

This report summarises the major changes in the region for the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker's <u>Containment and Health Index</u>, providing a high level overview of shifts in government policies.

OxCGRT is created by the Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford. For more information visit www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker.

REGION	Sub-Saharan Africa	
Date range	01-15 July, 2020	
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Brief summary of major changes:

COVID 19 cases continue to rise across Sub-Saharan Africa. Restrictions were extended in Gambia (in effect 8 July, additional seven days), Kenya (in effect 6 July, additional 30 days), Mozambique (in effect 13 July, continued Level-3 State of Emergency until 29 July), Angola (in effect 9 July, "cordon sanitaire" for Luanda and Cazengo municipality until 9 August), and South Africa (in effect from 13 July, with the addition of a nighttime curfew and a renewed ban on alcohol). Angola also announced tighter restrictions on gatherings, including a ban on religious activities and participant caps for funerals of ten attendees (non-COVID 19 deaths) or five attendees (COVID 19-related deaths).

Rwanda has implemented voluntary, free random testing, allowing for more effective containment and contact tracing of COVID 19 cases. In South Sudan, restrictions eased slightly, with businesses and companies in the capital of Khartoum reopening. A three-month lockdown of Kano, Northern Nigeria's most populous state, was lifted 3 July, allowing employees to return to work with the mandatory wearing of face masks.

Borders across Sub-Saharan Africa largely remain closed, although Seychelles announced 8 July that it will allow international commercial flights from low and medium risk countries beginning 1 August. Kenya will also allow international arrivals beginning 1 August, as announced 6 July.

C1: School Closing	 BFO: Concern emerged as schools remain closed, compounding children's risk of sexual violence, forced labor, or recruitment into jihadist-linked violence, in addition to falling behind in school. GMB: Despite extending the state of emergency from 8 July – 15 July, schools continued reopening for 9th and 12th grade. KEN: The Education Ministry has announced plans to begin gradually reopening schools from 1 September, with a new learning calendar prepared by mid-August. Survey data, however, finds that up to 70% of Kenyans oppose the reopening in schools in September out of concern it will cause a spike in COVID 19 infections. NGA: Nigeria reversed a previous decision (announced 29 June)
	to allow graduating classes to resume in-person school. Classes

Summaries are created with data from the OxCGRT, uploaded by contributors. For specific references, please see the database www.bsa.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker





	 were set to start 6 July but have been postponed indefinitely amidst rising COVID 19 cases. SSD: Despite the easing of lockdown measures, schools remain closed across South Sudan. TCD: Policy of reopening schools continues in Chad, with internal travel restrictions eased to allow students to return to school.
C2: Workplace Closing	 KEN: Workplace closure policies remain in place, with restaurants and bars still limited to takeaway service. Plans to create safety protocols for resuming the import and sale of clothing, including second-hand clothing, were announced. MOZ: Continuation of Level-3 State of Emergency until 29 July, including reduction of workforce by half, with turnover of teams every 15 days. Market hours remain restricted to 6am – 5pm. SDD: Shops and some companies have reopened in Khartoum. Fewer customers reported due to ongoing public transportation restrictions.
C3: Cancel Public Events	 BEN: Burial ceremonies authorized with a maximum of fifty people maintaining a one-meter distance. Restrictions remain for other forms of public events. GMB: State of emergency extended, includes ban on events. KEN: State of emergency extended, includes ban on all social and political gatherings for additional thirty days. MOZ: All cultural, recreational, and sports activities remain banned in public places until 29 July. TCD: Sports activities allowed to resume (15 July) without public participation.
C4: Restrictions on Gatherings	 ANG: Extension of cordon sanitaire includes ban on gatherings, restriction of funerals to 10 participants ("normal" death) and 5 participants (COVID 19-related death). MOZ: State of Emergency extension, all gatherings (including religious) banned until 29 July. NGA: Lockdown in Kano lifted.
C5: Close Public Transport	 ANG: Extension of cordon sanitaire increases restrictions, limiting public transportation to 50% capacity operating from 5am to 6pm. KEN: As of 7 July, entry into and out of Nairobi, Mombasa and Mandera counties allowed. Movement by public transport vehicles into and out of these areas requires transport providers to first acquire mandatory certification from the Ministry of Health, in consultation with the Ministry of Transport. Users of private transport are required to wear a protective mask.
C6: Stay at Home requirements	 ANG: Extension of cordon sanitaire until 29 July, requires staying inside unless "urgent needs" justify leaving home. KEN: Nationwide curfew extended for 30 days from 6 July, requiring people to remain home from 9pm to 4am. LBR: Curfew tightened from 22 June to 22 July, requiring people to remain home after 6pm rather than previous 9pm timeframe. NGA: Lockdown in Kano lifted, allowing movement within the city. SSD: Lockdown restrictions eased in Khartoum, but people are encouraged to remain at home. ZAF: Nighttime curfew reimposed, requiring people to stay at home between 9pm to 4am, taking effect from 13 July.



C7: Restrictions on Internal movement	KEN: As of 7 July, entry into and out of Nairobi, Mombasa and Mandera counties allowed.
C8: International Travel Controls	 KEN: International air travel will resume 1 August, as announced 6 July. SYC: International air travel from low and medium risk countries will resume 1 August, as announced 8 July.
H2: Testing Policy	 BFO: Concern emerged as schools remain closed, compounding children's risk of sexual violence, forced labor, or recruitment into jihadist-linked violence, in addition to falling behind in school. GMB: Despite extending the state of emergency from 8 July – 15 July, schools continued reopening for 9th and 12th grade. KEN: The Education Ministry has announced plans to begin gradually reopening schools from 1 September, with a new learning calendar prepared by mid-August. Survey data, however, finds that up to 70% of Kenyans oppose the reopening in schools in September out of concern it will cause a spike in COVID 19 infections. NGA: Nigeria reversed a previous decision (announced 29 June) to allow graduating classes to resume in-person school. Classes were set to start 6 July but have been postponed indefinitely amidst rising COVID 19 cases. SSD: Despite the easing of lockdown measures, schools remain closed across South Sudan. TCD: Policy of reopening schools continues in Chad, with internal travel restrictions eased to allow students to return to school.
H3: Contact Tracing	 KEN: Workplace closure policies remain in place, with restaurants and bars still limited to takeaway service. Plans to create safety protocols for resuming the import and sale of clothing, including second-hand clothing, were announced. MOZ: Continuation of Level-3 State of Emergency until 29 July, including reduction of workforce by half, with turnover of teams every 15 days. Market hours remain restricted to 6am – 5pm. SDD: Shops and some companies have reopened in Khartoum. Fewer customers reported due to ongoing public transportation restrictions.



Cases vs Government Response Index:

