

KEY FIGURES

3.7M

**CONFIRMED COVID-19 CASES
IN LATIN AMERICA & THE
CARIBBEAN AS OF 19 JULY**

REGIONAL: COVID-19

Cases are referenced from PAHO/WHO 19 July COVID-19 Report - <https://bit.ly/2025YQw>



Please scan QR code to access up-to-date PAHO maps on COVID-19 in the Americas.

As of 19 July, PAHO/WHO report **3,789,216 cases** and **160,993 deaths** in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as **2,396,758 recovered cases**.

KEY FIGURES

40%

**OF MEDICAL STAFF IN
HONDURAS REPORT TESTING
POSITIVE FOR COVID-19**

407.6k

**JOBS IN GUATEMALA
PROJECTED TO BE LOST TO
COVID-19 BY THE END OF 2020**

CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO: COVID-19

The July revision to the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) added El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to its “*at-risk and to watch*” list of countries requiring continued attention due to existing social and economic vulnerabilities and national capacities. The GHRP emphasizes that Central America likely has a greater number of cases than official reports.

MEXICO

The Connecting Business Initiative (CBI), a multi-stakeholder mechanism jointly managed by OCHA and UNDP to foster private sector engagement with the UN, governments and civil society on disaster risk reduction and emergency response, officially launched a COVID-19 platform in Mexico. The platform, built on the experience of the National Centre for Epidemiological Emergencies and Disasters (CENACED) as a private sector group involved in disaster response, seeks to provide spaces for non-official actors to meet and collaborate.

The platform is the first and only CBI platform in Latin America, making Mexico part of CBI-backed networks addressing COVID-19 in 10 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America.

HONDURAS

Hospital occupancies range between 94 per cent to 145 per cent, exceeding

operational capacities and highlighting the ongoing lack of staff, medicines, treatments and supplies. About 40 per cent of medical staff report having testing positive.

The Government has set up four mass triage centres and patient stabilization units that have attended to 4,000 suspected cases in high-priority areas, mostly in Tegucigalpa. The Government will also allocate US\$18 million to municipalities across Honduras to strengthen response with health brigades and triage centres.

Despite these measures, the health system still requires support to guarantee regular services in other areas, notably new-born and maternal health. PAHO/WHO has thus far executed \$1.4 million in response.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala lost 103,922 jobs and US\$2.1 billion in sales between 15 March and 7 July, according to the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations (CACIF).

The outlooks for Q3 cite losses of \$1.9 billion and more than 1,500 jobs lost daily if the economy is not reactivated, with these figures rising to \$10.6 billion in sales and 407,620 jobs lost by the end of 2020.

Sources:

- Global Humanitarian Response Plan
- Connecting Business Initiative
- UN Honduras
- CACIF (Guatemala)

KEY FIGURES

3.9K

**CONFIRMED CASES ACROSS 31
INDIGENOUS GROUPS IN THE
PERUVIAN AMAZON**

10K+

**CONFIRMED CASES IN QUITO,
ECUADOR, AMID STRAINED
HEALTH SERVICES**

SOUTH AMERICA: COVID-19

PAHO and the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA) formally agreed to collaborate in responding to COVID-19 in indigenous communities in the Amazon. The organisations say they are planning a regional forum with national and international actors present in the Amazon to provide these communities with visibility and facilitate coordinated action.

COICA, who represent indigenous groups from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and PAHO are urging countries to scale up health services in the Amazon with staffing, supplies, equipment, tests, treatments and vaccines, strengthen social protection and engage in coordination efforts with indigenous communities.

PERU

Peru's indigenous population remains highly affected by COVID-19, reporting more than 3,900 confirmed cases and nearly 380 deaths across 31 indigenous groups in the Peruvian Amazon, with the highest concentration in the Ucayali region.

Authorities confirm cases in one of Peru's five uncontacted indigenous reserves and in the Kugapakori, Nahua, and Nanti Territorial Reserve, a 456,000-hectare reserve where indigenous people can reside without voluntary contact with modern society.

ECUADOR

The July revision to the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) now reflects Ecuador's US\$46.6 million humanitarian response plan, and also added Ecuador to its "at-risk and to watch" list of countries.

In Quito, intensive care units (ICUs) at public and private healthcare facilities are at full capacity as the city's caseload climbed past 10,000, prompting authorities to set up makeshift COVID-19 areas at other facilities.

Municipal authorities, medics, community leaders and affected communities are collaborating to actively sweep neighbourhoods to identify, isolate and treat infected people and their families to mitigate further spread. The plan is targeting some 50 neighbourhoods that account for 60 per cent of the city's caseload.

BOLIVIA

The Government reports they are prioritizing support for public healthcare services, announcing they would purchase or rent spaces from private hospitals to ease the burden on overrun public hospitals.

Additionally, UNICEF in Bolivia, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), launched a COVID-19 prevention programme to strengthen timely diagnosis and treatment in maternal and new-born child health centres in Bolivia's ten largest cities.

Sources:

- PAHO
- COICA
- Global Humanitarian Response Plan
- Government of Peru
- Government of Bolivia
- Municipality of Quito

KEY FIGURES

100

TONS OF PLANT LIFE CONSUMED DAILY BY LOCUST SWARMS THAT MAY AFFECT CENTRAL AMERICA

Sources:

- OIRSA

CENTRAL AMERICA: FOOD SECURITY

Central America is on alert after the Regional International Agricultural Health Organism (OIRSA) warned of a likely rise in locust swarms. According to OIRSA, the Central American locust can eat up to 400 different plant species, including staple crops such as corn, bean, soy, sugar cane, tomato, citrus and plantain, while a swarm can consume as much as 100 tons of plant life a day.

OIRSA notes that current conditions in the environment present a high infestation risk through 2022,

threatening regional food production already under strain from the COVID-19 pandemic and recurring climate shocks.

Guatemalan agriculture officials already report they are evaluating preliminary locust swarm damages to maize crops in the northern state of Petén, a major maize producing state. El Salvador has already ordered the implementation of a national plan to tackle the locust issue, which is currently seeing armed forces personnel assisting farmers in warding off or eliminating swarms.

KEY FIGURES

511

PEOPLE REMAIN IN SHELTERS AFTER TROPICAL STORMS

Sources:

- UN El Salvador

EL SALVADOR: TROPICAL STORM RESPONSE

Humanitarian partners are still responding to needs created by tropical storms Amanda and Cristobal as the country's rainy season continues to leave moderate-to-heavy rainfall.

More than 500 people remain sheltered after suffering damages to, or total loss of, their homes, many in shelters that are not furnished for long-term stays. Shelter partners report a lack of basic water, food and sanitation supplies

and information on relocation. The compounding impacts of the storms and the COVID-19 crisis on 162,000 severely food-insecure families is creating greater need for financing.

Evaluations cite damages to more than 550 schools worth US\$13.4 million in repair required to allow for the safe return of more than 145,800 students.

KEY FIGURES

80%

OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN ECUADOR USING INFORMAL BORDER CROSSINGS TO ENTER COLOMBIA

Sources:

- Government of Ecuador

SOUTH AMERICA: MIGRANTS & REFUGEES

Overrun health services and limited access to basic services in Ecuador are prompting Venezuelan refugees and migrants to return to their home country, creating humanitarian needs at Ecuador's northern border with Colombia.

Difficulties in processing regular migration exits, lack of passports and efforts to avoid mandatory COVID-19 quarantine measures are forcing an increasing number of Venezuelans,

many who require food, shelter or clothing, to use informal crossing points commonly referred to as *trochas* to cross into Colombia to continue their journey.

According to officials, 80 per cent of migrants are resorting to using *trochas*, bypassing health screening protocols and rendering authorities unable to determine if the virus is crossing borders.