

Seventh Session UN-GGIM: Americas

Séptima Sesión
UN-GGIM: Americas



UN-GGIM: Americas

REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF
UNITED NATIONS
ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
FOR THE AMERICAS



Alicia Bárcena
Executive Secretary of United Nations Economic
Commission for Latin America and the
Caribbean/ECLAC

Content

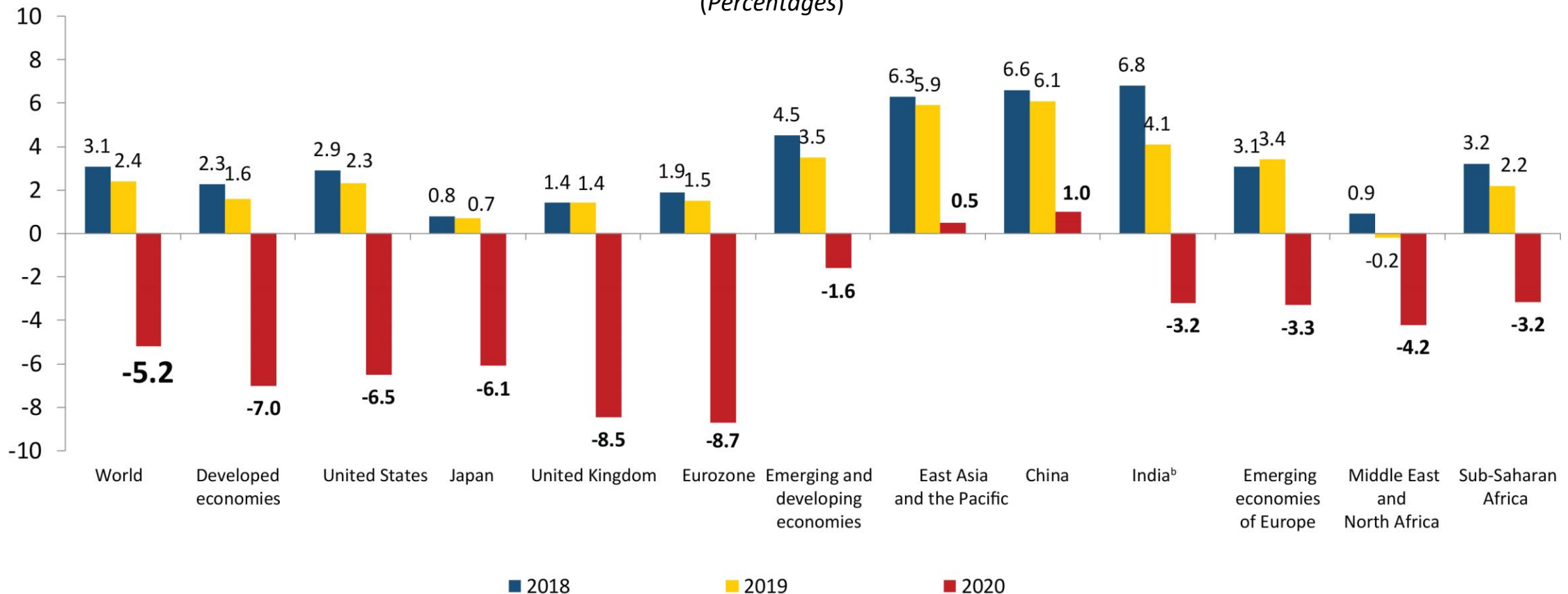
- ✓ **Regional impact of Covid-19**
- ✓ **Geospatial response to COVID-19 in the Americas**
- ✓ **ECLAC Support on Geospatial Information**
- ✓ **ECLAC Covid-19 Observatory**
- ✓ **Covid-19 Geoportal**

Messages

1. Evidence on structural problems, inequality and the culture of privilege
2. Fall of the world economy (-5.2%) with an unprecedented synchronicity (90%) / trade falls -32%
3. The crisis is intensifying in the region: the worst contraction in the last 100 years and one more than a lost decade is in sight.
4. The crisis has been more intense, will be longer than expected and will require active fiscal policies.
5. National efforts require greater international cooperation.
6. Coordination at the global and regional levels is urgent.
7. The implementation of UN-GGIM global guidelines at country level will be crucial for making the geospatial response to COVID-19 and other crisis sustainable over time.
8. Geospatial information is a valuable support in monitoring the progress in the accomplishment of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

The global economy will undergo the deepest recession since the Second World War: per capita GDP will shrink in 90% of countries

SELECTED REGIONS AND COUNTRIES: GDP GROWTH RATES, 2018–2020^a
(Percentages)



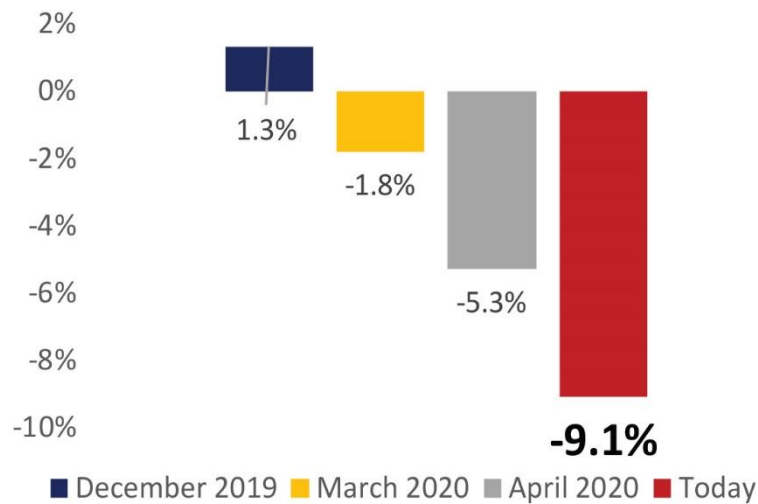
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of World Bank, Global Economic Monitor (GEM) [online database] <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/global-economic-monitor> [accessed on: June 2020]; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), OECD Economic Outlook, Paris, OECD Publishing, June 2020; European Central Bank (ECB), “Eurosysteem staff macroeconomic projections”, June 2020 [online] <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/projections/html/index.en.html>; and United Nations, World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2020, New York, 2020.

^a The figures for 2020 are projections. ^b India cover the fiscal year, which begins in April and ends in March the following year.

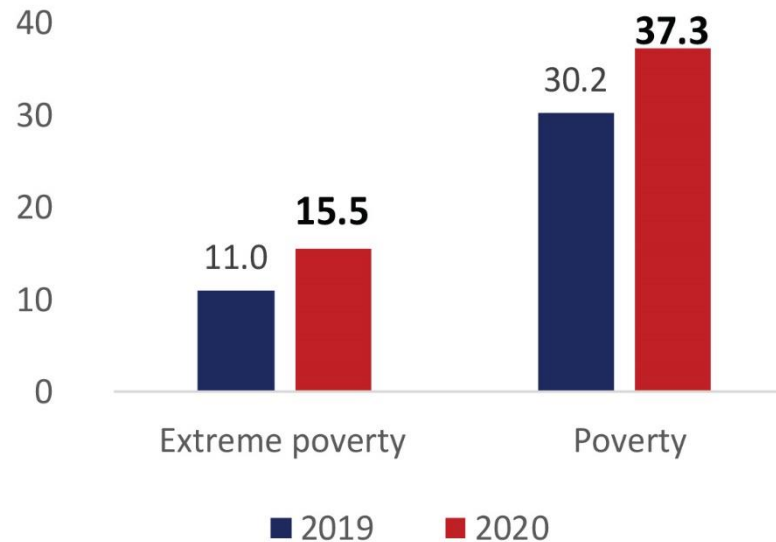
LAC worst crisis in a century

- Demand- and supply-side crisis: the worst in history (**-9,1% of GDP**) poverty **37.3% (+231 million)**, **+98 million** in extreme poverty.
- Regional exports set to fall by **23%** and **deepest fall of intraregional trade**.
- Unemployment will rise to **13.5%**, with **44 million unemployed**: increased risk of segmentation, precarious conditions and polarization in labour markets.
- High **informality 54%** in average.
- Closure of **2.7 million** formal businesses.

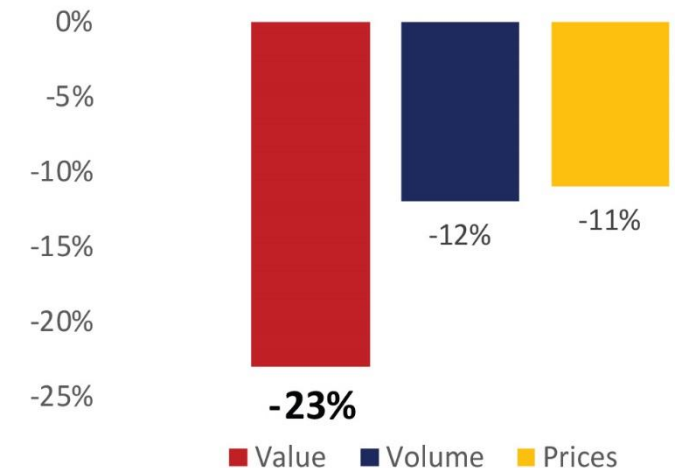
Latin America and the Caribbean: projected growth



Latin America: poverty and extreme poverty



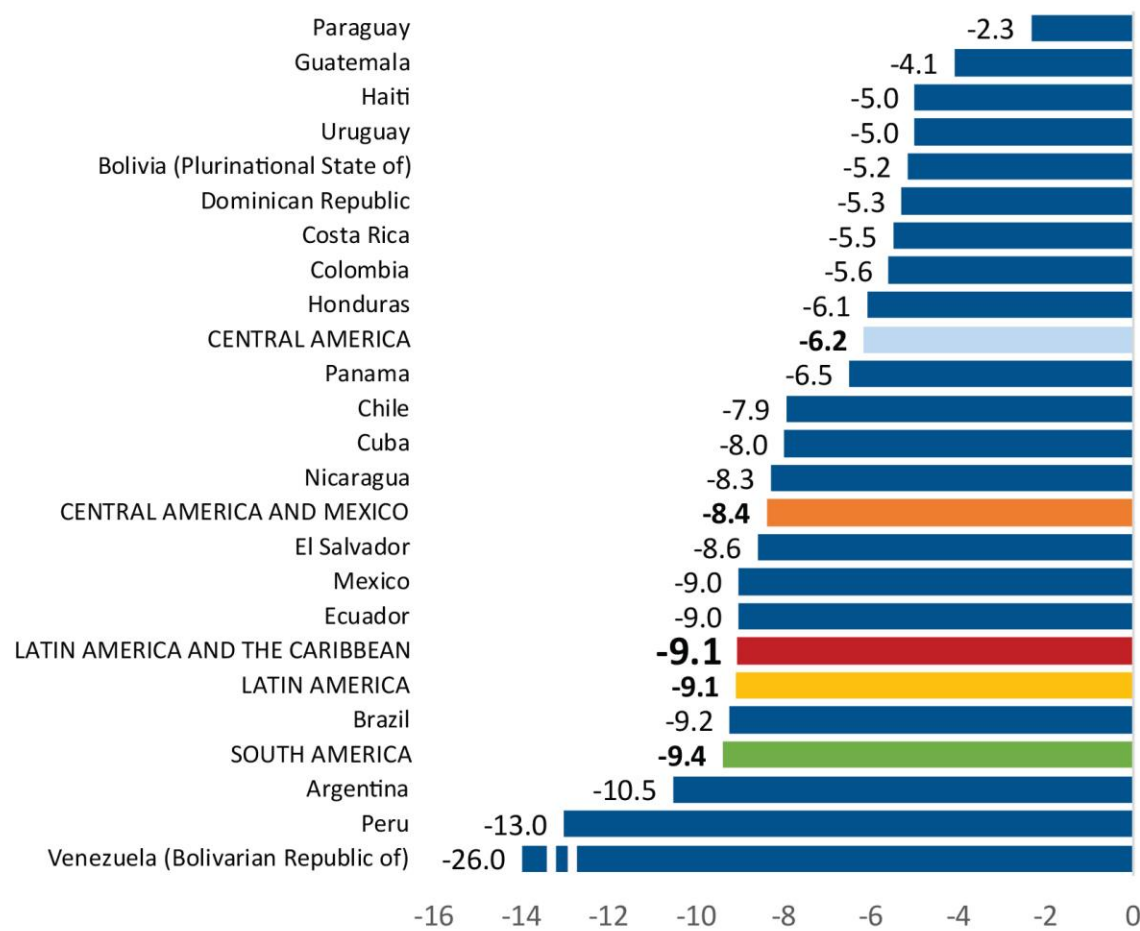
Latin America and the Caribbean: exports



Regional GDP is expected to decline by 9.1% in 2020

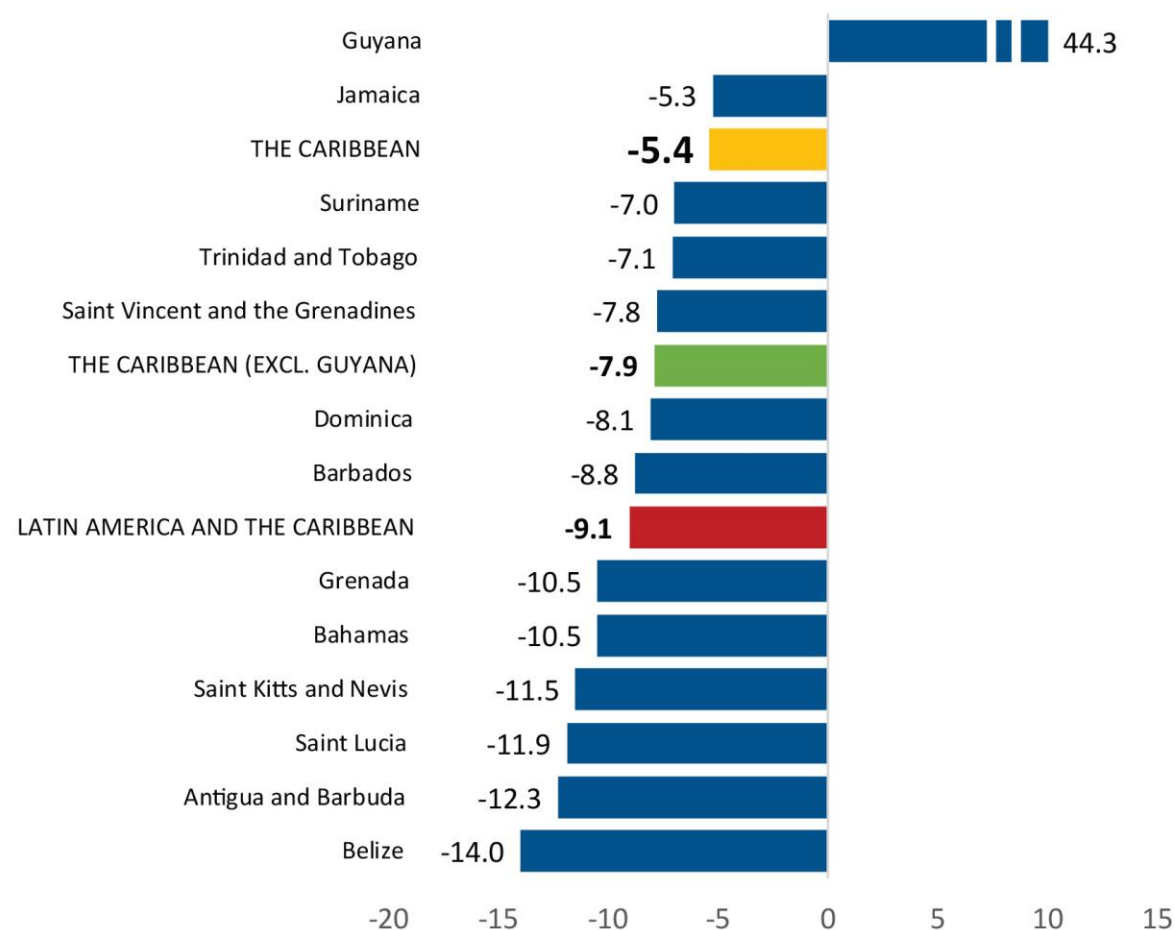
LATIN AMERICA: GDP GROWTH PROJECTIONS, 2020^a

(Percentages)



THE CARIBBEAN: GDP GROWTH PROJECTIONS, 2020

(Percentages)

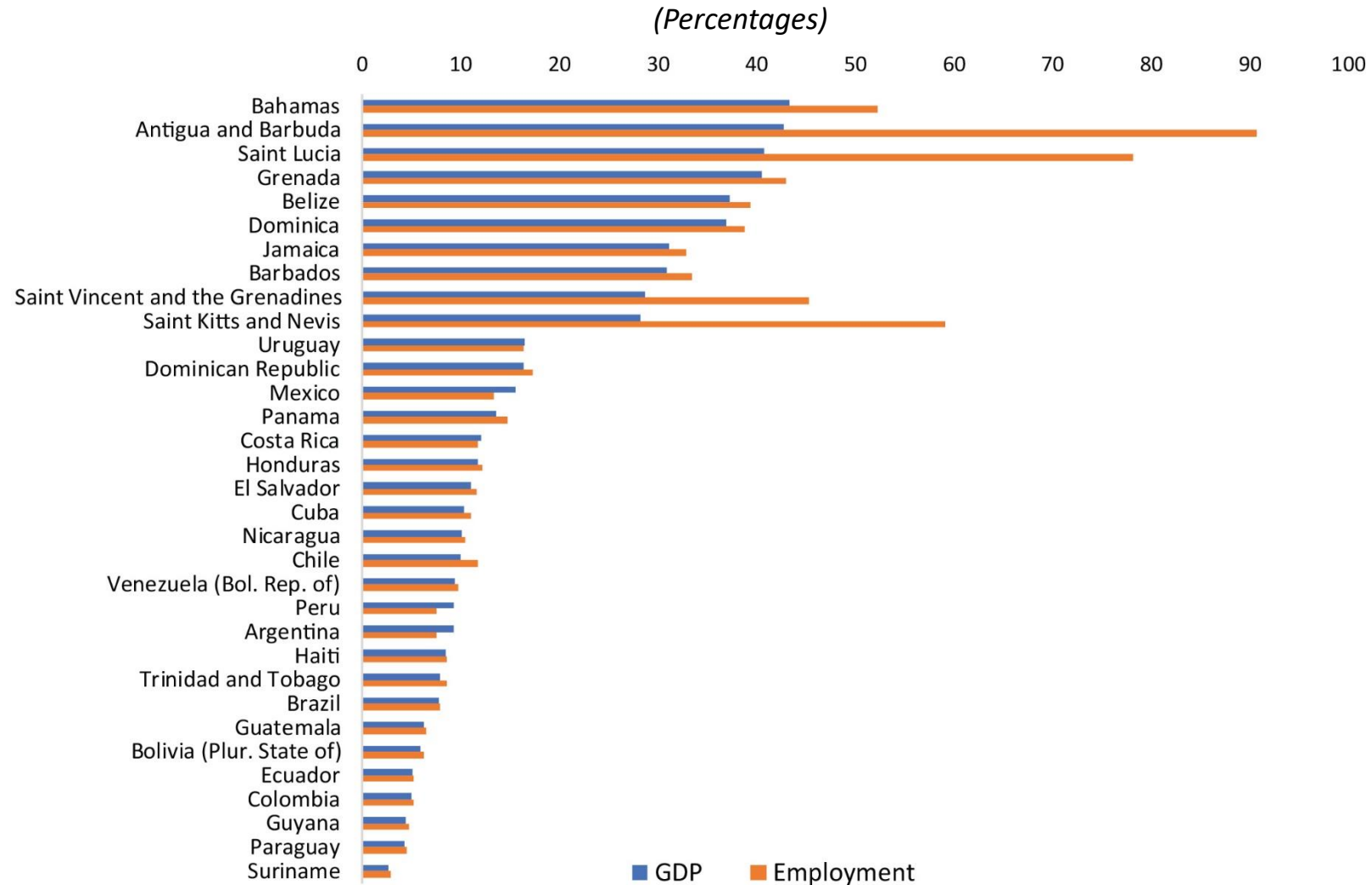


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

^a Central America includes Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

The collapse in tourism will hit the Caribbean economies the hardest

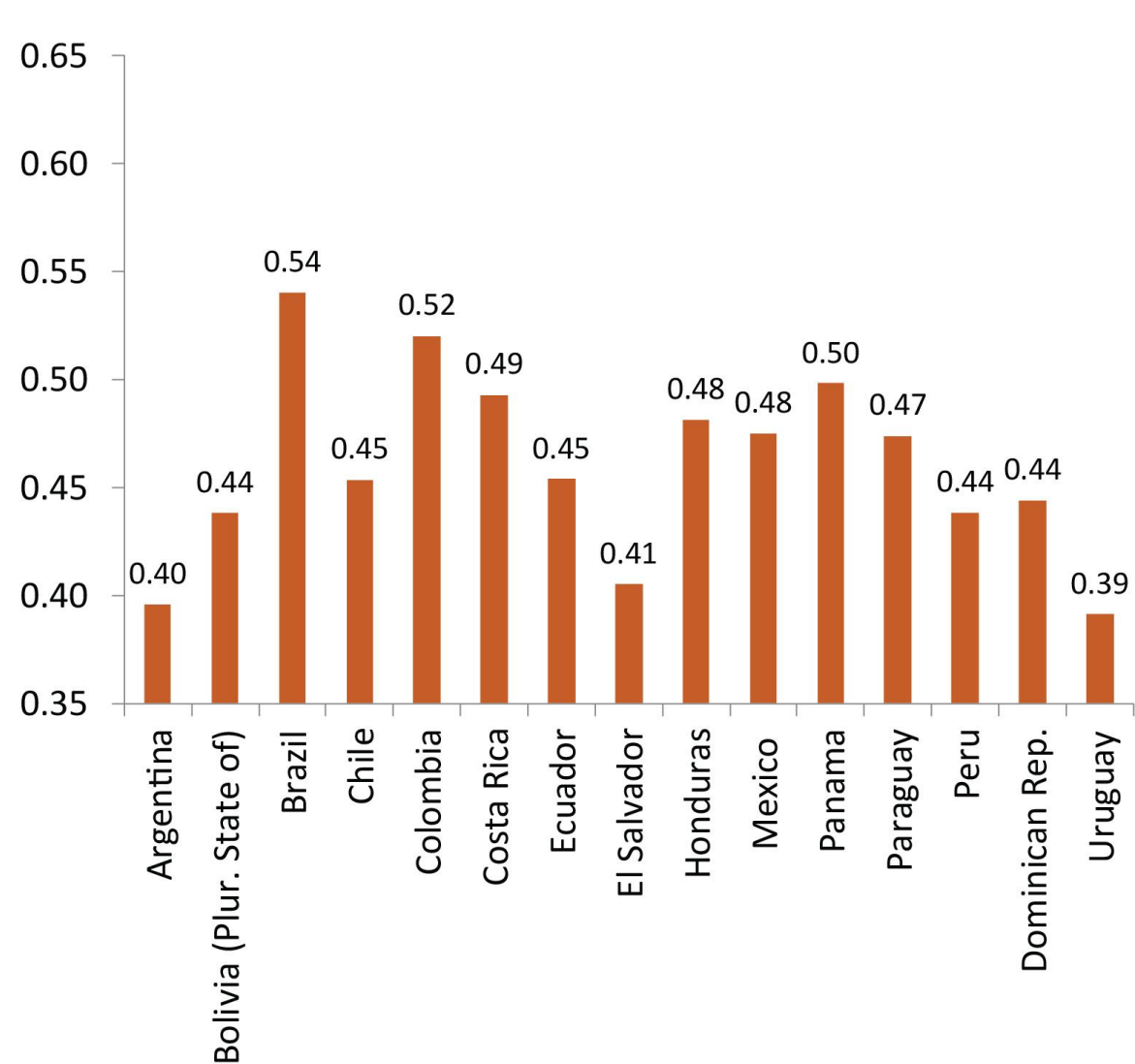
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CONTRIBUTION OF THE TOURISM ECONOMY TO GDP AND EMPLOYMENT, 2019



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of data from the World Travel and Tourism Council (WITC).

Greater inequality in the distribution of income in all countries

LATIN AMERICA (15 COUNTRIES): GINI INDEX, 2018

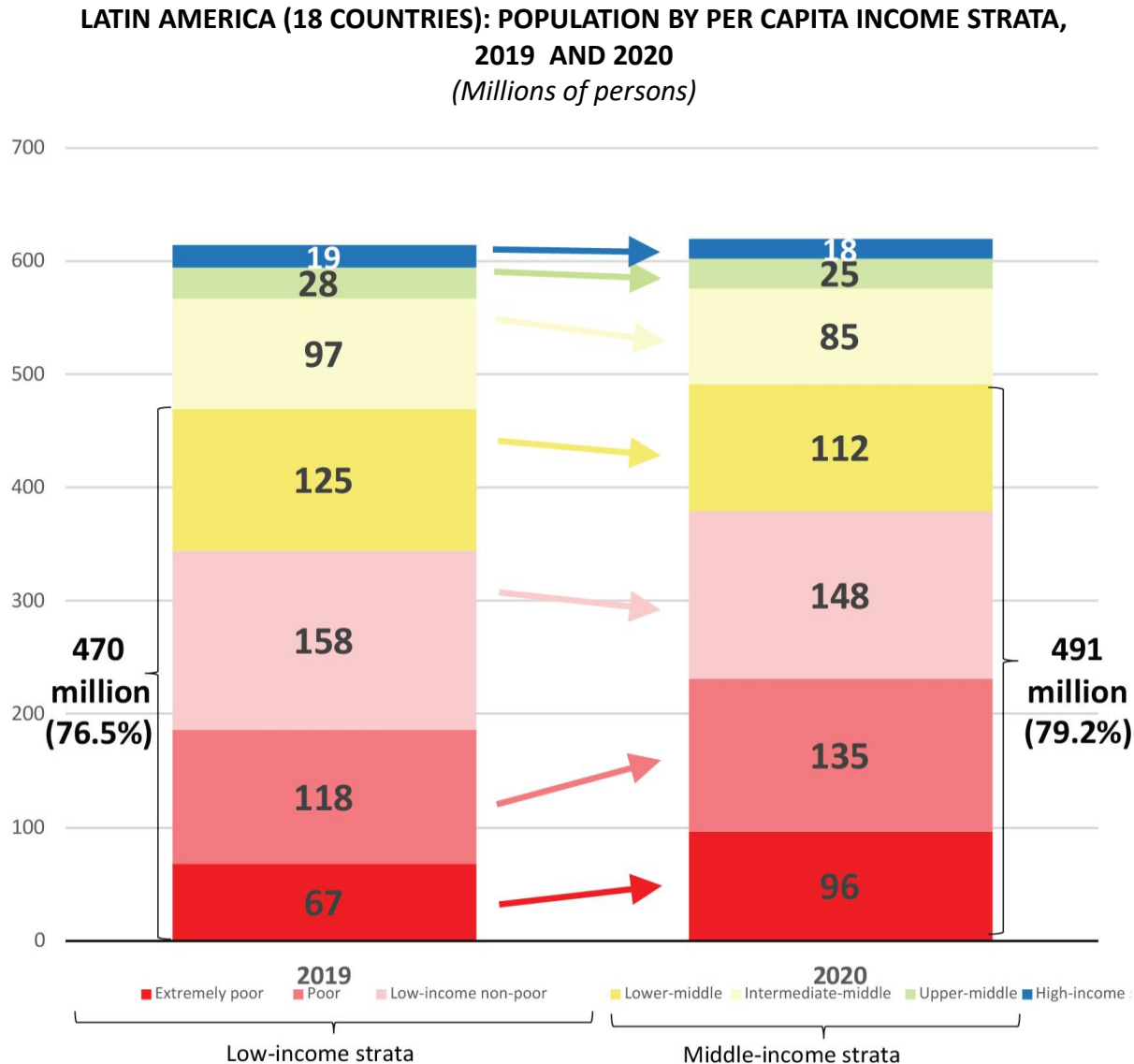


LATIN AMERICA (17 COUNTRIES): PROJECTED VARIATION IN THE GINI INDEX IN 2020

Between 1.0% and 1.9%	Guatemala Paraguay
Between 2.0% and 2.9%	Honduras Nicaragua
Between 3.0% and 3.9%	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Costa Rica Panama Dominican Republic
Between 4.0% and 4.9%	Colombia Uruguay
Between 5.0% and 5.9%	Brazil Chile El Salvador Mexico
6.0% or more	Argentina Ecuador Peru

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Crisis in the middle strata: In light of the vulnerability of 80% of the population, universal policies are required



- Sharp deterioration in the middle strata.
- Eight out of 10 people in the region (491 million) will live on income of up to three times the poverty line: US\$ 500 per month.
- More than 33 million people will slip from the middle strata to the low-income strata.
- More than 40 million households without digital connectivity: half are in the two poorest quintiles

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

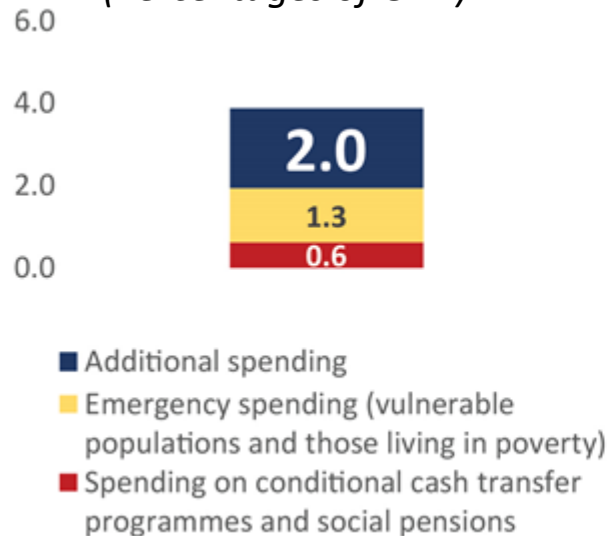
Groups that are particularly vulnerable to the pandemic and have fragmented access to health care

- **Older persons:** 85 million (13%) are at risk of infection and are more likely to die, owing to co-morbidity and a lack of protection.
- **Informal workers:** account for 54% of total employment, higher infection rate, no social protections.
- **Women:** in the formal and informal sectors, and those with the highest infection rates, such as health care (72.8% women). More vulnerable to job losses, fewer social protections, heavier burden of unpaid work, at greater risk of domestic violence and limited access to sexual and reproductive health services.
- **Indigenous peoples:** 60 million, 9.3% of the population, covering more than 800 different peoples. Fewer protections, more severely affected and higher mortality. Entire communities may disappear.
- **Afrodescendants:** 130 million people in 2015, 21% of the regional population. Greater risk of infection, more severely affected and higher mortality, and hit harder by the crisis.
- **Persons with disabilities:** 70 million people, 12.5% in Latin America, and 6.1% in The Caribbean.. More severely affected and higher mortality.
- **Migrants:** at high risk of infection, unprotected and discriminated against, which could restrict their access to health care, limited support networks in destination countries, restrictions on their movement and on the possibility of returning to their countries of origin.

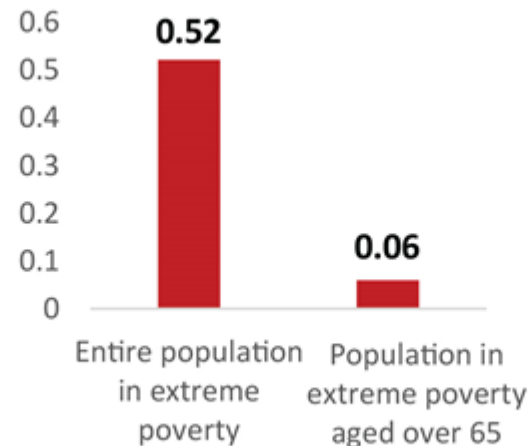
Five proposals

1. Emergency basic income for six months for the entire population living in poverty (1 poverty line), accompanied by an anti-hunger grant for the entire population living in extreme poverty (70% extreme poverty line).
2. Extension of repayment terms and grace periods for lending to MSMEs, especially those that produce food, and co-financing of payrolls.
3. To invest 1% of GDP in a basic digital basket to guarantee a universal digital inclusion.
4. Expansionary fiscal and monetary policies, to support a longer period of spending (which will be structural) with non-conventional instruments / global debate on the global finance architecture.
5. Social and political compacts for a universal, progressive, redistributive social protection.

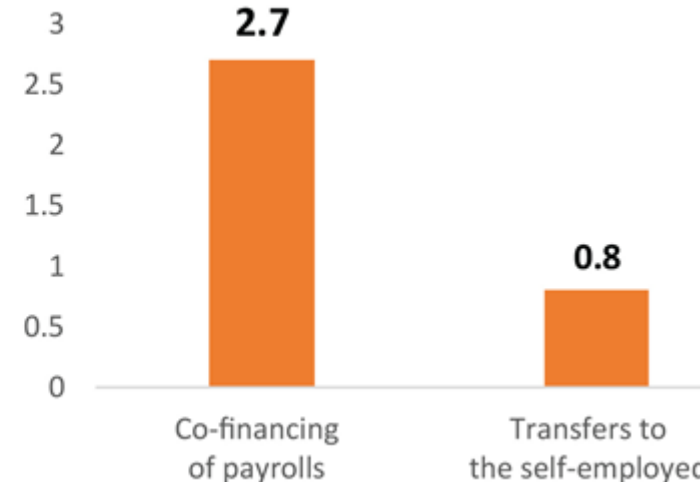
Emergency basic income for six months
(Percentages of GDP)



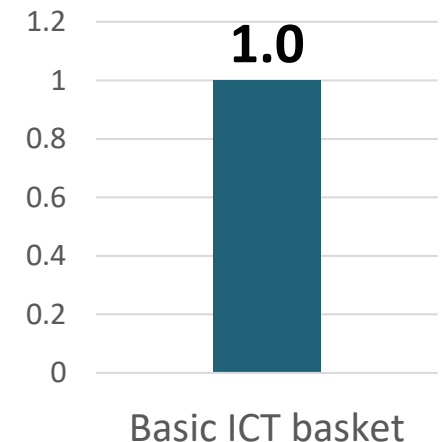
Anti-hunger grant
(Percentages of GDP)



Measures for enterprises
(Percentages of GDP)



ICT basket
(Percentages of GDP)



Geospatial instruments are crucial to track COVID-19



- ✓ Allows **defining vulnerability** with a disaggregated view on the territory, considering population over the age of 65, employability, poverty and health population at risk.
- ✓ **Defines location** of confirmed cases, tests performed, intensive care patients, and deceased, disaggregated by gender and age.
- ✓ Provides **demographic information** on population, education, housing, health infrastructure, economic characteristics.
- ✓ Allows **monitoring the recovery** through location and statistical data associated to businesses, schools, labor, etc



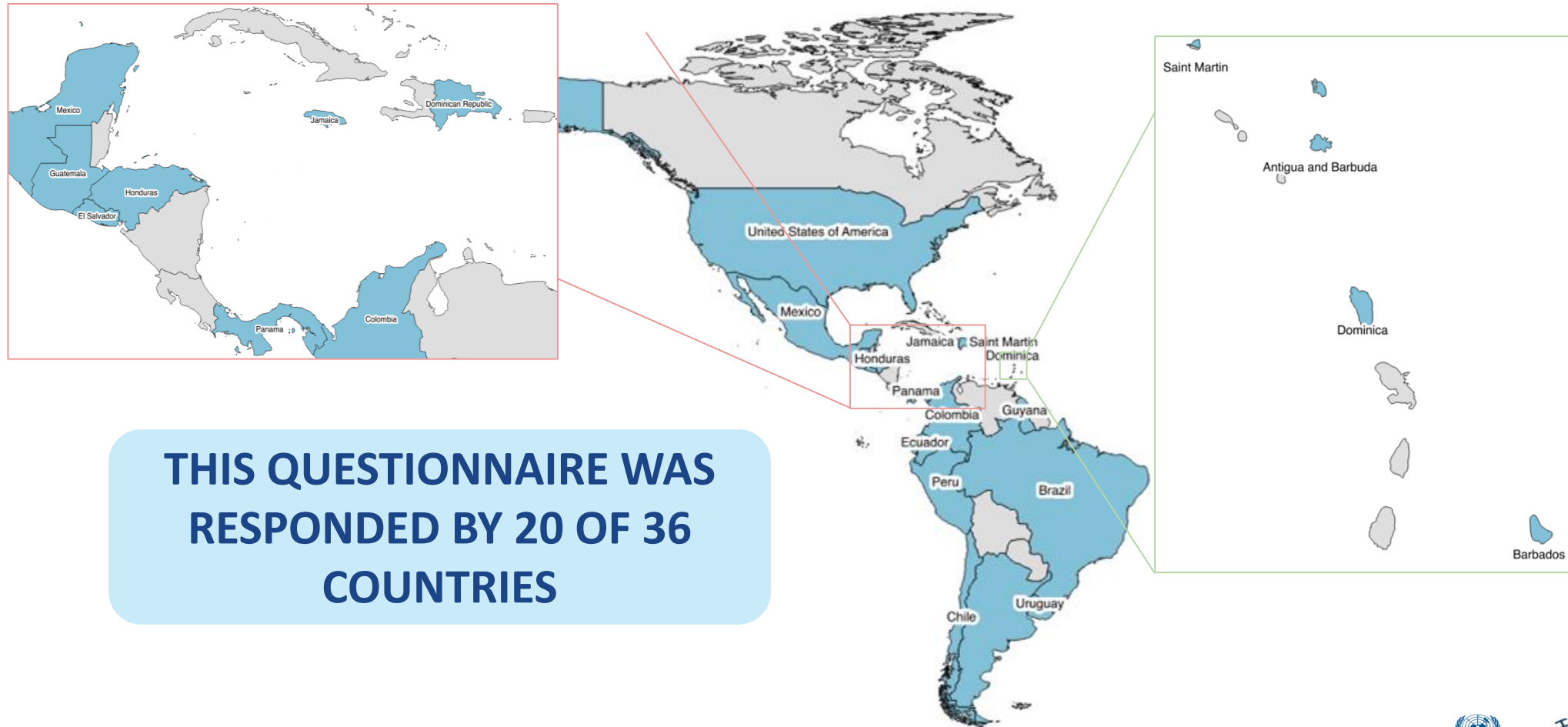
UN-GGIM: Americas



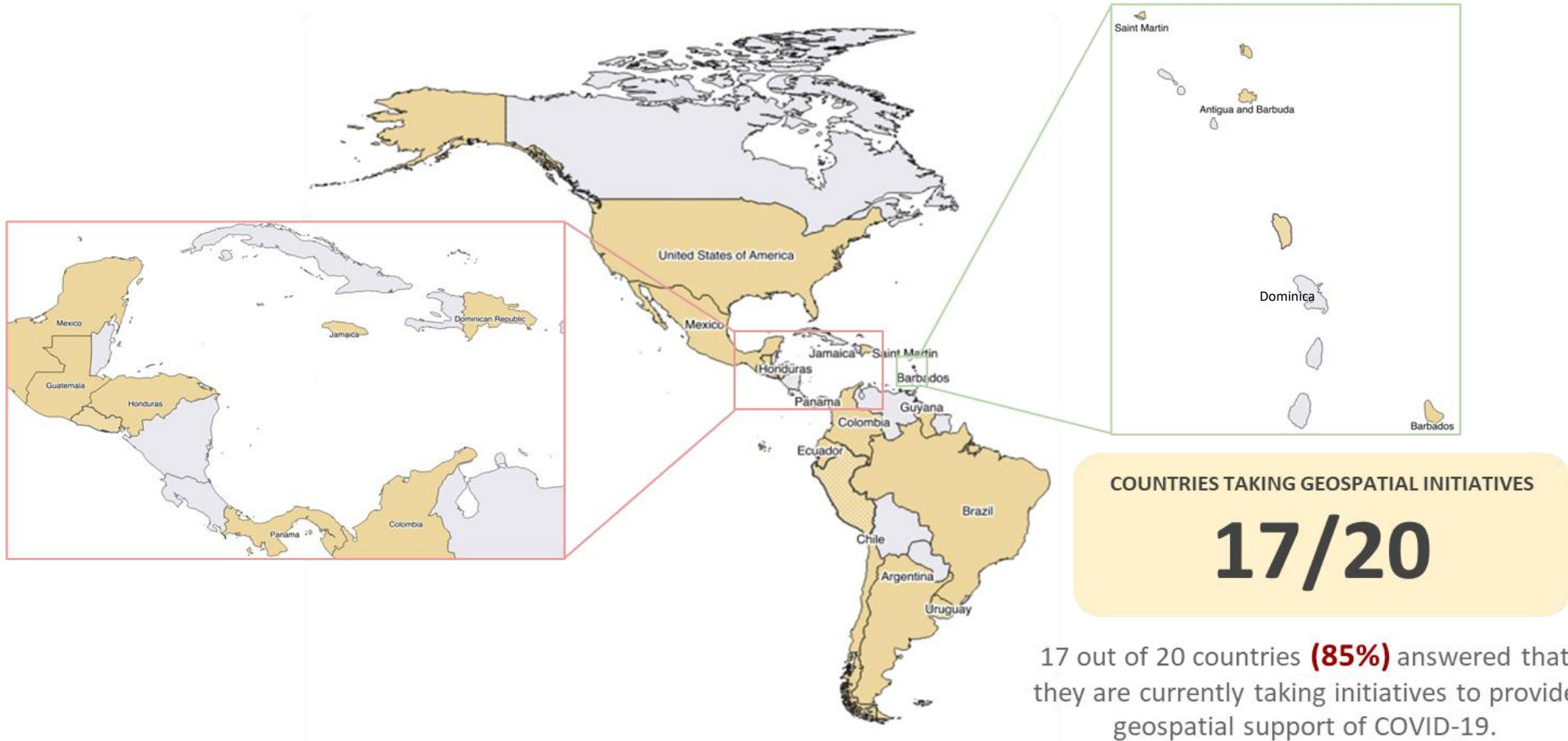
Collaboration between ECLAC and GGIM Americas in times of COVID-19 and policy responses in the Americas



ECLAC and UN-GGIM Americas applied a questionnaire about the geospatial response to COVID-19 in the Americas



As a result of this questionnaire it is clear that most of the countries are applying geospatial responses to the pandemic



The geospatial response to COVID-19 in the Americas is being supported by different institutional arrangements or collaboration agreements between agencies

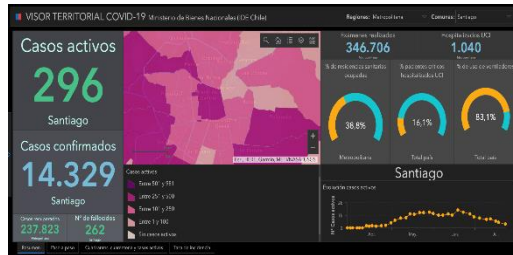
1. Activation of emergency protocols between the national emergency office and the national geospatial agency

2. Creation of exceptional working committees composed by national geospatial agencies, statistics offices, ministries of health and other

Under these institutional agreements, several geospatial products are being elaborated:

- ✓ Mapping of COVID19 cases disaggregated
- ✓ Mapping of vulnerability
- ✓ Logistic and aid supply map
- ✓ Hotspots interactive maps
- ✓ Viewers and dashboards for authorities and citizenship

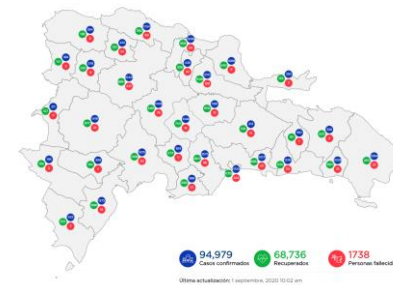
Through the questionnaire it was possible to identify valuable geospatial tools to support public policies and inform users



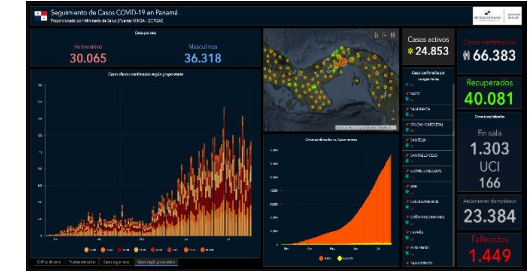
Chile



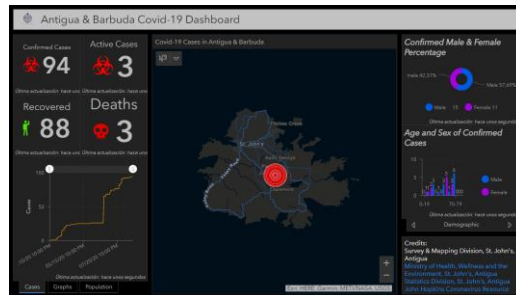
Mexico



Dominican Republic



Panama



Antigua&Barbuda



Colombia

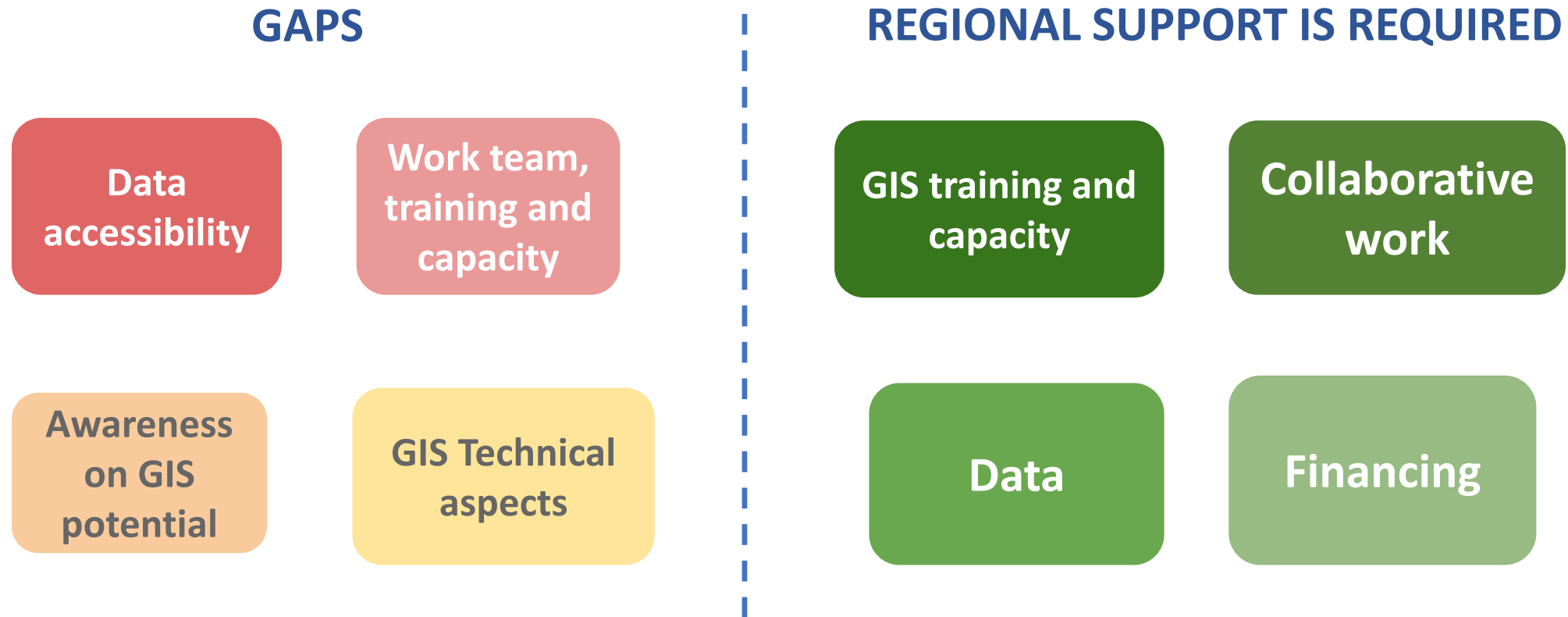


United States



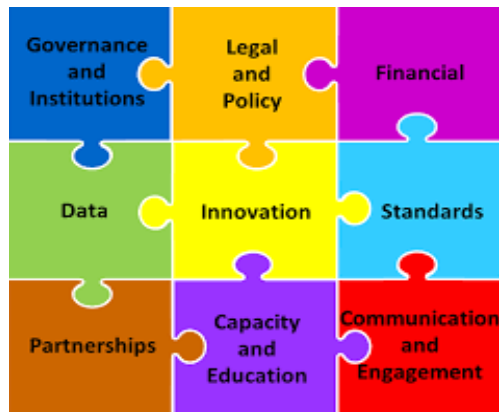
Honduras

Despite progress in the geospatial response to COVID-19, several gaps need to be addressed



How do we make the geospatial response to COVID-19 sustainable ?

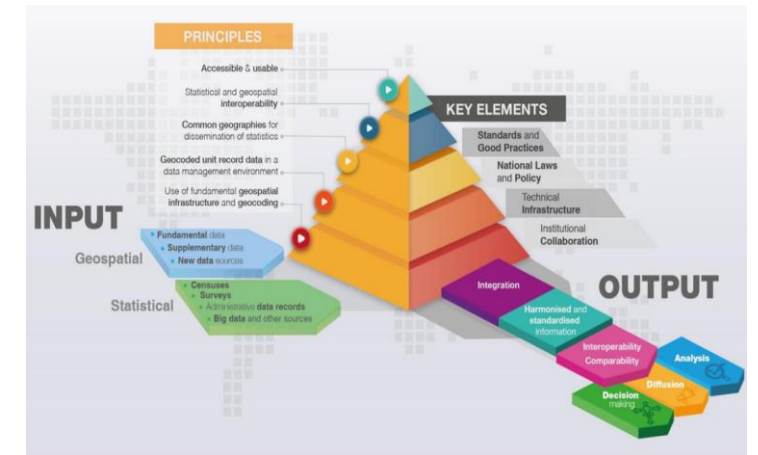
Three main valuable global guidelines



**UN-GGIM INTEGRATED
GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION
FRAMEWORK**



**UN-GGIM
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK ON
GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AND
SERVICES FOR DISASTERS**



**UN-GGIM GLOBAL STATISTICAL
GEOSPATIAL FRAMEWORK (GSGF)**

Implementation of global frameworks at national level is crucial

ECLAC Support on Geospatial Information

ECLAC has been supporting the dissemination and national discussion on these global frameworks



Since the second semester of 2018, ECLAC carried out geospatial technical assistance activities in ten countries of the region through inter-institutional workshops convened by geospatial agencies and/or the national statistical offices of the countries, with the participation of public and non-governmental organizations involved in the management of geospatial information.

ECLAC Virtual Seminar Series in collaboration with UN-GGIM:Americas under the frame of COVID- 19 Pandemic:

Facilitating the exchange of experiences



COVID-19: Strategies for a Geospatial Response in the Americas
May 15, 2020
Attendance: 250 people



**Towards the Implementation of the Strategic Framework on
Information and Geospatial Services for Disasters in the Americas**
04 Aug, 2020
Attendance: 210 people

Assisting subregional projects regarding geospatial and statistical information

CARIGEO Initiative



Caribbean Geospatial Development Initiative: CARIGEO

The Caribbean Geospatial Development Initiative is intended to **improve Geospatial Data Infrastructures at the national and regional levels in the Caribbean**, building on recent and on-going developments.

ECLAC will play the role of technical secretary of CARIGEO and UN-GGIM: Americas will direct the initiative

Assisting subregional projects regarding geospatial and statistical information

Project on strengthening capacities for the incorporation of disaster risk reduction and sustainable and inclusive adaptation to climate change in public investment in the member countries of the COSEFIN / SICA



Conducted by ECLAC Mexico Office and the Secretariat of COSEFIN, with the support of experts from ECLAC Headquarters.

Assisting subregional projects regarding geospatial and statistical information

ECLAC has played a role as facilitator of the articulation and dialogue between the National Statistical Offices and the geospatial agencies in the region in two important projects:

Integration of statistical and geospatial information in Central America

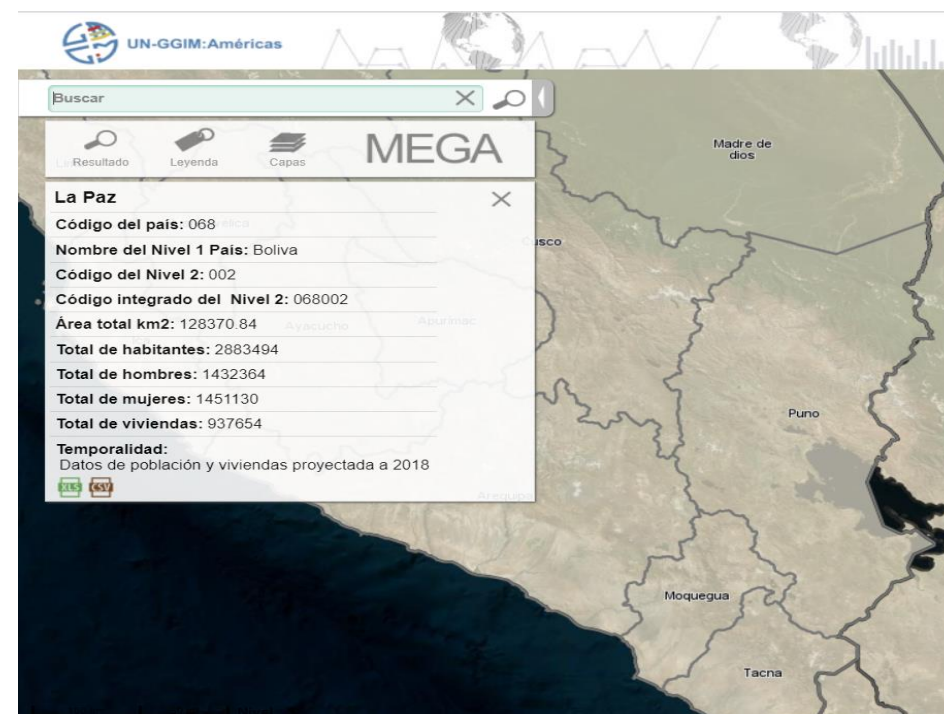


INTEGRATION OF STATISTICAL AND GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

A 2019 PAIGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT



MEGA Project





COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic and social impact



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC



ECLAC



COVID-19
RESPONSE

COVID-19 Observatory and geoportal



The new global scenario in times of COVID-19 makes it necessary to take urgent measures and assess the impacts they will have.



ECLAC has built this Observatory to support review and follow-up over the medium and long terms and at the request of CELAC.

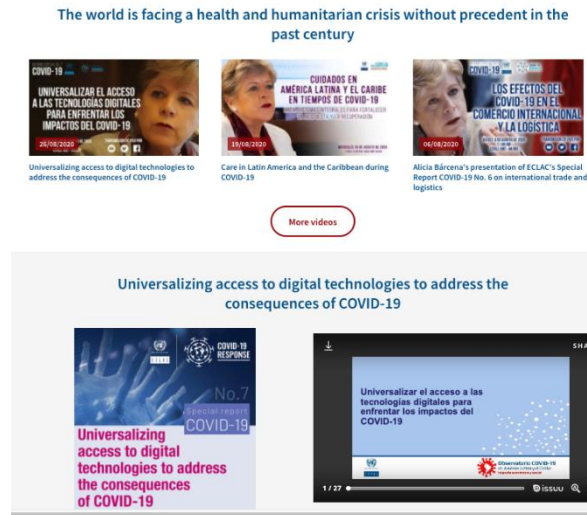


The Observatory tracks the public policies that the 33 countries of the Latin America and Caribbean region are implementing to limit the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and offers analyses of the economic and social impacts that these policies will have at the national and sectoral levels.

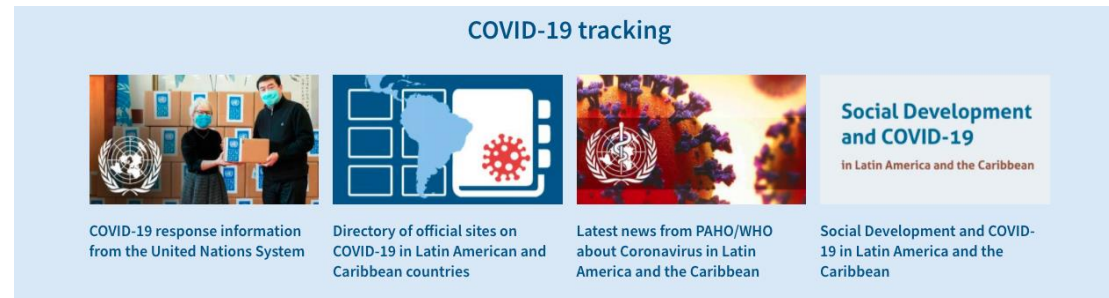


Contents of the Observatory

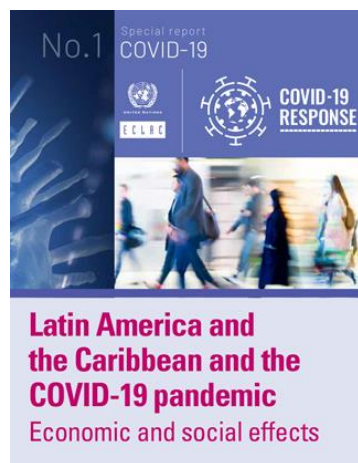
- 7 ECLAC special reports
- Collaborative documents:
 - ✓ ILO- ECLAC
 - ✓ FAO- ECLAC
 - ✓ PAHO -ECLAC
 - ✓ UNESCO – ECLAC
 - ✓ UN WOMEN- ECLAC
- Information tools
- News
- Activities
- Tracking
- Geoportal



News



COVID-19 Special reports



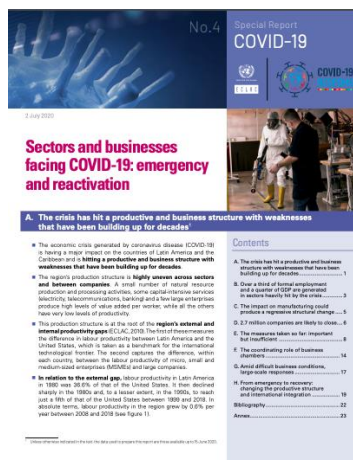
APRIL 2020. NU.CEPAL
Latin America and the Caribbean and the COVID-19 pandemic: Economic and social effects



APRIL 2020. NU.CEPAL
Measuring the impact of COVID-19 with a view to reactivation



MAY 2020. NU.CEPAL
The social challenge in times of COVID-19



JULY 2020. NU.CEPAL
Sectors and businesses facing COVID-19: Emergency and reactivation



JULY 2020. NU.CEPAL
Addressing the growing impact of COVID-19 with a view to reactivation with equality: New projections

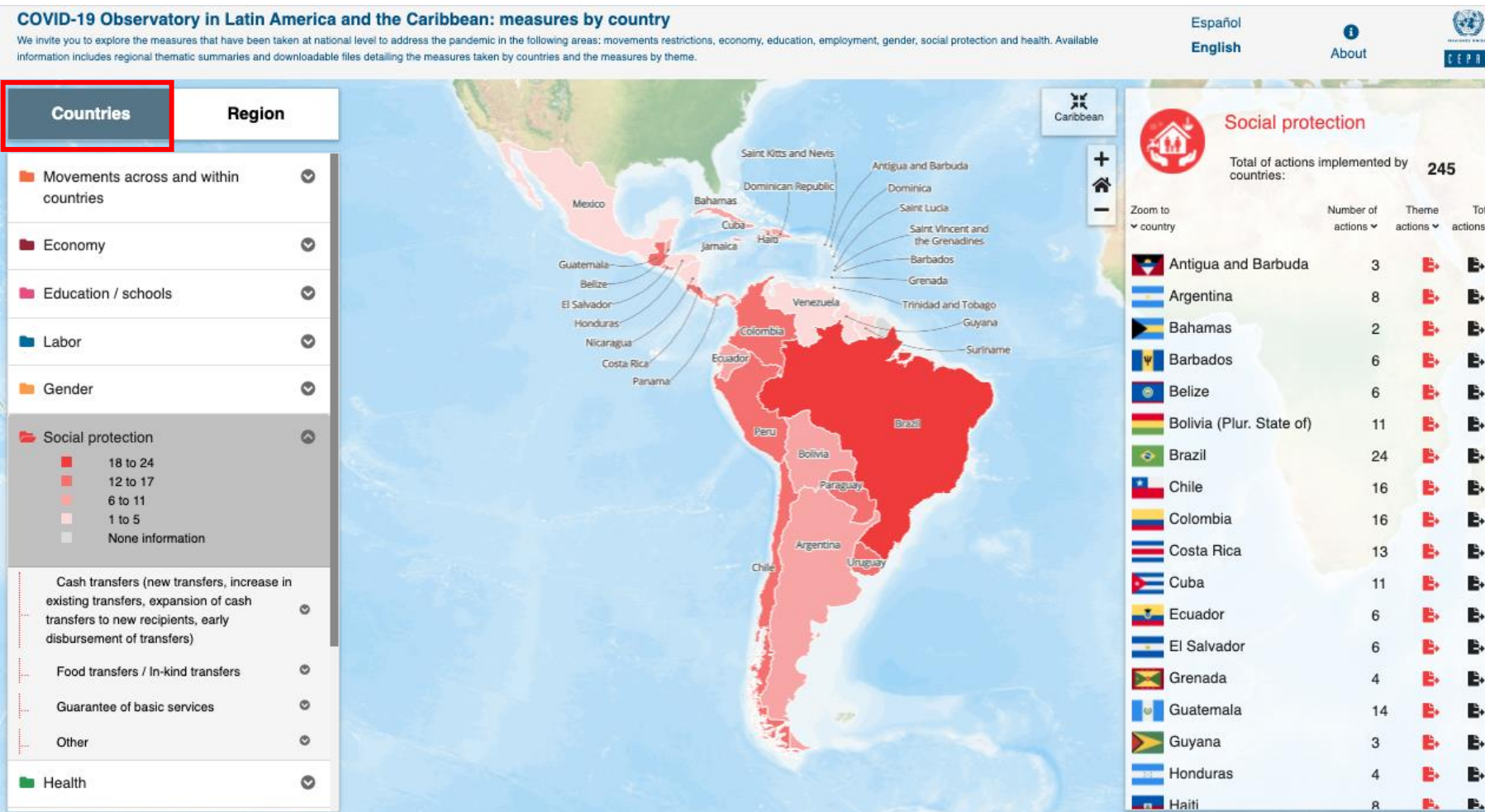


AUGUST 2020. NU.CEPAL
Universalizing access to digital technologies to address the consequences of COVID-19

COVID-19 Geoport

COVID-19 GEOPORTAL

Measures at national and regional level to address the pandemic



Types of measures:

1. Movements across and within countries
2. Economy
3. Education
4. Education.
5. Labor.
6. Social protection
7. Health.

* New visualization to be launched in the next few days.



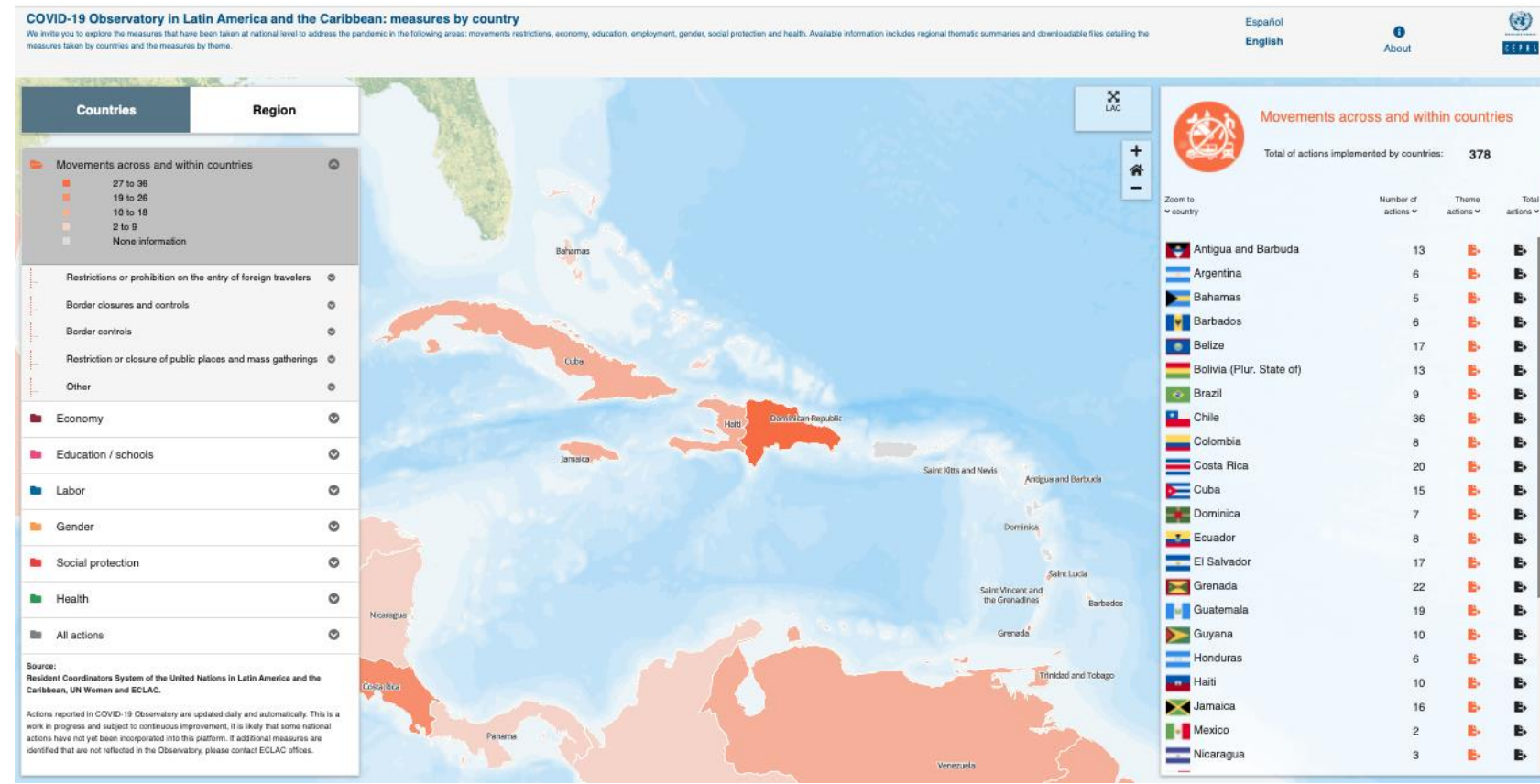
COVID-19 Observatory
in Latin America and the Caribbean
Economic and social impact



COVID-19 GEOPORTAL

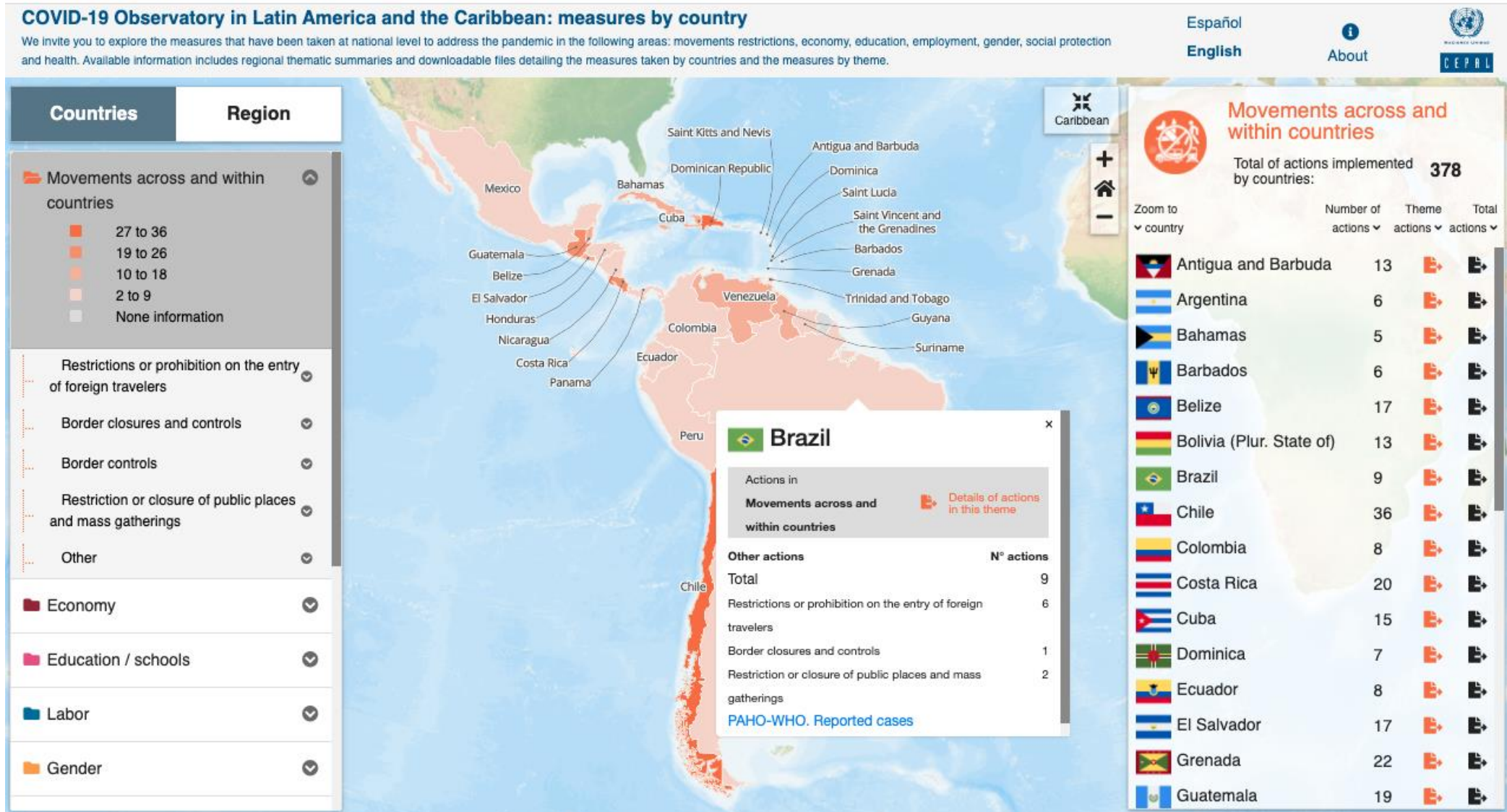
Future new visualization and functionalities

- Free software
- Regional vision
- Easy viewing of the Caribbean Region
- Graph display and table download
- Percentage of countries taking the measures.
- Number of actions per measure.
- Link by country to the Social Development observatory.
- Visualization by subtopics both at country and regional level.
- Automatic update of all products.
- Calendar by measure, by action and combined.



COVID-19 GEOPORTAL

National actions visualization



COVID-19 GEOPORTAL

National downloadable information



COVID-19 Observatory
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Follow-up of the evolution of COVID-19 Measures

Measures details

Timeline

Brazil All themes

Export Report to Excel

Date of last update: 2020-08-11 | Date of the first registered case: 2020-02-25 | Number of measures: 211

	Type	Date From	Date To	Authority	Amount	Unit	Currency	Financing Source	Link
A. Movements across and within countries									
1. Restrictions or prohibition on the entry of foreign travelers									
"Portaria Interministerial No. 8" extends for 30 days the prohibition of entrance by land in Brazil of nationals from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guyana, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname. "Portaria 340" (30/06/2020) extends the restriction the entrance of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, airways or waterways - with few exceptions. Portaria CC-PR/MJSP/MINFRA/MS Nº 1 (29/07/2020) revokes Portaria 340 whereby it lifts restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.	Emergency	2020-02-04	2020-07-30	Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Health				Not applicable	Link
"Portaria Interministerial No. 120" restricts temporarily the entrance by land in Brazil of nationals from Venezuela. "Portaria 340" (30/06/2020) extends the restriction the entrance of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, airways or waterways - with few exceptions. Portaria CC-PR/MJSP/MINFRA/MS Nº 1 (29/07/2020) revokes Portaria 340 whereby it lifts restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.	Emergency	2020-03-17	2020-07-30	Ministry Chief of Staff ("Casa Civil"), Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Health Ministry					Link
"Portaria 126" restricts temporarily the entrance in Brazil of nationals from China, the European Union, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, Malaysia and Korea. "Portaria 133" (23/03/2020) restricts temporarily the entrance by air in Brazil of foreigners arriving from China, the European Union, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia and Korea, regardless of nationality. "Portaria 340" (30/06/2020) extends the restriction the entrance of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, airways or waterways - with few exceptions. Portaria CC-PR/MJSP/MINFRA/MS Nº 1 (29/07/2020) revokes Portaria 340 whereby it lifts restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.	Emergency	2020-03-19	2020-07-30	Ministry Chief of Staff ("Casa Civil"), Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Health Ministry				Not applicable	Link
"Portaria 125" restricts temporarily the entrance by land in Brazil of nationals from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guyana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname. With this measure, all neighboring countries except for Uruguay are not allowed entry in the country by land. "Portaria 340" (30/06/2020) extends the restriction the entrance of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, airways or waterways - with few exceptions. Portaria CC-PR/MJSP/MINFRA/MS Nº 1 (29/07/2020) revokes Portaria 340 whereby it lifts restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.	Emergency	2020-03-19	2020-04-03	Ministry Chief of Staff ("Casa Civil"), Ministry of Justice and Public Security and Health Ministry				Not applicable	Link
"Portaria 132" restricts temporarily the entrance by land in Brazil of nationals from Uruguay. "Portaria 340" (30/06/2020) extends the restriction the entrance of				Ministry Chief of Staff					



COVID-19 Observatory
in Latin America and the Caribbean
Economic and social impact



COVID-19 GEOPORTAL

Regional actions visualization by subtopics



COVID-19 GEOPORTAL

Thematic Reports:



FOLLOW-UP OF THE EVOLUTION OF COVID-19, MEASURES AND EFFECTS

COVID-19 Measures informed by countries: A. Movements across and within countries



FOLLOW-UP OF THE EVOLUTION OF COVID-19, MEASURES AND EFFECTS

COVID-19 Measures informed by countries: B. Health



FOLLOW-UP OF THE EVOLUTION OF COVID-19, MEASURES AND EFFECTS

COVID-19 Measures informed by countries: C. Economy



FOLLOW-UP OF THE EVOLUTION OF COVID-19, MEASURES AND EFFECTS

COVID-19 Measures informed by countries: D. Labor



FOLLOW-UP OF THE EVOLUTION OF COVID-19, MEASURES AND EFFECTS

COVID-19 Measures informed by countries: E. Social protection



FOLLOW-UP OF THE EVOLUTION OF COVID-19, MEASURES AND EFFECTS






COVID-19 Measures informed by countries: F. Education/School



COVID-19 Observatory
in Latin America and the Caribbean
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CONCLUSIONS

-  **COVID-19 has created new opportunities for collaboration at the global, regional and national level. Let's take that opportunity to keep the geospatial impulse alive.**
-  **There is a need to reflect about how to maintain this collaboration facing the post-pandemic reconstruction challenges (post-pandemic transformation).**
-  **The articulation between governments and stakeholders from other sectors is a priority within the countries.**
-  **The implementation of UN-GGIM global guidelines at country level will be crucial for making the geospatial response to COVID-19 and other crisis sustainable over time.**
-  **Geospatial information is a valuable support in monitoring the progress in the accomplishment of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.**

thank you!



UN-GGIM: Americas