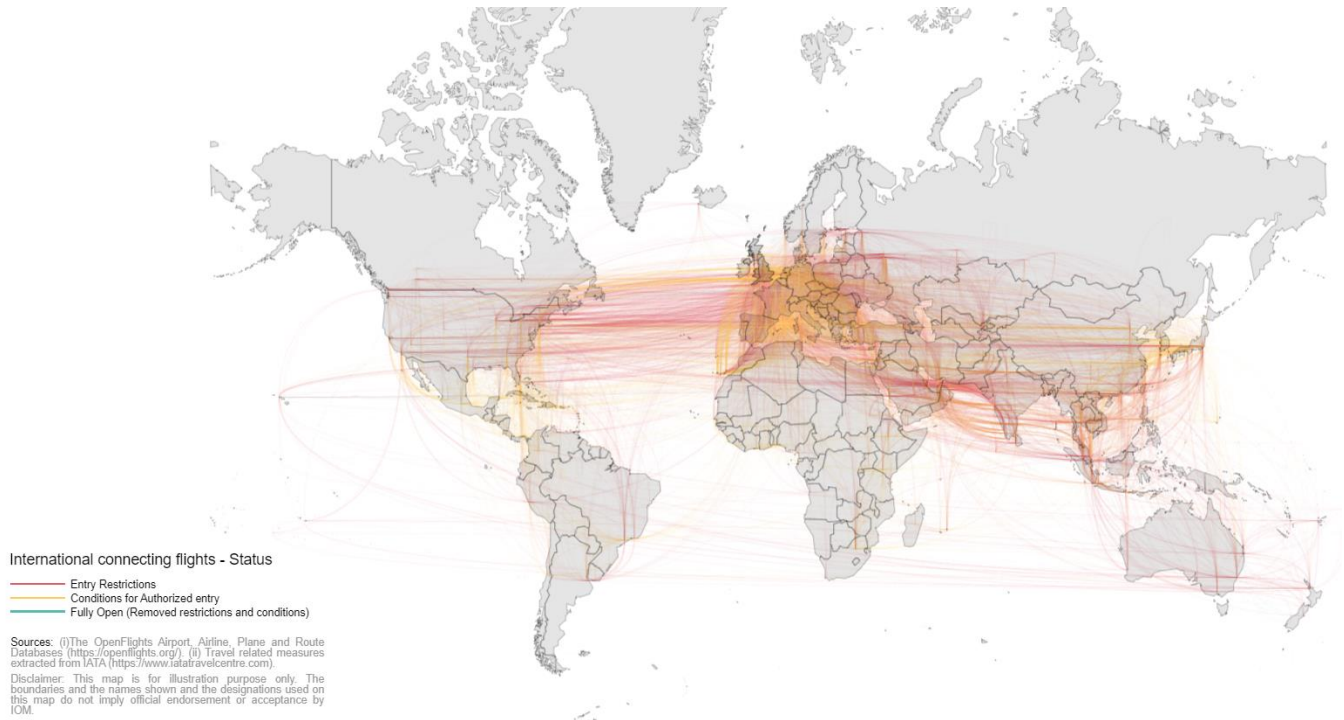


Global Mobility Restriction Overview





Weekly Update • 28 March 2022



COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series
<https://migration.iom.int> • dtm-covid19@iom.int



Key Definitions

-  **Entry restrictions:** These are total restrictions which do not allow the entry of passengers of a given country, territory, or area (C/T/A). These include a complete border closure, nationality ban, suspension of visa issuances, and suspension of flights, etc.
-  **Conditions for authorized entry:** These are partial restrictions in the form of specific requirements upon which entry is incumbent. These conditions include medical measures, new requirements on visa/travel documents or other specific requirements for entry. Partial restrictions may be applicable to all passengers or exempt groups such as specific nationalities or immigration status.
-  **No Restriction:** This refers to the removal of COVID-19 related international air travel restrictions that were issued after 10th March 2020 on IATA's website
-  **Exceptions:** Refers to specific individuals, nationalities, or immigration status to whom the specific COVID-19 related travel restriction issued by a C/T/A do not apply. Conditions for authorized entry may also apply to specific exception groups to enable their mobility.

Please note: This output represents the implementation of the third phase of Air Travel Restriction Methodology. In this phase, previous categories of Medical and Visa Restrictions have been recategorized as conditions for authorized entry under partial restrictions. For more information please see [here](#).

Disclaimer: This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe mobility restrictions in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities to confirm political correctness while producing a timely update. This analysis does not aim to provide exact information on travel requirements. For specific and updated travel information, kindly refer to respective Consular authorities of the destination country. International Air Transport Association (IATA) and relevant airline companies may be a valid alternative to explore. Corrections are very welcomed and should be submitted to DTM COVID-19 dtm-covid19@iom.int to ensure consistency of information in the database repository.

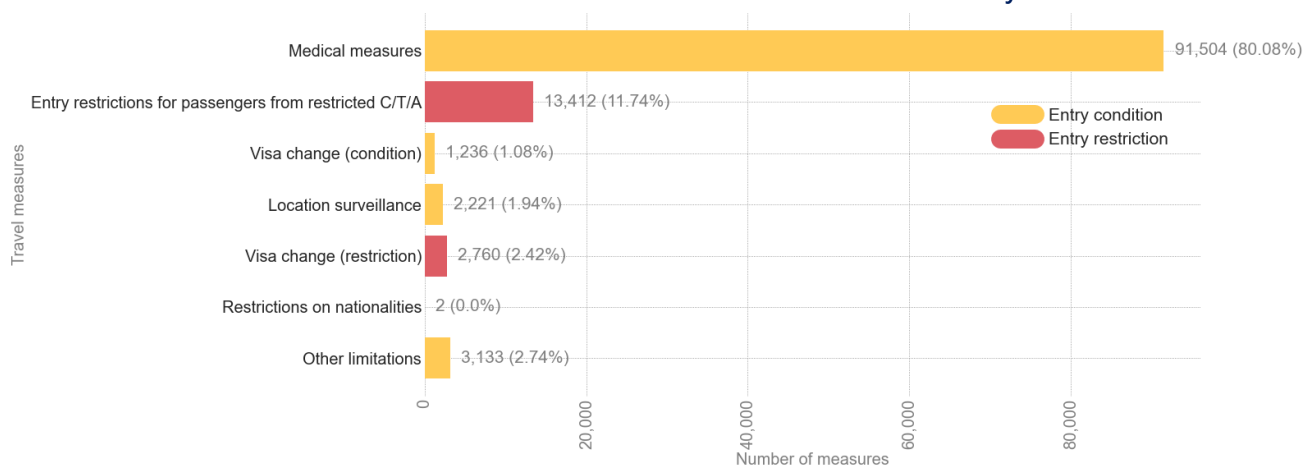
Overview

The impact of COVID-19 on global mobility continues to evolve. As of 7 March 2022, a total of 445 million cases of COVID-19 have been recorded globally, including more than 5.9 million deaths. Simultaneously, the [World Health Organization](#) reports more than 10.7 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered globally as of 6 March 2022. A total of 214 countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) have issued 114,268 travel related measures as of 28 March 2022, indicating a change of -0.49 per cent from 114,834 travel related measures issued on 21 March 2022. Of these, 16,174 were reported as entry restrictions and 98,094 were reported as conditions for authorized entry. In the reporting period, there was a -0.06 per cent change in conditions for authorized entry and a -3.04 per cent change in entry restrictions. In terms of conditions for authorized entry, there was a 9.9 per cent decrease in location surveillance such as passenger locator forms. There was a decrease of 84.6 per cent in restrictions on passengers from specific nationalities.

In parallel to existing travel restrictions, a total of 197 countries, territories or areas have issued 864 exceptions enabling mobility. Between 21 and 28 March 2022, 11 countries, territories or areas have issued 13 new exceptions 14 whilst countries, territories or areas removed 25 exceptions.

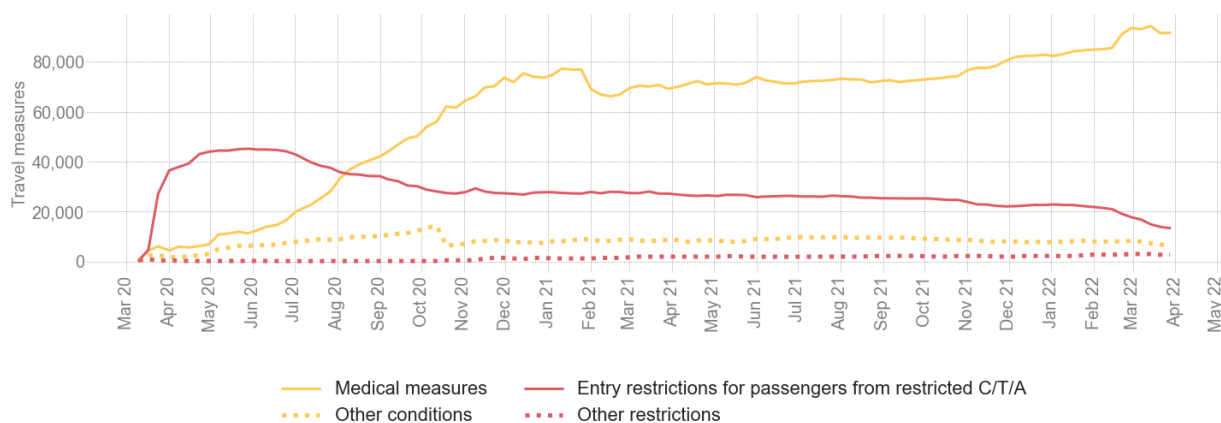
Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

Number of restrictions and conditions for authorized entry



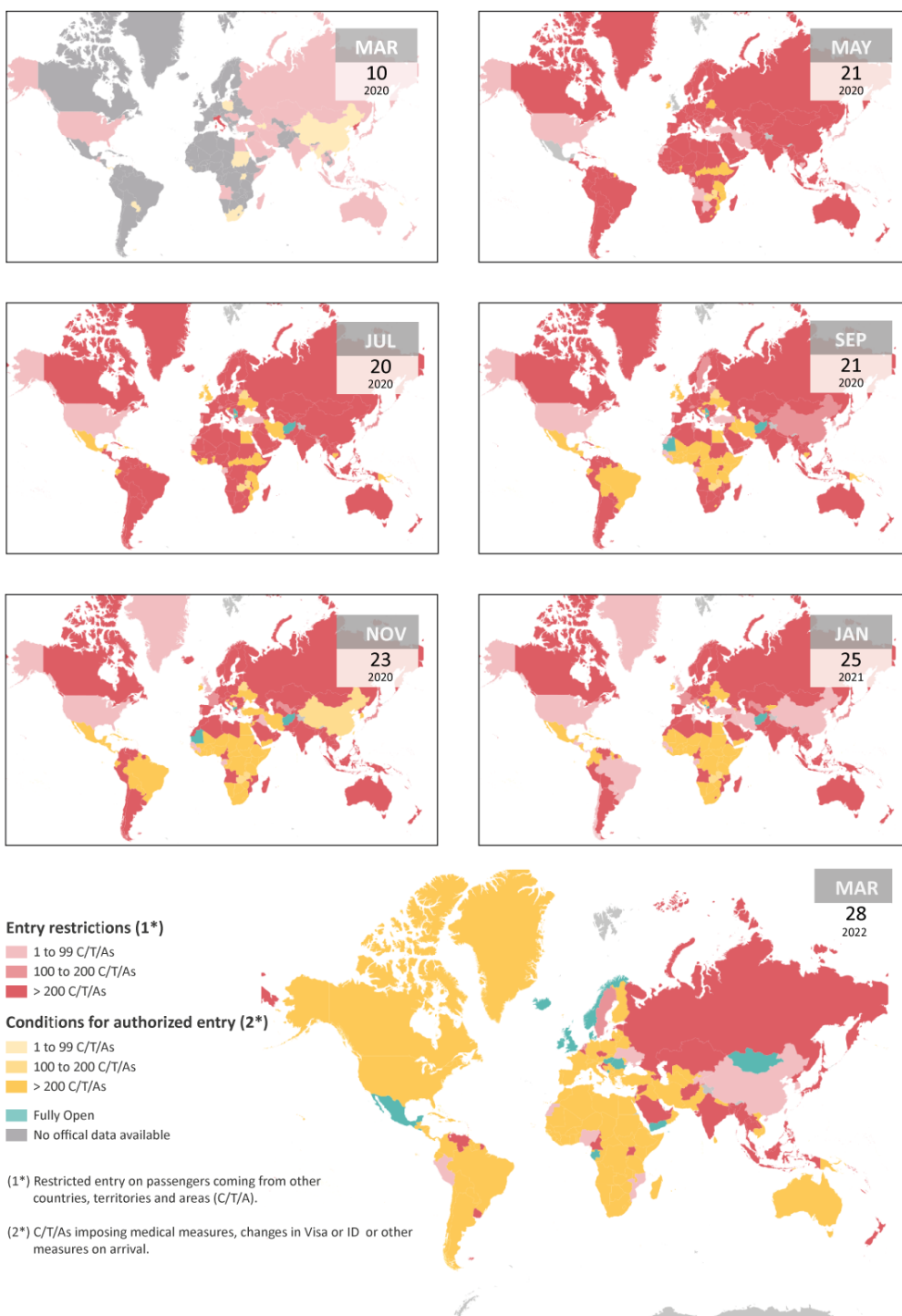
As of 28 March 2022, 214 C/T/As have imposed restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. Entry restrictions for passengers from restricted C/T/As represent 12 per cent of all restrictions and conditions. Medical measures are the most common condition for authorized entry representing 80 per cent of the total number of conditions and restrictions. In contrast, visa requirements represent 4 per cent of total restrictions and conditions.

Changes in the number of travel measures over time, by type



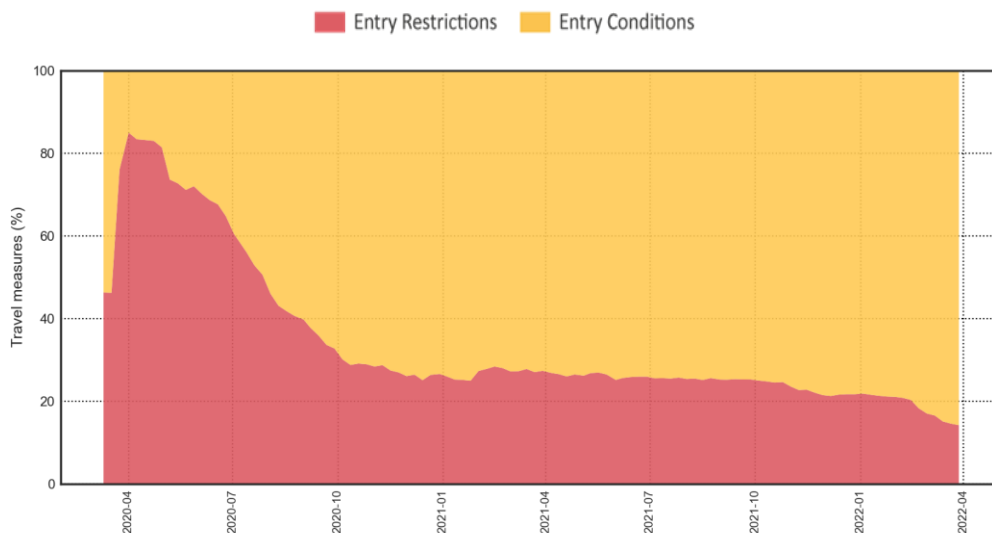
Changes in Entry Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry, Over Time

The map below provides a global overview of the changes between the type of measures issued by C/T/As and gradual increases in the issuance of 'entry restrictions' (e.g. total entry restrictions for passengers) and/or 'conditions for authorized entry' (e.g. medical measures in the form of PCR test, quarantine, etc.). As of 21 March 2020, only 90 governments and authorities across the world had announced COVID-19 related travel measures, by 21 May 2020 this number increased to 221 whereas as of 28 March 2022, 214 out of 247 C/T/As (87%) have issued some form of entry restrictions or conditions for authorized entry at international airports.



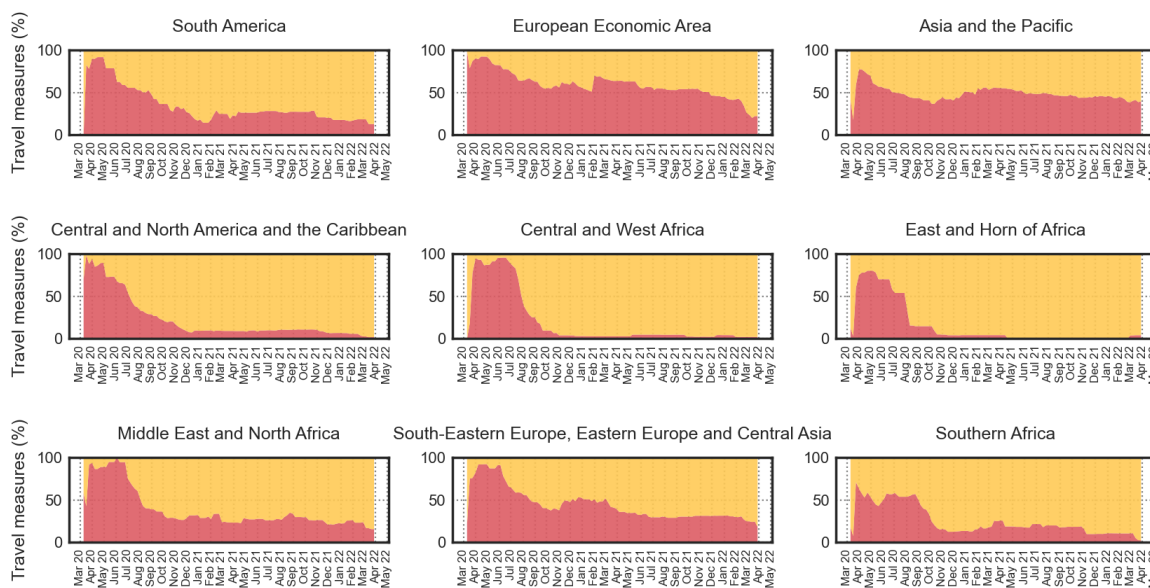
The chart below shows the shift from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' over time. In April 2020, entry restrictions constituted 80 per cent of all COVID-19 related measures (coloured in red), but this proportion has gradually decreased to 15 per cent, as of 28 March 2022.

Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Global overview



Although most of the IOM regions have gradually shifted from 'entry restrictions' to 'conditions for authorized entry' there are important differences in terms of timing and severity of measures. For instance, the IOM regions of *Central and West Africa* and *East and Horn of Africa* have seen the sharpest shift from restrictions to conditions, with strict entry restrictions representing less than 5 per cent of the total travel related measures as of 28 March 2022. On the other hand, the IOM region of *Asia and the Pacific* has seen a less significant shift from restrictions to conditions, with restrictions representing over 40 per cent of the total travel related measures in the last reporting period. These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

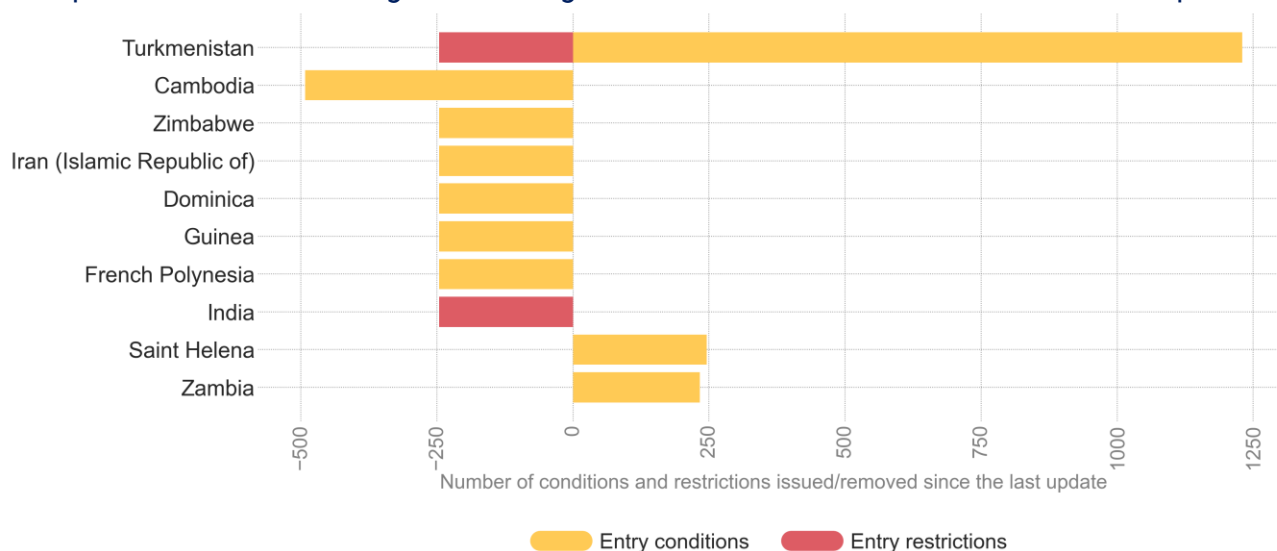
Entry restrictions vs. conditions for authorized entry – Regional overview



■ Key Highlights on Restrictions and Conditions for Authorized Entry

This section illustrates the changes in the number of restrictions (coloured in red) and entry conditions (coloured in yellow) in the last week. Between 21 and 28 March 2022, 16 C/T/As added or removed some restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. While 10 C/T/As removed existing conditions for authorized entry, four C/T/As removed total restrictions. There were four C/T/As issuing new conditions and 0 C/T/As issuing new restrictions.

Top 10 C/T/As with most significant changes in the number of travel measures since last update¹



Key Highlights

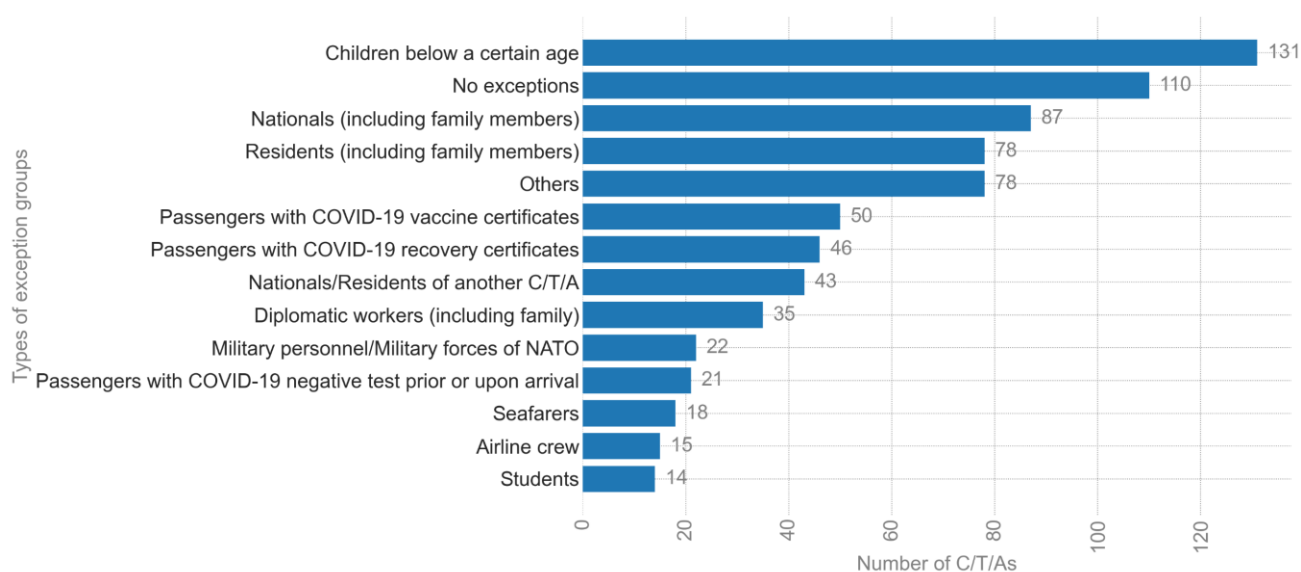
- **Passenger bans were lifted for passengers arriving from specific C/T/As.** Azerbaijan added passengers arriving from Lithuania to the list of C/T/As from which entry is authorized. Russian Federation lifted the ban on passengers and crew arriving from Botswana, Eswatini, Hong Kong SAR, China, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Qatar lifted the ban on passengers and crew arriving from Georgia and Jordan.
- **Visa on arrival services were resumed by Saudi Arabia.**
- **Flight suspension lifted by India and Turkmenistan.**
- **Conditions for authorized entry were lifted.** Cook Islands specified that passengers no longer had to spend the 10 days prior to arrival in New Zealand. Saint Helena lifted the health insurance requirement for residents of Saint Helena. Algeria, Cambodia, French Polynesia, Zambia and Zimbabwe removed COVID-19 testing upon arrival. Cambodia and Timor-Leste also removed the negative PCR test certificate requirement and French Polynesia removed the passenger registration upon arrival. The Netherlands removed the testing requirements before departure.
- **Mandatory quarantine period was reduced.** Vanuatu reduced the period from 14 to 10 days. Indonesia issued a 5-day quarantine for passengers without a COVID-19 vaccination.
- **Conditions for authorized entry were lifted for airline staff by Lithuania.** Lebanon no longer requires COVID-19 test upon arrival.
- **Flight suspensions were extended by Hong Kong SAR, China until 31 March 2022.**
- **Passenger declaration forms were introduced by American Samoa and The Netherlands.**
- **COVID-19 test certificates or testing upon arrival was introduced by Timor-Leste, Réunion, Saint Helena and United Republic of Tanzania.**

¹ Please note that changes in the chart reflect actual timely shifts in measures, and additional changes that are resultant of internal quality control.

- **Mandatory quarantine was issued.** Timor-Leste issued a 14-day quarantine for passengers and airline crew who do not have a COVID-19 vaccination certificate.
- **COVID-19 vaccination certificates are now required by** Algeria, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
- **Changes in validity of COVID-19 vaccine certificate were made.** United Arab Emirates now requires a QR code for vaccination certificates for passengers entering Dubai (DXB) or Al Maktoum (DWC).
- **COVID-19 vaccination and recovery certificates were expanded.** Fiji is now accepting different vaccines. Switzerland began accepting COVID-19 recovery certificates issued in the last 180 days in lieu of a vaccination certificate. United States of America specified a time limit on the COVID-19 recovery certificate.
- **Changes to testing and quarantine specifications were made by** Algeria, Benin, Caribbean Netherlands, Dominica, Latvia, Lebanon and Singapore. Guinea no longer requires COVID-19 PCR tests for vaccinated passengers. Israel requires passengers to self-isolate until the result of the COVID-19 test upon arrival is negative. Lithuania no longer accepts negative tests in lieu of a vaccination certificate, pre-departure test or recovery certificate and airline crew staying maximum 24 hours are no longer not exempt from this requirement either. People’s Republic of China specified that passengers arriving from Singapore must have a negative test with QR code and complete a personal health monitoring form. Uzbekistan now requires passengers arriving from Afghanistan, Algeria, People’s Republic of China, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan or Yemen to present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative test certificate or be subject to a COVID-19 test upon arrival.

■ Exceptions to Entry Restrictions

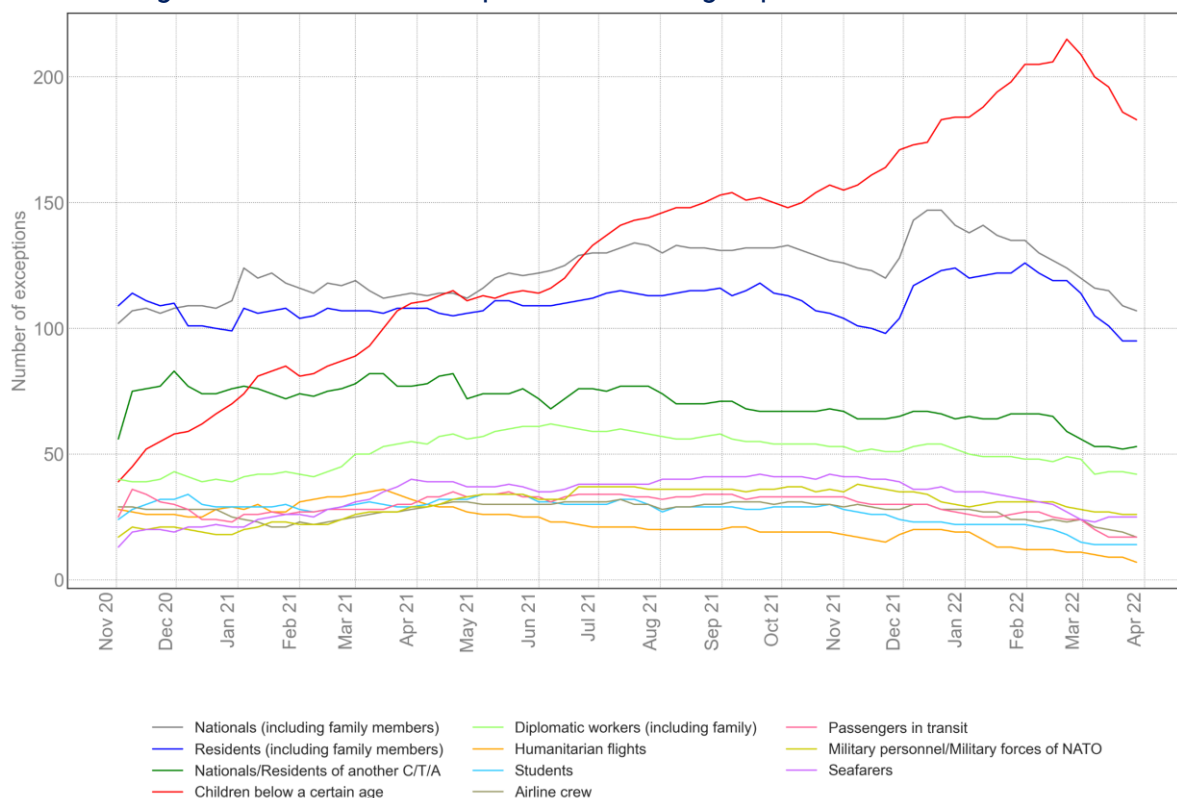
Number of C/T/As by type of exception²



C/T/As are most likely to issue at least one exception for children below a certain age (131). Exceptions for Nationals and for Residents and their families, issued at least once by 87 and 78 different C/T/As respectively, represent two of the other most common groups receiving exceptions.

² 'Others' category involves any exempted groups which are not included in the exception categories listed. Passengers with a test proving presence of IgG antibodies, passengers with a COVID-19 vaccination certificate, passengers with certain visa types, accompanying individuals to persons requiring urgent medical treatment can be given as examples for the exception groups in this category.

Changes in the number of exceptions over time: groups that are allowed to enter³



Noticeable Trends for Exceptions:

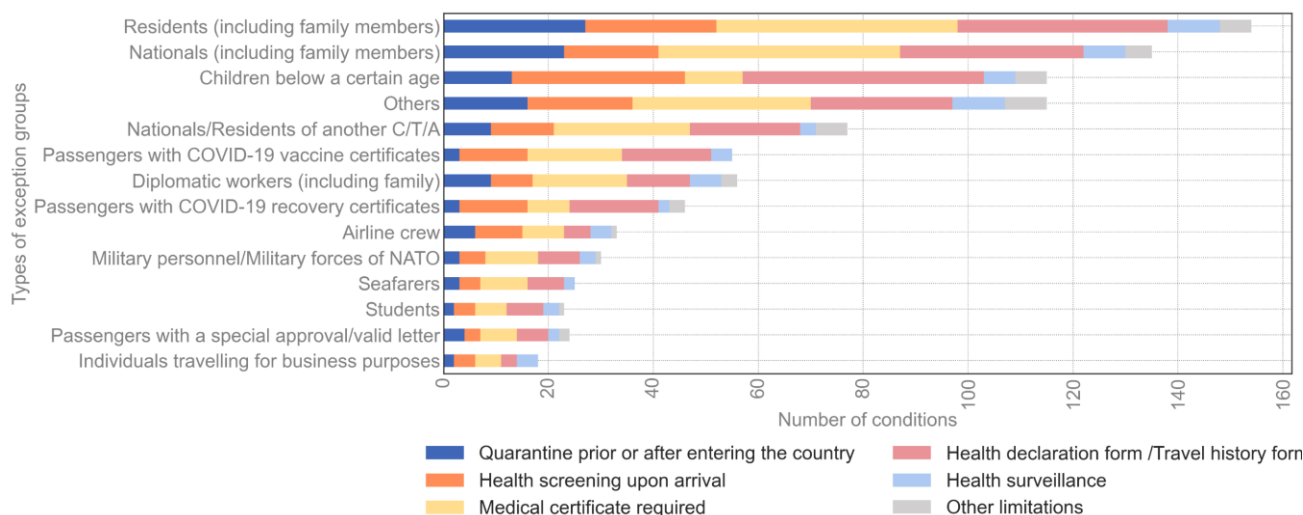
- As of 28 March 2022, a total of 864 exceptions, enabling mobility, have been issued by 197 C/T/As.
- The C/T/As issuing the highest number of exceptions were Bosnia and Herzegovina (21), Ukraine (18), the Netherlands (17), Sweden (15), United States of America (15), Chile (14), Qatar (13), Argentina (12), Andorra (12) and Spain (11).
- Between 21 and 28 March 2022, 11 countries, territories or areas issued 13 new exceptions, while 14 countries, territories or areas removed 25 exceptions.

³The chart shows the most significant exempted groups that are allowed to enter. Note that for simplification purposes 'Others' and 'No exceptions' categories are not represented.

■ Exceptions and Corresponding Conditions for Authorized Entry

The conditions for authorized entry refer to additional requirements or measures that specific exempt individuals or groups need to fulfil to enter a given C/T/A. The below chart demonstrates the most frequently imposed conditions for authorized entry such as quarantine, health declaration forms, and medical certificates, that are applicable to specific exceptional groups.

Exception groups and associated conditions for authorized entry



Noticeable Trends for Conditions for Authorized Entry for Exempted Groups

- Of the 214 C/T/As issuing exceptions for entry, a total of 134 have issued 1,147 conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups.
- The top ten C/T/As issuing the highest number of conditions for authorized entry for exempted groups were Kuwait (37), Indonesia (32), the Netherlands (30), Chile (30), Israel (28), Curaçao (28), Argentina (27), Qatar (25), Belgium (25), Singapore (25) and Thailand (25).
- The main condition for authorized entry for exempted groups was to provide a Health Declaration or Travel History Form 278 times, followed by a medical certificate upon arrival, which was issued at least 274 times. This is followed by medical screening upon arrival which was issued 181 times.

■ Key Exceptions Highlights

- **Exceptions to the passenger approval letter were issued by Singapore.**
- **Exceptions for passengers with COVID-19 vaccines were made.** South Africa and Zimbabwe began exempting passengers with COVID-19 vaccines from mandatory quarantine.
- **Exceptions for children were made:** the Gambia and Panama updated the age for testing exemptions for children. Saint Helena and United Republic of Tanzania exempted children from the negative test requirement. Algeria exempted children from the vaccination certificate requirement.
- **Exceptions for passengers arriving from certain C/T/As were issued.** Italy exempted passengers who began their journey in Ukraine from all COVID-19 requirements. Israel exempted passengers who began their journey in Ukraine from COVID-19 testing entry requirements. Czechia exempted passengers from testing if arriving from certain C/T/As. People's Republic of China exempted passengers with invitation letters issued by Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games as well as F249 passengers from the entry requirements for those arriving from Singapore. Spain and Andorra exempted passengers arriving from Mayotte from COVID-19 vaccine and testing requirements.
- **Exceptions to the visa suspension for passengers arriving from certain C/T/As were issued by Indonesia.**