

Overview of requirements regarding Covid 19 for visitors to key Caribbean destinations as of July 5 2020

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Impact of Covid 19 on international tourism.

The impact of regulations attempting to slow the rate of infection from the Covid 19 virus on international tourism has been catastrophic. The UNWTO estimates that between January and April 2020 international trips fell by 44% compared with the same four months of 2019.

In early May, UNWTO set out three possible scenarios for the international tourism sector in 2020. These point to potential declines in overall international tourist numbers for all of 2020 of between 58% to 78% when compared with 2019, depending on when travel restrictions are lifted.

The Covid 19 situation in the Caribbean.

The Situation as of July 5 2020

	Total Cases	Active Cases	Deaths	New Cases 6/1 - 6/30	June % of total
Dominican Republic	36,184	16,796	786	14,996	41.4%
Puerto Rico	7,250	NA	153	3,315	45.7%
Cuba	2,369	56	86	258	10.9%
Jamaica	728	149	10	112	15.4%
Bermuda	146	-	9	5	3.4%
USVI	111	NA	6	11	9.9%
Aruba	105	4	3	2	1.9%
The Bahamas	104	4	11	2	1.9%
Barbados	97	-	7	5	5.2%
Antigua & Barbuda	68	42	3	42	61.8%
Turks & Caicos	47	34	2	29	61.7%
Curacao	23	3	1	4	17.4%
Saint Lucia	22	3	-	1	4.5%

Apart from the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, the region appears to have done a good job in slowing the rate of infection. The increase in cases in June for both Jamaica and Antigua resulted from the opening of borders during June and infections being brought into the country mostly by returning residents.

But countries in the Caribbean depend heavily on tourism and need to re-open their economies

Many countries in the Caribbean depend heavily upon tourism to create employment, foreign exchange, and government income. Consequently, there is substantial pressure to re-open their borders to visitors.

Percentage Contribution of Tourism to GDP 2019

2019	% of Total GDP
Turks & Caicos	77.0%
Aruba	73.6%
USVI	55.5%
The Bahamas	43.3%
Antigua & Barbuda	42.7%
Saint Lucia	40.7%
Curacao	37.0%
Jamaica	31.1%
Barbados	30.9%
Bermuda	18.7%
Dominican Republic	16.3%
Cuba	10.3%
Puerto Rico	4.2%
Source WTTC	

Typically, more than 90% of tourist expenditures and income is derived from long stay stopover visitors.

While the cruise industry generates substantial visitor numbers the short length of stay (typically less than 10 hours) results in cruise expenditures contributing less than 10% of all tourist expenditures. As well, the cruise industry has indicated it will not recommence sailings until at least September of 2020.

Consequently, this paper looks at protocols for stopover visitors.

The USA is a major source market for stopover visitors for many countries.

Stopover Visitors by Major Source Market 2019

	USA	Canada	Europe	ROW	Total
Puerto Rico*	85.0%	na	na	15.0%	100.0%
USVI*	85.0%	na	na	15.0%	100.0%
Turks & Caicos	81.7%	9.3%	4.5%	4.5%	100.0%
The Bahamas	81.6%	7.4%	6.6%	4.4%	100.0%
Aruba	75.1%	4.3%	8.0%	12.6%	100.0%
Bermuda	75.1%	10.3%	11.0%	3.6%	100.0%
Jamaica	68.6%	14.8%	12.0%	4.6%	100.0%
Saint Lucia	45.2%	9.6%	23.8%	21.4%	100.0%
Antigua & Barbuda	39.4%	11.4%	29.3%	19.9%	100.0%
Dominican Republic	33.9%	13.8%	19.6%	32.7%	100.0%
Barbados	32.3%	11.8%	37.7%	18.2%	100.0%
Curacao	16.0%	4.8%	48.0%	31.2%	100.0%
Cuba	11.6%	26.2%	24.0%	38.2%	100.0%
* estimate					

For many countries, their number one source market for stopover visitors is the USA.

The Covid 19 situation in the USA and other source markets

The USA currently has the highest number of COVID 19 cases in the world with infections continuing to grow at a rapid pace.

The Test Positivity Rate (TPR) is deemed to be a particularly effective way to measure the extent of the infection rate. The World Health Organization recommends that a location which has a test positivity rate of less than 5.0% for 14 consecutive days is deemed to have the pandemic reasonably well under control.

According to Johns Hopkins University as of July 4th 2020 the Test Positivity Rate i.e. the seven day average for the number of persons who test positive from a random sample of the population, for the USA was 7.5% although the recent surge in cases consequent upon re-opening of the economy will probably cause this to increase.

<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/testing/individual-states>

It does however vary from location to location.

TPR as of July 4 2020

	TPR
Connecticut	0.8%
New York State	1.1%
New Jersey	1.6%
Massachusetts	2.5%
Illinois	2.6%
Pennsylvania	5.1%
California	7.1%
USA	7.5%
Georgia	13.4%
Texas	14.5%
Nevada	15.6%
Florida	17.8%
Arizona	25.7%

Source: Johns Hopkins University

International

Daily TPR as of July 4 2020

	TPR
Netherlands	0.9%
Spain	2.6%
Italy	2.6%
Germany	3.7%
Canada	4.7%
USA	11.8%
U.K.	14.5%
France	20.4%
Brazil	34.4%

Source: Johns Hopkins University

Consequently, the testing of visitors from the USA is vital but tests are difficult to come by.

Given the need to protect the local population from further infection yet given the need to open up tourism economies to visitors from the USA it is logical that many jurisdictions will mandate that visitors from the USA be tested for the presence of Covid19 prior to or on arrival.

The recommended test is the Real-Time Reverse Transcriptase (RT)–PCR Diagnostic Panel.” The CDC’s test kit is intended for use by laboratories designated by CDC as qualified and, in the United States, certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) to perform high-complexity tests. It is intended for use on upper and lower respiratory specimens with the Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast DX Real-Time PCR Instrument with SDS 1.4 software. This means a visitor has to go to a location to receive such a test with the sample sent to an approved lab for analysis. The challenge has been finding such locations and receiving the results of any such test in a timely fashion with results sometimes taking days before they are made available.

However recent evidence suggests that obtaining such tests will be extremely difficult for potential visitors to obtain. On June 30th, The Atlantic magazine reported: -

The United States is once again at risk of outstripping its COVID-19 testing capacity, an ominous development that would deny the country a crucial tool to understand its pandemic in real time.

The American testing supply chain is stretched to the limit, and [the ongoing outbreak](#) in the South and West could overwhelm it, according to epidemiologists and testing-company executives. While the country’s laboratories have added tremendous capacity in the past few months—the U.S. now tests about 550,000 people each day, a fivefold increase [from early April](#)—demand for viral tests is again outpacing supply.

If demand continues to accelerate and shortages are not resolved, then turnaround times for test results will rise, tests will effectively be rationed, and the number of infections that are never counted in official statistics will grow. Any plan to contain the virus will depend on fast and accurate testing, which can identify newly infectious people before they set off new outbreaks.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2020/06/us-coronavirus-testing-could-fail-again/613675/>

And unfortunately, a widely available, mildly invasive, inexpensive, highly accurate, rapid testing process is not yet available. Nor is one likely to be available any time soon.

The Caribbean is re-opening its borders to tourists.

As of July 5, a number of countries in the Caribbean have recently opened or are in the process of re-opening their borders to international tourists.

Dates of Re-opening.

	Date of Reopening Borders			
	USA	Canada	U.K.	Europe
Antigua & Barbuda	4-Jun	4-Jun	4-Jun	4-Jun
Aruba	10-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul
Bahamas	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul
Barbados	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Belize	15-Aug	15-Aug	15-Aug	15-Aug
Bermuda	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul
British Virgin Islands	1-Sep	1-Sep	1-Sep	1-Sep
Cayman Islands	1-Sep	1-Sep	1-Sep	1-Sep
Cuba	NA	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul
Curacao	TBD	1-Jul	TBD	1-Jul
Dominican Republic	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul
Grenada	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Haiti	30-Jun	30-Jun	30-Jun	30-Jun
Jamaica	15-Jun	15-Jun	15-Jun	15-Jun
Puerto Rico	15-Jul	15-Jul	15-Jul	15-Jul
Saint Lucia	4-Jun	4-Jun	4-Jun	4-Jun
St Maarten	TBD	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul
St Vincent & Grenadines	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul	1-Jul
Trinidad & Tobago	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Turks & Caicos Islands	22-Jul	22-Jul	22-Jul	22-Jul
US Virgin Islands***	1-Jun	1-Jun	1-Jun	1-Jun
TBD: To Be Determined				

St. Maarten has decided to [postpone all flights from the USA](#) until July 14th, when it will review the situation again.

Experience of Countries which re-opened in June.

Antigua and Barbuda

Original protocols.

Antigua and Barbuda re-opened its borders to visitors from all countries on June 4th. Initially a negative PCR Covid test was NOT required, and testing was done upon arrival of all incoming passengers. All visitors had to fill out a [Passenger Registration Form](#) at least 72 hours before boarding their flight. Temperature checks were done upon arrival and all visitors had to also complete a health declaration form upon arrival.

Upon arrival, American tourists were required to take a Covid 19 test at the cost of \$100 USD.

On island protocols included

- Masks were mandatory in all public spaces.
- Social distancing is in full effect

But after three weeks they had to revisit these protocols.

The island nation of [Antigua and Barbuda](#) was barely three weeks into its early June tourism reopening amid the coronavirus pandemic when 39 visitors tested positive for COVID-19 upon arrival and American tourists started flouting the rules.

The Prime Minister of [Antigua and Barbuda](#) said on June 29th that legal challenges from tourists arriving in the country would force health officials to change current health and safety protocols.

According to [AntiguaNewsroom.com](#), Prime Minister Gaston Browne revealed that several tourists are threatening legal action over the current mandatory coronavirus testing protocols upon arrival to the islands.

Browne said that tourists who tested positive last week did not follow the mandatory quarantine orders and booked flights back to the United States the day after receiving the diagnosis.

“Some guests are saying you don’t have the right to put anything in my nose,” Browne told [AntiguaNewsroom.com](#).

Several tourists arriving at the islands said it was a violation of their rights to be forced to take a coronavirus test and stay on the island until the quarantine period is complete. As a result, the government in Antigua and Barbuda will allow visitors to be tested before arriving.

The islands officially [opened to international travelers](#) on June 4 as part of the country’s first phase of reopening, which is expected to last from June through September.

As part of Antigua and Barbuda's reopening plan, the country's airports are mandating temperature checks for all arrivals, requiring face covering for anyone entering the facilities and issuing coronavirus tests. More airlines are expected to return to the islands in July.

Visitors now have to be tested within 48 hours of departure.

Consequently, tourists will now be required to be tested within 48 hours before their arrival in the eastern Caribbean twin island.

"Pretesting should now be a prerequisite for travel, now that COVID tests are more readily available," Browne told the Herald. "It also averts problems of individuals who are infected getting stuck abroad, and the challenge arising there from."

Jamaica

Jamaica re-opened its borders to all countries as of June 15th.

Initially Jamaica officials indicated travelers arriving on international flights would be only subject to temperature and symptom screenings conducted at the destination's airports before moving on to the "Resilient Corridor," a stretch of open properties and attractions along the coast between Negril and Port Antonio.

The visitor had to complete a form and obtain authorization to travel to Jamaica.

- All persons intending to travel to Jamaica are required to get the pre-approval. This included both Nationals (returning residents) and Non-nationals.
- Registration and approval will be done online at www.visitjamaica.com/travelauthorization/
- The Jamaican health regulations require that the approval is issued a maximum of 72 hours before arrival in Jamaica.
- A response will be generated within 10 minutes of receipt of the submission.
- The approval is valid for 7 days.
- On arrival at the airport, an Airline Representative will ask to see your Travel Approval to Jamaica before you are allowed to board the aircraft. If you do not have the approved Travel Authorization, you will not be allowed to check in for your flight.
- The questions will relate to your passport information, your possible exposure to COVID-19 and your intended place of stay in Jamaica.
- This is a legal requirement. Any false information supplied may have consequences under Jamaican law.

As well it is mandatory to wear a face covering in public places.

Jamaica also has a national curfew. The new daily all-island curfew is from 11:00 P.M. until 5:00 A.M. through July 31, 2020.

The initial policy required all high-risk persons entering Jamaica to undergo a test for COVID-19. High risk persons are those persons travelling from, or through countries where there is high community transmission. Testing applies to Nationals as well as to visitors.

If one member of a travelling party tests positive for COVID-19 on arrival, the person who tested positive will be isolated in a public health facility for a minimum period of 14 days, or until they are able to produce two consecutive negative tests in a 48-hour period.

However local pushback caused these protocols to be revised.

However, after pushback from the local community on June 12th the Jamaica Tourist Board announced that “all travelers to Jamaica will need to undergo a COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) diagnostic test/swab test on entry to the island.”

After being tested for COVID-19 at the airport, “travelers must stay at their accommodation until they receive their swab test results, typically within 24 to 48 hours.”

“During this phase, visitors were required to stay in properties,” he said. “If a traveler tests positive for COVID-19 on arrival, the person will be isolated in a public health facility for a minimum period of 14 days, or until they are able to produce two consecutive negative tests in a 48-hour period.”

Visitors are required to download an app.

All visitors are required to download an app, called Jam-Covid, that tracks them during their visit to the island. There is a dashboard of all COVID-19 cases in Jamaica, including how many people are sick, how many people have died, and the number of recovery cases. Visitors have to check in several times using the app.

Inside the app, you have everything from information about quarantine or COVID. You have your symptoms assessed and if you need a test, you can have a test scheduled for you inside the app. The visitor is also prompted at six random times a day to upload a temperature check and a video. It has voice and facial recognition.

Between June 15 and June 29 approximately 14,600 persons arrived — 9,300 residents and 5,300 non-residents. An additional 15,000 have been approved to travel — 12,400 residents and 2,600 non-residents.

By the end of June, the protocols had to be further amended.

However, on June 29th the Minister of Health, Christopher Tufton, said “The number of visitors is growing, and we just don’t have the physical capacity to deal with the increase. The people (medical personnel) are burnt out and stretched while the equipment goes on down time,” Tufton said in response to queries that some visitors complained of waiting for up to 11 days before receiving their test results.

The health and wellness minister said that a more targeted approach was needed, and that the Government might reopen the door to the pretesting of visitors, a recommendation made by the Medical Association of Jamaica. Tufton said, in the meantime, that provisions were being made to hire more people while private laboratories were being tapped for sample collections. He said at least one lab was accredited.

Hoteliers told The Gleaner that they were concerned about the mixed messages telegraphed by medical personnel at the Sangster International Airport.

“The PM (prime minister) presents a flow chart via video which indicates that visitors must stay in their hotels until their results arrive, but the airport medical personnel, we understand, are telling visitors to stay in their rooms until the results arrive,” one hotelier, who requested anonymity, said.

It took far longer than promised to get the test results to visitors.

Stakeholders have also complained about the slow turnaround in providing coronavirus results, which has exacerbated uncertainty for both visitors and hotel staff. “That can take up to eight days, as was the case with some of my guests who arrived in Jamaica on June 21st, and when they were leaving on the 28th, they had still not received their result,” one hotel operator said. The operator noted that the guests were disappointed, having cancelled travelling to Greece for Jamaica after learning of the island’s handling of the COVID-19 crisis. “The only consolation we had was the fact they did their own tests before coming to Jamaica and were negative,” he told The Gleaner.

That group is not the only one to express concern about the situation. At least three other tourists posting on social media say they have waited several days to get their status report. One alleges that she waited for up to 11 days.

The minister said he was aware of three-day delays. Tufton said that he did not expect any visitor to stay quarantined in their room for days, a matter that needed to be managed by hotel managers.

Between June 15th and July 1st Jamaica imported a total of 98 infected persons the majority of whom being returning residents coming in from the USA.

	New cases	Imported	% imported
15-Jun	4	4	100.0%
16-Jun	0	0	0.0%
17-Jun	5	5	100.0%
18-Jun	12	9	75.0%
19-Jun	14	14	100.0%
20-Jun	5	5	100.0%
21-Jun	2	2	100.0%
22-Jun	6	4	66.7%
23-Jun	5	5	100.0%
24-Jun	8	3	37.5%
25-Jun	6	4	66.7%
26-Jun	2	1	50.0%
27-Jun	4	4	100.0%
28-Jun	6	5	83.3%
29-Jun	2	2	100.0%
30-Jun	4	4	100.0%
1-Jul	5	5	100.0%
2-Jul	8	8	100.0%
sub-total	98	84	85.7%
Total cases	715	200	28.0%

The government established a threshold level of no more than 2.5% infection level.

On June 28th Prime Minister Andrew Holness signaled that he will again close the country's borders if the number of persons coming into Jamaica who test positive for COVID-19 passes a certain threshold.

When the borders reopened to Jamaicans on June 1, there were 588 cases of COVID-19 in Jamaica. On June 15, when non-nationals were also allowed to enter Jamaica, COVID-19 cases were at 621. As of July 2nd, that number had grown to 715.

However, Mr. Holness says the number of imported COVID-19 cases has still not surpassed 2.5 per cent of total arrivals into the island. He said between June 15 and June 29 14,600 visitors had arrived with 98 testing positive, a rate of 0.7%.

"We expect that 2.5 per cent or lower will be tested positive. We can manage 2.5 per cent in terms of people who we will have to quarantine in state facility, may require medical care and attention and all the other resources that go into containing. Above that, we would have to shut down and rethink how we move forward," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Holness has responded to a suggestion that tourists who test positive for COVID-19 upon landing in Jamaica be sent back immediately to their countries.

The Prime Minister said the issue is being looked at but would not be a simple process.

"Remember now, there are protocols that we as a country have to follow. We are part of the WHO system, so you really cannot send back someone who is tested positive on a commercial aircraft. There would have to be particular arrangements around that and that is what they are working out now."

And on June 29th the Government instituted mandatory testing for visitors from high risk states.

Because of these challenges on Monday June 29th Jamaica changed its requirements. Initially, as previously indicated, travelers had a choice between getting tested prior to departure or upon arrival at either of the country's two international airports. The new requirement mandates, as of July 10, travelers from Florida, New York, Arizona, Texas, and other high-risk places will be required to take a molecular COVID-19 test no more than seven days before arriving in Jamaica and show proof of having tested negative.

[Saint Lucia](#)

Saint Lucia opened its borders as of June 4th.

Its initial protocols required

- Visitors were required to present certified proof of a negative COVID-19 test, taken within 48 hours prior to boarding their flight.
- Upon arrival in Saint Lucia, all travellers must continue the use of face masks and physical distancing.
- Travellers will be subject to screening and temperature checks by port health authorities.
- Protocols were established for taxis, to provide safety precautions and separate the driver from guests as an added security measure.
- Health and safety protocols will be reinforced through the use of signage that includes QR codes which take travellers to a landing page for more information.

In response to these protocols there was significant push back from the travel press and travel trade. To quote from one travel magazine:

"St. Lucia is effectively confining you to your resort and limiting the activities you can enjoy. No outside restaurants are open for seated service, and currently all attractions are closed too. Not only that, the country is mandated temperature checks before every meal, and requiring all visitors to wear a mask at all times without any noted exceptions. Expect many thing someone might dream of on vacation like a massage, or even some water sports to be cut. Just to reiterate the story so far, you can come to St. Lucia, but...

- you must go straight to your hotel in an approved vehicle.

- once there, you will be subjected to more temperature checks.
- Every time you go for a meal at the hotel your temperature will be checked again.
- you cannot really dine outside of the resort, it's take out only and bars are closed.
- all attractions are closed, so there is really nowhere to go or anything to do.
- if someone at the resort tests positive, you'll likely be 14 day quarantined"

<https://www.godsavethepoints.com/st-lucia-travel-plans-covid-19/>

As a result, there were relatively few tourist arrivals during June.

Consequently, as of July 1st the protocols were revisited, and a new set of requirements were mandated to go into effect as of July 9th.

- All arriving passengers to be screened, including temperature checks
- All arriving passengers must have a negative result from a PCR test done within 7 days of travel
- All symptomatic passengers to be isolated and tested.
- All passengers who test positive for COVID-19 to be transferred to Respiratory Hospital for treatment and care at their cost.
- Other passengers to be transferred to approved COVID-19 accommodation/ government quarantine site/home quarantine

All arrivals must either

- Have confirmed reservations at a COVID-19 certified accommodation provider for the duration of their stay or
- Have received approval to quarantine in a household that meets criteria for home quarantine or
- Have a pre-arranged stay confirmed at a Government operated quarantine facility.

All persons entering Saint Lucia must complete a Pre-Arrival Registration Form before arrival.

Completion of the Pre-Arrival Registration Form is very strongly recommended to ensure your efficient and expedited processing on arrival. Please print and travel with a copy of your completed registration form.

Conclusion

In all three cases, Antigua, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia, initial protocols had to be revisited and substantially altered in response to ever evolving circumstances.

Summary of Current Requirements.

PLEASE NOTE THESE ARE THE PUBLISHED PROTOCOLS AS OF JULY 5TH 2020 AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

(For full details go to Appendix A).

Antigua.

- All arriving passengers by air must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR (real time polymerase chain reaction) taken within seven (7) days of their flight. (this includes transiting passengers).
- All arriving passengers must complete a Health Declaration Form and will be subjected to screening and temperature checks by Port Health Authorities upon arrival in Antigua and Barbuda.

Aruba

- All visitors will be required to complete the online [Embarkation/Disembarkation card](#) process and be approved in order to be permitted entry to Aruba.
- The government of Aruba strongly encourages visitors to show documentation indicating negative PCR test results prior to travel to Aruba conducted no more than 72 hours prior to departure at their cost.
- It is mandatory for visitors from the following US states to submit a negative RT-PCR test prior to departure Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
- Travelers can wait to arrive in Aruba and receive a PCR test at the airport. The costs for the test will be the responsibility of the traveler and must be paid for in advance as part of the online [Embarkation/Disembarkation card](#) process. In this case, a PCR test will be conducted immediately after arrival, and visitors will be required to be in mandatory quarantine at their hotel or booked place of stay. The test costs US\$75.00 per person.
- Visitors must purchase a health insurance policy from the Government of Aruba. For visitors 15 – 75 years old the cost is US\$15.00 per day for the first seven days of the visitor's stay, for visitors 76 years old and older it is \$21 a day for the first seven days, for children 0 – 14 years there is no cost but there is an administrative fee of \$10.

The Bahamas

- All incoming visitors must present a COVID-19 RT-PCR negative (swab) test upon arrival. Those arriving in the Bahamas between July 1 and July 7 must present results no more than 10 days old. Those arriving in the Bahamas after July 7 must present results no more than seven days old.
- All travelers will be required to complete an electronic health visa prior to departure at travel.gov.bs.

- At airports and seaports, healthcare personnel will conduct temperature screenings for all incoming visitors.

Barbados

- Within 72 hours prior to departure for Barbados, all travellers from high risk countries are strongly encouraged to take a COVID-19 PCR test from an accredited laboratory (ISO, CAP, UKAS or equivalent). High risk countries are defined as those with more than 10,000 new cases in the prior seven days and community transmission.
- Travelers will also be required to fill out an Embarkation/Disembarkation Card (ED card), answering health questions about COVID-19 symptoms. This can be done via email before departure and will have to be presented upon arrival in Barbados along with proof evidence of a negative coronavirus test before they are allowed to pass through immigration.
- Visitors who have not taken a COVID-19 test before departure will be required to take one upon arrival and will be quarantined at their own expense until the results come through which is approximately 48 hours.

Bermuda

- Within 48 hours of departure, complete the [Bermuda travel authorization process online](#) which gathers important information for the island's health and immigration officials; a \$75 fee per traveler is required, which includes the cost of all COVID-19 testing in Bermuda.
- Ideally within 72 hours, but no more than five days before departure, visitors must take a PCR COVID-19 test and obtain a negative result. This applies to adults and children aged 10 and up. Children who are 9 years old and younger are exempt and are subject to their adult travel companion's quarantine. Test results must be entered as part of the online travel authorization process and be presented upon arrival in Bermuda.
- Acquire health insurance covering illness and injury outside of your home jurisdiction, including those related to a positive COVID-19 diagnosis while in Bermuda. If this is not obtained, a visitor will be responsible for all health and accommodation costs should they require treatment and/or quarantine, including costs related to a positive COVID-19 diagnosis in Bermuda

Cuba

- Tourists will have to stay on one of five islands just off Cuba's north coast, including Cayo Coco. They will also have to take charter flights directly to those islands, or to a site in central Cuba.
- Before they are allowed to go to their island hotels, they will be tested for coronavirus. Those who show symptoms will be quarantined and most likely sent home. Those who can stay will be strictly isolated from the Cuban population.

Curacao

- Complete the digital immigration card online before departure at dicardcuracao.com.
- Within 48 hours before departure, the visitor needs to digitally fill out the Passenger Locator Card (PLC) and carry a printed document of proof with them.
- Each visitor entering Curaçao will need to show a negative result from a certified COVID-19 PCR-test and carry a printed document of proof with them. The test is taken max. 72 hours prior to departure at an accredited laboratory. You may contact your general practitioner for a referral to the nearest institution. You will be required to upload the negative test results of the COVID-19 PCR-test on dicardcuracao.com before departure.

Dominican Republic

- All passengers will have their temperature checked as they disembark the plane. If a passenger registers a temperature above 100.6 °F degrees (38 °C) or presents any other symptoms, airport authorities will administer a rapid COVID-19 test and initiate the protocols for isolation and treatment of the case.
- As part of immigration and customs forms provided by the airline or by Dominican authorities, passengers will be required to fill out and submit a Traveler's Health Affidavit. Through this form, passengers declare they have not felt any COVID-19 related symptoms in the last 72 hours and provide contact details for the next 30 days.

Jamaica

- All persons travelling to Jamaica require a Travel Authorization. A Travel Authorization is NOT required to book your flight. It is however a requirement for check-in and boarding and the airlines will not allow passengers to board without it.
- All persons arriving in Jamaica will go through a health screening and risk assessment by the health authorities. The health screening will include temperature checks, observation of symptoms as well as a short interview with a Health Officer.
- The risk assessment will determine the applicable testing and quarantine measures based on four categories of travellers. For persons required to be tested for COVID-19, a PCR test will be administered, and a sample will be taken by oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal swabbing.
- Non-residents, except business travellers, visiting Jamaica, aged 12 and over, who are residents of locations designated as high risk by the Jamaican health authorities will be required to obtain a COVID-19 PCR test no more than 10 days prior to their intended date of arrival in Jamaica. This requirement will become mandatory for persons arriving in Jamaica on or after July 10. The locations currently designated as high risk for this purpose by the Jamaican health

authorities are the states of Arizona, Florida, New York, and Texas in the United States of America.

Puerto Rico

- Beginning July 15, arriving passengers must complete [a travel declaration form](#) from the Puerto Rico Health Department, as well as demonstrate a negative molecular COVID-19 test from the 72 hours prior.
- If travelers arrive on the island without the requested documentation, they will be offered a rapid COVID-19 test at the airport. Even if the test result is negative, it will be mandatory for the traveler to quarantine and cover their own medical expenses/possible extended stay. The quarantine is mandated until the traveler provides proof of a negative molecular test result on island; a list of testing sites in Puerto Rico will be available on site and [online](#).
- If a negative molecular test is not provided, the traveler will be required to quarantine for 14 days, or the length of their stay.

Saint Lucia

- All arriving passengers to be screened, including temperature checks
- All arriving passengers must have a negative result from a PCR test done within 7 days of travel
- All symptomatic passengers to be isolated and tested.
- All passengers who test positive for COVID-19 to be transferred to Respiratory Hospital for treatment and care at their cost.
- Other passengers to be transferred to approved COVID-19 accommodation/government quarantine site/home quarantine.
- All persons entering Saint Lucia must complete a Pre-Arrival Registration Form before arrival.

Turks and Caicos

- A negative COVID-19 test from place of origin, maximum of 72 hours before travel. This must be a PCR test (not an antibody test).
- Travel medical insurance will be required, which includes emergency assistance and COVID-19 medical repatriation.
- Completion of an online health questionnaire

USVI

- Arriving visitors are subject to temperature screening and if the temperature is 100.4 degrees or above will be subject to self-quarantine and a Covid-19 test within 24 hours of arrival

Key Insights

Of the 13 countries/territories evaluated: -

- Cuba will test all visitors on arrival
- Aruba, Barbados, Bermuda, Curacao, Puerto Rico, and the Turks and Caicos request evidence of a negative RT-PCR test taken in 72 hours or less prior to departure
- Antigua, The Bahamas, and Saint Lucia request evidence of a negative RT-PCR test taken 7 days or less prior to departure.
- Jamaica requests evidence of a negative RT-PCR test taken 10 days or less prior to departure.
- For both Aruba and Jamaica, it is mandatory for visitors from certain high-risk states to submit a negative RT-PCR test result prior to departure.
- In the event such evidence has not been presented prior to arrival visitors will be tested on arrival.
- The Dominican Republic will screen visitors on arrival.
- Antigua, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Curacao, The Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Turks and Caicos and the USVI all require a Health Declaration Form or Health Affidavit signed by the visitor. Only Cuba does not.
- Both Aruba and Jamaica will issue official Government approval for a tourist to visit prior to departure.
- Aruba, Bermuda and the Turks and Caicos require purchase of or evidence of sufficient medial insurance to cover any Covid 19 related costs.
- For Aruba therefore the visitor staying for seven days must pay an insurance premium of US\$105 and if tested at the airport a further \$75.00, that is \$180.00 per person, \$360.00 per couple.
- Interestingly the country with the largest number and most rapid increase in infections is the Dominican Republic, which has the least restrictive protocols for entry of any of 13 countries evaluated.

What to expect.

- The situation in the USA will continue to deteriorate with the number of daily infections projected to reach 100,000 per day in the near future.
- Based on the experience of Antigua destinations will find a number of visitors from the USA unwilling to abide by local protocols.
- There will be push back in the local community as to the rationale of opening up the country's borders to visitors from the USA particularly as both the European Union and Canada continue to prohibit non-essential travel from the USA.
- It is highly likely the majority of visitors from the USA will be unable to obtain a RT-PCR test within the required time frame prior to departure and will require a RT-PCR test on arrival. Governments should be asked to keep careful track of the

percentage of visitors arriving with test results and the percentage which require testing on arrival so the systems on arrival are not overwhelmed.

- Given the experience of Jamaica it is highly unlikely 100% of visitors tested on arrival will receive their test results within 24 hours. The visitors' expectations will need to be carefully managed.
- It is possible that visitors arriving from the USA show an overall average infection rate of between 2% - 3%. Assume 4,000 passengers per week from the USA. Assume 75% are tested on arrival. Assume 2.5% test positive. That is 75 visitors testing positive. The hospitalization rate of infected persons is between 12% - 14%. Assume 13% of the 75 require hospitalization, that is 9.75 persons per week. Governments will need to be sure that the hospitals have sufficient bed space and Intensive Care Units to manage this influx of additional patients.
- It is inevitable the infection rate in the local community will rise as a result of opening of the borders. The negative publicity arising from this will also need to be carefully managed.

Moving forward, key data which should be tracked.

To allow countries within the region to learn from one another it would be extremely useful if the following data were tracked by destination on a daily basis and made publicly available

- Number of air passengers
- Number of non-resident visitors
- Number of returning residents
- Number of air passengers arriving with evidence of negative RT-PCR test taken prior to departure from USA
- Number of RT-PCR tests conducted on arrival
- Number of positive cases identified.
- Percentage of arriving passengers testing positive

Appendix A

PLEASE NOTE THESE ARE THE PUBLISHED PROTOCOLS AS OF JULY 5TH 2020 AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Current requirements as of July 5th 2020

Antigua and Barbuda

Protocols as of July 2 2020

1. All arriving passengers by air must have a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR (real time polymerase chain reaction) taken within seven (7) days of their flight. (this includes transiting passengers).
2. Passengers arriving by sea (private yachts/Ferry Services) are subject to quarantine according to guidelines issued by Port Health.
3. All arriving passengers must wear a face mask on disembarkation and in all public areas. Additionally, the wearing of face mask in public spaces is mandatory throughout Antigua and Barbuda and social/physical distancing protocols must be adhered to.
4. All arriving passengers must complete a Health Declaration Form and will be subjected to screening and temperature checks by Port Health Authorities upon arrival in Antigua and Barbuda.
5. All arriving passengers will be monitored for COVID-19 for periods of up to 14 days in accordance with the directions of the Quarantine Authority and the Quarantine (COVID-19) Guidelines. Visitors may be required to undergo testing for COVID-19 on arrival or at the hotel or place of lodging as determined by the Health Authorities.
6. Arriving passengers with symptoms of COVID 19 may be isolated as determined by the Health Authorities.
7. Transiting passengers/Crew members who require an overnight stay will be required to proceed to a hotel or government designated facility to await departure.
8. All Marine Pleasure Craft and Ferry Services will enter ONLY at the Nevis Street Pier.

Aruba

Reopens:-

June 15, 2020 – Bonaire & Curacao

July 1, 2020 - Canada

July 1, 2020 - Europe

July 1, 2020 - The Caribbean (Excluding the Dominican Republic & Haiti)

July 10, 2020 – The United States of America

Official opening dates for other markets, including South America and Central America, have yet to be determined...but hopefully soon! Aruba's health and safety protocols will be revisited and reevaluated on an ongoing basis.

All visitors will be required to complete the online [Embarkation/Disembarkation card](#) process and be approved in order to be permitted entry to Aruba.

The new [ED card](#) process will be available online as of June 26, 2020, and the requirements of the [ED card](#) will include five components. Do take note carefully, as there are important steps, and visitors will not be granted access to Aruba without completing the process. Note: You will need a valid passport and a valid email address that you have access to.

COMPONENT 1: BASIC TRAVELER INFORMATION

This will require travelers to provide basic personal and travel details such as: date of birth, passport information, length of stay, etc.

Timing: Visitors are encouraged to start and complete this part of the process any time after booking their trip to Aruba.

COMPONENT 2: PERSONAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT

This will require visitors to provide truthful, accurate answers to questions regarding their health. These questions will likely include:

Have you (or the person for whom you completed this form) been suspected of or diagnosed with pneumonia or the COVID-19 infection within the past 14 days?

Did you (or the person for whom you completed this form) have any of the following symptoms in the past 24 hours: fever, cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, or loss of smell/taste?

Have you been in quarantine within the past 14 days?

Have you had any close contact (less than two meters) for more than 15 minutes with a probable or confirmed COVID-19-infected person within the past 14 days, including persons in quarantine or isolation?

Timing: This must be completed within 72 hours and 4 hours prior to travel to Aruba.

COMPONENT 3: NEGATIVE PCR TEST REQUIRED

It is important that we have testing to confirm that travelers are negative for coronavirus. For this reason, we have a protocol in place that allows the following two options for testing:

Option 1: PCR testing prior to travel to Aruba

The government of Aruba strongly encourages visitors to show documentation indicating negative PCR test results prior to travel to Aruba.

The test needs to be a COVID-19 test, obtained from a nasal/oral specimen through PCR testing performed by a certified lab, and the results need to be uploaded as part of the [ED card](#) process.

Any other COVID-19 test (serological testing/antibody testing, antigen testing or any other blood test) will not be accepted. Upon arrival, these passengers will still be screened with a short health status interview and a temperature check.

The cost of PCR tests in home countries is the responsibility of travelers.

Timing: At 72 hours prior to departure to Aruba (last leg in case of connecting flights), visitors can take action to get their test/swab. Note: The latest the testing/swab results can be uploaded is 12 hours prior to departure to Aruba. Any tests and results executed before 72 hours prior to departure to Aruba will not be valid.

Option 2: PCR testing at the airport in Aruba

Travelers can wait to arrive in Aruba and receive a PCR test at the airport. The costs for the test will be the responsibility of the traveler and must be paid for in advance as part of the online [Embarkation/Disembarkation card](#) process.

In this case, a PCR test will be conducted immediately after arrival, and visitors will be required to be in mandatory quarantine at their hotel or booked place of stay.

The quarantine will be up to 24 hours, and the Aruba Department of Health will make every effort to have results in 6-8 hours, in order to minimize the visitors' time in quarantine.

For details on the procedures for guests showing a positive COVID-19 test result while in Aruba, please reference the "Regulations when showing symptoms or testing positive for COVID-19 while in Aruba" section below.

Timing: Payment for the PCR testing in Aruba must be completed within 72 hours and 4 hours prior to travel to Aruba.

COMPONENT 4: REQUISITE INSURANCE COVERAGE

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the government of Aruba must ensure that all visitors are properly insured. The Aruba Visitors Insurance is a mandatory insurance that helps protect visitors against incurred medical and non-medical expenses if testing positive for COVID-19 during their stay in Aruba.

Visitors must purchase the Aruba Visitors Insurance in order to complete the [ED card](#) process.

Visitors can buy or use their own travel or health insurance to supplement the Aruba Visitors Insurance, but not to replace it.

Other insurances may cover you for some of the COVID-19-related expenses, but few plans offer comprehensive COVID-19 coverage in Aruba and also cover isolation costs outside of a hospital.

The cost of insurance is

Ages 15 - 75

The premium depends on the length of your stay and starts at \$15 p/day for the first 7 days, then decreases to \$10 p/day for the next 7 days. It continues to decrease to \$5 p/day for the next 36 days and finally to \$0 p/day for the last 40 days, thereby maximizing the premium to \$350 for stays lasting between 50 to 90 days. Please click on the button below to calculate the actual premium.

Ages 0 -14

Children up to & including age 14 are insured for Free but a flat administration fee of \$10 is applicable.

Ages 76+

The premium depends on the length of your stay and starts at \$21 p/day for the first 7 days, then decreases to \$14 p/day for the next 7 days. It continues to decrease to \$7 p/day for the next 36 days and finally to \$2.10 p/day for the last 40 days. The max. period of insurance is 90 days. Please click on the button below to calculate the actual premium.

To calculate your insurance cost, please click on the following [link](#) to use the premium calculator.

Subject to an overall limit of US\$75,000, a visitor who tests positive for COVID-19 in Aruba, will have very few, if any, out-of-pocket expenses with the Aruba Visitors Insurance, as the medical and non-medical providers are paid directly by the locally licensed insurers.

If you purchase the Aruba Visitors Insurance and do not take your trip, you may request a full refund by email.

As soon as you have completed the ED-Card form and payment, you will receive an email with your Aruba Visitors Insurance policy documents attached.

For Aruba Visitors Insurance FAQ's and more details, including eligibility requirements, premium calculations, maximum length of coverage, and more, [click here](#).

<https://www.arubavisitorsinsurance.com/>

Timing: Purchase of the Aruba Visitors Insurance must be completed within 72 hours, and 4 hours prior to travel to Aruba.

COMPONENT 5: CONSENT TO ARUBA GOVERNMENT MANDATES

This will require visitors to consent to comply with the rules and procedures as mandated by the Aruban government. This will include:

Acknowledgment and consent that upon arrival and during their stay in Aruba visitors shall cooperate with any type of COVID-19 health screening and testing as indicated by the public health authorities of Aruba, including isolation and/or quarantine.

Acknowledgment and consent that in case the visitor undergoes diagnostic PCR testing, they shall await their PCR test results in isolation as instructed by the public health authorities.

Acknowledgment and consent to follow any and all instructions imposed by the public health authorities of Aruba; this includes, but is not limited to, instructions to be isolated or quarantined due to exposure to COVID-19.

For details on the procedures for guests showing a positive COVID-19 test result while in Aruba, please reference the “Regulations when showing symptoms or testing positive for COVID-19 while in Aruba” section below.

Timing: Consent to Aruba Government mandates must be completed within 72 hours and 4 hours prior to travel to Aruba.

EMAIL NOTIFICATION & REMINDERS:

Visitors are encouraged to begin filling out the [ED card](#) as soon as they book their trip to Aruba. Once the visitor’s date of travel is submitted, the visitor will be registered to receive email reminder notifications.

Email notification will be sent 72 hours prior as a reminder to begin completion of all components of the online [ED card](#) process. A reminder email will also be sent 24 hours prior to departure to Aruba.

Upon successful completion of the [ED card](#) process, travelers will receive an email confirmation of approval for travel, which must be shown either digitally or in printed form at check in or upon boarding.

ARRIVAL HEALTH PROCEDURES IN ARUBA

All visitors will be required to comply with arrival, screening and health procedures as mandated by the Aruba Airport Authority and the Government of Aruba. The mandatory requirements will include:

All travelers will wear masks while in flight to Aruba as well as in the Aruba airport.

While masks will not be required in Aruba, we strongly encourage visitors to have their masks handy for situations where social distancing proves difficult.

All travelers not showing documentation indicating a negative PCR test result prior to travel to Aruba as a part of the [ED card](#) process will receive a PCR test at the Airport when arriving in Aruba.

The PCR testing will be followed by a mandatory quarantine at the traveler's booked accommodations while test results are assessed.

The mandatory quarantine while test results are assessed will be up to 24 hours. The health department will make every effort to have results in 6-8 hours in order to minimize the visitor's time in quarantine.

All travelers showing documentation indicating a negative PCR test result as part of the [ED card](#) process will receive a temperature check and health interview by a medical professional upon arrival.

If the temperature check and health assessment are clear, no further testing or subsequent 24-hour quarantine is needed.

If the visitor shows COVID-19-related symptoms during the airport health screening, the visitor will be taken to a designated isolation location to await test results. Travel companions will proceed to host hotel or accommodations and will quarantine pending test results.

If test results are negative, the guest can go to their host hotel or accommodations. If test results are positive, the guest will remain in isolation and their travel companions will be relocated to a designated quarantine location.

Children 14 and under will not be required to take the mandatory PCR test upon arrival at the Aruba Airport or have a health screening assessment.

ARRIVAL HEALTH PROCEDURES IN ARUBA

All visitors will be required to comply with arrival, screening and health procedures as mandated by the Aruba Airport Authority and the Government of Aruba. The mandatory requirements will include:

All travelers will wear masks while in flight to Aruba as well as in the Aruba airport.

While masks will not be required in Aruba, we strongly encourage visitors to have their masks handy for situations where social distancing proves difficult.

All travelers not showing documentation indicating a negative PCR test result prior to travel to Aruba as a part of the [ED card](#) process will receive a PCR test at the Airport when arriving in Aruba. The test costs US\$75.00.

The PCR testing will be followed by a mandatory quarantine at the traveler's booked accommodations while test results are assessed.

The mandatory quarantine while test results are assessed will be up to 24 hours. The health department will make every effort to have results in 6-8 hours in order to minimize the visitor's time in quarantine.

All travelers showing documentation indicating a negative PCR test result as part of the [ED card](#) process will receive a temperature check and health interview by a medical professional upon arrival.

If the temperature check and health assessment are clear, no further testing or subsequent 24-hour quarantine is needed.

If the visitor shows COVID-19-related symptoms during the airport health screening, the visitor will be taken to a designated isolation location to await test results. Travel companions will proceed to host hotel or accommodations and will quarantine pending test results.

If test results are negative, the guest can go to their host hotel or accommodations. If test results are positive, the guest will remain in isolation and their travel companions will be relocated to a designated quarantine location.

Children 14 and under will not be required to take the mandatory PCR test upon arrival at the Aruba Airport or have a health screening assessment.

As of July 3rd 2020 Aruba, further refined its entry requirements for visitors from the USA

As of 10 July 2020, Aruba will still be welcoming visitors from the USA.

However, the following shall apply:

Visitors from the following States are required to perform a COVID-19 PCR test (and upload the negative results) within the 72 to 12-hour timeframe before departure:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Residents from Aruba and US visitors from States not mentioned above, have the choice to perform a COVID-19 PCR test (and upload the negative results) within the 72 to 12 hour timeframe before departure, or to perform this test upon arrival in Aruba at their own expense.

[The Bahamas](#)

All incoming visitors must present a COVID-19 RT-PCR negative (swab) test upon arrival. Those arriving in the Bahamas between July 1 and July 7 must present results no more than 10 days old. Those arriving in the Bahamas after July 7 must present results no more than seven days old.

Select individuals will not be required to provide a test:

- Children under the age of two
- Children between the ages of three and 10, provided their state or county of residence does not administer tests for children under that age; parents or guardians must provide proof of testing restriction upon arrival
- Private pilots who do not deplane

All travelers will be required to complete an electronic health visa prior to departure at travel.gov.bs. Each traveler will need to upload their test results and provide contact information that is crucial for contact tracing purposes. An automated response will be provided upon completion, and it is essential that travelers present proof of confirmation upon arrival in their destination. No quarantine will be required upon arrival; however, travelers who show symptoms of COVID-19 may be transferred to an area away from other passengers for further testing and evaluation.

At airports and seaports, healthcare personnel will conduct temperature screenings for all incoming visitors. Travelers will be required to wear a face mask in any situation where it is necessary to enforce physical distancing guidelines, such as when entering and transiting air and sea terminals, while navigating security and customs screenings, and at baggage claim. New fines and penalties for all persons, including Bahamian residents and visitors have been established for those not wearing face masks in areas where it is required.

Barbados

Within 72 hours before departing, travelers from high-risk countries (which currently include the U.S.) are “strongly encouraged” to take a COVID-19 test, according to a press release from Barbados Tourism Marketing shared with Travel + Leisure. Travelers from countries with fewer than 100 new cases in the last seven days can take their test within one week prior to departure.

Travelers will also be required to fill out an Embarkation/Disembarkation Card (ED card), answering health questions about COVID-19 symptoms. This can be done via email before departure and will have to be presented upon arrival in Barbados along with proof evidence of a negative coronavirus test before they are allowed to pass through immigration.

Visitors who have not taken a COVID-19 test before departure will be required to take one upon arrival and will be quarantined at their own expense until the results come through which is approximately 48 hours.

Within 72 hours prior to departure for Barbados, all travellers from high risk countries are strongly encouraged to take a COVID-19 PCR test from an accredited laboratory (ISO, CAP, UKAS or equivalent). High risk countries are defined as those with more than 10,000 new cases in the prior seven days and community transmission.

Travellers from low risk countries will have up to one week prior to departure for Barbados to take their tests. Low risk countries are defined as those with less than 100 new cases in the prior seven days and not in the Community Transmission Category.

There will also be a new online Embarkation/ Disembarkation card (ED card), with personal health questions relating to COVID-19 symptoms, which travellers will be required to complete. Once all required steps are completed and supporting documents uploaded, travellers will receive a bar code via email.

On arrival in Barbados, travellers will be required to present evidence of a negative result of a PCR COVID-19 test, and bar code to clear immigration.

Travellers without a documented negative PCR test result from an accredited or recognized laboratory will be required to take a test upon arrival, and will be quarantined at their expense, pending the results. The anticipated wait period for the test results is 48 hours. If travellers fail the test, they will be placed in isolation where they will receive care from the Ministry of Health and Wellness.

Bermuda

Pre-departure — A traveler must:

Within 48 hours of departure, complete the [Bermuda travel authorization process online](#) which gathers important information for the island's health and immigration officials; a \$75 fee per traveler is required, which includes the cost of all COVID-19 testing in Bermuda. Each passenger must have a form completed regardless of age. [Travel authorization FAQ](#)

Ideally within 72 hours, but no more than five days before departure, visitors must take a PCR COVID-19 test and obtain a negative result. This applies to adults and children aged 10 and up. Children who are 9 years old and younger are exempt and are subject to their adult travel companion's quarantine. Test results must be entered as part of the online travel authorization process and be presented upon arrival in Bermuda.

- Wear face masks when travelling to the departure airport
- Wear face masks and practice physical distancing at the departure airport

Additionally, a traveler should:

- Acquire health insurance covering illness and injury outside of your home jurisdiction, including those related to a positive COVID-19 diagnosis while in Bermuda. If this is not obtained, a visitor will be responsible for all health and accommodation costs should they require treatment and/or quarantine, including costs related to a positive COVID-19 diagnosis in Bermuda
- Pack a thermometer
- In Flight — During flight, travellers must:
- Wear a face mask while on the plane

- Practice physical distancing to the extent possible

Upon Arrival — Upon arrival, travellers must:

- Present a copy of the pre-departure COVID-19 negative test result
- Undergo PCR COVID-19 testing at the Bermuda L.F. Wade International Airport and isolate in their room at their accommodation until results are ready (turnaround time between 6 to 8 hours in most cases, when arrival happens during the day). This applies to adults and children ages 10 and up. Children less than 10 years-old are exempt from the PCR COVID-19 test.

Travellers who do not have a pre-departure negative PCR COVID-19 test result must isolate in their room at accommodation for three days after arrival. They will be tested on day three and if both tests are negative, visitors are free to enjoy Bermuda. A positive test will result in isolation.

Wear a face mask and practice physical distancing to the greatest extent possible

On-island Experience — When enjoying Bermuda, travellers must:

Practice physical distancing, hygiene, and mask-wearing in all public spaces where there is close contact with others, including on all public transport (taxis, ferries, and buses). Simultaneously, we are working to increase contactless payment methods

Take your own temperature twice per day and report via online application/portal

Take a COVID-19 test, administered on Day 3, Day 7, and Day 14 at easily accessible pop-up testing centres around the island. Appointments accepted; no wait for results, and visitor is notified of results

Comply with restrictions on gatherings to a maximum of 50 people, with physical distancing in place. Special allowances for larger groups may be allowed by applying to the Ministry of National Security

Comply with nightly curfew from midnight to 5am.

Cuba

Under the plan, tourists will have to stay on one of five islands just off Cuba's north coast, including Cayo Coco. They will also have to take charter flights directly to those islands, or to a site in central Cuba.

Before they are allowed to go to their island hotels, they will be tested for coronavirus. Those who show symptoms will be quarantined and most likely sent packing. Those who can stay will be strictly isolated from the Cuban population.

Cuba on Wednesday partially reopened its borders to international tourists in keeping with measures adopted by the government as part of the country's post-pandemic recovery plan.

On March 31, the Caribbean nation announced the suspension of international flights and asked international boats to withdraw from its territorial waters as a precautionary measure to slow the spread of the coronavirus nationwide.

Although foreign visitors are only allowed to enter resorts in the northern and southern keys of the country for the moment, excursions inside the area allocated for touristic activities will be at the disposal of foreign visitors, according to the Cuban Ministry of Tourism.

The decision came after the country's daily increase in COVID-19 cases dropped from a peak of nearly 70 in early May to an average of fewer than 10 over the past few weeks.

Passengers are subjected to temperature checks and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests when arriving at Cuban airports. Medical teams will also conduct epidemiological monitoring at touristic centers and hotels.

Luis Armando Gonzalez, deputy president at Gran Caribe hotel chain, said that rigorous disinfecting and cleaning procedures have been carried out at hotel facilities across the country amid the pandemic.

"New health protocols are being implemented to guarantee the safety of tourists," he said, adding "Cuba will continue to be a safe destination."

Cuban authorities also said a special offer will be available for international tourists who want to recover from COVID-19 through medical services provided by the country's health experts.

Jose Luis Perello, a university professor and expert on tourism, said that unlike other Caribbean destinations, Cuba has the capacity to provide tourists with services offered by a strong public health system in the context of COVID-19 emergency.

"Most five-star hotels in Cuba are on the coastline, and particularly in the northern and southern keys of the country. This is the best hotel infrastructure we have," he said.

Perello added that top markets of the Cuban tourism industry such as Canada and the European countries keep their borders closed due to the pandemic, which makes the arrival of international tourists on the island nation more complex.

Curacao

Borders opened on June 12th for visitors from Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba, and on June 15th for visitors from Aruba and St. Maarten. Travelers departing out of any of these islands have to take these 2 mandatory steps:

Complete the digital immigration card online before departure at dicardcuracao.com.

Within 48 hours before departure, you need to digitally fill out the Passenger Locator Card (PLC) and carry a printed document of proof with you. You may do so at dicardcuracao.com.

From July 1st, 2020, a maximum of 10,000 passengers will be welcomed to the island so that there will be minimal pressure on the local health system. As Curacao's reopening happens in phases, we look forward to welcoming visitors out of the following Countries as per July 1st:

- Belgium
- Canada
- China
- Germany
- France
- Italy
- The Netherlands
- Spain

Before your departure you have to take these 3 mandatory steps on dicardcuracao.com:

- Complete the digital immigration card online before departure at dicardcuracao.com.
- Within 48 hours before departure, you need to digitally fill out the Passenger Locator Card (PLC) and carry a printed document of proof with you. You may do so at dicardcuracao.com.
- Each visitor entering Curaçao will need to show a negative result from a certified COVID-19 PCR-test and carry a printed document of proof with them. The test is taken max. 72 hours prior to departure at an accredited laboratory. You may contact your general practitioner for a referral to the nearest institution. You will be required to upload the negative test results of the COVID-19 PCR-test on dicardcuracao.com before departure.

Please note the following entry conditions for all travelers:

- You have not travelled to another country where there is a high-risk of COVID-19 infections or have been in contact with a person who tested positively for COVID-19 within 14 days prior to arrival. If this is the case, you will be placed in mandatory quarantine.
- You must carry a printed document of proof of the mandatory steps at all times during your travel.
- You must be adequately insured for medical care and any additional costs if you are quarantined or become ill during your stay.
- No cruise passengers are currently admitted.
- If you do not meet the above conditions, you may be quarantined on arrival. This is entirely at your own expense.
- During your stay in Curaçao

- If you are tested positive for COVID-19 during your stay in Curaçao, you will be quarantined immediately.
- All the tourist facilities follow 'A Dushi Stay, the Healthy Way' guidelines to guarantee safety for visitors and staff, while making you feel welcome in a relaxed and safe environment.
- If you are in Curaçao and you start to show any symptoms related to COVID-19 (dry cough, fever, tiredness, sore throat, headache, loss of taste or smell) you are to immediately contact the health authority (GGD) by calling 9345.

Visitors will be asked to practice frequent hand hygiene and will have access to handwashing facilities with soap, single-use paper towels or automatic dryers for drying and alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

Distancing measures are in place in all public spaces on the island. That means a 2-meter (6 feet) distance between people is to be kept at all times.

In case the 2-meter (6 feet) distance cannot be kept, visitors are asked to wear face masks. Restaurants, bars, beach clubs and other hospitality facilities are open for business adhering to normal opening hours. Guests are asked to make reservations in advance.

Transport to and from the airport is performed according to guidelines. You may rent a car and move freely on the island.

We have created a handy infographic that will show you which measures are in place and how your journey will look like.

[Click here](#) to find out.

Or have a look at the short video below:

For more information and updates on the guidelines in Curaçao, visit <https://gobiernu.cw/corona-virus-english-updates/>.

For more information on our reopening to other countries, please visit this webpage regularly.

[Dominican Republic](#)

This begins with upon arrival, all passengers will have their temperature checked as they disembark the plane. If a passenger registers a temperature above 100.6 °F degrees (38 °C) or presents any other symptoms, airport authorities will administer a rapid COVID-19 test and initiate the protocols for isolation and treatment of the case.

In addition, airport terminals have established guidelines requiring social distancing as well as the mandatory use of face masks for employees and passengers.

As part of immigration and customs forms provided by the airline or by Dominican authorities, passengers will be required to fill out and submit a Traveler's Health Affidavit.

Through this form, passengers declare they have not felt any COVID-19 related symptoms in the last 72 hours and provide contact details for the next 30 days.

Jamaica

JAMAICA CONTROLLED ENTRY PROGRAMME FOR 2020 JULY 1 – 31

In a recent update to the nation, Jamaica's Prime Minister, the Hon Andrew Holness, has announced the revised Orders for entry into the island. These revised orders are in effect to July 1 – 31. The revised Orders are as follows:

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

All persons travelling to Jamaica require a Travel Authorization. A Travel Authorization is NOT required to book your flight. It is however a requirement for check-in and boarding and the airlines will not allow passengers to board without it. In order to obtain a Travel Authorization, persons should apply on visitjamaica.com.

HEALTH SCREENING, RISK ASSESSMENT AND SENSITIZATION

All persons arriving in Jamaica will go through a health screening and risk assessment by the health authorities. The health screening will include temperature checks, observation of symptoms as well as a short interview with a Health Officer. All persons will also be required to go through a sensitization session that will advise them of the various infection prevention protocols within Jamaica – such as washing/sanitizing hands, wearing masks, physical distancing, gathering restrictions and curfew hours.

TYPES OF RESTRICTIVE MEASURES UNDER THE ORDER The risk assessment will determine the applicable testing and quarantine measures based on four categories of travellers. For persons required to be tested for COVID-19, a PCR test will be administered, and a sample will be taken by oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal swabbing.

Stay at Home for Returning Residents – Under this measure, persons are required to remain at home for 14 days. They are allowed to leave only once per day to obtain food, medical supplies, conduct financial transactions, and physical exercise. If they leave home, the protocols for persons in a public place such as wearing a mask, physical distancing and not gathering in groups exceeding 20 persons apply. Persons under this measure must work from home.

Stay in Zone – This measure applies only to visitors who are staying in the “COVID-19 Resilient Corridor” designated for tourism purposes. Under this measure, persons are required to remain within the Corridor for the duration of their stay.

Stay at Declared address for Business Travellers – Under this measure, short stay business travellers are required to remain at their declared address, whether a hotel or private home, and allowed to leave only to conduct their business meeting(s). They are

required to wear a mask in all public spaces, comply with the physical distancing rule and are not allowed to meet with persons aged 65 and over, to take public transportation or to attend any meeting, event or gathering of more than 20 persons.

Quarantine– Quarantine is intended to restrict movement and may be at home, a hotel or a government facility as determined by the health authorities. Persons under quarantine are not permitted to leave their quarantine location, except with permission from the health authorities.

Isolation – Isolation is intended to separate persons who have tested positive for COVID-19 or are suspected to be positive, from other persons. This may be at home or a government facility as determined by the health authorities.

Monitoring During Quarantine or Isolation - Persons who are quarantined or placed in isolation at their home or hotel will be monitored electronically by the health authorities to ensure that they do not leave their designated quarantine or isolation location.

RISK-BASED TESTING AND QUARANTINE MEASURES

The risk-based testing and quarantine protocols differ among the following four categories of passengers:

1. Residents - Jamaican nationals and non-nationals ordinarily resident in Jamaica by virtue of work permit, marriage, being a dependent of a national, etc.
2. Non-residents visiting Jamaica for tourism purposes staying within the “Resilient Corridor”
3. Non-residents visiting Jamaica for business purposes
4. Non-residents visiting Jamaica for other purposes including visitors not staying within the designated “Resilient Corridor”

Pre-testing requirement for visitors from high risk locations

Non-residents, except business travellers, visiting Jamaica, aged 12 and over, who are residents of locations designated as high risk by the Jamaican health authorities will be required to obtain a COVID-19 PCR test no more than 10 days prior to their intended date of arrival in Jamaica. This requirement will become mandatory for persons arriving in Jamaica on or after July 10. All persons applying to enter on visitjamaica.com on or after July 7, 2020 from the designated high-risk locations will be required to upload their COVID-19 PCR test certificate as part of the application process. The locations currently designated as high risk for this purpose by the Jamaican health authorities are the states of Arizona, Florida, New York, and Texas in the United States of America. Please note that this list of high-risk locations is subject to ongoing reassessment and could therefore change. The pre- testing requirement will not apply to visitors who are not residents of these high-risk locations.

Category 1 - Residents (Jamaican nationals and non-nationals ordinarily resident in Jamaica)

Jamaican nationals and non-nationals ordinarily resident in Jamaica will be subject to testing if assessed as high risk as a result of exhibiting symptoms, exposure to persons who have tested positive, belonging to a high-risk group or other risk factors. High risk groups include cruise ship workers, involuntarily returned migrants and health care workers.

Persons assessed as high risk will be required to schedule an appointment online to test at a health centre/testing facility convenient to them and await their test result under quarantine at home or in a government facility as determined by the health authorities.

If the test is negative, they will be under either a “stay at home for returning residents” measure or be placed in quarantine at home for 14 days from their date of entry to Jamaica depending on the assessed risk.

If the test is positive, they will be isolated either at home or in a government facility as determined by the health authorities.

Persons not assessed as high risk will be under either a “stay at home for returning residents” measure or be placed in quarantine at home for 14 days from their date of entry to Jamaica.

Category 2 - Non-residents visiting Jamaica for tourism purposes and staying within the “Resilient Corridor” (a defined geographical area designated for tourism purposes)

The pre-testing requirement described above is applicable to persons in this category if they are residents of locations designated as high risk by the Jamaican health authorities.

Based on health screening and risk assessment on arrival, persons may still be required to be tested at the airport or designated facility, if, for example, they are exhibiting symptoms or belong to a high risk group despite presenting a negative COVID-19 PCR test certificate. In this case, they would await their test result in their hotel room.

If the test is negative, they would remain within the “Resilient Corridor” under the “Stay in Zone” measure.

If the test is positive, they would be isolated either at the hotel/resort or in a government facility as determined by the health authorities.

Persons not required to be tested on arrival will be allowed to go to their hotel/resort under the “Stay in Zone” measure.

Category 3 - Non-residents visiting Jamaica for business purposes

All non-residents visiting Jamaica for business purposes for less than 14 days will be required to be tested at the airport. Business purposes do not include funerals and weddings or other personal activities.

They will await their test results under quarantine at their hotel or declared address.

If the test is negative, they would be released from quarantine and be under a “stay at declared address for business travellers” measure.

If the test is positive, they would be isolated either at their hotel/declared address or in a government facility as determined by the health authorities.

Non-residents visiting Jamaica for business purposes for 14 days or more will be subject to the same testing and quarantine protocols as described above for category 1.

Category 4 - Non-residents visiting Jamaica for other purposes including visitors not staying within the “Resilient Corridor”

The pre-testing requirement described above is applicable to persons in this category if they are residents of locations designated as high risk by the Jamaican health authorities.

Persons who are not required to pre-test will be required to be tested at the airport or other designated facility, if assessed by the health authorities as high risk based on health screening and risk assessment on arrival. They will then await their test results under quarantine at their hotel/declared address.

If the test is negative, persons will be placed in quarantine at their declared address or in a government facility as determined by the health authorities for a period of 14 days from their date of entry to Jamaica.

If the test is positive, persons will be isolated either at their declared address or in a government facility as determined by the health author

Puerto Rico

Beginning July 15, arriving passengers must complete [a travel declaration form](#) from the Puerto Rico Health Department, as well as demonstrate a negative molecular COVID-19 test from the 72 hours prior. Testing sites on the mainland U.S. can be found [here](#).

If travelers arrive on the island without the requested documentation, they will be offered a rapid COVID-19 test at the airport. Even if the test result is negative, it will be mandatory for the traveler to quarantine and cover their own medical expenses/possible extended stay. The quarantine is mandated until the traveler provides proof of a negative molecular test result on island; a list of testing sites in Puerto Rico will be available on site and [online](#).

If a negative molecular test is not provided, the traveler will be required to quarantine for 14 days, or the length of their stay.

Puerto Rico's curfew is in effect from 10:00 PM – 5:00 AM through July 22; exceptions are for emergencies.

<https://www.discoverpuertorico.com/info/travel-advisory>

Saint Lucia

The Government of Saint Lucia will introduce several new and updated protocols for arrivals from July 9, 2020.

Travelers will be required to obtain a negative PCR (Polymerized Chain Reaction) test within seven days of travel unless they are arriving from countries in the Travel Bubble designated by the Government of Saint Lucia.

Visitors traveling only from destinations that have zero or a low instance of COVID-19 cases will be exempt from the seven-day pre-testing requirement. These destinations currently include Antigua, Barbuda, Aruba, Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Martin, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos.

Visitors with a travel history from these areas in the last 14 days will also be exempt from quarantine.

Pre-Arrival Registration of Travel

All visitors and returning citizens to Saint Lucia must complete a Pre-Arrival registration form prior to arrival. Visitors can go to www.stlucia.org and click on the COVID-19 page to find a link to the form. Visitors must fill out details including proof of negative PCR testing and indicate which COVID-19 Certified hotel they will be staying in.

Returning Citizens:

All returning Saint Lucia citizens and residents must also complete the Pre-Arrival registration form as above (insert link). On arrival, they are required to quarantine for 14 days at a pre-approved home quarantine address, Government operated quarantine facility or a COVID-19 certified property.

New Testing Protocols:

- Pre-testing prior to travel is now mandatory. Visitors must provide a negative test result taken seven days or less before travel to Saint Lucia. This comes into effect from July 9, 2020 and will be reviewed after 30 days.
- All arriving passengers will be screened, including temperature checks, at the airport. Any symptomatic passengers will be isolated and tested. They will be required to remain in quarantine/isolation at their hotel or Government Operated Quarantine Facility until the test result is obtained. If the test is positive, they will

be transferred to a treatment facility until they receive two negative test results and are clinically stable.

- Passengers arriving with proof of a negative PCR test may be exempt from on island testing and advance through immigration, baggage claim, customs, and arrivals for transportation to their COVID-19 certified hotel, pre-approved home quarantine facility or Government Operated Quarantine Facility.
- Anyone arriving without proof of a negative PCR test will be subject to immediate isolation and testing with possible quarantine or treatment should a passenger test positive - at their own cost. It is recommended that visitors check their local government websites to identify PCR testing locations. U.K. travelers need to check with an accredited private healthcare provider for PCR testing options.

Hotel, Accommodation and Transportation Updates

A key part of Saint Lucia's responsible reopening is the COVID-19 compliance certification process for the accommodations sector. To date, hotels that have received COVID-19 Certification include Bay Gardens Beach Resort & Spa, Sandals Grande St. Lucian, Stonefield Resort Villas and Sugar Beach - A Viceroy Resort. Several other hotels and resorts are on track to receive certification in July. Visitors can select COVID-19 certified hotels through direct booking, tour operator or airline provider.

During Phase One, visitors can stay only at hotels that are COVID-19 Certified. Amongst the required protocols, accommodations must sanitize luggage upon check in; maintain a fully equipped nurses station; observe strict detailed sanitization protocols for housekeeping; maintain required distance with tables for dining; and have hand sanitizer stations installed throughout the property. Sanitizing stations and showers for staff must also be installed for use prior to reentering the public.

Mandatory On-Island Safety Protocols

The Government of Saint Lucia introduced its first Phase One protocols on May 18, including new health and safety rules to protect its citizens as borders opened for international travel from June 4. Since then, Government and tourism officials have continuously monitored global health updates and have assessed protocol options for reopening.

To mitigate the possible spread of COVID-19 for visitors and Saint Lucian communities, all safety protocols introduced for Phase One of reopening remain in place. Visitors will be required to follow the local regulations in Saint Lucia, including the wearing of masks during on-island transportation and when in public places. Visitors are advised to also check with accommodation properties regarding individual hotel safety and wellness policies.

To keep visitors informed on the island, health and safety protocols have been reinforced with new signage at airports and other public places. That includes QR codes navigating travelers to a landing page for more information and FAQs.

For more information about Saint Lucia's COVID-19 response, all protocols, and details of requirements prior to entry, please visit www.stlucia.org/covid-19.

Turks and Caicos

Visiting Requirements: TCI Assured Online Certification

The Government will shortly be launching TCI Assured, an online portal where international travelers to the Turks and Caicos will be required to provide the following prior to travel:

A negative COVID-19 test from place of origin, maximum of 72 hours before travel. This must be a PCR test (not an antibody test).

Travel medical insurance will be required, which includes emergency assistance and COVID-19 medical repatriation. Further details are being finalized.

Completion of an online health questionnaire

Further information will be published shortly and a link to TCI Assured will be provided once it is launched.

As a part of the guidelines, international travelers arriving to the Turks and Caicos Islands must be certified by TCI Assured, a quality assurance portal which will be available on the Turks and Caicos Islands Tourist Board website (www.turksandcaicostourism.com). The certification sticker will be provided only after visitors have provided proof of negative COVID-19 PCR test results from an accredited facility taken within 72 hours prior to their arrival to the destination, proof of medical insurance, and a completed health screening questionnaire. A 14-day quarantine period will not be required for visitors once they have tested negative for the virus.

Additionally, operational protocols for the government, airport, hotel, and restaurant partners, among other private and public services, will be in place to keep the local population and guests safe. New measures include health screenings, physical distancing, mandatory use of face coverings in public, recommended use of face coverings on the beach, and social gatherings limited to 25 people or less.

USVI

The biggest of the four announcements was the administration's decision to require travelers coming into the territory to produce a negative coronavirus result from a test performed within the last 72 hours. If visitors fail to perform a test within the last 72 hours before arriving to the USVI, they will be given the option to be tested locally or face a mandatory 14-day quarantine. The governor said a list of states on which the restrictions

apply was being organized. "Most definitely Texas is one of them, and Florida, as they are certainly starting to spike at this point," Mr. Bryan said. The governor later on Thursday told the Consortium that the full list of states will be announced Monday July 6th

The United States Virgin Islands

Protocols for arriving visitors.

All arriving passengers **MUST** wear a facial covering upon terminal disembarkation in accordance with USVI guidelines

All arriving passengers are hereby given notice that upon arrival into a USVI port they will be subject to certain Covid19 screening procedures outlined below and that **ALL** arriving passengers by embarkation on an arriving aircraft or vessel grant their consent to these procedures on arrival.

Upon aircraft or vessel arrival a representative will advise the passengers about the screening procedures

Upon exiting the aircraft or vessel **ALL** passengers will be escorted to the Virgin Islands Port Authority temperature checkpoint and will be required to complete a Traveler Screening Questionnaire.

At this checkpoint **ALL** passengers will have their temperature taken.

If the passenger has a temperature below 100.4 degrees F and answers **NO** to all questions on the Traveler Screening Tool he/she will be given a Virgin Islands Department of Health (VIDOH) Covid19 Health Alert Card and will be free to leave.

If a passenger screens above 100.4 degrees F he/she will be escorted by the Department of Health (VIDOH) for purposes of quarantine and a second temperature screening due to possible atmospheric temperature effects on body temperature.

After a 10-minute break VIDOH personnel will retake the passenger's temperature.

If the passenger's temperature is below 100.4 degrees F after the second temperature reading and the passenger has answered **NO** to all of the questions he/she will be given a Virgin Islands Department of Health Covid -19 Health Alert Card and will be free to leave.

If the passenger's temperature remains at 100.4 degrees F or above and/or the passenger has answered **YES** to any of the questions the following steps should be taken.

- If the passenger is a visitor, he/she will be required to go directly to his/her accommodations provider and will be required to self-quarantine while awaiting Covid-19 testing by the VIDOH epidemiology team within the next 24 hours
- If the arriving passenger is a resident, he/she will be required to head directly to his/her residence or place of abode and self-quarantine until an appointment for Covid-19 testing is arranged by the VIDOH epidemiology team the following day.

Currently, there is no official policy in effect regarding COVID-19 testing for visitors coming to the Virgin Islands.

<https://usviupdate.com/>

See also:-

<https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/haiti/article243867637.html>