

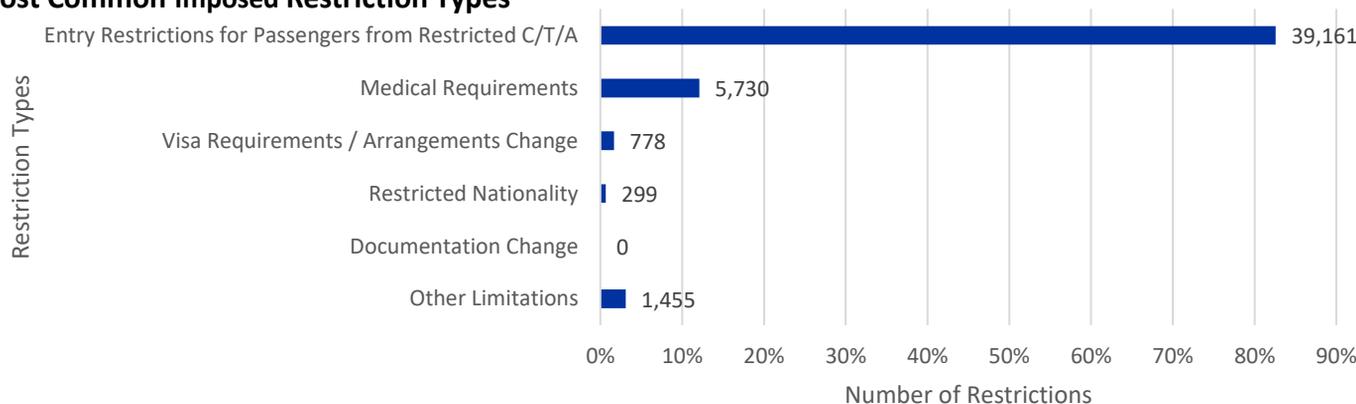
Overview:

The global number of COVID-19 cases has reached nearly two million (1,914,916 cases) as per the World Health Organization on 15th April 2020. With the rapid increase in the global number of cases, global mobility restrictions have been extended and strengthened. A total of 202 countries, territories and areas have issued 47,423 mobility restrictions and measures as of 15th April 2020 highlighting a 3 per cent increase in the total number of restrictions issued from 45,960 restrictions as of 9th April 2020. The tightening of mobility restrictions increased considerably, as restrictions such as visa suspensions and invalidations increased by 84 per cent and other forms of restrictions (such as new travel requirements) also saw a 20 per cent increase since the last update. This spike in new restrictions was also complemented with national lockdowns that have either been newly issued or extended. Malawi announced a 21-day national lockdown and the authorities in the Maldives announced a total lockdown in the greater Male region for 24 hours restricting all vehicles, public transport including bus and ferry transfers between Male', Vilimale', and Hulhumale' in effect as of 15th April 2020. South Africa extended its nation-wide lockdown by two weeks, while Nigeria extended its lockdown in its capital Abuja and the two states, Lagos and Ogun, for another two weeks as well. Similarly, Germany extended its country-wide lockdown until 3rd May 2020. Namibia extended its partial lockdown until 4th May 2020. Armenia extended the state of emergency for one more month closing educational institutions and public transport until 14th May 2020 while simultaneously lifting restriction on specific industries like farming, and fishing. While Pakistan and India have extended their nation-wide lockdowns until 30th April 2020 and 3rd May 2020 respectively, they have simultaneously eased restrictions on certain industries operations. Pakistan has allowed cement, fertilizer, chemical manufacturing, glass manufacturing, e-commerce (aimed at exports), mines, paper and packaging manufacturers and several other smaller businesses to remain open. India will ease restrictions in rural areas where there were no COVID-19 containment zones or hotspots and will allow inter-state transports of both essential and non-essential goods after 20th April 2020. Spain has eased restrictions on 14th April 2020 allowing hundreds of thousands of employees to return to work in the construction and manufacturing sectors. However, shops, pubs and bars will remain closed until at least 26th April. Even though France extended its lockdown until 11th May 2020, authorities plan to move towards easing measures by reopening schools from the 11th May 2020. Repatriation of nationals from abroad and exceptions for humanitarian movement continue with Ryan Air extending repatriation flights until 23rd April 2020. Authorities in the United Arab Emirates announced Etihad Airways operated repatriation flights from Abu Dhabi to London Heathrow, Brussels, Tokyo Narita and Zurich to help passengers who are stranded to return. Further, new repatriation and cargo Air Arabia flights were announced from the United Arab Emirates to Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, Kuwait, Nepal, Oman and Sudan until 30th April 2020. Switzerland delivered medical supplies to the Democratic Republic of the Congo before repatriating 200 Swiss nationals who were stranded due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions. Swiss authorities have scheduled additional flights later this and next week from Ukraine and Montenegro and from other destinations in Asia and Latin America. Conversely, India has paused repatriation of Indian nationals from abroad in efforts to prevent new COVID-19 cases.

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

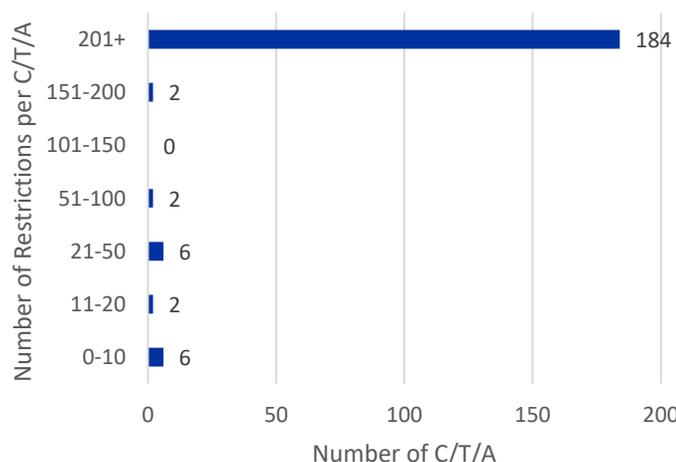
Numbers at a glance

Most Common Imposed Restriction Types

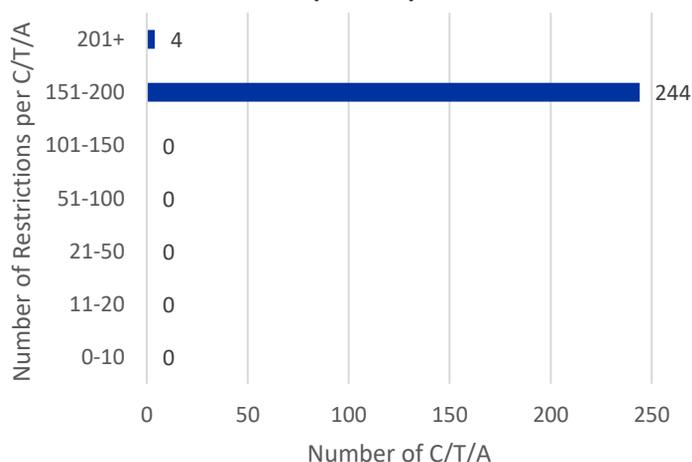


*Other limitations include suspended visas on arrival and entry permits, requirements for international travel certificates and medical coverages.

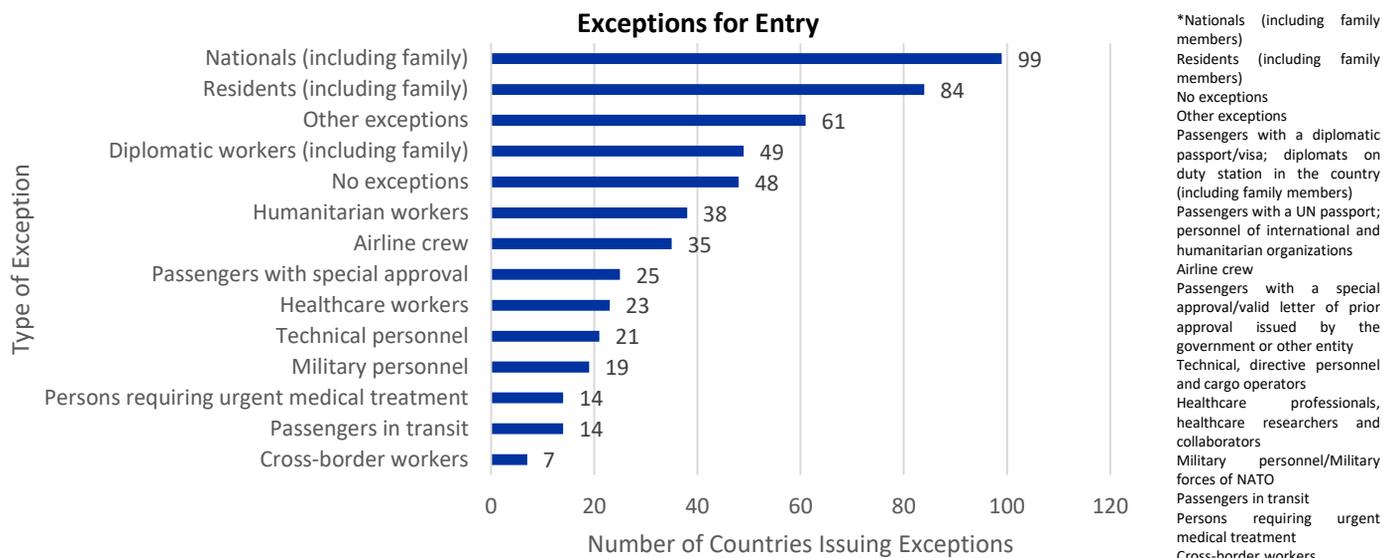
Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas Imposing Restrictions



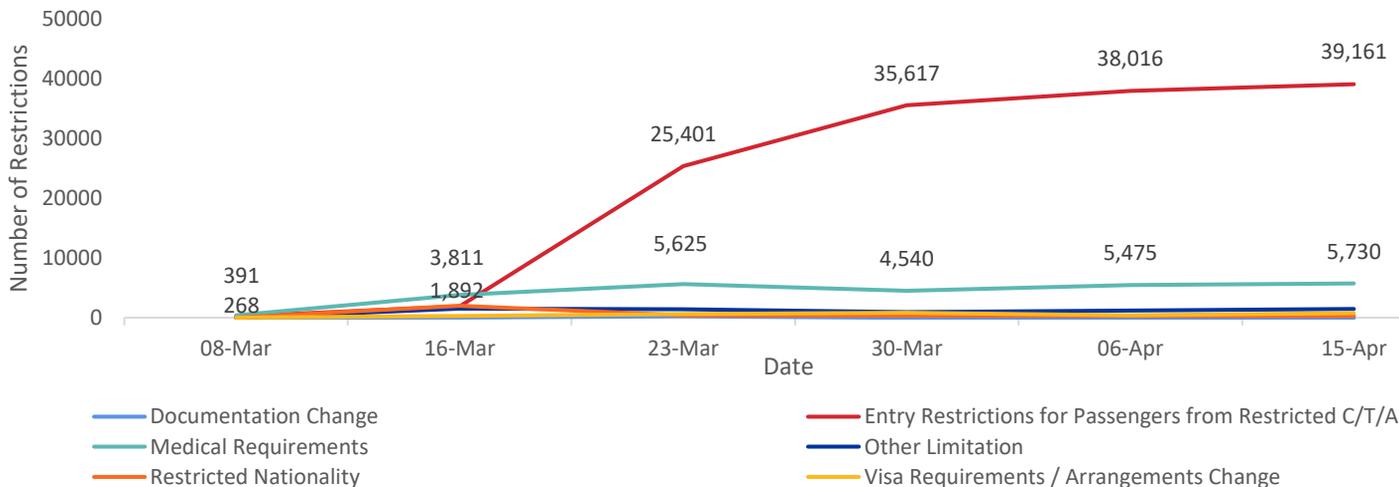
Number of Countries/ Territories/ Areas with Restrictions Imposed upon them



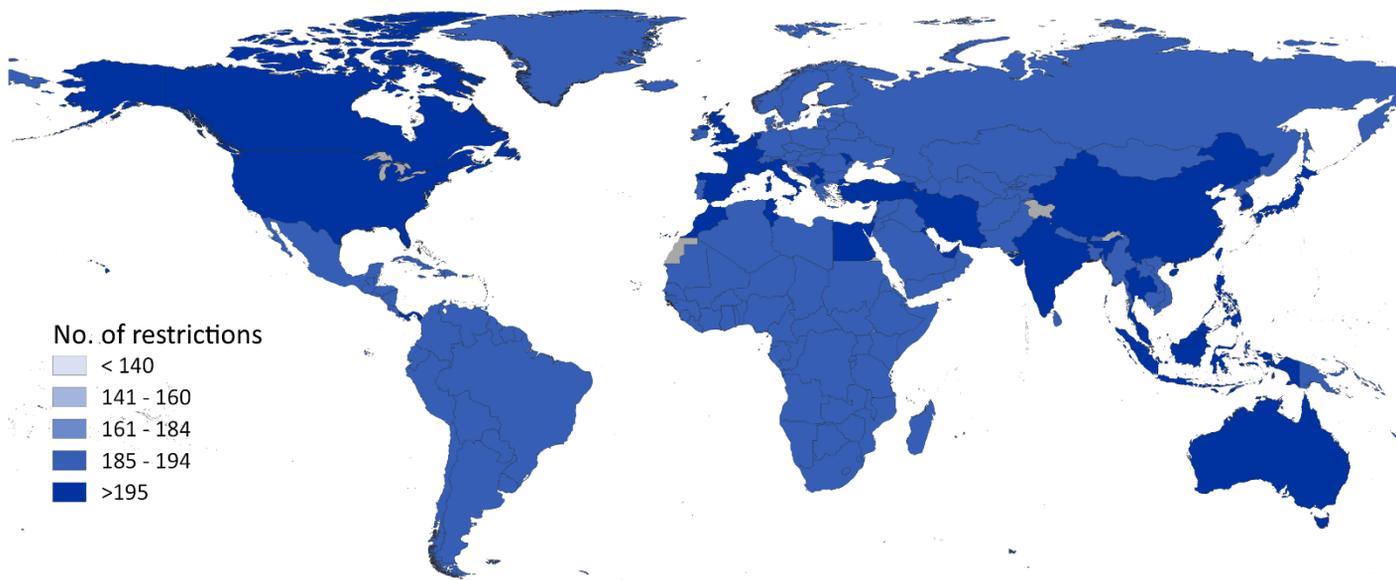
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Measures Imposed by Countries/ Territories/ Areas, by Type and Date



Restriction Received by Country



Points of Entry Update:

As of 14th April 2020 (17:00 CET), through the Points of Entry (PoE) data base IOM has thus far recorded and processed information on 2,740 PoE located across 162 countries, territories and areas. The assessed Points of Entry include 1,478 land border points, 613 airports, 385 blue border points, and 264 internal transit points. Out of the total number of assessed PoE, 894 (33%) are in Europe, 851 (31%) in Asia 707 (26%) PoE are in Africa, 175 (6%) in North America, 81 (3%) in South America and 32 (1%) in Oceania. Of the 2,740 PoE assessed, 1,093 were fully closed, 951 were partially closed (i.e. reduced hours of operation or closure to specific nationalities), 291 were open, 111 were open for commercial traffic only, 135 were closed for entry, 26 were closed for exit, and for 133 the status was unknown.

Key Highlights:

- Border and airport closures as well as flights suspensions have been extended. Thailand, Guatemala and Bangladesh suspended flights until 30th April 2020, while Chile will continue to keep airports closed until 24th April 2020 and India will suspend commercial flights until 3rd May 2020.
- Venezuela issued travel restrictions for the first time, announcing a closure of airports for an indefinite period. Likewise, The Bahamas and Cayman Islands have extended their airport closures indefinitely and Switzerland extended its passenger restriction from 13th June 2020 to an unspecified period.
- Moving from indefinite flight suspensions, authorities in Peru, Niger and Malta have issued new time frames for current passenger restrictions until the 24th, 25th and 26th April 2020, respectively.
- Haiti moved from partial restrictions on the entry of passengers from specific arrival countries, territories and areas to a general restriction on all passenger entry for an unspecified period. Authorities simultaneously issued exceptions for the travel of domestic humanitarian workers and medical and emergency flights.
- The Republic of Korea issued visa invalidations for short-term visas (permission of within 90 day stay) issued before 5th of April 2020. Visa exemptions for 90 nationalities have also been suspended.
- Bangladesh imposed stricter mandatory quarantine measures for all passengers of Bangladeshi origin returning from abroad. The location of the mandatory quarantine is conditional on the provision of a medical certificate declaring a COVID-19 negative test and with a validity of no longer than 72 hours prior to travel. If passengers provide this certificate they will be allowed to quarantine at their houses for 14 days, if not, they will have to quarantine at designated institutional facility for 14 days. Similarly, France, the French West Indies, Réunion, Mayotte, French Polynesia, and French Guiana, introduced a new document for travel, where passengers allowed to enter now require a mandatory International Travel Certificate issued by a designated embassy or consular office prior to travel. While this is not a medical certificate it requires passengers to justify reasons for emergency travel (including compelling family or person reason; health related emergencies; or professional reasons that cannot be postponed).
- Myanmar also announced restriction of land border crossings through its border gates with Bangladesh starting from 14th April 2020 to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- Measures and requirements for airline crew members continue to intensify. Following New Zealand which stipulated that airline crew must use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), Japan issued new guidelines requiring that all airline crew members must complete a quarantine questionnaire, as well as a 'Plan of Stay in Japan' declaration. Airline crew should not use public transport, but airlines must arrange chartered vehicles to transport crews between the airport and hotel.