

# Global Mobility Restrictions Overview

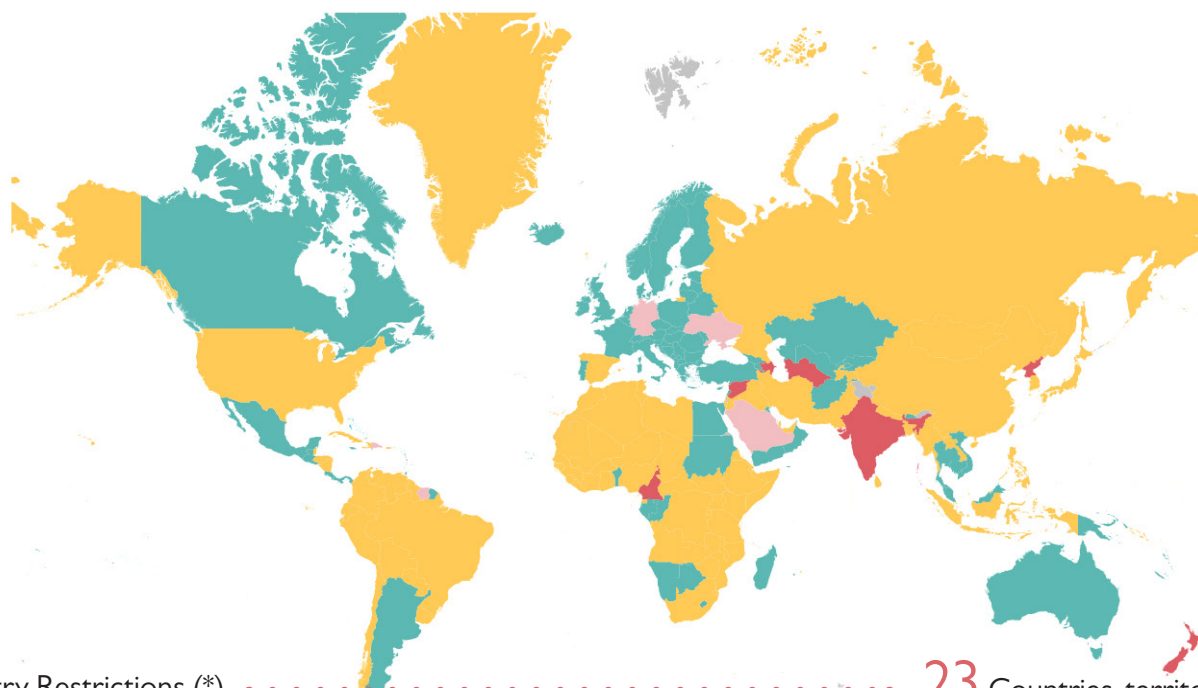
## Monitoring Restrictions on International Air Travel

Last updated: 10 October 2022

Data Source: IATA Timatic Coronavirus Outbreak Updates

<https://migration.iom.int> - [dtmccovid19@iom.int](mailto:dtmccovid19@iom.int)

OCT  
10  
2022



**Entry Restrictions (\*)** ..... **23** Countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) issuing entry restrictions.

- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As

**Conditions For Authorised Entry (\*\*)** ..... **119** Countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) issuing conditions for authorised entry.

- 1 to 99 C/T/As
- 100 to 200 C/T/As
- > 200 C/T/As

**No Measures** ..... **100** Countries, territories or areas (C/T/As) without COVID-19 measures in place.

**DISCLAIMER:** C/T/As that have issued both entry restrictions and conditions for authorised entry are mapped in red as C/T/As issuing entry restrictions.

COVID-19 RELATED TRAVEL MEASURES	CHANGE SINCE LAST WEEK	SUB-GROUPS
Entry Restrictions	0 C/T/As	Entry restrictions on passengers
		Air traffic suspended
Conditions for Authorised Entry	-3 C/T/As	Medical measures and certificates
		Document change
		Passenger tracking system
No Measures	+3 C/T/As	No COVID-19 measures in place

(\*) Entry restrictions on passengers coming from other countries, territories and areas (C/T/A). The color scale represents the number of C/T/As affected.

(\*\*) Conditions on passengers coming from other countries, territories and areas (C/T/A). The color scale represents the number of C/T/As affected.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

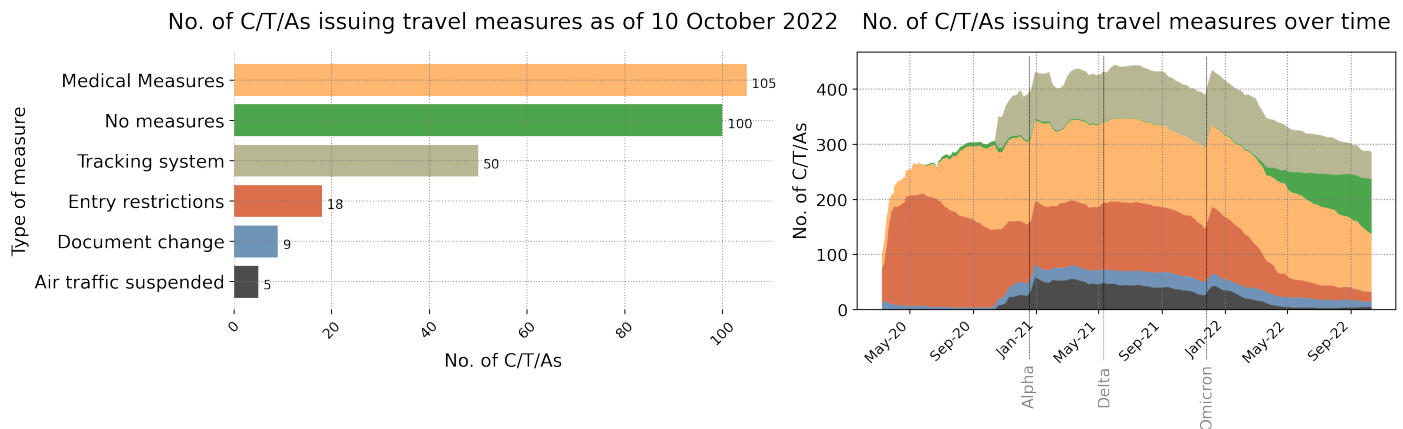
The DTM Global Mobility Restrictions Overview provides updates on international air travel restrictions and conditions for authorized entry. This overview aims to understand how COVID-19 has impacted human mobility, detailing how global and regional trends in air travel measures have evolved since COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic in March 2020. The data presented focuses on the changes in public health-related immigration and border management measures. It provides information intended to support IOM missions and partners in targeted response planning and advocacy for vulnerable populations who may be affected by changes in global mobility.

# 2. GLOBAL TRENDS

## TRAVEL MEASURES

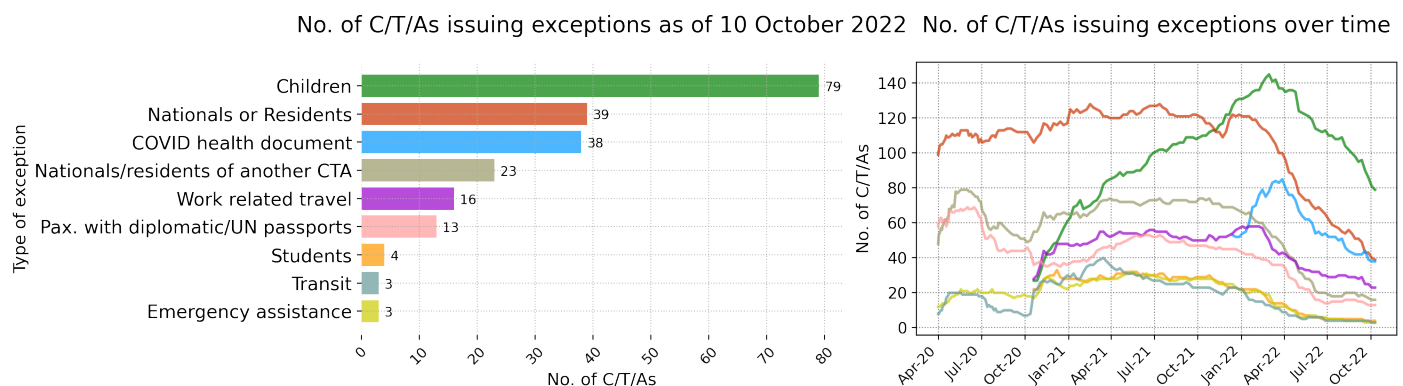
As of 10 October 2022, 129 C/T/As have simultaneously implemented COVID-19-related mobility restrictions and/or conditions for authorized entry. Overall, 23 C/T/As have issued entry restrictions and 119 C/T/As have issued conditions for authorized entry. Finally, 100 C/T/As have removed all COVID-19-related travel measures.

The first graph below provides an overview of different types of COVID-19 related measures and the number of C/T/As issuing them. The second graph shows how the different measures have changed over time since March 2020.



As of 10 October 2022, medical measures were the most commonly issued measures, which entails quarantine measures, health screening upon arrival, COVID-19 negative test certificate or vaccination certificates. As of August 2022, no measures were the next most commonly issued measure. Until then, passenger tracking forms, which include health declaration or location tracking forms, had been the second most commonly issued measure.

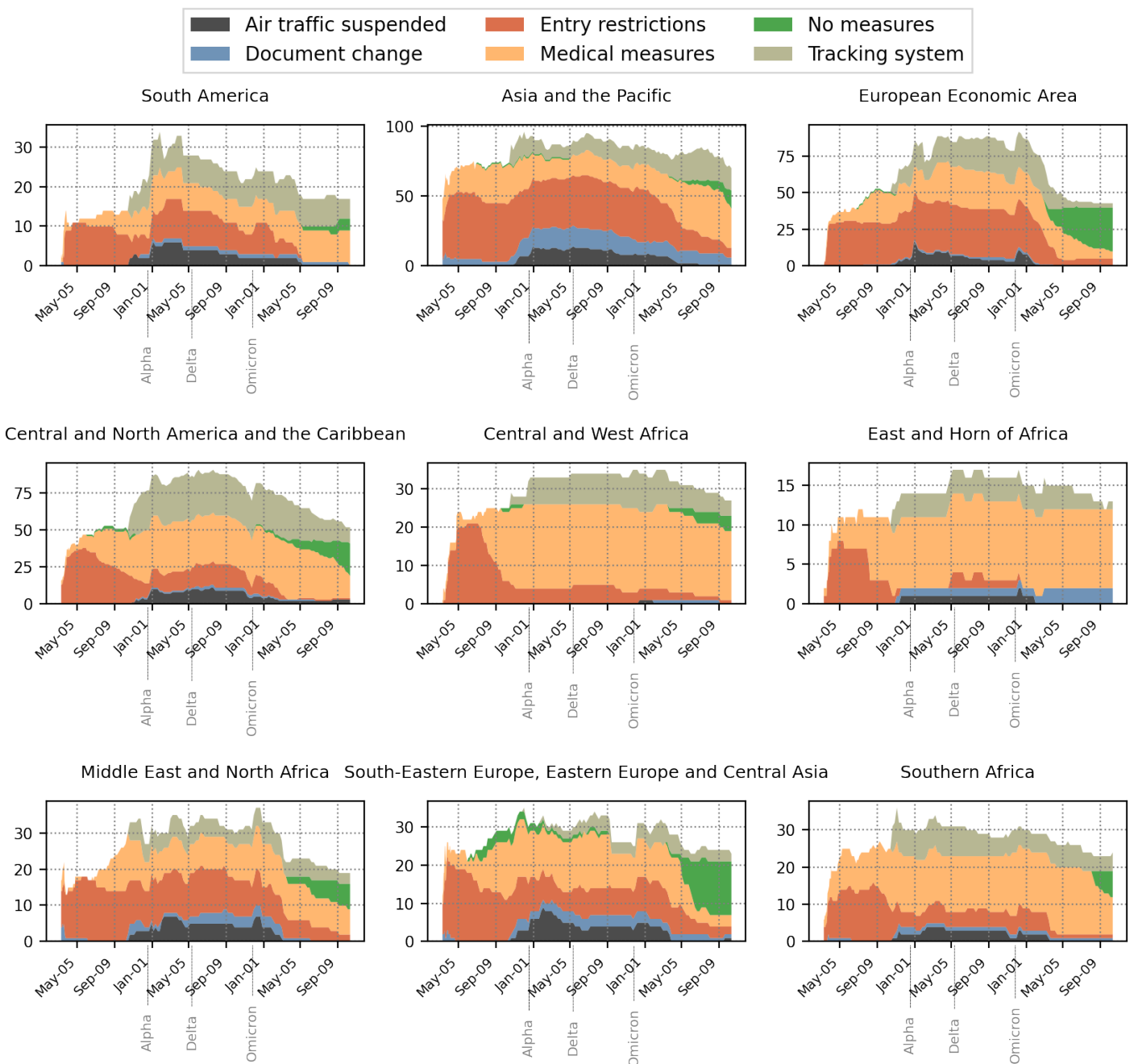
## EXCEPTIONS TO TRAVEL MEASURES



The graphs above show global figures on C/T/As that have issued exceptions to their travel measures, exempting certain categories from fulfilling the requirements for authorized entry. 'Exceptions for children below a certain age' has been the most common exception group with the highest growth rate, followed by 'Nationals or Residents'. As of 10 October 2022, more exceptions were issued for nationals or residents than for passengers with COVID-19 health document. The trends in the decline of C/T/As issuing exceptions over time could be attributed to the rate at which C/T/As have removed travel measures.

# 3. REGIONAL TRENDS

## TRAVEL MEASURES BY REGION



The visualisation above shows what type of COVID-19 related travel measures regions have been implemented over time. There are important differences in terms of timing and severity of measures. For instance, Central and West Africa and East and Horn of Africa have seen the sharpest shift from restrictions (passenger bans, suspended air traffic) to conditions (medical measures, passenger tracking systems). On the other hand, Asia and the Pacific has kept an overall more consistent presence of entry restrictions on international air flights, as well as steady levels of C/T/As issuing entry conditions such as medical measures, passenger tracking systems and document changes relating to visa requirements.<sup>1</sup>

Since the onset of the Omicron variant, the European Economic Area has been the region where the most entry restrictions and conditions have been removed. Currently, it is the region that has the highest number of C/T/As that have removed all COVID-19 related travel measures (30) followed by Central and North America and the Caribbean (22). These regional differences over time reflect the dissimilar evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in different geographical areas.

1) For the purposes of this analysis the regions above have been defined based on IOM regional office coverage, for more details on this see <https://www.iom.int/regional-offices>