Seventh Session
UN-GGIM: Americas

Séptima Sesión
UN-GGIM: Americas

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

✓ Regional impact of Covid-19
✓ Geoespatial 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


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.
Regional GDP is expected to decline by 9.1% in 2020

LATIN AMERICA: GDP GROWTH PROJECTIONS, 2020a  
(Percentages)

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THE CARIBBEAN: GDP GROWTH PROJECTIONS, 2020  
(Percentages)

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<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
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<td>Belize</td>
<td>-20.0</td>
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</table>

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 (WTTC).
Greater inequality in the distribution of income in all countries

LATIN AMERICA (15 COUNTRIES): GINI INDEX, 2018

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.
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.
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

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS RESPONDED BY 20 OF 36 COUNTRIES
As a result of this questionnaire it is clear that most of the countries are applying geospatial responses to the pandemic.

17 out of 20 countries (85%) answered that they are currently taking initiatives to provide geospatial support of COVID-19.
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.

**GAPS**
- Data accessibility
- Work team, training and capacity
- Awareness on GIS potential
- GIS Technical aspects

**REGIONAL SUPPORT IS REQUIRED**
- GIS training and capacity
- Collaborative work
- Data
- Financing
How do we make the geospatial response to COVID-19 sustainable?

Three main valuable global guidelines

Implementation of global frameworks at national level is crucial
ECLAC Support on Geospatial Information
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**

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

MEGA Project
COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean
Economic and social impact
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
COVID-19 Special reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

* New visualization to be launched in the next few days.
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 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean: measures by country

We invite you to explore the measures that have been taken at national level to address the pandemic in the following areas: movements restrictions, economy, education, employment, gender, social protection and health. Available information includes regional thematic summaries and downloadable files detailing the measures taken by countries and the measures by theme.
### COVID-19 GEOPORTAL

National downloadable information

### COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean

**Economic and social impact**

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

**Measures details** | **Timeline**
---|---

#### Date of last update: 2020-08-11 | Date of the first registered case: 2020-02-29 | Number of measures: 211

### A. Movements across and within countries

1. **Restrictions or prohibition on the entry of foreign travelers**

   - *Portaria Interministerial No. 49* extends the prohibition of entry by land in Brazil of nationals from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, and Suriname. *Portaria 340* (30/06/2020) extends the restriction on the entry of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, or waterways – with few exceptions. *Portaria CC-PR/MMSP/RMS/MS Nº 1 (28/07/2020) revises Portaria 340 whereby its restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.

   - *Portaria Interministerial No. 120* restricts temporarily the entrance by land in Brazil of nationals from Venezuela. *Portaria 361* (30/06/2020) extends the restriction on the entrance of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, or waterways – with few exceptions. *Portaria CC-PR/MMSP/RMS/MS Nº 1 (28/07/2020) revises Portaria 340 whereby its restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.

   - *Portaria 120* 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 190* (25/03/2020) restricts temporarily the entrance by air in Brazil of foreigners arriving from China, the European Union, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, Malaysia, and Korea, regardless of nationality. *Portaria 341* (30/06/2020) extends the restriction on the entrance of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, or waterways – with few exceptions. *Portaria CC-PR/MMSP/RMS/MS Nº 1 (28/07/2020) revises Portaria 340 whereby its restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.

   - *Portaria 120* restricts temporarily the entrance by land in Brazil of nationals from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guayaquil, 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 on the entrance of foreigners in Brazil by road, land, or waterways – with few exceptions. *Portaria CC-PR/MMSP/RMS/MS Nº 1 (28/07/2020) revises Portaria 340 whereby its restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.

   - *Portaria 132* restricts temporarily the entrance by land in Brazil of nationals from Mozambique. *Portaria CC-PR/MMSP/RMS/MS Nº 1 (28/07/2020) revises Portaria 340 whereby its restrictions on foreigners that arrive in Brazil by air in specific airports listed in the measure.

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COVID-19 GEOPORTAL
Regional actions visualization by subtopics

COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean: measures by country
This work is part of the Observatory’s efforts to help Latin American and Caribbean countries address the pandemic in the following areas: movements, economy, education, employment, gender, social protection and health. Additional information includes regional thematic summaries and downloadable files listing the measures taken by countries and the measures by theme.

Sources:
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Data reported to the COVID-19 Observatory are updated daily and are available for download. This is an ongoing process subject to continuous improvement. It is likely that some national actions have not yet been incorporated into the platform. If additional measures are identified that are not reflected in the Observatory, please contact ECLAC officials.
COVID-19 Geoportal

Thematic Reports:

- **A. Movements across and within countries**
  - Restrictions or prohibition on the entry of foreign travelers
  - Border closures and controls
  - Border controls
  - Restriction or closure of public places and mass gatherings
  - Other Movements across and within countries

- **B. Health**
  - Health N of actions
  - Health calendar of actions
  - Health emergency
  - Mandatory coverage
  - Mandatory quarantine for foreign travelers, confirmed or suspected cases
  - Mandatory general quarantine
  - Type of policy on taking a test (universal, reduced to certain groups, etc.)
  - Free test coverage expansion
  - Hospitals (mechanical fans, additional ICU beds, protection equipment, temporary hospitals, others)

- **C. Economy**

- **D. Labor**

- **E. Social protection**
  - Social Protection number of actions
  - Social Protection calendar of actions
  - Cash transfers (new transfers, existing transfers increment, cash transfers recipients increment, transfers advance payments)
  - Food transfers / In kind transfers
  - Guarantee of basic services
  - Other Social protection

- **F. Education/School**
  - Suspension of classes
  - Give instruments to develop distance learning (online platforms, TV, radio, distance learning materials)
  - Maintains school feeding program (indicating under which modalities)
  - Other School
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!