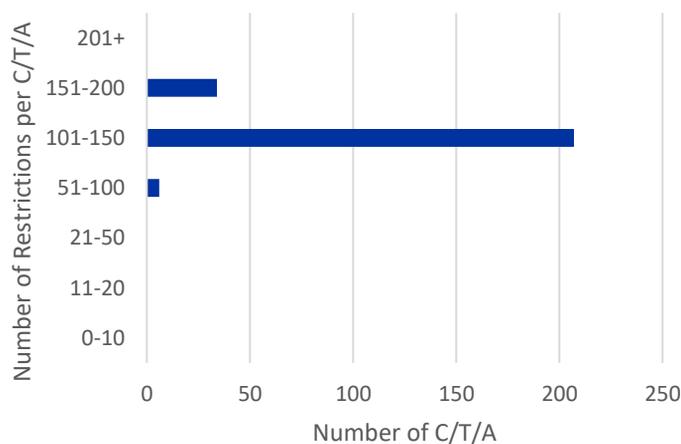
Most Common Imposed Restriction Types



Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions

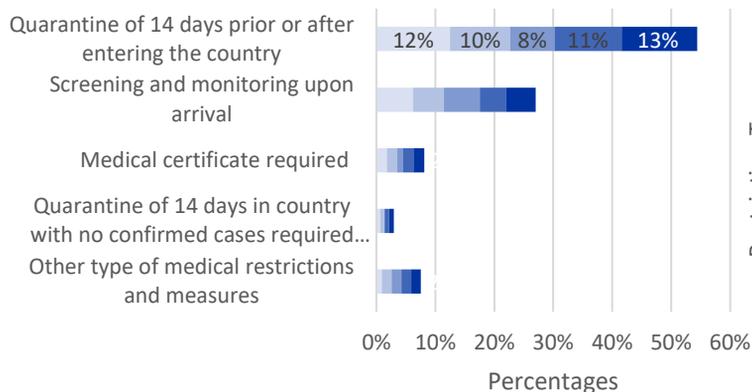


Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas with Restrictions Imposed upon them



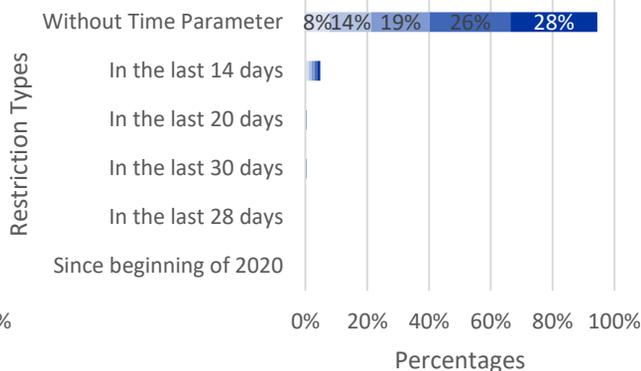
The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers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

Medical Restrictions (by Date)

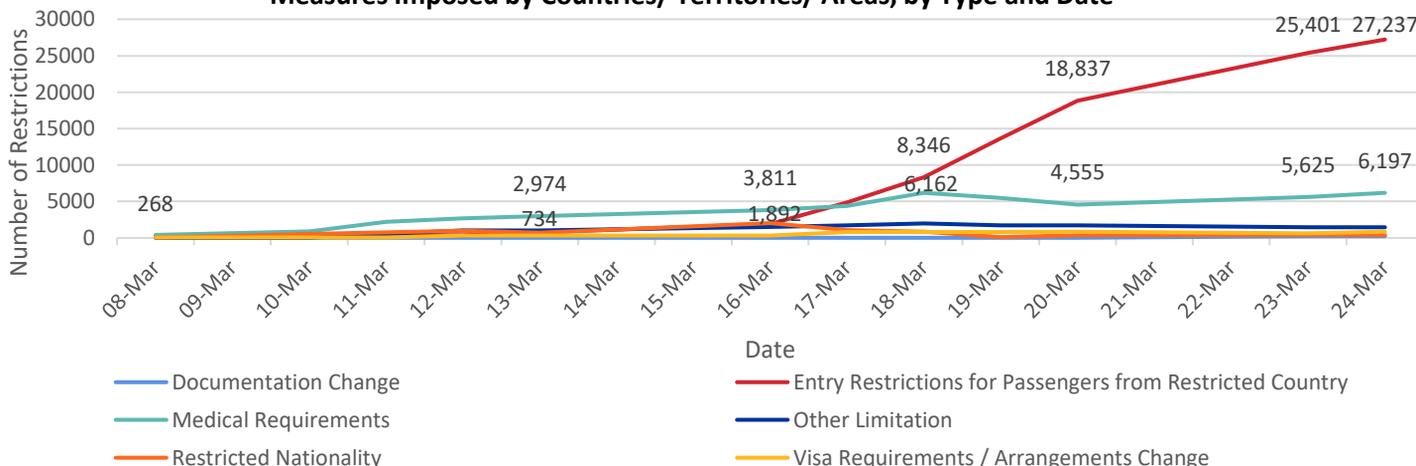


Entry Restrictions (by Date)

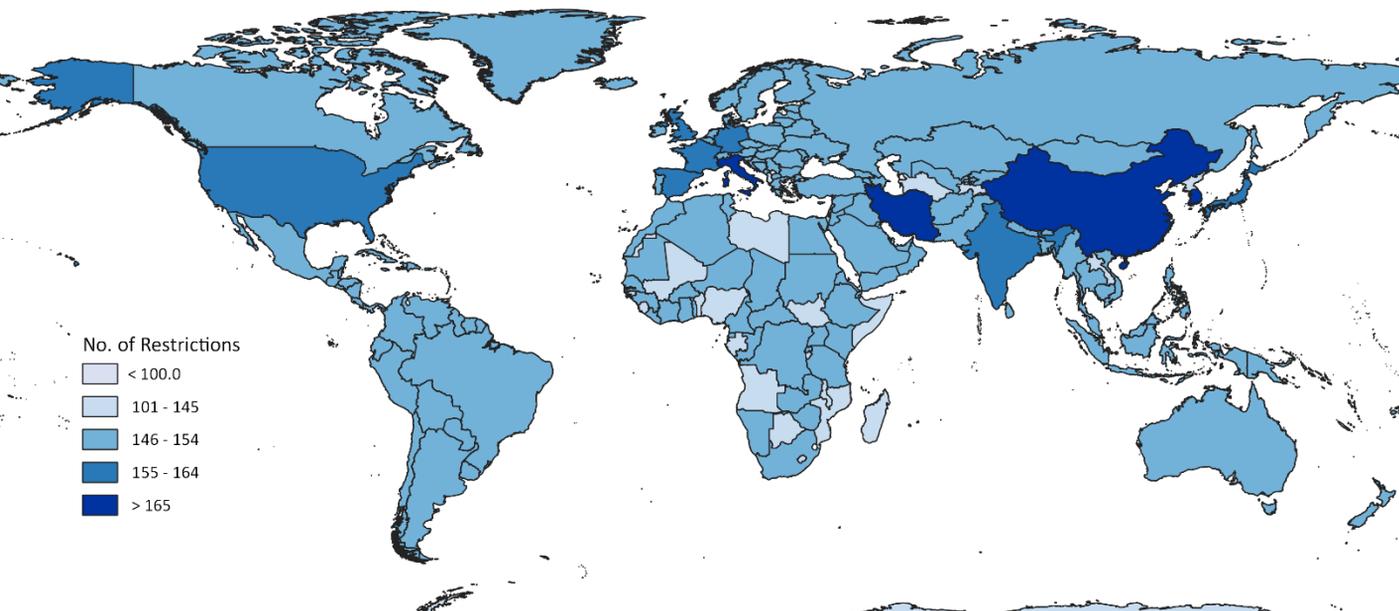
Passengers arriving from or having been to the restricted country/ territory/ area in the below mentioned time period are not allowed to enter



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



Restriction Received by Country/ Territory/ Area



Points of Entry Baseline Assessment:

As of 24th March, (17:00 CET) DTM's Points of Entry (PoE) baseline database has collected and processed information on mobility restrictions applied at **1,221** points of entry in **84** countries/areas. The points of entry include **238** airports, **77** internal transit points, **720** land border points and **186** sea ports. Of the **1,221** PoEs assessed, **1,014** have some form of restriction placed upon them; **468** are fully closed for entry and exit and **401** **partially closed**. Of the assessed PoEs, **91%** were reported to be official points of entry. The most commonly imposed restriction period spanned between **14 days to one month** (57% of all PoEs). Of the **501** PoEs imposing some form of health restriction, **44%** are reportedly conducting routine health screenings, and a further **24%** 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:

- While **Spain** introduced **exceptions** for the **entry of humanitarian workers and medical professionals**, **Djibouti** has placed restrictions on all passenger traffic, suspending humanitarian and military flights until further notice.
- **Exceptions for passengers in transit** - **Estonia** has offered **conditional entry to transiting passengers** who are entering Estonia to return home using any means of non-air travel under the conditions that they do not have any COVID-19 symptoms. Conversely, from 26th March 2020 **Lithuania** will close its borders for transit of passengers as well.
- The **Russian Federation** has **lifted the temporary entry restriction** for passport holders from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Nationals can freely enter through air border crossing points and leave through any checkpoints.
- **Passenger restrictions based on arrival countries** continued, **Brazil** implemented restrictions on passengers arriving from Australia, People's Republic of China, the European Union, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Norway, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- **Mandatory self-quarantine at designated hotels at passenger's expense** appears to be a new trend as more countries, territories or areas including the **People's Republic of China** and **Tanzania** implemented this condition.
- From **partial border closures** that allowed passenger entry into specific airports (Erbil and Sulaymaniyah), Iraq has moved to imposing an indefinite restriction and **suspended air travel**.
- Health measures such as **temperature checks and health screenings** at all **land, sea and air checkpoints** were introduced by Singapore.

Other sources include:

https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200323-sitrep-63-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=b617302d_2
<https://medicine.yale.edu/news-article/23237/>
<https://www.gov.sg/article/multiple-lines-of-defence-to-guard-against-local-spread>

Points of Entry (PoE) Baseline Assessment data has been collected from the following countries/areas:

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

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

RO Buenos Aires: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

RO Cairo: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

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

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

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

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

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