

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.

REGION	Latin America and Caribbean
Date range	01 January – 31 January
Reported by	Michelle Sharma

Brief summary of major changes:

Many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to keep restrictions in place during the month of January 2021, with additions and modifications of stay at home orders throughout the region. **Colombia** and **Peru** enacted strong stay at home orders in areas of high, or extreme, COVID-19 activity.

A notable exception for this trend is **Bolivia**, which ended its federal rules on 5 January, although regional districts were able to enact their own restrictions if needed. **Puerto Rico** also slightly loosened some restrictions, such as shortening nightly curfews by 2 hours and re-opening businesses such as casinos, movie theatres and gyms at 30% capacity.

C1: School Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barbados: From January 18, public schools changed to online classes for Term 2 of the school year in a tightening of restrictions.• Cuba: Schools were shut for in-person learning in Havana from 14 January onwards.• Guyana: Loosening restrictions, in-person learning re-opened for students in grades 10-12 from 7 January.• Jamaica: In a relaxation of restrictions, the government allowed over 100 schools to re-open for in-person learning on 7 January.
C2: Workplace Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bolivia: Federal restrictions around businesses closures were lifted on 5 January, however all businesses are to adhere to industry-specific requirements relating to mask-wearing, physical distancing, temperature testing, and sanitization protocols.• Brazil: The Belo Horizonte municipal government closed non-essential businesses indefinitely beginning 11 January, with Piracicaba also enacting similar restrictions from 25 January to 7 February.• Guyana: Restaurants are able to have up to 40% capacity for

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	<p>in-person dining, in a relaxation of restrictions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honduras: Restrictions were put in place as of 7 January to close bars, clubs and convention centres as part of a national curfew plan. • Panama: A complete closure of non-essential businesses was ordered from 4 January to the end of the month for Panama and Panama Oeste, in a tightening of restrictions. • Puerto Rico: In a loosening of restrictions, casinos, movie theaters and gyms can open at a maximum 30 percent capacity from 8 January.
C3: Cancel Public Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aruba: In a tightening of restrictions, all activity permits for events are banned from 7 January to 31 January. • Bolivia: As of January 5, restrictions were relaxed, allowing cultural, sporting, social and religious activities, electoral and recreational processes that generate agglomeration of people, to occur permitting biosecurity measures are being followed. • Barbados: From 2 January to 31 January, restrictions were tightened to prohibit attendance at group events, like parties, sporting events and dances. • Colombia: As part of the strict curfew in Bogota from 7 to 12 January, all public events were banned. • Guatemala: Between 14 and 28 January, restrictions were enacted in the departments of Izabal, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Jutiapa, El Progreso, Peten and Santa Rosa to ban open-air meetings, public demonstrations and any type of entertainment, unless authorised by local authorities.
C4: Restrictions on Gatherings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbados: From 2 January to 31 January, restrictions were tightened to prohibit attendance at gatherings like parties, receptions, meetings and picnics. • Brazil: Paraná relaxed restrictions for gatherings by allowing up to 25 people starting 7 January. However, in Bico do Papagaio, the city of Buriti do Tocantins tightened restrictions by banning gatherings of more than 5 people on 13 January. • Colombia: As part of the strict curfew in Bogota from 7 to 12 January, all gatherings were banned. • Panama: In a loosening of restrictions, gatherings were allowed for up to 50 people from 12 January. • Paraguay: Tightening restrictions, indoor gatherings in homes were limited to 12 beginning 11 January.
C5: Close Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil: From 14 January, restrictions were enacted to reduce the public transportation bus fleet by 25% in Manaus. • Cuba: Buses in Havana are shut from 21:00-05:00 from 14 January onwards in a tightening of restrictions. • Peru: Public transport, including in Lima and Callao are shut between the hours of 21:00 and 05:00 from 31 January.

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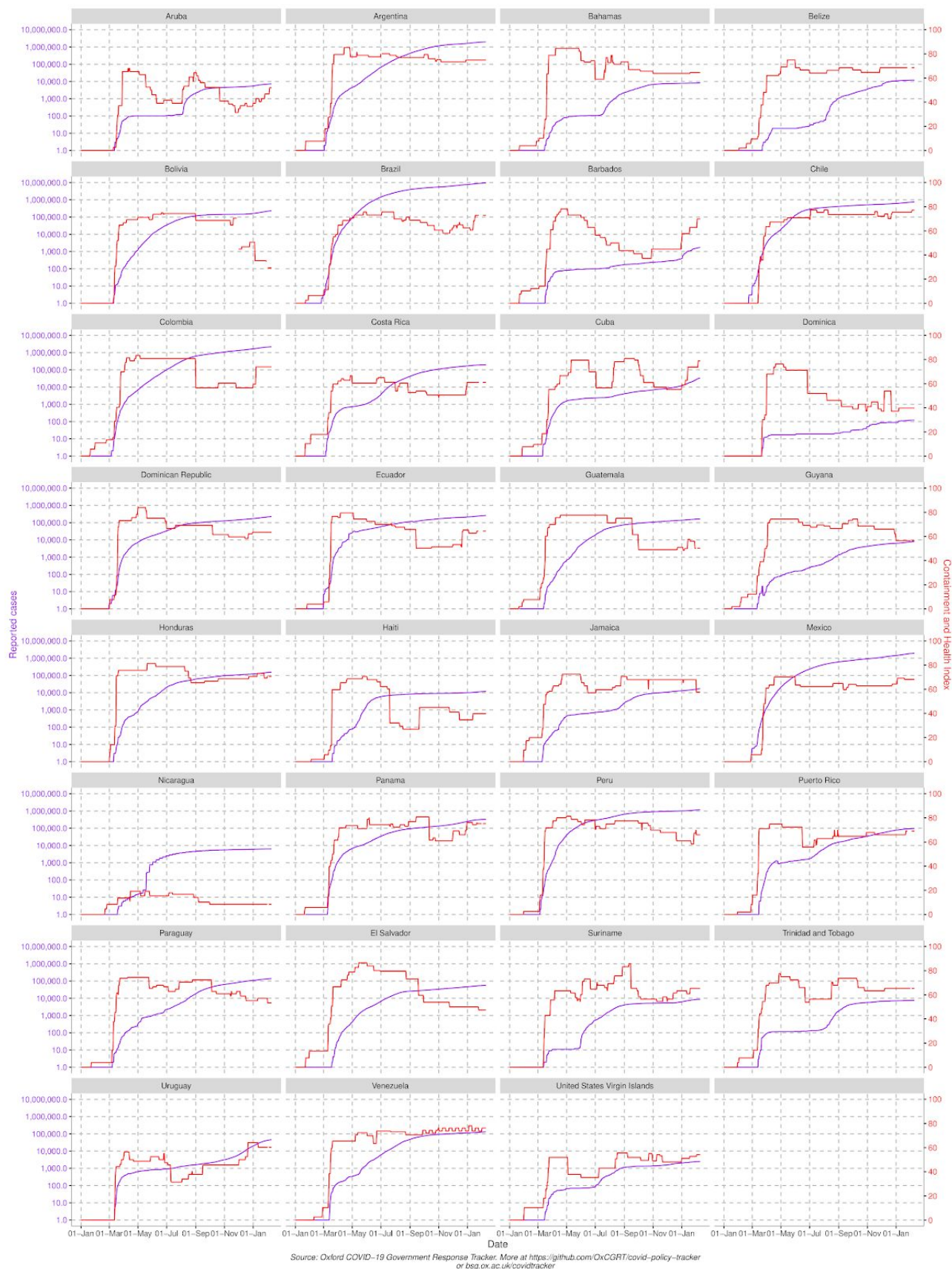


C6: Stay at Home requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbados: Tightening restrictions, the curfew was extended from 00:00-05:00 to 21:00-05:00 from 2 January onwards. • Bolivia: The curfew was lifted and is no longer in place as of 5 January. • Colombia: A strict stay at home order was put in place in Bogota and other populous cities from 7 January to 12 January, only allowing one member of each family to leave for household supply shopping. The strict order was replaced with a nightly curfew between 20:00-04:00 from 12 January and 17 January. • Ecuador: Curfew restrictions were lifted on 4 January. • Peru: Curfew restrictions were tightened considerably starting 27 January, with extreme risk areas being under an order to not move on the street for all 24 hours in a day. Areas considered 'very high' were under a curfew from 20:00-04:00, and Alto areas from 21:00-04:00. • Puerto Rico: In a slight loosening of restrictions, the curfew was shortened by two hours to be from 23:00-05:00, effective 8 January.
C7: Restrictions on Internal movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costa Rica: Nightly vehicle restrictions were put in place from 1 January to 3 January between 20:00-08:00. The restriction transitioned to a daily driving restriction dependent on license plate number. • Guyana: The travel restriction into and out of Region 7 was ended on January 1. • Peru: All road and most air interprovincial travel was suspended in the 'extreme' risk areas starting 27 January.
C8: International Travel Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina: The travel restriction into and out of Region 7 was ended on January 1. • Chile: Beginning 7 January, all incoming travellers must provide proof of a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken no longer than 72 hours before boarding their flight. • Cuba: From 1 January, restrictions were reinstated against travellers arriving from the United States, Mexico, Panama, the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas and Haiti. • Peru: All travellers must quarantine for 14 days upon arrival as of 4 January.
H2: Testing Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major changes recorded
H3: Contact Tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major changes recorded
H6: Facial Coverings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major changes recorded

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Cases vs Government Response Index:



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