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FEATURED Q&A

How Well Are Latin American Nations Handling Covid-19?



Around the world, including in Latin America and the Caribbean, the number of cases of the novel coronavirus, or Covid-19, has grown exponentially. Governments have implemented increasingly tough restrictions to try to contain the spread. // Photo: TV Perú.

Q As the Covid-19 pandemic spreads around the world, many Latin American and Caribbean countries continue to report new cases as governments take emergency actions in an effort to contain the virus. Among the measures, Peru and Panama have suspended classes in both private and public schools at least for a period of weeks, and countries including Argentina and El Salvador have restricted nonresidents from entering. How are Latin American and Caribbean nations coping with the spread of the new coronavirus? Which practices are working best, and where have gaps been identified? Are the region's health care systems robust enough to effectively address the pandemic, and what steps should the region's public and private health care providers be taking next?

A María L. Ávila-Agüero, chief of the infectiology service at the National Children's Hospital and former health minister of Costa Rica: "Since the beginning of the Covid-19 emergency, the WHO has said countries will be affected differently depending on the robustness of their public health policy and access to disease care services. Countries such as Costa Rica that have been capable of early identification of transmission chains will be able to modulate the speed of clinical cases' presentation and community transmission—which is inevitable—which will allow health services not to be saturated and time to attend to serious cases. This virus will make many ill, but with low lethality. Strategies must be directed to 'flattening the curve,' which implies quarantines, the suspension of mass gatherings, emphasis on washing hands and sneeze and cough protocols; social distancing if there

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Hundreds Escape From Prisons in São Paulo State

Hundreds of inmates escaped from four prisons in Brazil's São Paulo state after officials restricted visitors and canceled holidays amid the coronavirus outbreak.

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LATAM Cancels 90 Percent of Int'l Flights

LATAM Airlines Group canceled 90 percent of its international flights as demand plunged and countries in Latin America closed their borders in an effort to contain the spread of coronavirus.

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Peru Deploys Military to Enforce Quarantine Order

Peru's government sent the military into the streets to enforce orders that most people remain home as the country seeks to fight transmission of coronavirus. President Martín Vizcarra had ordered a 15-day state of emergency.

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Vizcarra // File Photo: Peruvian Government.

POLITICAL NEWS

Peru Deploys Military to Halt Virus' Spread, Nations Shut Borders

Peru's government on Monday sent troops into the streets to enforce orders that most people remain home as the country joined several others in the region taking increasingly aggressive measures to slow the spread of coronavirus, *Diario Correo* reported. President Martín Vizcarra had earlier declared a 15-day state of emergency and mandatory quarantine in an effort to fight Covid-19. The government has suspended constitutional rights including those of free movement and assembly, though officials said they would guarantee the continued operation of supermarkets, pharmacies, banks and the transportation of merchandise, as well as other basic services, Reuters reported. "We have to halt things to avoid the exponential curve of the coronavirus," Peruvian Defense Minister Walter Martos told the country's *América Televisión*. In Lima, armed troops wearing helmets were positioned on the Paseo de la República avenue, a main artery into downtown, stopping vehicles and allowing only emergency vehicles to pass through. Peru has 86 confirmed cases of the disease. In Paraguay, where eight people have been confirmed to have Covid-19, the government said it would restrict crowds nightly after 8 p.m. with police ready to make arrests if residents defied the orders. People providing vital services, such as delivering food, would be allowed to continue doing so. In Ecuador, President Lenín Moreno said officials would begin a curfew late Tuesday and shutter most activity, except for health, safety, food production and distribution, and banking. On Monday, more countries also announced border closures. Colombian President Iván Duque said the country would shut its land, river and maritime borders beginning today and would plan to keep them closed until May 30, Reuters reported. In Venezuela, President Nicolás Maduro ordered a nationwide quarantine after the number of cases there nearly doubled, to 33. Elsewhere in the region, Chilean Presi-

dent Sebastián Piñera said he would close the country's borders beginning Wednesday in order to limit the spread of coronavirus in Chile, which has 155 confirmed cases. In Central America, Costa Rica announced that it would close its borders to foreigners and nonresidents beginning late Wednesday, the *Tico Times* reported. President Carlos Alvarado said that, starting immediately, Costa Rican citizens and residents who arrive in the country would be subject to a 14-day quarantine. The restrictions will continue until at least April 12, Alvarado said. In Guatemala, President Alejandro Giammattei said Monday that the country would close its borders for the next two weeks, Reuters reported. "From tomorrow, we will be cut off from the rest of the world," he said in a televised address. Latin America has not been as hard-hit by coronavirus as have other parts of the world, such as China and Europe. However, the disease has caused some deaths in the region, including two each in Argentina and Ecuador, according to the Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins University. As of this morning, there are more than 185,000 cases of the disease worldwide, along with 7,330 deaths, according to data from the center. More than 80,000 people have recovered, it said.

Hundreds Escape From Prisons in São Paulo State

Hundreds of inmates have escaped from four prisons in Brazil's São Paulo state following measures to cancel the detention centers' holidays and restrict visitors due to the coronavirus outbreak, *The Guardian* reported Monday. Videos showed dozens of prisoners fleeing down a street near a coastal jail and running across a soccer pitch on a beach. There were riots and escapes from semi-open prisons in Terembé, Porto Feliz and a wing of a security center in Mirandópolis, all in São Paulo state. One video shows prisoners in the coastal municipality of Mongaguá, where reportedly 400 detainees fled, while a man shouts, "Come back Monday, ok?" São Paulo state's peniten-

NEWS BRIEFS

Anglo American Suspends Development of Copper Project in Peru

Anglo American has temporarily suspended the development of its Quellaveco copper project in Peru to comply with the country's 15-day national quarantine, which seeks to curb the spread of Covid-19, *Mining MX* reported today. Anglo American CEO Mark Cutifani said in a statement that the company did not expect the measure to be especially disruptive, as the project was ahead of schedule and on budget. "We would expect to be able to accommodate this slowdown within our market guidance on both timing and costs at this stage," he said.

Chile Retroactively Boosts Minimum Wage

Chile's government has increased its minimum wage, retroactive to March 1, *Bloomberg Tax* reported Monday, citing the Finance Ministry. The government boosted the monthly minimum wage for workers from ages 18 to 65 to 320,500 pesos (\$375.69) from 301,000 pesos and for workers younger than 18 or older than 65 to 235,089 pesos, up from 224,704 pesos, the ministry said.

Brazil Regulator Approves Purchase of 419-Megawatt Wind Portfolio

Brazil's Administrative Council for Economic Defense, or CADE, has approved the purchase of a 419-megawatt wind portfolio by Votorantim Energia and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board, or CPPIB, *Renewables Now* reported Monday. The two companies secured the acquisition through their joint venture, VTRM Energia Participações, which is buying 14 wind projects under development in the states of Piauí and Pernambuco from Salus Fip, the parent company of Brazilian wind energy firm Casa dos Ventos.

tiary department said Monday night that 174 inmates had been recaptured, the Associated Press reported. Brazilian media has said more than 1,000 prisoners could be on the loose. The penitentiary department earlier had announced it would postpone the Easter prisoner break, one of the five annual holidays for prisoners in semi-open centers, because of coronavirus. "The measure was necessary because the benefit would include more than 34,000 convicts of the semi-open regime who, returning to prison, would have high potential to install and propagate coronavirus," it said in a statement.

BUSINESS NEWS

LATAM Airlines Cancels 90% of International Flights

LATAM Airlines Group on Monday canceled 90 percent of its international flights as demand plummeted and countries closed their borders due to the coronavirus outbreak, leaving the region increasingly isolated, Reuters reported. LATAM's decision followed that of American Airlines, the second main carrier to the United States, which last weekend said it would cancel most flights to Latin America, including all flights to Brazil. Argentina, Peru and Ecuador have imposed tough isolation measures that resulted in the vast majority of flights to those countries being canceled. Chile and Costa Rica said they will close borders on Wednesday. Colombia, Guatemala and El Salvador have already done so. Brazil's largest domestic carrier, Gol Linhas, said it would cancel international flights by as much as 95 percent and domestic flights by as much as 60 percent through June, Reuters reported. Mexican airline Aeroméxico said it would cut flights to Europe from March 17 to April 30. Meanwhile, Delta Air Lines announced it was suspending all service to Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador and St. Maarten, in response to those countries restricting travel from the United States, The New York Times reported.

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are respiratory symptoms; and protecting high-risk populations and older adults, with or without risk factors. Measures such as school closures are justified and based on a cost-benefit analysis. The closing of borders and restricting travel between regions has no epidemiological meaning, and its impact is minimal. Covid-19 is already in the Americas, but it cannot paralyze us. Adequate policies, taken in measure but without letting our guard down, will be essential to make it out well."

A **Andrés Rozental, member of the Advisor board and president of Rozental & Asociados in Mexico City:** "Together with other countries of Western Europe, North America and Asia, Latin American nations are under a daily growing severe threat of the Covid-19 pandemic. Equally, Latin American countries in general have waited too long to take the measures that are being undertaken to prevent or mitigate the effects of the crisis. Even though the absolute numbers published by the region's governments are relatively low when compared to China, South Korea or Italy, there are serious doubts about how accurate those statistics are when there are so few individuals being tested. The same probably holds true for countries in Africa, Eastern Europe and the Indian subcontinent. If the health care infrastructures of wealthy developed economies are proving inadequate to deal with the pandemic, there will probably be even less ability for the poorer economies to attend to the thousands of individuals who will be infected in the coming weeks and months. Even though many Latin American authorities have temporarily suspended schools, canceled large public events and instructed citizens to take basic health measures such as washing hands, sanitizing surfaces and staying at home as much as possible, these probably won't be enough to spare their populations from being infected and even dying. The presidents of Brazil and Mexico have been particularly

poor examples of leadership in the current global crisis. Both have minimized the effects of the pandemic, continued to hold political rallies with hundreds of attendees packed in close proximity to one another, kiss babies and otherwise flaunt the basic rules of behavior in situations such as the one that their countries are going through. Not enough people are being tested, and the medical facilities available are clearly lacking. In the case of Mexico, President López Obrador's dismantling of the Seguro Popular that covered the millions of Mexicans not in the government's existing social security infrastructure has led to a chaotic situation with a resulting lack of medicines and uncertainty about how to get urgent care, all of which has complicated the country's ability to face the coronavirus pandemic."

A **Katherine Bliss, senior fellow at the CSIS Global Health Policy Center:** "The number of confirmed cases of Covid-19 in the region continues to climb, with several countries reporting fatalities. To prevent importation of cases, Panama is prohibiting the entry of nonresident foreigners, while Honduras, Argentina and Peru have announced border closures. Costa Rica has shut down nightclubs, and Mexico's soccer league has suspended its season. The Pan American Health Organization has prepared 29 laboratories to process diagnostic tests and deployed a tool to help hospitals analyze their readiness to receive an influx of patients. Several countries are members of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS), a partnership promoting health emergency preparedness since 2014, but few have conducted Joint External Evaluations to assess their capacity to respond to outbreaks in line with the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations. The NTI/Johns Hopkins University 2019 Global Health Security Index (GHSI) lists several countries in the region among the top 40 globally for disease detection but gives fewer high

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marks for their capacity to treat the sick and protect health workers. Colombia, with thousands of Venezuelan migrants crossing into the country each day, may find it especially challenging to prevent Covid-19 transmission among the border-area population, while Venezuela, which ranks 176 out of 195 countries on the GHSI and faces a dearth of water and basic hygiene supplies in health care facilities, may be especially ill-prepared. The deportation of migrants from the United States and Mexico to Central America also raises concerns about increased risks of disease transmission in that region.”

Alejandro Chafuen, managing director, international, at the Acton Institute and president and founder of the Hispanic American Center for Economic Research: “Most Latin American leaders were waiting to see how the governments of the world’s most powerful economies would react to Covid-19. President Trump took the lead in restricting travel from China at the end of January. But it was not until the WHO declared it a pandemic and northern Italy was overwhelmed that Latin American policymakers began to react. Brazil and Mexico have reacted differently than the rest. In Mexico, the only difference I saw recently when arriving in Monterrey was signs telling those who had been in China and other infected countries to call a phone number if they felt sick. It is too early to see who has overreacted and who is underreacting. It is not a matter of left and right—both Bolsonaro and AMLO have been mingling with crowds, making little changes to their routines and horrifying most international observers. This despite the fact that two officials close to Bolsonaro have Covid-19. Is Latin America prepared? I doubt it, but results will vary. In most countries, people disrespect the law and are dissatisfied with their health care. Health spending in relation to GDP does not seem to matter. Brazil spends almost 12 percent of GDP on health care, and only 18 percent of its population regard the quality

of the care they receive as good. Argentines spend 7.55 percent, and 58 percent regard the care as good. Mexicans spend even less, 5.47 percent, and 26 percent of the population regard the care as good. The hot weather has helped, but winter is coming.”

A **Adriano Massuda, professor at FGV-EAESP in São Paulo and visiting scientist at the Harvard School of Public Health:** “Public

health emergencies test the resilience of health systems, demanding rapid and effective responses from national and local governments. In Brazil, the Ministry of Health has been adopting appropriate measures to address the Covid-19 pandemic, with transparency on information and clear guidelines to the population. However, the national coordination may bump on the low capacity for local implementation. Fiscal austerity policies and recent modifications in well-established health policies aggravated the fragility of public services—from primary care to hospitals. In 2019, the Unified Health System (SUS) budget lost more than 9 billion reais (\$2 billion), and the lack of doctors in primary care increased after the interruption of the More Doctors program. Besides, scarcity of intensive care units, supplies and qualified personnel to manage severe cases will likely further overburden the health system. Palliative measures were adopted. Congress has approved an extraordinary credit of 5 billion reais for actions against Covid-19. The federal government urgently opened up the hiring of 5,800 doctors to work on primary care services. However, it is still too little. If the population infection rate for Covid-19 is only 1 percent (excluding users of private health plans), and 5 percent of those require treatment in intensive care units, an additional 82,000 hospitalizations will be expected in the SUS, with an estimated cost of approximately 1 billion reais. Urgent strengthening of the SUS is the most appropriate measure to protect lives from Covid-19 threats in Brazil.”

LATIN AMERICA ADVISOR
is published every business day by the
Inter-American Dialogue, Copyright © 2020

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Latin America Advisor is published every business day, except for major U.S. holidays, by the Inter-American Dialogue at 1155 15th Street NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20005

www.thedialogue.org

ISSN 2163-7962

Subscription inquiries are welcomed at ebrand@thedialogue.org

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