

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 | 1-30 November, 2021 |
| Reported by | Marya Shariq, Brittany James, Kevin Parham, Michelle Sharma |

Brief summary of major changes:

Some restrictions were loosened in the month of November, including schools re-opening to in-person learning in **Bolivia**, **Panama**, and **Venezuela**. Additionally, business restrictions were also loosened, however countries such as **Colombia** instituted vaccine requirements to access certain businesses like restaurants and bars.

Chile reformed both its 'Fronteras Protegidas' (Protected Borders) and 'Paso a Paso' (Step by Step) plans to allow for looser restrictions, such as increased capacity at mass organised events. It also continued to implement its 'Pase de Movilidad' (Mobility Pass) into guidelines for public life, and encouraged uptake by promoting greater mobility for individuals with the pass.

Towards the end of November, **Jamaica** and **Guatemala** began tightening restrictions in response to the COVID-19 omicron variant. **Jamaica** and **Guatemala** instituted travel bans from some African countries. **Guatemala** also enacted restrictions for businesses and gatherings.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| C1: School Closing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Argentina: Schools are open with COVID-19 measures in place, including 2 meters social distancing and mandatory mask usage in closed and indoor spaces.• Bolivia: Schools gradually reopening with a mixture of full reopening or hybrid teaching. COVID-19 measures in place until the 31st of December.• Panama: As of 21 November, schools are partially open.• Peru: As of 21 November, a total of 180 public and private schools in Metropolitan Lima had already opened their doors for the development of blended classes with all the appropriate protocols to avoid contagion of COVID-19.• Venezuela: In a loosening of restrictions, schools returned to in-person learning from 25 October as restrictions were lifted for the months of November and December. |
|---------------------------|--|

Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker Regional report - Latin America and Caribbean



OXFORD COVID-19
GOVERNMENT
RESPONSE TRACKER

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| C2: Workplace Closing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil: Whilst other businesses are allowed to operate, night clubs remain closed. • Chile: Following the reform of the Paso a Paso plan, mobility restrictions have been eliminated. However, limits on social distancing have continued to be enforced. Officials from the SEREMI public health body have been authorised to fine businesses up to 1000 UTM (Chilean Tax Unit) if they are found to be committing offences. Further punishments include cancellation of work permits and confiscation of products. • Colombia: Starting 16 November (for anyone 18 and above) and 30 November (for anyone 13 and above) it is mandatory to show a vaccination card or digital certificate to access public or private events involving mass attendance, bars, gastro bars, restaurants, cinemas, night clubs, dance venues, concerts, casinos, bingo halls and leisure activities, as well as sports venues, amusement and theme parks, museums, and fairs. • Cuba: Starting 15 November shops in all provinces can open but must limit the number of customers within the shop. • Guatemala: As of 27 November, hotels must close common areas, national and recreational parks must close, and bars, event venues, gyms, cinemas, and theaters are not allowed to operate. • Panama: Panama is currently under a state of emergency. Measures in place to combat the spread of COVID-19 vary by province. • Peru: From 14 November, the capacity allowed in closed space in high alert regions changed as follows: Stores supplying basic products, supermarkets, markets, warehouses and pharmacies: 50% from 60%, hairdressers to 50%, spas and gyms to 40%. • Venezuela: From 1 November, in a loosening of restrictions, the strict 7 days of the 7x7 plan was ended, and businesses such as barbershops, hairdressers, hotels, restaurants, theme parks are allowed to remain open. |
| C3: Cancel Public Events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia: Authorities have urged the public not to attend mass events. These restrictions will be in place until December 31st. • Brazil: Events of up to 1200 people are permitted in Bahia, with other states including Brasília and São Paulo limiting events to 50% percent capacity (2000 people indoors). • Chile: The introduction of 'El Pase de Movilidad' (Mobility Pass) has allowed for greater freedoms, such as increasing the capacity of public events to 200 people if all individuals have the pass. • Colombia: Starting 16 November (for anyone 18 and above) and 30 November (for anyone 13 and above) it is mandatory to show a vaccination card or digital certificate to access public or private events involving mass attendance, bars, gastro bars, restaurants, cinemas, night clubs, dance venues, concerts, casinos, bingo halls and leisure activities, as well as sports venues, amusement and theme parks, museums, and fairs. • Cuba: Beginning 10 November, most restrictions on public events have been lifted, and catering establishments have been allowed to reopen. • Dominican Republic: As of 7 November, large events and public gatherings of all kinds are suspended. • Panama: It appears that most public events in Panama have now resumed, although restaurants, bars, museums and other social |

Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker Regional report - Latin America and Caribbean



**OXFORD COVID-19
GOVERNMENT
RESPONSE TRACKER**

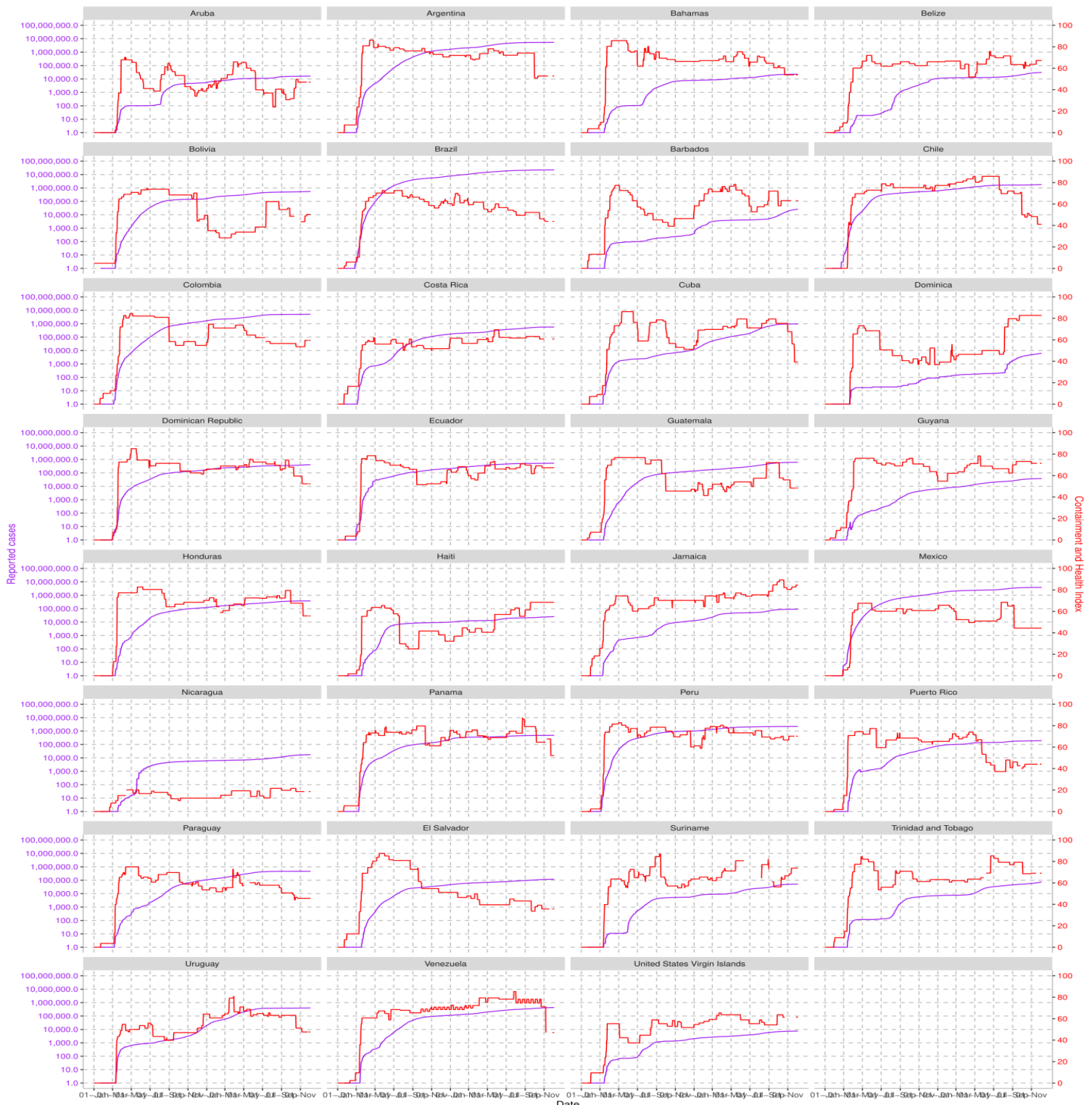
| | |
|--|---|
| | events have reduced capacity and requirements differ based on vaccination status. |
| C4: Restrictions on Gatherings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belize: Social gatherings of more than 10 people are prohibited, regardless of location or setting. • Brazil: In the state of Cereá, businesses can have gatherings of up to 500 people indoors and 800 people outdoors. • Chile: The introduction of the Mobility Pass has allowed for the increase in capacity of private gatherings, such as 25 individuals instead of 10 if all attendants have the pass. • Cuba: No specific restrictions on gatherings as of 23 November. • Dominican Republic: As of 7 November, large events and public gatherings of all kinds are suspended. • Panama: Social spaces can remain open at full capacity if people are fully vaccinated. Instead, if bars and restaurants are open to the general public (vaccinated and not fully vaccinated citizens) then a 50% capacity rule is in place and social distancing must be respected at all times. |
| C5: Close Public Transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belize: Public transport is limited to 75% of seating capacity • Chile: From 1st of November, citizens over the age of 12 without a mobility pass may face restrictions on public transport. • Cuba: As of 15 November, public transport is open with the requirement that face masks be worn at all times while traveling on buses, in taxis, and in private hire vehicles. • Honduras: Public transportation is in full operation. • Guatemala: As of 27 November, public transport is limited to 50% capacity. |
| C6: Stay at Home requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belize: From 22 November, a curfew is imposed on Sunday to Thursday from 22:00 to 04:00, and on Friday to Saturday from 23:00 to 4:00. • Cuba: According to media reports as of 10 November, restrictions on public life have been lifted with no restrictions on public travel or night-time curfew in Havana. • Guatemala: As of 27 November, markets, malls, and restaurants can operate with capacity limitations. • Jamaica: There was a 48-hour curfew imposed in sections of the St. Andrew South Division. The curfew began at 18:00 on 13 November and remained in effect until 18:00 on 15 November. • Suriname: In a temporary tightening of restrictions, from 21:00 on 3 November to 05:00 on 5 November, everyone was prohibited from being on public roads, other than for exceptional situations. |
| C7: Restrictions on Internal movement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile: From 1 November, citizens over the age of 12 years will require a Mobility Pass in order to travel more than 200km. • Costa Rica: Starting 19 November, nationwide nighttime driving restrictions are in effect daily from 23:00 to 05:00. • Cuba: According to media reports as of 10 November, restrictions on public life have been lifted with no restrictions on public travel or night-time curfew in Havana. • Dominican Republic: As of 7 November, there are no restrictions on internal movement. • Nicaragua: As of 9 November 2021, the Nicaraguan government has yet to officially impose any domestic travel restrictions or national quarantine policies. |

Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker Regional report - Latin America and Caribbean

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: From 15 November all passengers older than 45 years of age using commercial transportation to travel between provinces by land must present proof of vaccination to travel. • Venezuela: With the loosening of restrictions on 1 November, there is no longer a recommendation against domestic travel. |
| C8: International Travel Controls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia: Air borders are open and commercial flights are able to operate. Passengers must provide a negative PCR test taken no more than 75 hours before flying, regardless of the country of origin. • Chile: Non-resident foreigners can enter the country if they have a Mobility Pass from 1 November. • Cuba: As of 15 November, travelers aged 12 and older are allowed to enter Cuba with a valid COVID-19 vaccination certificate from your country of origin with no requirement to self-isolate on arrival. PCR tests are only required for non-vaccinated travelers. • Guatemala: As of November 27, entry into the country is restricted for any foreign person whose original origin in the last 14 days is from South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Eswatini, and Egypt. • Jamaica: On 28 November, the Jamaican government, with immediate effect, imposed restrictions on travelers from a number of African countries, following the emergence of the new variant of concern for COVID-19, initially identified as B.1.1.529. |
| 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"> • Peru: From 5 November, either a KN95 mask or double masking is required. Furthermore, the use of facial shields is highly recommended. |
| H7: Vaccination Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia: From the 29th of November, a third dose of COVID-19 vaccine will be offered to those who had received their second dose between February to July. • Guatemala: Starting 9 November, all adults with chronic conditions are eligible for vaccination. • Puerto Rico: Children aged 5-11 years old began receiving Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines on 3 November. • Venezuela: On 8 November, children aged 2-11 began receiving COVID-19 immunizations using the Soberana 2 vaccine. |
| H8: Protection of elderly people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major changes recorded. |

Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker Regional report - Latin America and Caribbean

Cases vs Containment and Health Index:



Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker. More at <https://github.com/OxCGRT/covid-policy-tracker> or bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker