

KEY FIGURES

9.6M

**CONFIRMED COVID-19 CASES
IN LATIN AMERICA & THE
CARIBBEAN AS OF 4 OCTOBER**

REGIONAL: COVID-19

Cases are referenced from PAHO/WHO 4 October 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 4 October, there are **9,632,733 cases** and **353,224** in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as **8,026,309 recovered cases**.

KEY FIGURES

189.9K

**CONFIRMED CASES IN TRIPLE
BORDER AREA BETWEEN
COLOMBIA, BRAZIL AND PERU**

553

**7-DAY AVERAGE OF NEW CASES
IN GUATEMALA AS STATE OF
EXCEPTION ENDS ON 5 OCTOBER**

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: COVID-19

AMAZON TRIPLE BORDER

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to disproportionately affect remote communities along the shared Amazon triple border area between Brazil, Colombia and Peru, where some 57 per cent of the population are indigenous peoples. As of 2 October, there are 189,914 confirmed cases between the Amazonas and Tabatinga states in Brazil (136,400 cases and 1,800 cases respectively), the 8,860 cases among indigenous communities in Peru and the 2,700 cases reported in the Amazonas department in Colombia.

While the UN in the three countries issued an Action Plan to respond to needs in this sub-region and mobilize resources to bolster response beyond initial actions backed by reprogrammed funding, implementation remains challenging. The triple border areas in each country are some of the most difficult to access. Moreover, there are growing security concerns stemming from criminal activity in two border provinces in the Peruvian department of Loreto and the recent killing of a Loreto health centre director in Tabatinga across the border in Brazil.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala will not seek to extend their state of calamity past its 5 October end date, allowing Guatemalans to resume various activities under restricted

gathering sizes. The state of calamity, in effect since March after Guatemala reported their first case, allowed authorities to implement various restrictions to curb the spread of the virus. The Government is working to determine normative, operational and logistical frameworks for managing the COVID-19 pandemic after the extension runs its course.

The Presidential COVID-19 Commission (COPRECOVID) advisory group, who fears that many are perceiving the pandemic is over, is urging the public to take personal responsibility in tackling the virus, warning of a second wave similar to countries in Europe who relaxed initial emergency measures after managing their initial outbreak.

THE CARIBBEAN

The Heads of government of the Organization Eastern of Caribbean States (OECS) are working with officials from major tourism source markets and service providers to establish a rigorous testing regime that would allow only COVID-free travellers to board flights and ships, removing the need for quarantine upon arrival. This could potentially expedite humanitarian access in the event of an emergency that may require international deployment, which has thus far been limited since the onset of the pandemic.

Sources:

- OCHA Colombia
- Government of Guatemala
- Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

KEY FIGURES

4K

PEOPLE ESTIMATED TO HAVE LEFT HONDURAS ON 30 SEPTEMBER FOR GUATEMALA

2K

RETURNEES TO HONDURAS AS OF 3 OCTOBER, WITH MORE EXPECTED IN COMING DAYS

Sources:

- Guatemalan Migration Institute (IGM)
- UN in Guatemala
- UN In Honduras

MEXICO & CENTRAL AMERICA: **MIGRANTS & REFUGEES**

Honduran migrants again formed large groups of so-called caravans on 30 September to cross Honduras' western border with Guatemala to try and reach the United States. Over the next 48 hours, approximately some 3,500 to 4,000 people left the northern Honduran city of San Pedro Sula and entered Guatemala, many under irregular status and without presenting the required negative COVID-19 test.

The Guatemalan Migration Institute (IGM) reports that thousands overpowered Guatemalan security forces and rushed across the border. Guatemala declared a state of prevention in departments where the migrants are crossing, departments with high COVID-19 transmission rates. Beside the COVID-19 risks, IGM is concerned with the presence of some 800 vulnerable children and overall lack of hygiene, water and food supplies and high temperatures. Partners on the ground in Guatemala provided health protection supplies,

water and food and voluntary return support to migrants while authorities began detaining irregular migrants and returning them to Honduras.

As of 3 October, Honduras reports at least 2,000 returnees, a number they expect to rise in coming days. This projected increase in returnees has prompted humanitarian partners in Honduras to monitor developments ahead of any need to scale up capacities at returnee reception centres.

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) members are also present in San Pedro Sula and at the Corinto border point, providing hygiene kits, first aid, information and communications services, restoration of family links and support for migrant centres with hygiene kits and health security equipment. Partners in Mexico are also monitoring developments despite Guatemala continuing to return migrants to Honduras.

KEY FIGURES

513K

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY STORM ACTIVITY IN TABASCO IN SOUTH-EASTERN MEXICO

Sources:

- Tabasco state Civil Protection

MEXICO: **TROPICAL STORM GAMMA / COLD FRONTS**

Tropical Storm Gamma is currently over the Yucatán Peninsula and affecting the south-eastern coastal states of Campeche, Yucatán and Quintana Roo with heavy rains and strong winds. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) forecasts Gamma to continue moving in a south-westwards path over the northern coastlines of Yucatán areas along the Gulf of Mexico. The Government placed the entire peninsula under a tropical storm warning, while the southern gulf states of Veracruz and Tabasco are under storm alerts. Tabasco, in particular, recently experienced a pair of cold fronts.

Tabasco Civil Protection reports more than 513,000 people affected by the weather events across 14 municipalities, with 9,960 damaged homes and 580 families in 15 shelters following flash flooding. National authorities are providing support and have not requested any international assistance. UN agencies are nevertheless monitoring developments and are in contact with national and local Civil Protection in south-eastern states.