

### KEY FIGURES

# 821.7k

**NEW COVID-19 CASES IN LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN FROM 29 MARCH TO 4 APRIL 2021**

# 52.4M

**COVID-19 VACCINE DOSES ADMINISTERED IN LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN**

### LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: COVID-19

Sources: COVID-19 Data Explorer - <https://bit.ly/3vsHRP9>

#### Cases, deaths & vaccines administered (5 Apr.)

Cases	25,386,881	+3.3% from 29 Mar.
Deaths	798,204	+3.6% from 29 Mar.
Vaccines	52,483,913	+20.8% from 29 Mar.



Please scan QR code to access OCHA/HDX COVID-19 Data Explorer

### KEY FIGURES

# 321k

**COVID-19-RELATED DEATHS IN MEXICO**

# 40%

**OF CHILE'S CUMULATIVE COVID-19 CASELOAD ACCUMULATED DURING SECOND WAVE**

### REGIONAL: COVID-19

A new report from the Government of Mexico has revealed that the country's real COVID-19 death toll exceeds 321,000, about 57 per cent more than the official test-confirmed death toll of 204,147. A review of death certificates found that about 7 out of every 10 excess deaths since the start of the pandemic have been COVID-19-related, with health experts suggesting that the virus contributed to excess deaths due to strained health systems being unable to respond to other illnesses. Mexico has had low testing rates throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, leading many cases and deaths to go unreported.

Despite Chile's region-leading immunization efforts, health officials reported 8,079 cases on 2 April, the country's highest daily case count since the 8,122 reported on 14 June 2020, amid a crushing second wave of infections that has pushed the health system to its limits and prompted the Government to place some 16 million people under strict confinement measures. The second wave that has gripped the country has accounted for 40 per cent of Chile's cumulative cases since the onset of the pandemic, with the country now having surpassed 1 million COVID-19 cases.

With the emergence and spread of new SARS-CoV-2 strains, such as the P.1 variant, which is contributing to a surge in cases along border areas with Brazil, governments across the region are rushing to vaccinate border populations and many have banned flights to and from Brazil. Following reports of the possible presence of the P.1 variant in Bolivia, departmental health officials in the border department of Pando report that cases have tripled over a three-week span. The growth is straining local hospitals, some of which are at 95 per cent capacity, pushing departmental health services towards collapse, prompting the Government to enforce a 7-day temporary closure of its border with Brazil on 2 April.

#### Sources:

- Government of Mexico
- Government of Chile
- Government of Bolivia

### KEY FIGURES

# 11k

**PEOPLE WILL NEED PUBLIC TRANSIT TO EVACUATE IN CASE OF LA SOUFRIÈRE EXPLOSION**

**Sources:**

- NEMO
- CONRED
- COCODE

### REGIONAL: VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

#### ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

The National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO) reports that nearly 11,000 people in areas exposed to La Soufrière's risks will need public transit to evacuate should the volcano's current eruptive activity abruptly develop into an explosion. NEMO continues to urge people living in the red and orange zones to get vaccinated against COVID-19, as a potential evacuation would put many people on the move and fill up shelters. The local Red Cross continues to carry out early warning activities in vulnerable communities and is preparing to provide psychosocial support and facilitate the safe movement of people into shelters. Neighbouring island governments in Dominica and St. Lucia are also preparing ahead of a potential explosive event, citing ashfall, air quality issues and tsunamis as potential eruptions risks.

#### GUATEMALA

The National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) continues to monitor the lava flows spewing from the Pacaya volcano, advancing at about 15-20 meters per day, which are already just 200 meters from the first set of homes in El Patrocinio, according to the Community Council for Urban and Rural Development (COCODE). Villages in San Vicente Pacaya, including El Patrocinio and El Rodeo, have been dealing with the effects of ash and gas emissions from Pacaya on local subsistence and export farming for more than 50 days. CONRED is currently evaluating the flows' route probabilities to determine when the flows may potentially reach El Patrocinio, a scenario that would likely require about 30 days to plan an evacuation and require support in evacuation and shelter processes.

### KEY FIGURES

# 2.7M

**PEOPLE ESTIMATED TO BE FOOD-INSECURE IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN**

**Sources:**

- CARICOM/WFP

### CARIBBEAN: FOOD SECURITY

According to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the World Food Programme (WFP), food insecurity has increased exponentially in the English-speaking Caribbean since the onset of the pandemic, as 2.7 million out of 7.1 million people are now estimated to be food-insecure compared to 1.7 million in April 2020. Round three of the Food Security and Livelihoods Impact Survey found that while those estimated to be moderately food-insecure decreased marginally from 2.5 to 2.2 million between June 2020 and February 2021, those estimated to be severely food-insecure rose by 18 per cent, jumping from 407,000 to 482,000 over the same period. The report also found that food insecurity is disproportionately

affecting low-income households and migrant populations who increasingly resort to negative coping strategies due to the pandemic's impact on informal livelihoods and decreasing levels of government assistance.