

# Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker

## Regional report - Latin America and Caribbean



This report summarises the major changes in the region for the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker's Containment and Health Index, 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](http://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker).

<b>REGION</b>	Latin America and Caribbean
<b>Date range</b>	30 July - 13 August, 2020
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### Brief summary of major changes:

Most of the countries in the region have transitioned to localized rather than “blanket” lockdowns. However, there is a divergence in the approach to these targeted measures. In **Argentina**, **Peru**, and **Chile**, entire regions remain under strict lockdown measures, where social mobility and travel to and from other cities within the country is highly restricted. Other countries such as **Colombia** and **Mexico** continue to implement within-city lockdowns in their capital cities.

From 1 August, **Costa Rica** became the latest country in the region to reopen its borders to international travel. Other countries are expected to resume local and international air travel in the upcoming weeks.

<b>C1: School Closing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ARGENTINA:</b> From 10 August, schools in the region of San Juan have started a staggered reopening. Students in the provinces of Catamarca and Santiago del Estero are also expected to resume in-person teaching in the upcoming days.</li> </ul>
<b>C2: Workplace Closing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ARUBA:</b> Between 4-7 August, the Government of Aruba announced new measures to reduce the spread of the virus. These include the closure of bars and nightclubs, restrictions on private gatherings, and the use of face masks in supermarkets and public transport.</li> <li>• <b>COSTA RICA:</b> On 1 August, most businesses and economic activities were resumed in regions (cantones) under yellow and orange alerts. From 10 August, however, a targeted lockdown was implemented only in orange areas. These measures are part of a one-month rotation strategy, which is expected to be in place until 31 August.</li> <li>• <b>GUYANA:</b> As part of a six-phase strategy, the Government announced the start of phase 4, easing restrictions for businesses that adhere to COVID-related health protocols. This new phase, that started on 1 August, will continue gradually until 15 August</li> </ul>
<b>C3: Cancel Public Events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major changes recorded.</li> </ul>
<b>C4: Restrictions on Gatherings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ARGENTINA:</b> The federal government announced on 2 August a</li> </ul>

Summaries are created with data from the OxCGRT, uploaded by contributors. For specific references, please see the database [www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker](http://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker)

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	<p>15-day ban on all social gatherings in the country, amid a surge in cases and deaths due to COVID-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COSTA RICA:</b> As part of the new measures starting on 1 August, places of worship can operate with mandatory use of face masks and a maximum occupancy capacity of 75 people. Private events are also allowed for a maximum of 30 people, provided seating separation measures of at least 1.8 meters, and lists of attendees with an identification number and contact number.</li> </ul>
<b>C5: Close Public Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major changes recorded.</li> </ul>
<b>C6: Stay at Home requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BOLIVIA:</b> On 31 July, the Government extended the lockdown measures until 31 August.</li> <li>• <b>COLOMBIA:</b> On 10 August, the Ministry of Health announced that three new areas (localidades) of the city of Bogota will be included in the "localized lockdown" strategy, which has been in place since 13 July. These new measures are expected to start on 14 August.</li> <li>• <b>ECUADOR:</b> From 1 August, the Emergency Operations Committee (COE in Spanish) imposed new restrictions in certain regions of the country, including curfews from 6pm-5am.</li> </ul>
<b>C7: Restrictions on Internal movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CHILE:</b> As of 9 August, several areas (comunas) in Chile have been put in a phase of total confinement (cordon sanitario), where social mobility is restricted as well as travel to/from other regions. Some of these comunas include: Tarapacá, San Antonio, Pirque, Alto Biobío, Región de Los Ríos, Talcahuano, Puerto Varas, Punta Arenas, and Puerto Williams.</li> <li>• <b>ECUADOR:</b> From 1 August, interprovincial transport is allowed across regions (cantones) within the same risk group, based on a green-yellow-red risk assessment criteria defined by the Government. These measures are expected to remain in place until 31 August.</li> </ul>
<b>C8: International Travel Controls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COSTA RICA:</b> From 1 August, Costa Rica opened its borders to resume international flights. Foreign travelers will be allowed to enter the country after meeting a series of requirements, such as a certificate of a negative COVID-19 test result 48 hours prior to the flight; and an epidemiological digital form of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund.</li> </ul>
<b>H2: Testing Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major changes recorded</li> </ul>
<b>H3: Contact Tracing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major changes recorded</li> </ul>

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### Cases vs Government Response Index:

