

# Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker

## Regional report - Sub Saharan Africa



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>	Sub Saharan Africa
<b>Date range</b>	1 - 30 November, 2020
<b>Reported by</b>	Jessica Anania and Aidana Arynbeke

### Brief summary of major changes:

Across sub-Saharan Africa, COVID-19 policies remained relatively constant throughout November. Notable shifts include Uganda, which further eased its COVID-19 restrictions by allowing resumption of mass gatherings of no more than 200 attendees, and by reopening gyms and cinema halls. Botswana, despite continuing a ban on gatherings over 50 people, began also allowing religious gatherings subject to social distancing and capacity limitations. Notably, Ghana restarted Premier League matches in November: Players and staff are required to undergo COVID-19 testing, spectators must wear masks, and stadiums are restricted to 25% capacity.

International travel has continued to slowly restart. Angola has allowed limited international flights to resume for qualified entry purposes, such as business travel or for holders of work visas. South Africa reopened all international travel subject to health protocols. Both Angola and South Africa require a negative COVID-19 test to be presented upon entry.

<b>C1: School Closing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Gambia:</b> Restrictions lifted, allowing schools to reopen.</li><li>• <b>Zimbabwe:</b> 18 November, the government closed a school in the western part of the country where 118 school students contracted COVID-19.</li></ul>
<b>C2: Workplace Closing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Republic of Congo:</b> Bars, markets, places of worship and restaurants are now open.</li><li>• <b>Gambia:</b> Businesses, markets, schools, restaurants, bars, gyms, cinemas, and nightclubs allowed to resume normal operations.</li><li>• <b>Uganda:</b> As of 14 November, cinema halls and gyms are scheduled to reopen in the country, while bars and discotheques remain closed.</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)

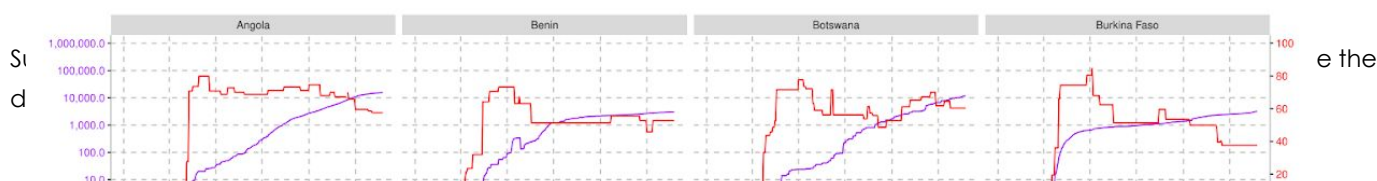
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<b>C3: Cancel Public Events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Ghana:</b> Premier League games resume in November, with COVID-19 testing mandatory for players and staff, mask-wearing mandatory for spectators, and 25% capacity limits for stadiums.</li> <li>● <b>Uganda:</b> Religious gatherings, weddings, political rallies, and meetings were allowed for up to 200 people.</li> </ul>
<b>C4: Restrictions on Gatherings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Angola:</b> Religious gatherings now limited to four days a week with no more than 50 percent capacity or 150 people and are limited to a maximum duration of 2 hours if held in enclosed space.</li> <li>● <b>Botswana:</b> While there are still bans on gatherings over 50 people, religious gatherings are now allowed with limits on capacity to ensure social distancing.</li> <li>● <b>Eritrea:</b> All gatherings over 10 people are banned.</li> <li>● <b>Gabon:</b> In November, gatherings now permitted of up to 30 people.</li> </ul>
<b>C5: Close Public Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Mozambique:</b> Under the new guidelines, buses are only allowed to carry a few people to achieve social distancing whereas the wearing of face masks for passengers are mandatory.</li> </ul>
<b>C6: Stay at Home requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No major changes recorded.</li> </ul>
<b>C7: Restrictions on Internal movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Angola:</b> Staying at home and avoiding domestic travel recommended. However, no restrictions in place.</li> <li>● <b>Kenya:</b> International travelers must present a negative COVID-19 test upon entry; however, arrivals from a list of 186 exempted states and territories no longer have to quarantine upon arrival.</li> <li>● <b>Lesotho:</b> Restrictions on travel within Lesotho have been lifted.</li> </ul>
<b>C8: International Travel Controls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Angola:</b> Limited international flights have resumed allowing travel for specific purposes, such as work travel or for people with work visas. A negative COVID-19 test is required.</li> <li>● <b>South Africa:</b> As of 11 November, the government has reopened international travel to all countries subject to the necessary health protocols and the presentation of a negative COVID-19 certificate.</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>
<b>H6: Facial Coverings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Benin:</b> Masks are required to be worn in public, including on public transport and in taxis.</li> </ul>

## Cases vs Containment and Health Index



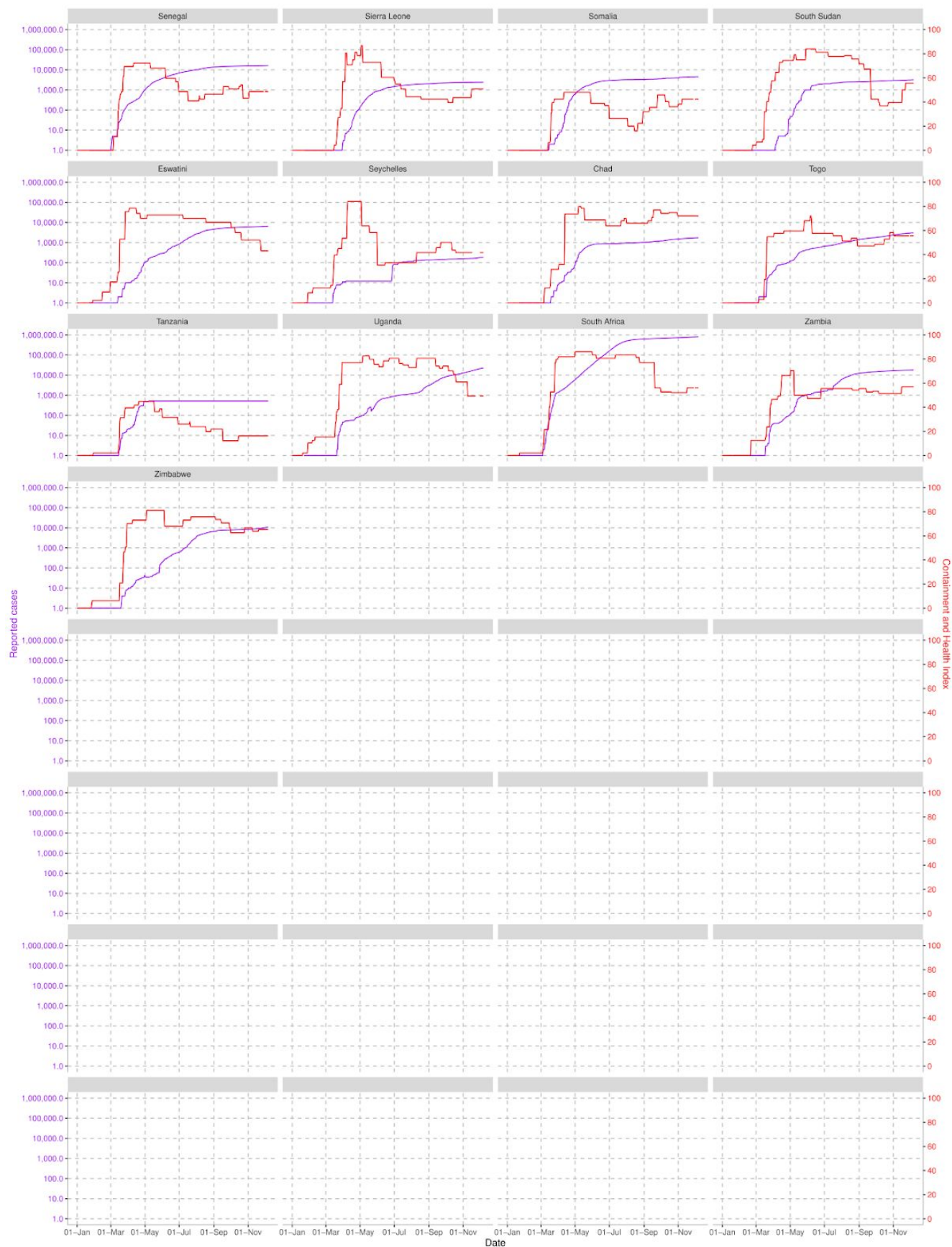
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Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker. More at <https://github.com/OxCGRT/covid-policy-tracker> or [bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker](https://bsg.ox.ac.uk/covidtracker)

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