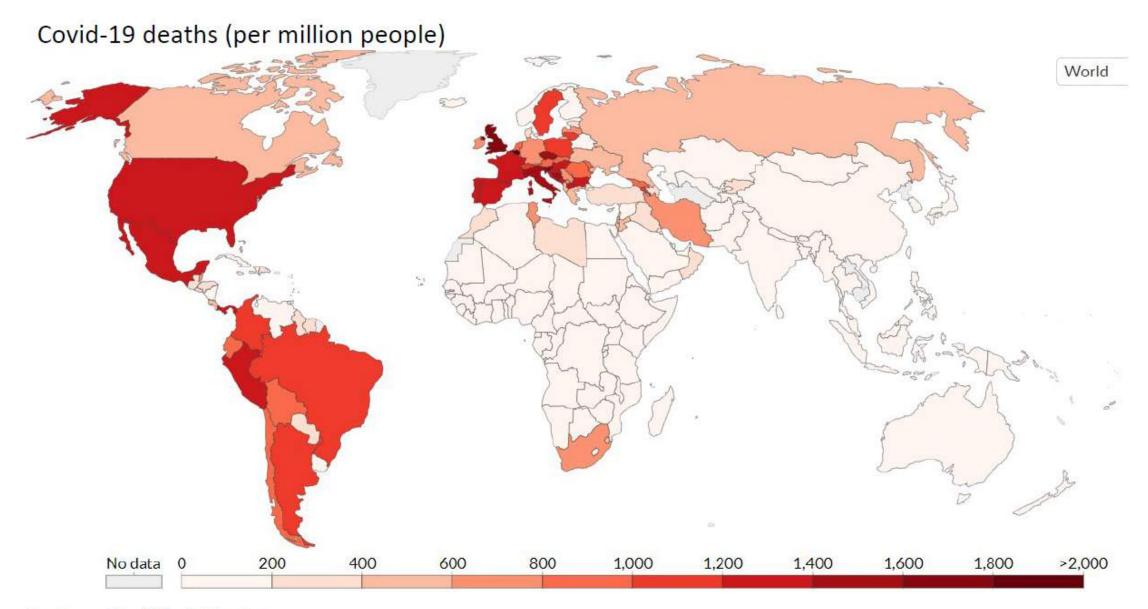
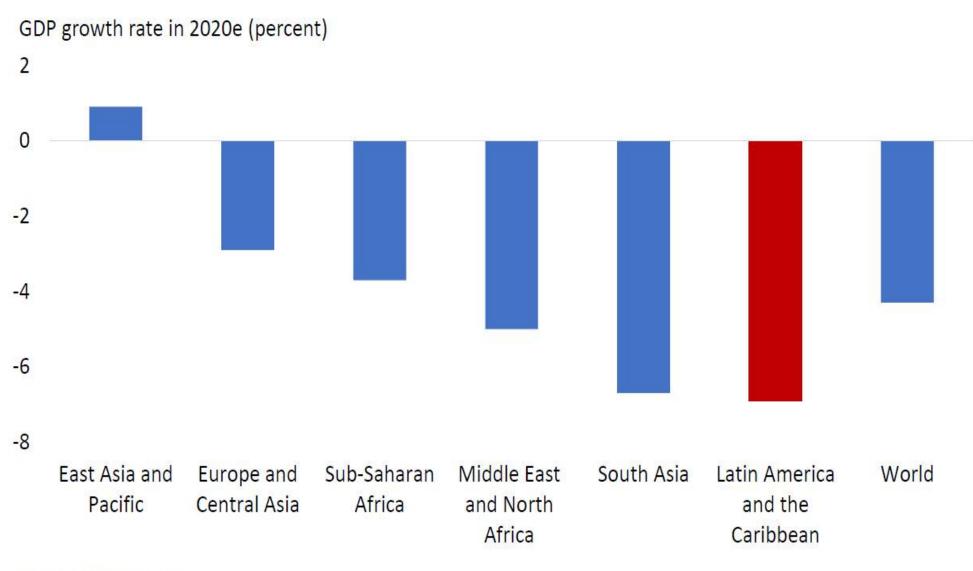


Among the most affected regions in the world



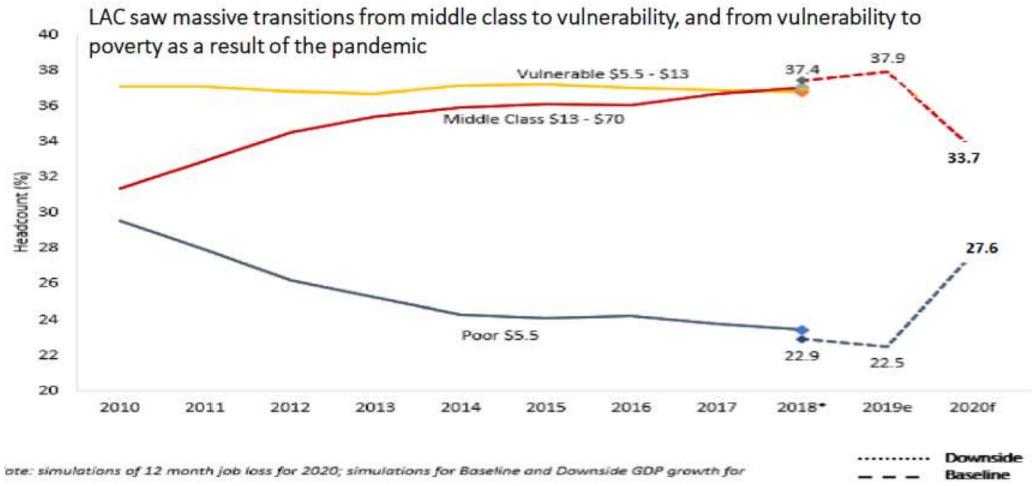
Source: Our World in Data.

The worst economic performance in the developing world



Source: World Bank.

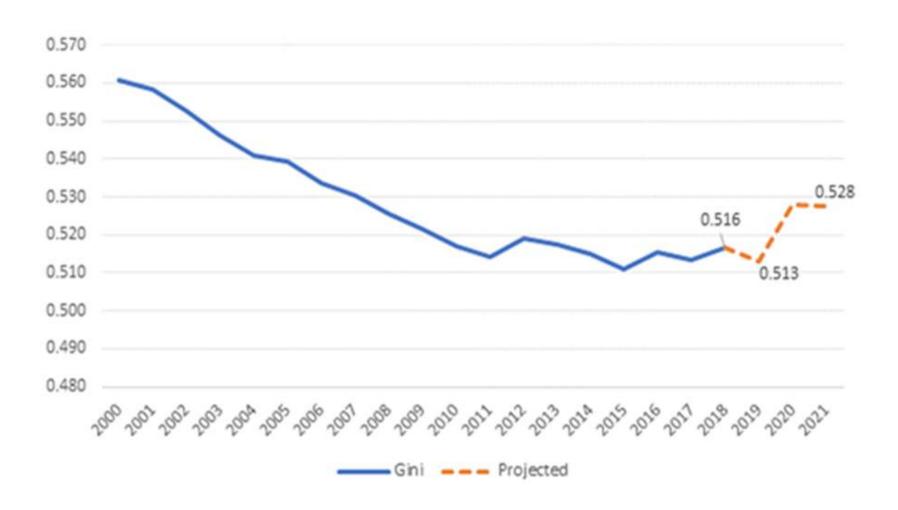
Over 30 million new poor







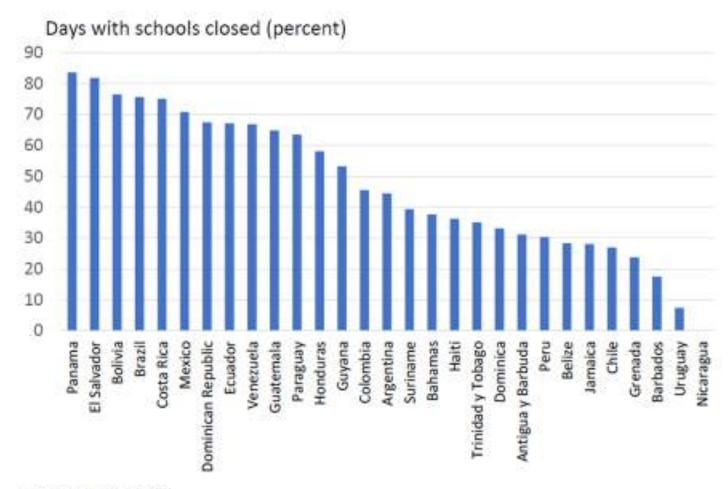
Rising inequality in the most unequal region in the world







Pervasive school closures undermine learning

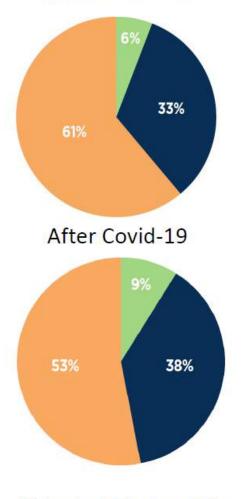


- Distance learning may partially offset the loss, but it is not universally available.
- The learning impact is more severe for children from poorer households.
- Many children may become detached from the education system and not return.

Source: UNESCO.

Higher job losses and worse jobs among women

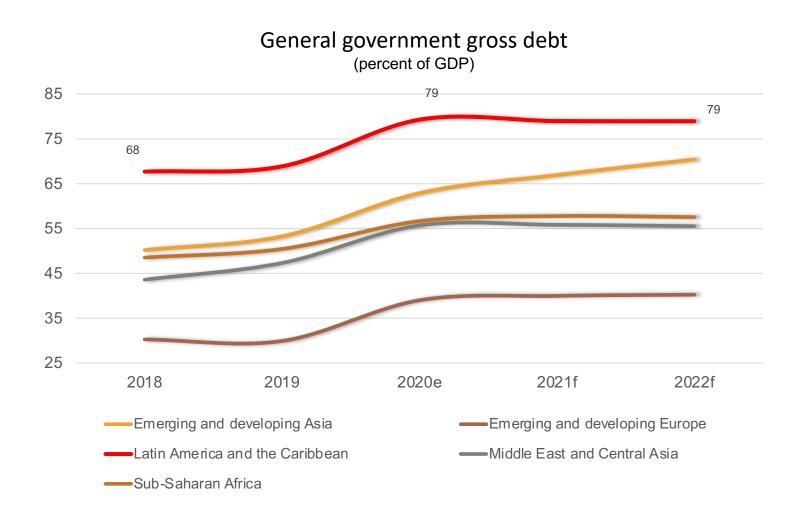




Before Covid-19

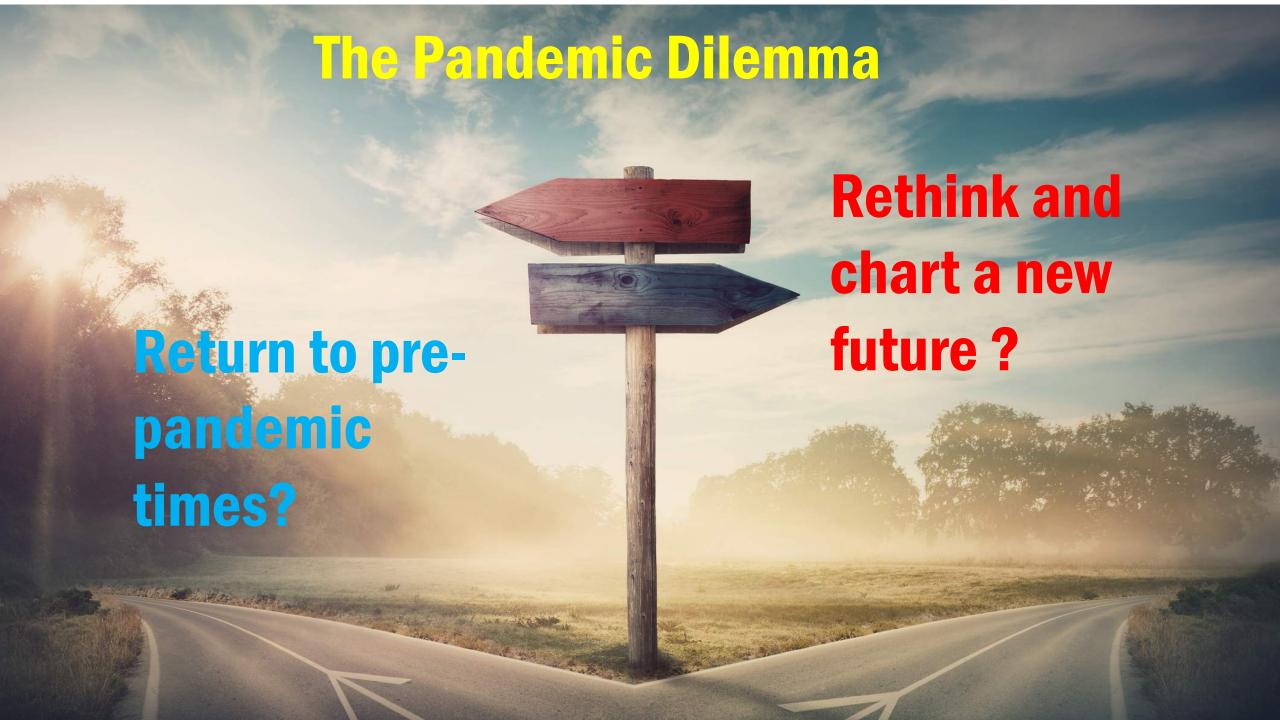
Source: World Bank.

The debt-to-GDP ratio is expected to increase by about 10% of GDP and to remain above the levels of other regions

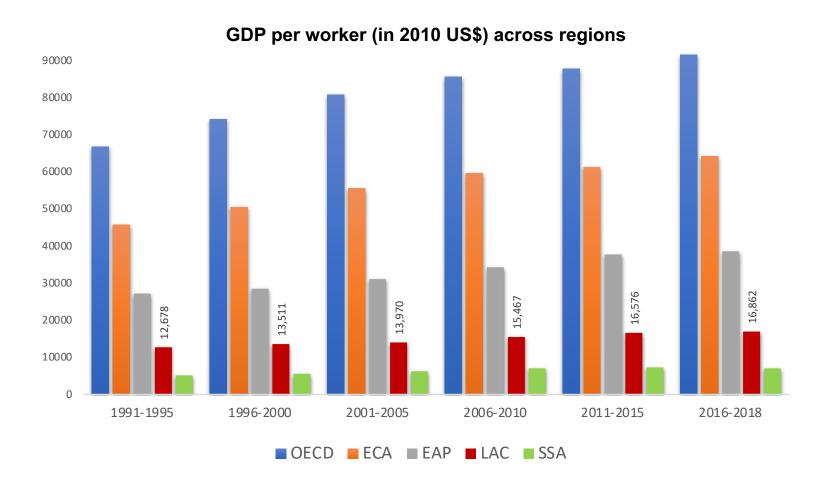








Productivity of LAC's economies has been lagging all developing regions - with the exception of SSA



Source: WDI.

Note: Each region is defined as the simple average of real GDP per worker (in 2010 US\$) across countries with data in all years from 1991 to 2018. Each period is defined by the simple average of regions over time.

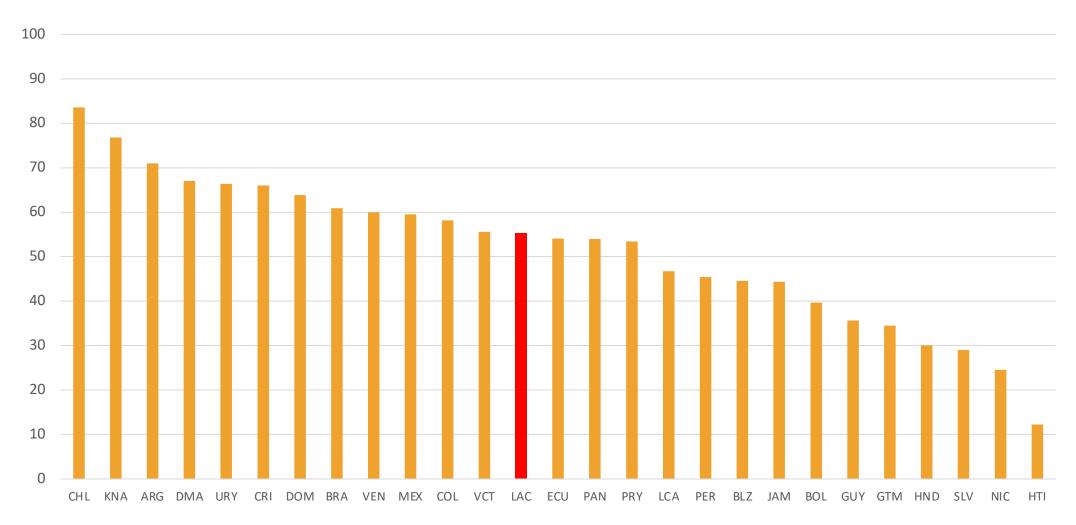


Improve productivity



- 1. Digital is the future
- 2. Deepen financial Access
- 3. Regulation and other barriers for private sector dynamism

Only about half of Latin Americans have access to broadband

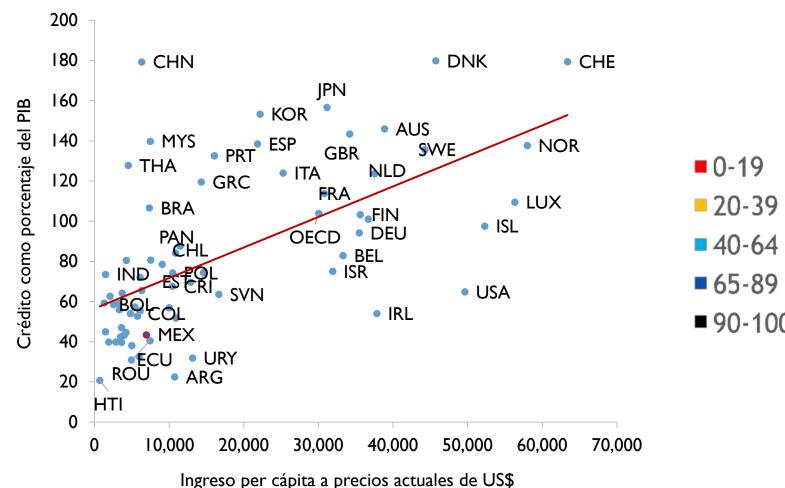


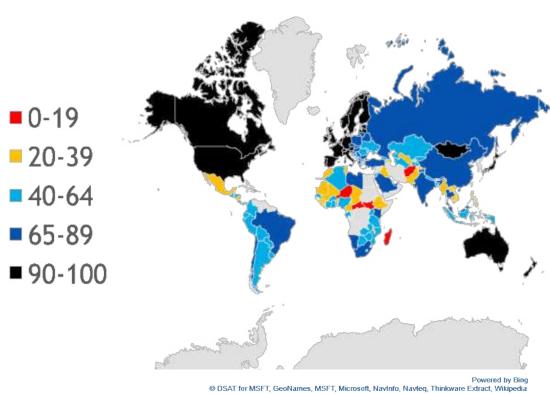


Access to financing – still limited for many

Credit/GDP per capita

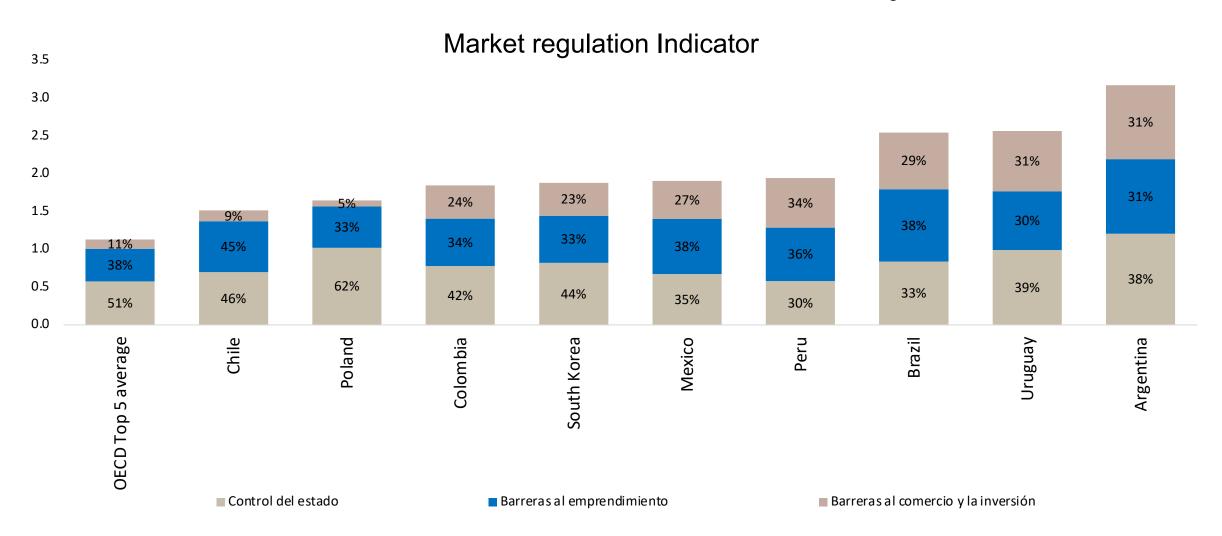
Adult popuation with banking account (%)







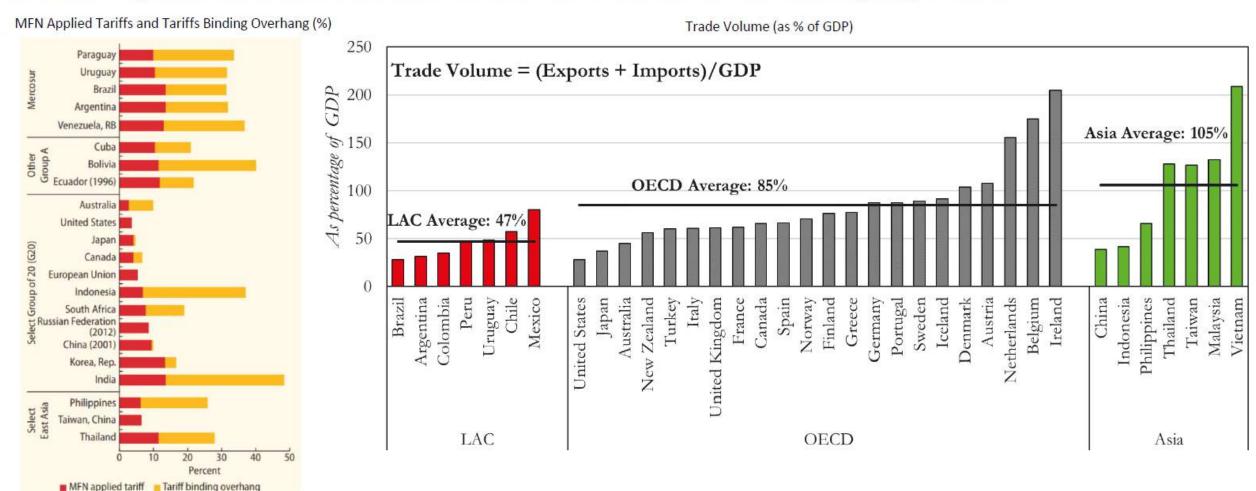
Regulatory burden can be heavy – especially for SMEs – and some markets lack contestability





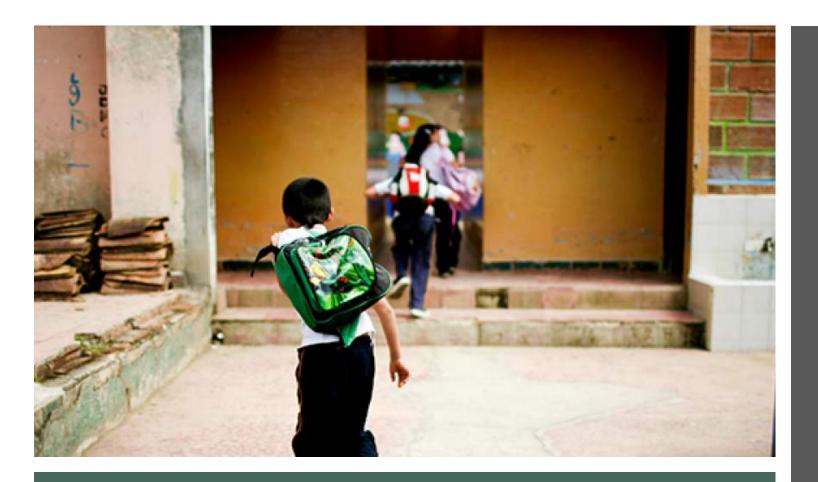
Trade integration is still an opportunity

Lower openness than in advanced countries or in emerging Asia.



Source: Bown, C et al. "Better Neighbors: Toward a Renewal of Economic Integration in Latin America". The World Bank, 2017.

Source: World Development Indicators



1. Health

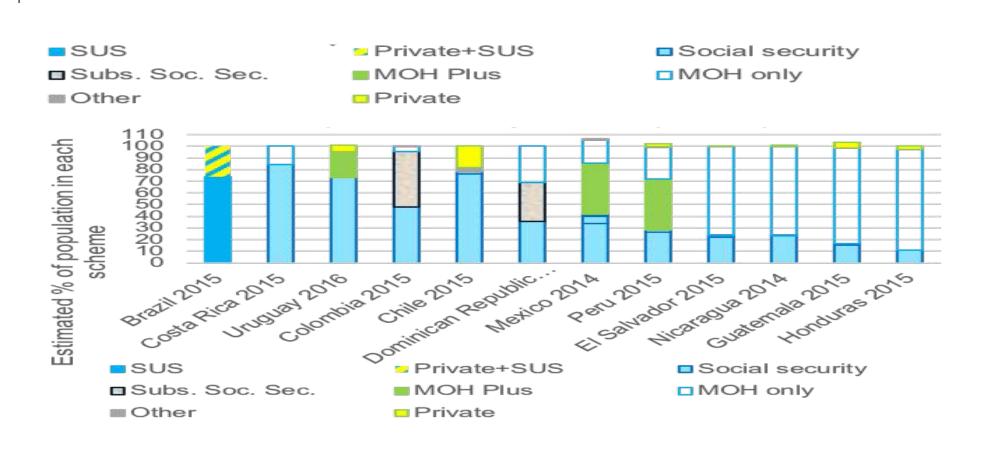
2. Education

Protect and improve human capital



The pandemic has laid bare weaknesses in health systems – still access problems and much to work in quality

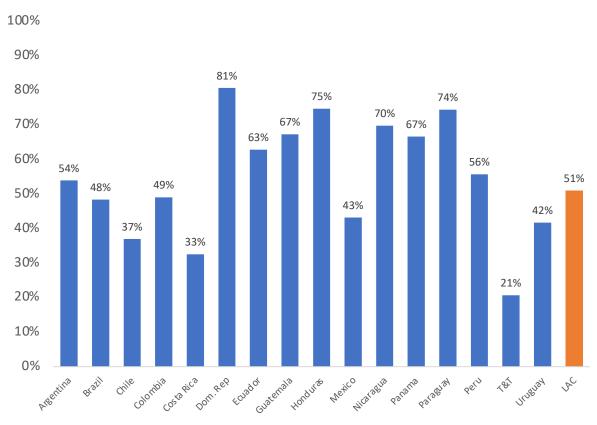
Health coverage in LAC countries





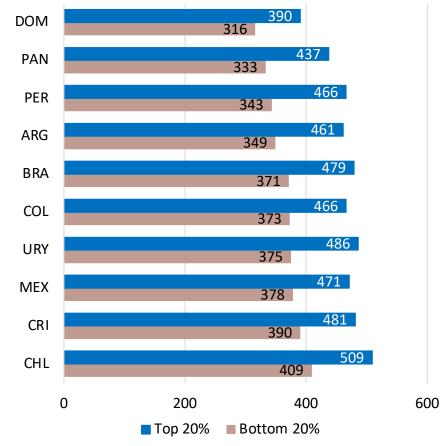
Education quality – still a long road ahead

Learning Poverty: 51% of the region's children do not meet the minimum reading levels required to finish primary



Fuente: Banco Mundial.

Gaps in test results indicate large differences in quality of education within country (gap in PISA scores)



Fuente: Banco Mundial.



Sustainability



6. Moving towards greener growth



IN SUMMARY

- The pandemic has fostered an economic crisis of historical proportions
- Poverty, unemployment and inequality have increased sharply
- The crisis offers an opportunity to rethink and break with historical patterns



