

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

COVID-19 External and Internal Access Restrictions

As of 4 May 2020



Overview: Mexico & Central America

The effects of ongoing mobility and access restrictions is creating a need for shelter response in Central America. El Salvador has placed more than 4,000 people across more than 90 temporary quarantine centres supported by Shelter partners, an occupancy level that is creating pressing needs concerning hygiene and food conditions, especially for returnees and unaccompanied child migrants.¹

In Panama, border closures and strict lockdown measures are creating serious needs across migrant shelters. According to IOM, Panama currently has 2,500 migrants stranded in shelters at their eastern and western borders, representing 215 per cent overcapacity. There are at least 20 confirmed cases, both in migrants and migration and border authority officials, confirming community transmission and leading to decreased response presence, as well. IOM reports serious health, WASH, food security, shelter and protection needs. Migrants are protesting conditions, while also engaging in violence amongst themselves and in some cases fleeing discrimination from local communities.²

Key Figures: Impact of COVID-19 restrictions on vulnerable populations

4K
PEOPLE IN EL SALVADOR
IN TEMPORARY
QUARANTINE CENTRES
(UNCT El Salvador)

215%
OVERCAPACITY IN
MIGRANT SHELTERS
ACROSS PANAMA
(IOM)

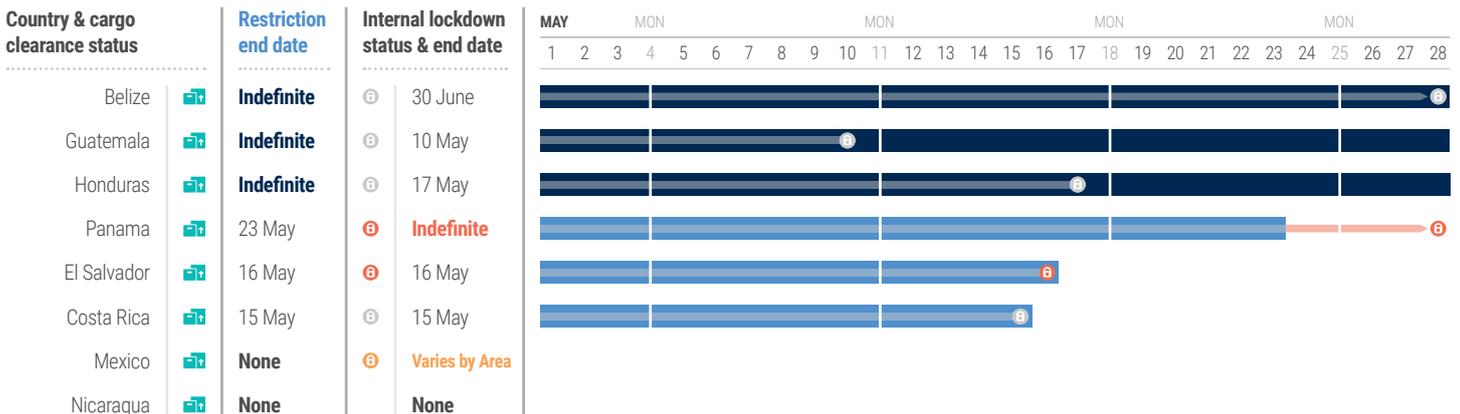
56.6%
RISE IN ACUTE UNDER-
NUTRITION IN EASTERN
GUATEMALAN STATE
(Oxfam Guatemala)

Mobility restrictions are compounding existing needs in food security as well. According to data from Guatemala's Ministry of Health, acute undernutrition cases in the Dry Corridor department of Chiquimula, which was badly affected by drought in 2019, reported at 18 April 2020 have increased by 56.6 per cent compared to the same timeframe in 2019.³

COVID-19 Travel & Lockdown Restrictions by Country

 Cargo allowed  Cargo status pending confirmation  Partial lockdown  Varies by area  Total 24 hr. lockdown

MEXICO & CENTRAL AMERICA



- Information sourced from International Air Transport Association (IATA) - <https://bit.ly/3ah2JOv> - as well as relevant news monitoring.
- Border closure status is defined as either **Total** (all borders closed with limited exception for nationals or residents) or **Partial** (certain borders remain open).
- Travel restrictions and exemptions vary from country to country. The dates used are based on information available at the time of this publication and are subject to change.
- Internal lockdown measures are defined as either **Total** (24 hour enforcement with limited exceptions) or **Partial** (essential movement allowed within designated hours).
- Please consult with national authorities for more information on caseloads, specific border closure status, travel restrictions and exemptions and internal lockdown measures.
- As the ongoing pandemic and response measures present a highly fluid scenario, the information in this infographic is **strictly for guidance and is not conclusive**.
- The next edition of this publication will be issued in 15 days, or if there are major changes in several countries.

1. UNCT El Salvador Situation Report No. 5 - <https://bit.ly/3deMZwa>, 2. IOM Emergency Tracking Situation Report No. 4 - <https://bit.ly/2RJwFp>, 3. Oxfam Guatemala, 23 April - <https://bit.ly/2W4g0ds>

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

COVID-19 External and Internal Access Restrictions

As of 4 May 2020



Overview: South America

Movement restrictions are reshaping response in the region. The Refugees and Migrants Working Group (GTRM) in Peru report scaled-up cash-based intervention efforts, distributing some US\$571,000 to support more than 11,000 vulnerable refugees and migrants with needs compounded by lockdown measures.⁴ The restrictions also stand to create needs beyond immediate service access limitations. A recent UNICEF survey in Argentina shows that nearly 60 per cent of homes report lower incomes, indicative of 15 million people, with 31 per cent saying they have reduced food purchases to cope.⁵

Although the restrictions themselves have a clear impact on access to food and basic services, reduced field presence resulting from restrictions is also contributing to vulnerabilities. Reports from Colombia indicate that armed conflict is on the rise in areas with non-state armed groups (NSAG) due to decreased institutional presence.⁶

Key Figures: Impact of COVID-19 restrictions on vulnerable populations

\$571k
IN CASH-BASED AID
FOR VENEZUELAN
MIGRANTS/REFUGEES
(GTRM Peru)

59%
OF FAMILIES IN ARGENTINA
REPORT LOST INCOME DUE
TO RESTRICTIONS
(UNICEF Argentina)

31%
OF HOMES IN
ARGENTINA REDUCING
FOOD PURCHASES
(UNICEF Argentina)

COVID-19 Travel & Lockdown Restrictions by Country

 Cargo allowed  Cargo status pending confirmation  Partial lockdown  Varies by area  Total 24 hr. lockdown

SOUTH AMERICA

Country & cargo clearance status	Restriction end date	Internal lockdown status & end date	MAY																											
			MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
Chile	 Indefinite	 Varies by Area	[Restriction bars]																											
Paraguay	 Indefinite	 25 May	[Restriction bars]																											
Peru	 Indefinite	 10 May	[Restriction bars]																											
Bolivia	 31 May	 10 May	[Restriction bars]																											
Ecuador	 31 May	 Indefinite	[Restriction bars]																											
Colombia	 30 May	 25 May	[Restriction bars]																											
Brazil	 29 May	 Varies by Area	[Restriction bars]																											
Uruguay	 15 May	None	[Restriction bars]																											
Venezuela	 12 May	 13 May	[Restriction bars]																											
Argentina	 10 May	 10 May	[Restriction bars]																											

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4. GTRM Peru Flash Update No. 9 - <https://bit.ly/3dffHgGH>, 5. UNICEF, 22 April - <https://uni.cf/2Ws092r>, 6. OCHA Colombia Situation Report No. 3 - <https://bit.ly/35uiz60>

