

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

**REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 21-24 APRIL 1986, WASHINGTON, D.C.
(RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION IN THE AMERICAS)**

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1981-1990

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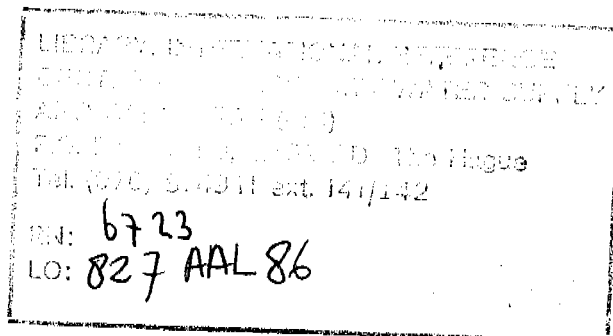
REGIONAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PROFILE

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BMZ	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation)
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DECADE	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990
EDF	European Development Fund
ESA	External Support Agency
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDWSSD	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
Km ²	Square kilometre
LCD	Least Developed Countries
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Oil Exporting Countries
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
TCDC	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
World Bank/IDA	World Bank/International Development Agency



**AMERICAS
REGIONAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PROFILE**

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this document is to provide an overall view of the water supply and sanitation sector situation in the Latin American and Caribbean Countries, including past progress, present levels of service and trends, and particularly the role that External Support Agencies (ESAs) may play in the future development of the sector.

Information concerning the sector is based on statistical information available with international agencies and that provided by the countries as stated in the document and references. Extrapolations have been made based on past data and trends, especially for investment projections.

The Inter-American Development Bank has participated in the preparation of the document and provided social and economic information, as well as on investments in the sector and on other respects.

The World Bank's Development Report of 1985, and their Annual Reports have also been utilized. Information available in Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization Official Documents and others have been used extensively.

Since various sources of information have been used there is not always exact coincidence in the data. However, it is considered that these differences do not affect significantly the overall presentation of the situation and problems.

AMERICAS
REGIONAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PROFILE

I. INTRODUCTION

During the 1960s and 1970s the Latin American and Caribbean countries carried on an impressive progress to extend their water supply and sanitation coverages. Governments gave a high priority to the sector, conducted institutional and legal reforms to create autonomous or semi-autonomous institutions and, increased financing to the sector. The progress made was possible, in large part, thanks to collaboration between the countries and the external support of international and bilateral finance and technical cooperation agencies.

The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), the Third Decade for the Region, brought the expectation that full coverage would be attained by the end of this period. To assist in the task and coordinate their participation and support, the United Nations agencies formed a Steering Committee for the Decade.

Bilateral and international agencies have also been coordinating their efforts at various levels. Several meetings have taken place at country level. At the international level a consultation co-sponsored by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) and the World Health Organization (WHO), held in October 1984 in Konigswinter, near Bonn, West Germany, put new emphasis on the triple role of External Support Agencies (ESA's): as advisors, as participants in the coordination process; and, as financiers.

Two Regional Consultative meetings have taken place to examine the agencies' role in assisting countries to meet Decade Goals. One took place in Asia in October 1985, (Manila, Philippines), and the other in Africa, in November 1985 (Abidjan, Ivory Coast).

The present Regional External Support Consultation, co-sponsored by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) is a further action toward joint Decade promotion.

The participants of the Washington meeting will be from the major external support agencies which are active in the Region, bilateral agencies, international and regional banks and funds, United Nations (UN) Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and a few selected experts from the Region who are closely associated with the water supply and sanitation sector and who are aware of the constraints commonly met in planning, financing and implementing its development. The principal objectives of the consultation will be to assist the external support agencies to: 1) identify the major sectoral constraints in the Region; 2) debate ways in which to minimize their impact on the sector; 3) seek ways to more efficiently promote Decade approaches and, 4) improve coordination between the agencies active in the area.

In preparation for the meeting the IDB and PAHO have developed this Regional Profile that provides an introduction to the drinking water and basic sanitation sector of the Americas. The document also provides a discussion of the progress of the sector during the decades of the 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's. It then discusses the constraints that were experienced and the possible roles of the ESAs in assisting the countries.

II. THE REGION OF THE AMERICAS

2.1. Definition

The Region of the Americas as defined by the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) has 27 regional member countries, including the United States and Canada. For the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the Region of the Americas is defined as having 35 Member Governments in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. The total land area covered is about 39,774,000 km². Table 1 shows the Member Countries of IDB and PAHO/WHO.

This document deals primarily with the countries that are members of IDB and PAHO/WHO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2.2. Population

In 1960 the Region of the Americas as a whole had 414 million inhabitants and at the beginning of the 1970s 509 million¹. By 1980, the Region reached 614 million. The projected population for 1990 is 728 million, and 848 for the year 2000. Table 2 shows the latest population estimates and projections made by the United Nations per subregion and country for the years 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000². The following is a brief summary for the population of Latin America, the Caribbean and North America for the period 1960 to 2000.

Estimated and Projected Population (thousands) by Subregion
1960¹, 1970¹, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000

Sub-Region	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	2000
Regional Total	414,084	509,120	613,967	669,574	728,324	847,593
A. Latin America	210,284	276,694	355,598	399,302	445,780	541,619
B. Caribbean	5,038	6,036	6,534	6,922	7,383	8,351
C. North America	198,662	226,390	251,835	263,350	275,161	297,623

From this Table, it can be seen that the major growth area is Latin America. There is a much slower growth in the Caribbean area and North America.

2.2.1. Growth rates

The Latin American Subregion is one of the fastest growing in the world. Between 1975-80¹ the growth rate was 2.71%, declining to 2.35% for 1980-1985. For 1985-1990 it will be 2.23%, and 1.97% for the 1990s (Table 2). However, large variations exist among countries and between subregions. In the Southern Cone Countries (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay) the average growth rate will be about 1.4% for 1985-2000 while in the other subregions by and large it will be on the average well above 2.0%, except for the Latin American Caribbean, where it will be lower. In the English speaking countries and territories of the Caribbean, the growth rate is expected to be 1.30% from 1985 to 1990, and about 1.24% in the 1990.⁵

2.2.2. Urban and Metropolitan Growth

Urbanization in Latin America, continues at a rapid pace. By 1985, in 14 out of the 22 countries the urban population was more than 50 per cent and, by the year 2000 all but one country will reach that level of urbanization (Table 3). In ten of these countries 70% of the population will be urban, and in five it will be over 80%. The urban population will grow from 234 million (65.7% of the total) in 1980 to 276 million (69.2%) in 1985, and to 417 million (76.9%) in the year 2000. The fastest urban growth for Latin America and the Caribbean will take place in cities of 2 to 4 million, (Table 4) where an increase of 3.4% is expected from 1985-2000. In these 15 years the number of cities in this range will increase from seven to 15. However, the greatest population increase will be in the cities above 4 million where some 44 million more people are expected to live in the year 2000.

The increase in the urban population is particularly noteworthy because it occurs mainly in the fringe areas where an estimated (40) per cent of the population lives under substandard conditions. Furthermore, the population in these areas is in general classified as below the poverty level, and grows much faster than the average rate. By 1995 the low-income population could swell by more than 40 million³. This imbalance heavily overtaxes existing services and requires sizeable investments for infrastructure. In fact, in the Region, the main water supply and sanitation problem of the Decade is, and will continue to be, providing services to the marginal population in urban areas, and new approaches are urgently needed.

2.2.3. Rural Population Growth

The rural population growth in Latin America and the Caribbean is low, largely due to the rural-urban migration. For Latin America the rural population was 121.97 million in 1980, increasing to 122.99 million in 1985 and by the year 2000 it is expected to be 125.11 million. However, there are large variations in the rate of rural population growth among countries and subregions. For example, in the Southern Cone countries, Brazil and Mexico, the rural population by the year 2000 is expected to be in the range from 15 to 23 per cent, while in Central America and the Caribbean it will still be from 44 to 50 per cent of the total population. This difference and the present low coverage clearly indicates the need for a reorientation of the water supply and sanitation programs in the various countries.

2.3. Socioeconomic Situation

2.3.1. The Economy - Worldwide Trends

During the past ten years, the world has had two major recessions; a brief, severe one in 1974-1975, and a more drawn out one in 1980-1983. During the first recession, developing countries were less affected than industrial countries. Their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth dropped only slightly from 7.4% in 1973 to 4% in 1975, compared with 6.1% in 1973 to only 0.4% in 1975 for industrial countries.

The second slowdown hit harder on developing countries. GDP growth of only 2.5% in 1980 fell to 2.4% in 1981, to 1.9% in 1982, and an estimated 1% in 1983. Many lesser developed countries (LDC) are still suffering in 1985 from a stagnation economy.

While the cause of the first recession (1974-1975) can be mostly attributed to the sharp oil price increase, the second one has two probable causes: the oil price increase from supply disruptions in Iran, and drastic anti-inflation measures undertaken by industrial countries after 1980 (high interest rates, trade barriers). In an inter-dependent world economy, the wellbeing of developing countries depends largely on that of industrial countries, especially considering that about 65% of the output from developing countries is consumed by the developed world.

Two fundamental consequences have emerged from the new world economic situation that began to develop in the early 1970s and resulted in a changing development environment. First, recession and high energy prices have led developing countries to increase their borrowings throughout the 1970s, which has doubled or even tripled the debt service ratio (interest and loan amortization as a percentage of earnings from export of goods and services) for most of the countries. The debt burden has, however, impacted more strongly on middle income developing countries than on LDCs, as the former had to borrow mostly on commercial terms, while the latter received soft loans and grants^{1/}. This means that a larger share of foreign exchange earnings - part of which otherwise could be spent on development financing - flows back to industrialized countries in the form of debt services.

Second, in the recessionary environment of the 1970s and early 1980s, Official Development Assistance (ODA) from industrialized countries increased only slightly. The combination of an increased outflow of foreign exchange, and a stagnatory inflow of ODA, has the inevitable effect of widening the gap between industrialized and developing countries and within the latter, between low and high income groups (See Table 5 for the net flow of external resources to Latin America).

In 1984, the recovery of the international economy that began in 1983 continued. The rapid growth of the gross domestic product of the United States (7.1 per cent) and of Japan (5.6 per cent) was accompanied by moderate and uneven increases in the production of the principal European industrialized countries. The expansion of production in the United States was due to the marked growth of private demand in the first half of 1984. Despite high real interest rates, investment grew substantially. These favorable changes were clouded by the sharp deterioration in the current account of the balance of payments.

^{1/} Reported external public debt of low-income (1983 GNP/capita less than US\$400) market economies in 1982 was US\$57.1 billion, with an average debt service ratio of 5% to 8%. These figures were, respectively:
- for middle income (1983 GNP/capita more than US\$400) economies: US\$138.2 billion and 20% to 30%; - for upper-middle income (1983 GNP/capita more than US\$400) economies: US\$221.0 billion and 15% to 25% (including Brazil: US\$47.6 billion = 42.1%).

The persistence of high unemployment and the low levels of utilization of installed capacity in some industries suggest a slow process of reallocation of productive resources in response to changes in the structure of demand. It is for this reason that production in the principal industrialized countries, despite the above-mentioned increases, was below their potential growth levels in 1984, which thus reduced the possibilities of absorbing exports from the Latin American countries and had an adverse effect on the prices of the primary products produced in the Region.

2.3.2. American Region Development Experience

During the 1960s the economies of the Region were strong and growing. During the early 1970s the strength continued. By the mid 1970s the impact of the "oil crisis" had slowed growth, this slow down continued into the 1980s.

The growth of the Latin American economies is highly sensitive to changes in the GDP of the industrialized countries. In addition, the prices of the primary products of the countries of the Region largely depend on fluctuations in the income of those countries. Preliminary estimates show that 61 per cent of the exports of Latin American countries in 1984 went to the principal industrialized countries. More than 55 per cent of that total consisted of sales to the United States. The increasing exports helped improve the current account of the balance of payments of the Latin American countries. Thus Brazil in 1984 achieved a moderate surplus after the largest deficit in 1982. Similarly, Colombia in 1984 substantially reduced the deficit of the previous year and Venezuela succeeded in increasing its surplus. At the other extreme were Bolivia and Chile, whose sales abroad decreased and whose current account deficits therefore increased. The prices of tin and copper, important export products of those economies, remained at the lowest levels in the present decade. Although certain industries (textiles, furniture, clothing, footwear, engineering products) offer favorable export prospects for the Latin American countries with more diversified economies, the realization of those prospects is hampered by the import restrictions imposed by the industrialized countries.

The favorable performance of the world economy in 1984 helped reverse the downward trend of the Latin American economy in the previous three years (Tables 6 and 7). The 3.1 per cent increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Region, which was slightly higher than population growth, raised per capita GDP by 0.6 per cent, after a cumulative fall of 10 per cent in 1982-83. Substantial increases in the import demand of the United States and of Japan, combined with sustained adjustments in the exchange rates of the Latin American countries, made the exports of the Region the most dynamic component of GDP, while the continuation of the adjustment programs launched in earlier years continued to depress domestic demand. The positive effects of the increase in external demand were offset in part by the deterioration in the prices of some of the principal products of the Region, the large outlays for servicing the external debt, and the protectionist measures taken by some industrialized countries. On the other hand, a moderate recovery of imports helped increase the levels of utilization of installed capacity although it did not cause any significant improvement in employment. As a result of the combined effect of the above-mentioned movements, a large part of the resources generated by the moderate growth of GDP in 1984 helped improve the

current account of the balance of payments and thus reduced dependence on external savings.

As in earlier years, the austerity policies pursued by most of the Latin American countries in 1984 held down expenditures. Nevertheless, the public financial disequilibrium persisted, owing in part to growing outlays for the payment of interest on the external debt and the slump in domestic economic activity.

Although most of the countries of the Region made some progress in their attempts to control inflation, the rate of growth of domestic prices accelerated in Argentina, Bolivia, and Brazil. Furthermore, the limited growth of the Latin American economies and the adjustment processes have helped generate high rates of unemployment in recent years. The limited information available shows that in 1984 the rate of urban unemployment in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela was high.

2.3.3. The Persistent Problem of the External Debt

Despite the adjustment programs and the agreements for rescheduling the external debt entered into in 1982 and 1983, the debt service and the limited access to additional external financing continued to exert pressure on the vulnerable revenues generated by the exports of the Region in 1984. However, a more flexible attitude on the part of creditor governments and financial intermediaries made it possible for the external refinancing agreements reached in 1983 to improve the debt profile and reduce the cost of the future debt service. Indeed, multi-annual agreements (Mexico, Venezuela and Ecuador) replaced the one-year reschedulings, which, although they solved the problem of short-term debts, continued the uncertainty surrounding the future financial position of the debtor country. The terms of the new arrangements were better: the grade and maturity periods were longer; the spreads on the variable interest rates were reduced; and, in some cases commissions were eliminated. In addition, the new refinancing programs were frequently accompanied by additional loans (new money) that were earmarked in part for the payment of interest that was due or would be due in the immediate future.

Furthermore, in most cases the refinancing agreements were complemented by the use of some of the general resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which provided the countries with more leeway in their negotiations with the international private banks and enabled them to cushion the short-term negative impact of the economic adjustment programs.

Preliminary estimates indicated that the balance of the medium- and long-term debt of the Latin American countries increased by 5.6 per cent in 1984 (Tables 5 and 8). This figure includes short term obligations that were converted into long-term debt through the external debt rescheduling operations. Despite this increase, net financial transfers (the difference between net disbursements and interest payments) to the Region were again negative in 1984. The available data indicate a net foreign exchange outflow of approximately \$29 billion, of which 90 per cent originated from capital movements of the long-term debt. In addition, the cost of the interest on the external debt continued to be a structural component of the financial disequilibria of the countries of the Region in 1984. The appreciation of the

United States dollar had an unfavorable effect on the cost of the external debt denominated in that currency. In contrast, the debt in currencies that depreciate relative to the dollar helped reduce the effective interest rates on loans contracted at fixed rates.

Although an improvement in the debt-service ratios is expected in the next few years, the payment of the debt will be a severe constraint on the growth of investment in the Latin American countries during the rest of the decade. Some of the countries, chiefly the relatively less developed, continue to be affected by their limited capacity to service the external debt and the sustained deterioration of their economies. Their prospects for recovery could improve if more concessionary aid were available for supporting quick-yielding investment programs aimed at the external market.

The decline in the financial surpluses of the oil-producing countries and the growing absorption of private savings by the governments of the industrialized countries have reduced the supply of financing funds for the Latin American countries and affected the cost of credit. They have also introduced additional elements of uncertainty about the behavior of the possible credit flows to the countries of the Region in the foreseeable future.

The favorable performance of regional exports not only helped to produce a large surplus in the merchandise account of the overall balance of payments; it also helped generally to move nominal export value and real GDP in the same direction.

2.3.4. Development Prospects for the 1980s

At the start of 1985, belief was widespread that Latin America had successfully weathered a third year of economic and financial adjustment. The modest economic recovery of 1984, along with growing exports and a downturn in international interest rates, provided cautious hope that the Region was about to emerge from the severe recession which began in 1981. Consequently, it was felt, the sharp austerity measures put in place in 1982 in most countries of the Region to deal with the debt crisis could be eased. As 1985 passed, however, it became clear that economic growth in the industrialized countries was not improving fast enough, among other factors, because the rapid economic expansion of the United States, which had absorbed much of the increase in Latin American exports in 1984, was not sustained. In 1985, the GDP of the industrialized world -the countries of the OECD- grew by less than 3 per cent. A similar modest expansion is projected for 1986. That slowdown, along with a continuing slump in the basic commodity prices for Latin American products, accounted for the failure of Latin American export earnings to rise again. A further small reduction in international interest rates was the only early favorable economic trend for the Region in 1985.

By the end of the year, an international consensus was emerging on the need to act to restore the momentum of Latin America's economic growth. It was recognized that the mere continuation of efforts to postpone debt maturities, to cut imports and stimulate exports, was insufficient to spark recovery. At the same time, the ability of the Latin American countries to sustain tough internal austerity programs indefinitely was put in question. While light was visible at the end of the tunnel, the tunnel kept

lengthening. As a result, economic growth returned to the forefront as the most promising way of servicing the external debt and of reducing unemployment and raising income levels internally.

The measures taken by the Latin American countries over the past three years to cope with the major imbalances in their external sector accounts necessarily disrupted public investment programs and resulted in a retrenchment of private sector investment, both foreign and domestic. Other factors which helped alter the traditional investment cycle which the Region had come to expect in the 1970s were the efforts to contain or reduce inflation, often by limiting or cutting back recurring expenditures. The alternation of financing arrangements with external sources in regard to trade and lines of credit for other purposes also contributed to the disruption. The need to take short-term actions which was forced on policy makers and entrepreneurs by those conditions should now give way to a more orderly economic conduct, based on assured investments and financing, and fairly predictable external and international costs. The Latin American countries and their principal economic partners in the developed world need to cooperate in seeking to restore sustained development growth to the Region based on medium- and long-term measures.

If this growth is to be realized, the Latin American countries must continue in their efforts to improve public sector management and consolidate those policies which encourage higher levels of private sector savings, investment, production and exports. Among these policies, appropriate exchange rates and interest rates are particularly important, since private capital movements, including capital flight, are sensitive to misaligned currencies and interest rate differentials, as was shown in several Latin American countries in the late 1970s and early 1980s. At the same time, protectionist trends in the industrial world must remain in check, and external investment -provided by the industrial countries, both public and private, and the multilateral financing agencies- must match the needs accumulated over four years of economic crisis.

2.3.5. Social Indicators

Health is both a product and a determinant of the overall development process. Health statistics therefore provide a good indication of the socioeconomic environment of a country.

Life expectancy at birth is an indicator of the level of mortality and also one of the most widely used indicators for characterizing the level of well-being. By and large life expectancy rates have been increasing in the Region, but in many countries they are still low compared with those of industrialized countries. For the period 1975-1980 these ranged from 48.6 to 73.5, years with eleven out of 27 countries having rates below 63.0 years (Table 9). The PAHO/WHO Plan of Action to attain Health for All by the Year 2000⁴ established as a goal that life expectancy at birth should be 70 years by the end of the century.

Infant and preschool mortality rates are viewed as indices of social development. In developing countries, 60% to 80% of all diseases can be attributed to poor water supply and sanitation. This deficiency affects in

particular children. In the Region of the Americas infant mortality rates are still high as compared with the industrialized nations. For the period 1980-1985 these were as follows: North America 12.0 per 1000 live births, in Temperate America 41.8, in Middle America 56.3, in Tropical South America 69.7 and in the Caribbean 57.8⁵. The regional goal for the year 2000 is that "no country in the Region will have an infant mortality rate of more than 30 deaths per 1,000 life births"⁴.

In 1978, for the five countries with the highest mortality rates in children one to four years of age, the leading cause of death was enteritis (Table 10). Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases were also the main cause of death in four of five countries with the lowest life expectancy (Table 11).

Educational levels in Latin America and the Caribbean, while higher than in most other areas of the world, are behind those in industrialized countries. The level of education of the individual is closely related to the development of his potential abilities and skills which are the base for improved health and wellbeing. The positive relationship of education and health is well documented. Table 12 shows in general terms this relationship. For example, the countries with the lowest secondary school enrollment as percentage of age group (1982) have a low life expectancy. On the other hand the countries with the highest enrollment show a high life expectancy. In turn, the general wellbeing is a prime motivator of economic activity. In fact there appears to be a direct relationship also between life expectancy and GNP per capita. For the countries with the lowest life expectancy, the GNP per capita was also low, while for the countries with the highest life expectancy (70 years on the average) the GNP per capita was high.

III. THE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR

3.1. Development from 1960 to 1983

3.1.1. Progress in the 1960s (1st Decade)

In 1961, the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean under the Charter of Punta del Este, committed themselves to providing water and sewerage services to 70 per cent of the urban population and 50 per cent of the rural population by 1971. The urban program was most satisfactory. By the end of 1971, of the total urban population estimated at 155 million, more than 121 million (78%) benefited from water services, and 59 million (38%) had access to public sewerage. See Figure 1 for coverage during 1960s and 1970s.

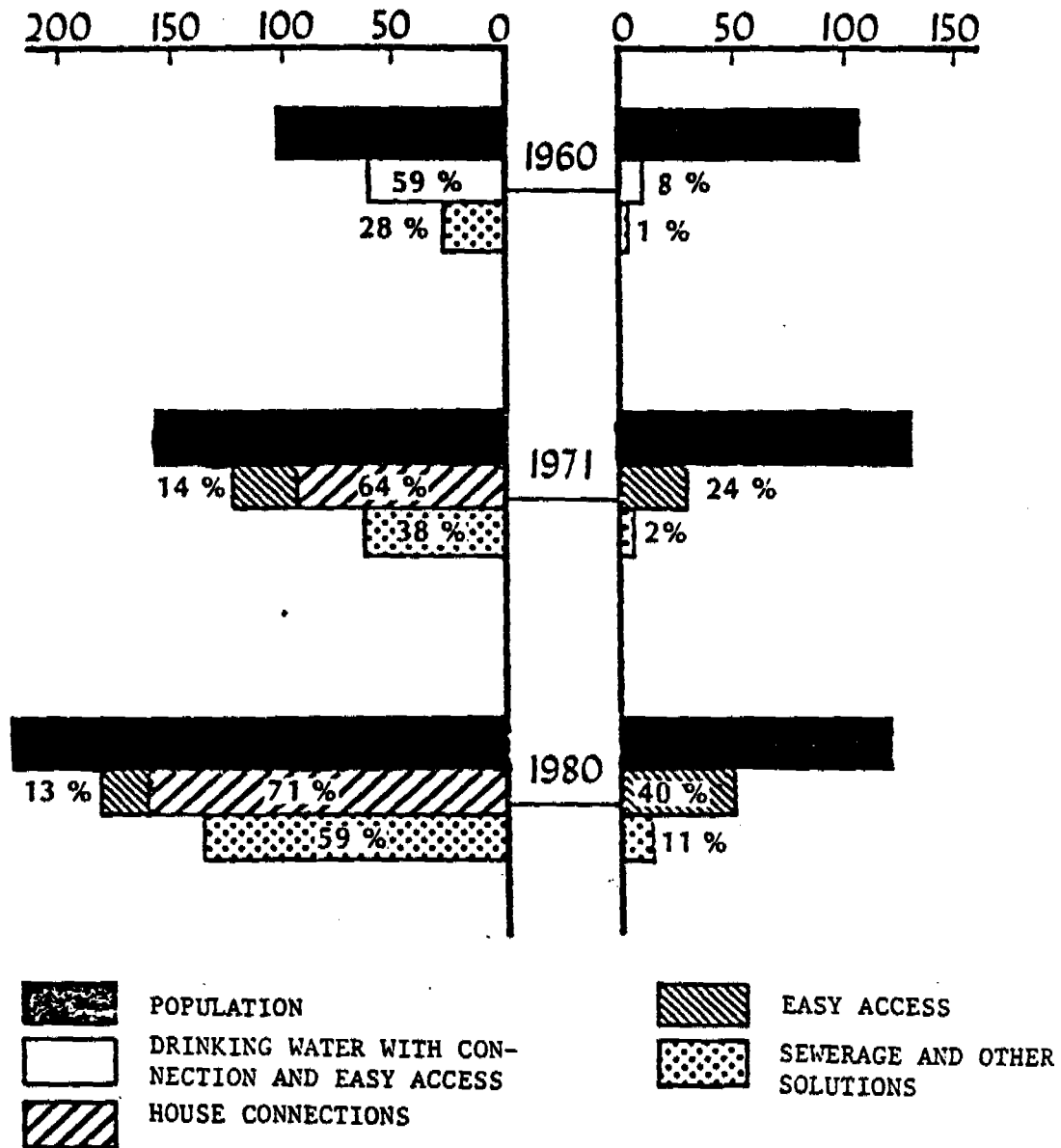
The rural program doubled the water services. In 1971 it reached 31 million people, or 24 per cent of the total rural population estimated at 131 million, but little headway was made with rural sanitation. Although the rural goals were not met, this effort established a good base for the future development of the sector.

3.1.2. Progress in the 1970s (2nd Decade)

In 1972 the Ministers of Health of the Americas reviewed the progress made up to 1971 and established new goals for the 1970s, in the Ten Year

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION WITH DRINKING WATER AND
SEWERAGE SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
1960, 1971 & 1980*

(FIGURE No. 1)



*THE 1980 DATA WERE PROVIDED BY 26 COUNTRIES AND FORM THE DATA BASE FOR THE DECADE 1981-1990.

Health Plan for the Americas⁶. In summary form, these were: a) to provide water through house connections to 80 per cent of the urban population and sewerage to 70 per cent, b) to extend water supply and sewerage or excreta disposal services to 50 per cent of the rural population.

Assessed on the basis of the information provided by 26 countries as of 31 December 1980 (Table 13) as part of the WHO monitoring effort for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD)^{1/}, the progress made in the 1970s was most significant. Figure 1 shows the results graphically. (The analysis refers only to the 26 countries indicated above, which have a total population of 344 million, approximately 97% of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean).

In 1980, of the 222 million estimated urban population, 185 million (84%) had drinking water through house connections or public standpipes and 132 million (59%) had sewerage or basic sanitation services. Of the 122 million rural population, (in accordance with the definition of each country), 49 million (40%) had access to drinking water, while 14 million (11%) had basic sanitation services. The coverage increased considerably but except for urban water supply the other targets were not met.

As a whole significant progress was made, but as was to be expected, there were considerable differences between the countries. For example, in the urban areas, the coverage of drinking water services by means of house connections and public standpipes ranged between 39 per cent to 100 per cent. Sewerage and individual excreta disposal systems varied from 10 per cent to 99 per cent. Water supply in rural areas averaged 40 per cent coverage with the actual percentages ranging between 8 to 93 per cent. Rural sanitation increased but it was still low at 14 per cent.

3.1.3. The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (The third Decade - 1981-1990).

For Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) constitutes the third water decade. The goals recommended are the most ambitious stated to date: "to provide all people with water of safe quality in adequate quantity and basic sanitary facilities by 1990, according priority to the poor and less privileged."⁷

3.1.3.1. National Targets for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD).

Most of the countries of the Region have set national targets for the Decade, taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions prevailing in each of them. These targets, set in 1980 and adjusted in 1983, seek to come as close as possible to the world targets. Table 14 presents the targets country by country and the population that would have to be served to reach them. Table 15 is a summary of the situation, it is hoped to be reached by

^{1/} As part of the national efforts in respect of the IDWSSD 26 countries of the Region provided baseline information on the coverage with water supply and sanitation as of December 1980.

1990 in the Region (26 countries), on average, if the targets adopted by them are met. In summary the targets are:

- Provide safe drinking water through house connections to 85 per cent of the urban population and through easy access to 2 per cent more.
- Provide safe drinking water to 59 per cent of the rural population through house connections and or through easy access.
- Provide sewerage services to 71 per cent of the urban population.
- Provide sewerage services and/or disposition of excreta to 32 per cent of the rural population.

The targets imply providing water supply to 84 million people and sewerage to 74 million in the urban areas. In the rural areas, water will have to be provided to 29 million and sewerage or excreta disposal to 29 million (Table 15).

3.1.3.2. Progress Made from 1981 to 1983 (First three years of the Decade)

The levels of coverage reached in the first three years of the Decade in the 26 countries that provided information as of December 1983, are depicted on Table 16. Figure 2 summarizes graphically the progress up to December 1983. In the three years under review the urban population served rose from 84 per cent to 86 per cent, and sewerage services and individual sanitation facilities increased coverage from 59 per cent to 61 per cent. Rural water supply was extended from 40 per cent to 42 per cent and rural sanitation services reached 14 per cent coverage.

Percentage-wise the progress in the three years was two per cent (2%) for urban water supply and sanitation, two per cent (2%) for rural water supply and three per cent (3%) for rural sanitation.

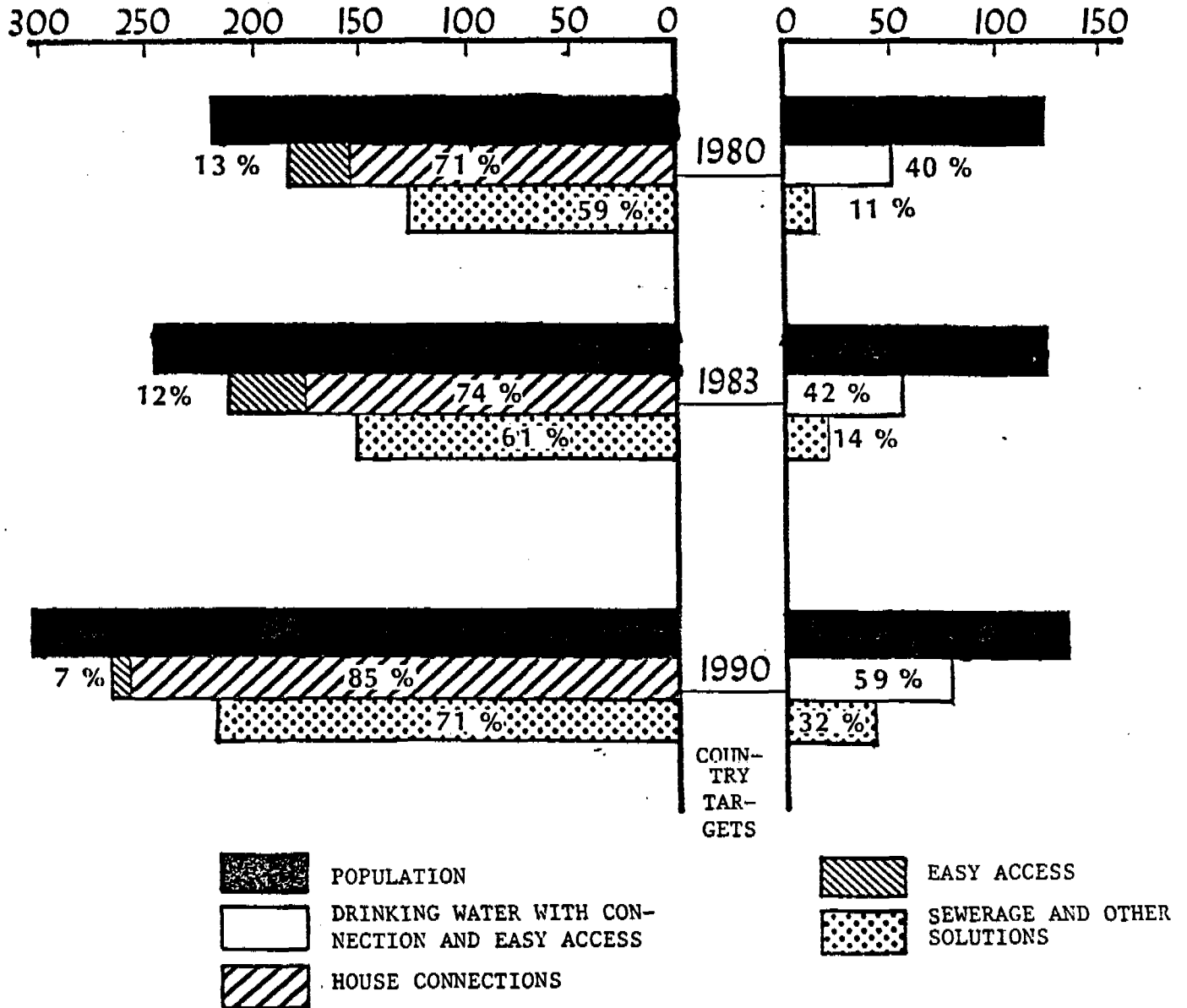
Compared with the progress achieved in the 1960s and 1970s, the first three years of the 1980s have posted a rate of progress in urban water supply equal to the one experienced from 1971 to 1980. Progress at this pace could mean attainment of the average urban water supply target. However, some 37 million urban dwellers, mainly in low-income areas, would still remain without access to safe water in 1990.

As regards achievement of the urban sanitation targets (sewerage and basic sanitation), the two per cent (2%) increase in the three years is only about one third of the rate achieved in the 1970s. To meet the target, an additional 10 per cent coverage will be required by 1990. Continuation of the present trend could lead to some 67 per cent coverage, instead of the proposed 71 per cent.

Rural water supply growth was also 2 per cent in three years. For the proposed target to be reached, coverage will have to be 17 per cent over the seven years (1984-1990). Rural sanitation increased at the rate of 1% per year. In the seven years 18 percent more will have to be covered.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION WITH DRINKING WATER AND
SEWERAGE SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
1980, 1983 AND TARGETS SET FOR 1990

(FIGURE No. 2)



3.2. Resources

3.2.1. Past Investments

The water supply and sewerage programs executed from 1961 to 1971 represent a total investment of US\$2,608.67 millions in current prices (Table 17), of which \$1,688.55 million (65%) was contributed by the countries themselves, matched by \$920.12 (35%) from international credit organizations and bilateral programs. From the international loans in this period 81 per cent went to water supply and 19 per cent to sewerage. The average international finance in this period was US\$83.65 million per year.

From 1972 to 1976 the total investment was US\$3,625.00 million out of which \$2,901.16 million (80%) were national funds and \$723.84 million (20%) come from external sources. For the five years the international component proportionately decreased from 35 per cent in the previous decade to 20 per cent. However, the average international finance (current prices) increase for this period (1972-1976) to US\$144.77 million per year as compared with US\$83.65 million per year for 1961-1971. For 1977-1980, the total investment was US\$4,189.57 of which US\$2,868.82 (68%) were national matching funds and US\$1,326.75 international finance. The average yearly from international sources was US\$331.69 million.

For the second decade, 1972-1980, the total invested was US\$7,814.47* million. International loans and grants amounted to US\$2,050.59 million with more than US\$5,763.90 million in counterpart funds.*

From 1961 to 1980 the total investment in water supply and sanitation was over US\$10,423.24 million (current prices), of which US\$2,970.71 million come from external sources. The bulk of the investment from external sources, US\$1,633.69 million, came from the IDB (55%). Another US\$1,084.38 million (36%) came from the World Bank. Some US\$201.51 million (7%) came from AID, whereas US\$30.51 million (1%) came from the EXIMBANK and US\$20.62 million (1%) from CIDA. Table 18 shows estimates of funding that has been provided by other multilateral and bilateral sources during this period (this information is being updated).

To have an idea of the external finance real costs from 1977 to 1980 the investments from external sources have been deflated to 1983 real prices as follows:

Period	Average Current Costs US\$ Millions	U.S.G. Deflator Index	1983 Constant Prices US\$ Millions
1977	256.5	.650	394.6
1978	260.2	.699	372.2
1979	256.7	.759	338.2
1980	515.6	.829	622.0

* Other national funds not included.

3.2.2. Investment Requirements for the IDWSSD

3.2.2.1. Cost of the Decade

Cost estimates for the Decade were made in 1978, on the base of a few country targets, and on decade proposed targets for other countries, according to existing technology and practice. The total arrived at was US\$60,000.00 million (US\$24,000.00 million for water supply and US\$36,000.00 million for sewerage and sanitation), at constant 1978 prices, for the 12 years (1979-1990) including some US\$800 million for assisting the dispersed rural population. It was also stipulated that depending on specific country targets, the technology utilized and other measures for more efficient use of the resources, it was estimated that the yearly cost could vary between US\$3,000.00 million and US\$5,000.00 million.⁸

3.2.2.2. Revised Cost of the Decade

In 1980 countries established their own targets, revised them in 1983 and provided unit costs per capita for the services. On the basis of the new information, the revised cost of constructing new facilities for the Decade is estimated at US\$ 30,016.40 million in 1983 prices; US\$14,802.12 million for water supply and US\$15,245.28 for sewerage and excreta disposal. Of the US\$30,016.40 million, US\$26,102.48 million (86%) would go to the urban areas, and US\$3,913.92 million (13%) to the rural areas (Tables 19 and 20).

Estimates on the cost of operating, maintaining and administering the facilities built with the new investments are available only in a few countries. In some these are included as part of the support activities such as health education and others. The estimates in five countries appear to range about 5% depending on the kind of project. However, it is considered that in reality they may be twice as much. These costs are not included.

An aspect not included in the cost estimates of the Decade is the upgrading of operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing systems. There is no exact overall information on the number of systems in Latin America and the Caribbean. An idea can be gained from information provided by the IDB. As of September 30, 1984 a total of 5,550 water systems, in 6,119 communities and 346 sewerage systems in 371 communities had been completed with the assistance of IDB loans (1961 to 1984). These figures should give an idea of the magnitude and cost of the task of operating, maintaining and rehabilitating some of these systems which may have an average age of over 10 years or more, without considering others that may have been built by the countries with their own resources, at much earlier dates.

3.2.3. Decade Investment Sofar, (1981-1983 and 1984-1985)

Table (21) sets forth the financing provided by IDB and IBRD, (which is estimated to represent about 90% of the external funds going to the sector) together with the matching funds for loans furnished by the governments, for the period 1981-1983 and for 1984-1985. The total investment from international sources is US\$2,183.9 millions, and the national matching funds US\$2,826.1 million for a total of US\$5,010.0 in the five years. In current prices international finance has increased to US\$436.78 million per year,

which is above the average level of 1977-1980 (US\$331.69 million per year). (Financing provided by other agencies is not up to date. See Table 18).

Assuming that the proportion of external finance in the Decade is maintained at the level of 30 per cent of the total countries programs, the amount required to meet the targets set by the countries, would be US\$9,000.00 million from international sources, and US\$21,000.00 million from national sources, in 1983 prices. However, with high inflation in the countries, there is the likelihood that lower investments are being made in the sector by the countries. As a matter of fact, in 1983 constant prices the external finance provided for the first five years of the decade would be:

Year	Current Prices US\$ Millions	U.S.G. Deflator	1983 Constant Prices US\$Millions
1981	534.3	.908	588.0
1982	305.9	.963	317.7
1983	669.5	1.000	669.5
1984	369.4	1.038	356.9
1985	304.8	1.077	283.0
Total			2,215.1

The total external finance for the five years (1981-1985) is US\$2,215.1 with an average of US\$443.05 million per year. Compared with the last three years of the last decade 1977-1980 external finance to the sector has not increased in terms of 1983 constant prices.

There is little actual information on other national investments, except for the matching funds, as shown on Table 21, for 1981-1985. However, using the ratio 30/70 for international/national investments, it is estimated that during the period, 1981-1985, the countries have invested US\$5,168.6 million and international finance agencies US\$2,215.1 million in 1983 constant prices. In the first five years of the Decade the total has been estimated to be US\$7,383.6 million, (US\$1,476.73 per year on the average). This amount represents a shortfall of about US\$1,500.00 million per year to reach the US\$3,000.00 million required, all in 1983 prices, to meet the national targets.

IV. POSSIBLE ROLES OF EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

4.1. Funders of Projects

4.1.1. "Social" versus "Productive" Sectors.

Under present economic conditions, most countries of the Region will be largely oriented to investments in the productive sectors (manufacturing and agriculture), rather than to the social sectors. While funding for the water supply and sanitation sector can be expected to increase, over the remainder of the Decade, such real increase may not be very large. Yet the need for service coverage extension and improved service levels continues, thus lower

cost solutions (rehabilitation, improved operation and maintenance, greater participation of the population, more efficient management, and others) acceptable to the community, countries and funding agencies, are needed.

This approach requires that ESAs not only assist in identifying and implementing alternative solutions but also participate with the cost of replacing them when failures occur.

4.1.2. Affordability versus Cost Recovery

The criteria for the choice of projects financed by external agencies is increasingly based on the affordability of new installations. This makes financing particularly difficult when attempting to attend marginal populations in low income areas and in rural communities. Cost recovery in urban areas is an accepted principle even if in practice it may not apply fully. For poor areas, partial recovery of capital and payment of operation and maintenance may be the only realistic objective to be pursued.

This situation calls for a revision of loan conditions to bring them in line with the economic and social situation of the areas affected. For example, loans under softer terms should be made to depressed or undeveloped areas of a country. Presently World Bank/IDA loans apply only to very few countries, while depressed areas which should qualify for such loans exist in many countries.

4.1.3. National Resources

National funds are normally used: a) as counterpart funds to externally financed projects; b) to build facilities that do not require external funds, c) to operate and maintain ongoing and new projects and, d) to rehabilitate and upgrade existing services. Mobilizing additional national resources for the water and supply sanitation sector, under present circumstances in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, may be difficult. However, the lack of such funds could have a particularly negative impact in that: lacking counterpart funds may delay execution of externally funded projects and, may also result in cost increases. On the other hand, the shortage of funds to cover recurrent expenditures, i.e. to pay for operation and maintenance, may lead to a faster than normal deterioration of installations and thus, to a reduction in both the financial and socioeconomic returns from the investment.

It is essential that national and local resources that can be mobilized and channeled effectively by employing innovative strategies that bring costs down, such as optimizing the use of existing resources, applying appropriate technology, incorporating community participation in the various stages of projects, and others be pursued. ESAs should promote and support countries in their efforts to mobilize national resources, and complement investments when needed.

4.2. Promoters of Change to Accelerate Decade Development

Achievements of the 1960s and 1970s have included a general change in attitude and the acknowledgement that urban consumers ought to pay for drinking water services (in most countries there is the ability and willingness

to pay even in poor communities); the passing of legislation assigning institutional responsibilities to water and sanitation services; the recognition of the importance of the development of institutions and their human resources, as well as other milestones. In the 1980s the countries have sought to build on the achievements of the past. In developing their efforts they have tried to emphasize the Decade approaches which are:

- complementarity of water supply and sanitation;
- precedence to the under-served urban and rural population;
- promotion of self-reliant, self-sustained action;
- socially relevant services that people can afford;
- community involvement at all stages of project implementation;
- association of water supply and sanitation with relevant programs in other sectors, particularly with primary health care, concentrating e.g. on health education, human resources, development and the strengthening of institutional performance.

To strengthen the countries efforts ESAs should insure that in the projects that they support due consideration is given to the following areas:

4.2.1. Institutional Development

The water and sanitation institutions in the countries suffer constraints of various natures which prevent the optimum utilization of their installed capacities and of new resources.

For sector investments to meet the objectives of improved service coverage, ESAs ought to provide, at the same time that they provide funding, if not before, for technical cooperation (TC) to strengthen the overall institution. This could include activities to: 1) expand the absorptive capacity of the organizations; 2) optimize the use of the installed capacity, and manage effectively and efficiently additional funds. In many instances the effect of these efforts could be equivalent to providing additional investment funds.

4.2.2. Human Resources

Shortage of prepared staff in the sector is recognized as one important constraint. The concept of human resources development is intrinsic to institutional development and needs to be more fully accepted.

Projects for human resources development within the context of institution and sector needs requires support. ESAs can play an important role in furthering the concept and supporting its application by helping to integrate realistic and affordable training schemes into current and new projects and other activities.

4.2.3. Rehabilitation

Inadequate operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities has led to poorly-functioning or broken-down systems in many countries. Rehabilitation will usually allow the country to recapture much of the installed investment at lower cost than new facilities.

Operation and maintenance therefore, should be a part, both of national efforts and of external finance policy. ESAs by helping to support operation, maintenance and rehabilitation programs would contribute to emphasize its importance in national programs and lower the overall costs of services. In order to be truly effective, rehabilitation investments must be complemented with sustained operation and maintenance.

4.2.4. Technology

Present technologies for water supply and sanitation in marginal urban and rural areas (priority areas of the Decade) are largely incompatible with human, financial and management resources available, and service demands. New approaches and appropriate technology to lower costs are required to attack effectively the problem.

ESAs can contribute by increasing support for the application of appropriate technologies and approaches in comprehensive projects up to the point where success is assured. This efforts should also include re-examination of design criteria and standards. It is most important that ESAs help the countries to carefully select equipment and technologies to avoid future problems of operation and maintenance.

4.2.5. Project Preparation

Lack of project preparation capacity has been identified as an important constraint limiting the flow of external funds to the countries. Activities in this area are limited.

ESAs could contribute to multiply these efforts and to institutionalize the process in the organizations so that they can prepare projects for national and international support.

4.2.6. Technical cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)

Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries has been demonstrated in a few instances to be a most effective way of transferring knowledge and experiences which contribute to a selfreliant development of the countries.

ESAs with the knowledge and experienced gained in projects in developing countries could support and intensify this process.

4.2.7. Attention to the urban poor and rural populations

In many countries these priority groups of the Decade targets are widely neglected. More emphasis than in the past needs to be given to this situation, including clarification of the role of the sector agencies and the institutionalization of those aspects that favor increased attention and participation.

ESAs should take a new look at their support activities to shift the emphasis and give more attention to the poor population. Loans, grants and other forms of support to the sector could emphasize service to those marginal groups, and include specific support activities needed.

4.2.8. Community participation

Community participation is now well recognized and an essential component of project development. There is need therefore to amplify the traditional concept that labor and materials is all that is required. Community involvement in all phases of project development from initial conceptualization to project operation, maintenance, administration and future expansion needs to be applied.

ESAs in their projects should seek new ways to finance the concept and to support full participation. The potential for mobilization of local resources has not always been fully utilized.

4.2.9. Primary Health Care

Cooperation between health and water supply and sanitation institutions, requires additional efforts. This integration is particularly important in rural and urban marginal areas where the infrastructure of both services can be mutually supportive.

ESAs need to develop a better understanding of how primary health care can be used to support rural and periurban projects.

4.2.10. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's)

At present, little detailed information is available on the activities of the NGO's in Latin America and the Caribbean. Nevertheless, their input in water supply and sanitation development, particularly in rural semi-concentrated and dispersed areas, could be critical. Their role, in filling the gap in those areas where multi and bilateral funding and technical cooperation agencies may lack the flexibility to adapt and act quickly is most important.

NGO's could play a role as project execution entities for bilateral agencies. (Example: CARE carries out projects for USAID funded projects); also NGO's technical know-how and experience in low-cost rural water supply and sanitation can contribute to more effective implementation of project developed by ESAs and governments. In addition, development of health education and community participation infrastructure, are areas where NGO's can be especially effective because of the close contacts they maintain with the beneficiaries.

4.3. Coordinators Among Sector Agencies and ESAs

Although sector coordination is a government responsibility ESAs may be instrumental in helping to streamline sector activities so as to avoid duplications and omissions and emphasize complementarity.

They can help in optimizing the impact of the limited resources by coordinating among themselves and with government authorities their various approaches to sector development.

V. CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Population in Latin America and the Caribbean continues to grow at a fast pace. However, there are significant differences among subregions and countries. In the Andean and Central American Countries the rates of growth are higher (2.57% and 2.98%) than in the others. In general this emphasises the need to accelerate water supply and sanitation programs, especially in countries with high growth rates.

5.2. Urbanization rates are much higher than national growth rates largely due to rural migration. By the year 2000 most of the countries, with the exception of a few in Latin America and the Caribbean will have over 75 per cent of their population in urban areas. Poor urban areas are estimated to have above 40 percent of the urban population and an additional 40 million may be added in the next ten years. The critical situation of these populations is the most important challenge for the Decade in the Region. A concentrated effort and new approaches are urgently needed to tackle this problem effectively.

5.3. Rural populations are also growing but at a very slow pace, nevertheless the present water supply and sanitation situation requires urgent attention. Both, the magnitude of the problem and the special socioeconomic characteristics of the rural population, particularly the dispersed population and that in small communities requires special attention.

5.4. In general there is a relationship between low education level health and economic status, in the countries of the Region. This points out the need to look carefully at the countries and regions where these situations occur to try to develop appropriate solutions, keeping in mind the need to break the vicious cycle of poor health, low education level and poverty.

5.5. The advances of water supply and sanitation in the 1960's and 1970's was substantial in respect of coverage and acceptance of sound concepts and principles. However, there were also important constraints that have remained. These constraints need to be addressed in the decade and resolved to accelerate the water supply and sanitation program in the Decade.

5.6 In 1980 and 1983, 26 countries of the Region established goals to be attained by the end of the Water Decade (1990). The goals do not appear to be overly ambitious and give due consideration to the need to shortening the gap between water supply and sanitary excreta disposal (87% coverage for water and 71% for sewerage in urban areas; and 59% for water and 31% for disposition of excreta in urban areas). Nevertheless, in the first three years the progress has been slower than expected, and it is unlikely that the Decade goals will be met, unless much stronger action is taken.

5.7 An important constraint has been the shortage of funds. Due to the unforeseen economic crisis international finance has not increased to the level expected. During the first five years of the Decade has remained at pre-Decade levels if not lower. National finance has also been affected substantially. Although it is hoped that the flow of external finance will increase, the countries will have to make more efficient and effective use of

the resources available, eliminate constraints and apply new approaches, including the mobilization of resources to accelerate progress.

5.8. The solution of other than funding constraints will contribute to improve efficiency and effectiveness making better use of the installed capacities and making resources that became available go further. External Support Agencies (ESAs) can play a most important role in assisting sector institutions to accomplish this end.

5.9. Non-governmental Organizations (NGO;s) can play an important role particularly in the involvement of communities in water supply and sanitation programs, the application of low-cost technologies, health education and other related activities.

Summing up, progress is being made by the countries of the Region toward the goals of the IDWSS Decade. Nevertheless, this progress is slower than it had been hoped for. The economic crisis has played an important part in this regard but it is expected that the overcoming of constraints and the wider use of the approaches proposed for the Decade will accelerate the pace in the forthcoming years. External Support Agencies have provided finance and technical cooperation which has contributed in a large measure to the progress made. The catalytic role in funding and in focusing sector development played by the external funding can not be overstressed. Their expanded role in the forthcoming years in continuing financial support, in overcoming other constraints, in promoting and applying new approaches and in coordination is critical for the success of the Decade.

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TABLE 1. Member Countries of IDB and PAHO/WHO, including
Surface Areas in km²

Country	Surface area (km ²)
Antigua & Barbuda	442
*Argentina	2,766,889
*Bahamas	13,935
*Barbados	431
Belize	22,965
*Bolivia	1,098,581
*Brazil	8,511,965
*Canada	9,976,139
*Chile	756,945
*Colombia	1,138,914
*Costa Rica	50,700
Cuba	114,524
Dominica	751
*Dom. Rep.	48,734
*Ecuador	283,561
*El Salvador	21,041
Grenada	344
*Guatemala	108,889
*Guyana	214,969
*Haiti	27,750
*Honduras	112,088
*Jamaica	10,991
*Mexico	1,972,547
*Nicaragua	130,000
*Panama	77,082
*Paraguay	406,752
*Peru	1,285,216
St. Kitts-Nevis	
St. Lucia	616
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	388
*Suriname	163,265
*Trinidad and Tobago	5,130
*United States	9,363,123
*Uruguay	176,215
*Venezuela	912,050
Total ^{a/}	39,773,932

Source: 1979 Demographic Yearbook, United Nations, 1981.

^{a/} Excluding St. Kitts-Nevis.

*IDB Member Countries.

TABLE 2. Estimated and Projected Population (thousands) by Country, Subregion and Region, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000 and Average Annual Rates of Growth for 1980-1985, 1985-1990 and 1990-2000

Country Subregion/Region	Population (thousands)				Rate of Growth (per cent)		
	1980	1985	1990	2000	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-2000
Regional Total	613,967	669,574	728,324	847,593	1.73	1.68	1.53
A. Latin America	355,598	399,302	445,780	541,619	2.35	2.23	1.97
1. Andean Area	72,300	82,549	93,699	117,478	2.69	2.57	2.29
Bolivia	5,570	6,371	7,314	9,724	2.69	2.76	2.89
Colombia	25,794	28,714	31,820	37,999	2.15	2.05	1.79
Ecuador	8,021	9,380	10,949	14,596	3.13	3.09	2.92
Peru	17,291	19,698	22,332	27,952	2.60	2.51	2.27
Venezuela	15,620	18,386	21,284	27,207	3.26	2.93	2.49
2. Southern Cone ^{b/}	45,420	49,333	53,301	60,901	1.67	1.56	1.34
Argentina	28,237	30,564	32,880	37,197	1.58	1.46	1.24
Chile	11,104	12,074	13,061	14,934	1.68	1.57	1.35
Paraguay	3,168	3,681	4,231	5,405	3.00	2.78	2.48
Uruguay	2,908	3,012	3,128	3,364	0.70	0.76	0.73
3. Brazil	121,286	135,564	150,368	179,487	2.23	2.07	1.79
4. Central America	22,901	26,537	30,663	40,376	2.99	2.93	2.79
Belize	145	158	172	201	1.71	1.64	1.57
Costa Rica	2,279	2,600	2,937	3,596	2.64	2.44	2.04
El Salvador	4,797	5,552	6,484	8,708	2.93	3.10	2.99
Guatemala	7,262	8,403	9,676	12,739	2.92	2.82	2.79
Honduras	3,691	4,372	5,105	6,978	3.39	3.10	3.17
Nicaragua	2,771	3,272	3,871	5,261	3.32	3.36	3.12
Panama	1,956	2,180	2,418	2,893	2.17	2.07	1.81
5. Mexico	69,393	78,996	89,012	109,180	2.59	2.39	2.06
6. Latin American Caribbean	24,298	26,323	28,737	34,197	1.61	1.77	1.75
Cuba	9,732	10,038	10,540	11,718	0.62	0.98	1.07
Dominican Republic	5,558	6,243	6,971	8,407	2.32	2.21	1.89
Haiti	5,809	6,585	7,509	9,860	2.51	2.62	2.76
Puerto Rico	3,199	3,457	3,717	4,212	1.55	1.45	1.26
B. Caribbean	6,534	6,922	7,383	8,351	1.16	1.30	1.24
Antigua	75	80	86	99	1.34	1.42	1.42
Bahamas	210	225	241	276	1.33	1.42	1.37
Barbados	254	265	278	307	0.82	0.97	1.00
Cayman Islands	17	18	20	22	1.36	1.38	0.96
Dominica	73	78	84	96	1.19	1.44	1.34
French Guiana	66	73	81	96	2.28	2.04	1.71
Grenada	107	113	122	140	1.20	1.45	1.39
Guadaloupe	318	320	324	338	0.12	0.26	0.42
Guyana	865	953	1,040	1,196	1.95	1.74	1.41
Jamaica	2,170	2,323	2,499	2,849	1.36	1.47	1.32
Martinique	312	312	316	338	0.03	0.25	0.68
Montserrat	12	13	14	16	1.28	1.35	1.34
Netherlands Antilles	247	264	283	324	1.33	1.42	1.36
St. Lucia	120	128	137	158	1.21	1.43	1.44
St. Christopher-Nie.-Ang.	52	55	59	68	1.35	1.44	1.43
St. Vincent and the Gren.	99	105	113	130	1.20	1.43	1.41
Suriname	352	353	366	423	0.06	0.74	1.46
Trinidad and Tobago	1,068	1,118	1,185	1,321	0.92	1.16	1.09
Turks and Caicos Islands	7	8	9	10	1.31	1.46	1.06
Virgin Islands (UK)	12	13	14	16	1.29	1.36	1.34
Virgin Islands (USA)	98	105	112	128	1.35	1.42	1.34
C. North America	251,835	263,350	275,161	297,623	0.89	0.88	0.79
Bermuda	71	79	87	103	2.20	2.00	1.70
Canada	24,098	25,605	27,051	29,435	1.21	1.10	0.85
St. Pierre and Miquelon	6	6	6	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
United States	227,660	237,660	248,017	268,079	0.86	0.85	0.78

Source: United Nations. World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1982. ST/ESA/SER/A/80. New York, 1985.

^{a/} Differences are due to rounding.
^{b/} Also includes the Falkland Islands.

TABLE 3. Urban Population (thousands) and Per Cent of Total Population Living in Urban Areas, by Region and Country, 1980, 1985 and 2000

Country Subregion/Region	Urban Population			Per Cent Urban		
	1980	1985	2000	1980	1985	2000
Regional Total	422,231	475,043	653,099	68.8	70.9	77.1
A. Latin America	233,615	276,435	416,673	65.7	69.2	76.9
1. Andean Area	46,671	55,651	87,451	64.6	67.4	74.4
Bolivia	2,355	2,782	5,014	42.3	43.7	51.6
Colombia	16,568	19,357	28,557	64.2	67.4	75.2
Ecuador	3,581	4,473	8,462	44.6	47.7	58.0
Peru	11,153	13,282	21,014	64.5	67.4	75.2
Venezuela	13,014	15,757	24,404	83.3	85.7	89.7
2. Southern Cone ^{b/}	36,047	39,998	51,849	79.4	81.1	85.1
Argentina	23,346	25,845	33,014	82.7	84.6	88.8
Chile	9,011	10,065	13,091	81.2	83.4	87.7
Paraguay	1,247	1,526	2,776	39.4	41.5	51.4
Uruguay	2,443	2,562	2,968	84.0	85.0	88.2
3. Brazil	81,888	98,599	148,397	67.5	72.7	82.7
4. Central America	9,706	11,954	22,241	42.4	45.0	55.1
Belize	72	79	116	49.4	50.0	57.8
Costa Rica	988	1,194	2,012	43.4	45.9	55.9
El Salvador	1,971	2,386	4,578	41.1	43.0	52.6
Guatemala	2,827	3,476	6,573	38.9	41.4	51.6
Honduras	1,329	1,744	3,064	36.0	39.9	51.6
Nicaragua	1,538	1,944	3,630	55.5	59.4	69.0
Panama	981	1,131	1,728	50.1	51.9	59.7
5. Mexico	46,278	55,267	84,451	66.7	70.0	77.4
6. Latin American Caribbean	13,025	14,966	22,284	53.6	56.9	65.2
Cuba	6,628	7,202	9,364	68.1	71.8	79.9
Dominican Republic	2,807	3,474	5,729	50.5	55.7	68.1
Haiti	1,446	1,845	3,871	24.9	28.0	39.3
Puerto Rico	2,144	2,445	3,320	67.0	70.7	78.8
B. Caribbean	2,675	2,995	4,314	40.9	43.3	51.7
Antigua	23	25	38	30.8	30.8	38.9
Bahamas	119	129	178	56.7	57.5	64.6
Barbados	102	112	157	40.1	42.2	51.1
Cayman Islands	17	18	22	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	46	53	75	70.7	72.6	78.5
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadaloupe	138	146	187	43.5	45.7	55.4
Guyana	264	307	75	30.5	32.2	41.8
Jamaica	1,081	1,250	1,830	49.8	53.8	64.2
Martinique	207	222	268	66.4	71.1	79.3
Montserrat	1	1	2	9.2	9.2	12.8
Netherland Antilles	222	243	307	90.1	92.2	94.9
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher-Nie.-Ang.	21	25	38	41.3	45.1	56.3
St. Vincent and the Gren.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	158	161	254	44.8	45.7	54.1
Trinidad and Tobago	230	253	410	21.5	22.6	31.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	3	3	5	41.5	43.1	52.3
Virgin Islands (UK)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands (USA)	43	47	67	44.5	45.3	52.2
C. North America	185,941	195,613	232,112	73.8	74.3	78.0
Bermuda	71	79	103	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	18,074	19,204	22,951	75.0	75.0	78.0
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5	5	5	80.4	81.0	84.6
United States	167,791	176,325	209,053	73.7	74.2	78.0

Source: United Nations. Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Populations, 1950-2025: The 1982 Assessment. ST/ESA/SER/R/58. New York, 1985.

^{a/} Differences are due to rounding.
^{b/} Also include the Falkland Islands.

TABLE 4. Number of Cities, Population and Per Cent of Total Urban Population by City-Size Class, by Region 1985 and 2000

Subregion/City-size (Thousands)	Number of cities		Population (Thousands)		Per cent of urban	
	1985	2000	1985	2000	1985	2000
Region of the Americas						
4,000 and above	12	15	110,340	156,845	23.2	24.0
2,000 - 3,999	15	29	43,111	84,089	9.1	12.9
1,000 - 1,999	40	51	57,207	71,519	12.0	10.9
Latin America & the Caribbean						
4,000 and above	8	11	73,984	118,448	26.5	28.1
2,000 - 3,999	7	15	18,981	42,821	6.8	10.2
1,000 - 1,999	19	31	26,099	42,696	9.3	10.1
North America						
4,000 and above	4	4	36,356	38,397	18.6	16.5
2,000 - 3,999	8	14	24,130	41,268	12.3	17.8
1,000 - 1,999	21	20	31,108	28,823	15.9	12.4

Source: United Nations. Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Population, 1950-2025: The 1982 Assessment. ST/ESA/SER/R/58, New York, 1985. (pp.122,126).

TABLE 5. Latin America^{a/} Net Flows of External and Private Financial Resources
1961, 1967-84
(Percentages)

Year	Official Multilateral Flows			Official Bilateral Flows			Private Resources Flows							Grand Total
	Devel- opment	Compen- satory	Total	United States	Other Count. ^{b/}	Total	Total Official	Suppli- ers	Banks	Bonds	Direct Invest.	Finan. Insts.	Total Private	
1961	4.1	15.0	19.1	39.9	3.2	43.1	62.2	10.3	0.3	5.5	22.4	-0.7	37.8	100
1967	17.4	-0.7	16.7	22.3	4.3	26.6	43.3	20.8	7.4	1.2	23.2	4.1	56.7	100
1968	14.3	2.1	16.4	27.9	-0.7	27.2	43.3	9.5	5.6	5.7	39.1	3.5	56.4	100
1969	16.2	-0.3	15.9	15.6	-0.7	14.9	30.8	11.0	17.8	1.8	41.5	-2.9	69.2	100
1970	17.5	-5.1	12.4	19.6	2.8	22.4	34.8	11.5	20.0	1.6	30.7	1.4	65.2	100
1971	16.7	0.8	17.5	9.0	2.3	11.3	28.8	3.8	25.2	3.0	37.5	1.7	71.2	100
1972	13.7	3.2	16.9	6.3	3.6	9.9	26.8	9.1	41.9	4.8	17.8	-0.4	73.2	100
1973	11.6	-1.7	9.9	6.6	3.7	10.3	20.2	5.1	44.0	0.2	31.1	-0.6	79.8	100
1974	10.5	0.8	11.3	6.9	6.5	13.4	24.7	1.5	51.9	2.0	15.5	4.4	75.3	100
1975	8.1	4.2	12.3	5.2	6.0	11.2	23.5	0.7	49.4	1.0	26.3	-1.0	76.5	100
1976	6.3	7.4	13.7	2.5	2.4	4.9	18.6	2.0	60.4	4.0	9.6	5.4	81.4	100
1977	7.8	-0.9	6.9	1.7	4.3	6.0	12.9	1.9	56.0	14.2	17.9	-2.9	87.1	100
1978	7.3	-4.1	3.2	1.0	3.8	4.8	8.0	3.8	59.6	11.5	18.2	-1.1	92.0	100
1979	7.2	0.6	7.8	0.9	-	0.9	8.7	-0.3	68.3	2.8	21.2	-0.7	91.3	100
1980	10.9	-0.5	10.4	3.1	3.5	6.6	17.0	0.5	55.4	2.0	26.9	-1.8	83.0	100
1981	8.9	1.1	10.0	2.2	2.8	5.0	15.0	0.4	54.4	4.4	26.0	-0.2	85.0	100
1982	8.9	6.6	15.5	2.2	4.3	6.5	22.0	5.2	54.3	0.9	19.0	-0.3	78.0	100
1983	9.8	23.3	33.1	5.0	3.3	8.3	41.4	3.2	46.5	-2.9	12.0	-0.2	58.6	100
1984*	19.2	17.8	37.0	7.7	3.2	10.9	47.9	5.0	35.0	-3.0	15.4	-0.3	54.1	100

^{a/} Includes the Member Countries of IDB and Subregional Organizations.

^{b/} Includes the socialist countries and member countries of OECD. Except the United States.

^{c/} Includes nationalization.

* Preliminary Estimate.

Source: IDB, Official Document of the Member Countries and international financial organizations.

TABLE 6. Growth of Gross Domestic Product and GDP Per Capita, by Country
1961-1984 (Percentages)

Country	Gross Domestic Product						Gross Domestic Product Per Capita					
	Average Annual Growth Rate		Annual Variations				Average Annual Growth Rates		Annual Variations			
	1961-70	1971-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1961-70	1971-80	1981	1982	1983	1984
Argentina	4.2	2.4	-6.2	-5.1	2.9	2.0	2.8	0.8	-7.8	-6.6	0.3	0.4
Bahamas	n.a.	3.1 ^{a/}	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	n.a.	1.8 ^{a/}	-1.2	-1.6	-1.0	0.5
Barbados	6.3	1.7	-3.1	-4.6	0.5	2.2	5.9	1.4	-3.9	-5.4	-0.7	1.8
Bolivia	5.0	4.5	-0.9	-8.7	-7.6	-3.0	2.3	1.8	-3.6	-11.2	-10.1	-5.7
Brazil	6.2	8.6	-1.6	0.9	-3.2	4.5	3.6	5.9	-4.0	-1.6	-5.5	2.1
Chile	4.3	2.8	5.7	-14.3	-0.6	5.9	2.1	1.0	4.1	-15.9	-2.3	4.2
Colombia	5.2	5.5	2.3	0.9	1.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.1	-0.8	-1.5	0.9
Costa Rica	6.0	5.7	-2.3	-7.3	2.3	6.6	3.3	3.0	-4.5	-9.4	0.0	3.1
Dominican Republic	5.4	7.0	4.0	1.7	4.0	0.6	3.1	4.4	0.8	-2.5	1.8	-0.8
Ecuador	4.9	9.1	3.9	1.8	-3.3	3.0	1.8	5.8	0.8	-1.3	-6.3	-0.1
El Salvador	5.7	3.3	-8.3	-5.6	-0.7	1.5	2.7	0.8	-9.0	-6.4	-1.5	-1.3
Guatemala	5.5	5.7	0.7	-3.6	-2.7	0.1	2.6	2.7	-2.1	-6.3	-5.4	-2.6
Guyana	3.6	2.1	1.5	-12.8	-7.2	3.8	1.8	1.1	0.5	-13.6	-8.0	2.7
Haiti	0.9	4.8	-2.7	-3.9	0.9	1.8	-0.8	3.0	-4.6	-5.7	-0.4	0.1
Honduras	5.0	4.8	1.2	-1.8	-0.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	-2.0	-5.1	-3.8	-0.6
Jamaica	5.4	-0.8	4.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	4.3	-1.8	3.4	-1.4	0.7	-0.6
México	7.0	6.6	7.9	-0.5	-5.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.8	-3.4	-8.0	0.5
Nicaragua	7.0	1.5	5.3	-1.2	4.7	-1.4	4.1	-1.7	1.3	-4.8	0.9	-4.7
Panama	8.0	5.6	4.2	5.5	0.4	-1.2	5.8	3.1	1.8	3.0	-2.0	-5.9
Paraguay	3.8 ^{b/}	8.8	8.7	-1.0	-3.0	2.9	2.7 ^{b/}	5.3	5.4	-4.0	-5.8	-0.1
Peru	5.3	3.5	3.0	0.9	-11.8	3.5	2.6	0.9	0.4	-1.6	-14.0	0.9
Suriname	n.a.	2.9 ^{c/}	4.7	-0.6	0.8	-3.0	n.a.	2.5 ^{c/}	4.2	-0.9	0.2	-3.5
Trinidad and Tobago	4.2	4.8	4.6	2.5	-3.6	-6.6	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.0	-5.3	-8.1
Uruguay	1.6	3.1	1.9	-9.7	-4.7	-1.8	1.0	2.6	1.4	-10.8	-5.3	-2.8
Venezuela	6.1	4.2	-0.3	0.7	-5.6	-1.7	2.6	1.1	-3.3	-2.2	-8.2	-4.4
Latin America	5.7	6.0	1.4	-1.0	-3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	-1.0	-3.4	-5.6	0.6

* Preliminary estimate.

a/ 1975-80.

b/ 1963-70.

c/ 1973-80.

n.a. Not available.

Source: IDB, based on official statistics of the member countries. For further details see the section on National Accounts in the Statistical Appendix.

TABLE 7. Latin America: Structure and Growth of Gross Domestic Product, by Sectors,
1961-1984 (Percentages)

Country	Structure						Growth Rates					
	Average		Annual				Average		Annual Variations			
	1961-70	1971-80	1981	1982	1983	1984*	1961-70	1971-80	1981	1982	1983	1984*
Primary	19.9	15.2	14.3	14.4	15.0	15.1	3.7	3.5	4.9	-0.1	0.5	3.7
Agriculture	15.5	12.1	11.3	11.4	11.8	11.9	3.6	3.6	4.9	-0.3	0.6	3.3
Mining	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.1	5.1	1.0	0.3	5.0
Secondary	35.9	39.8	40.4	40.2	39.6	40.0	6.6	7.0	-0.8	-1.4	-4.6	4.0
Manufacturing	22.9	24.9	24.0	23.8	23.5	23.9	6.9	6.5	-2.8	-2.1	-4.3	4.8
Electricity	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	10.8	9.7	4.3	5.8	5.6	8.3
Construction	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	6.9	0.8	-5.2	-13.4	-2.1
Transport	6.3	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	5.9	8.3	3.1	1.0	-2.5	4.0
Tertiary	44.3	45.0	45.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	6.0	6.0	2.4	-0.8	-3.1	2.0
Commerce	18.8	18.5	18.4	18.1	17.6	17.4	5.7	5.9	1.8	-2.9	-5.8	1.8
Financial Services	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.6	6.4	5.6	1.2	-0.8	0.3	2.2
Other Services	8.7	9.6	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.5	6.6	7.0	3.8	1.0	-3.2	2.4
Government	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	5.9	5.4	3.5	2.1	-0.5	1.7
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.7	6.0	1.4	-1.0	-3.1	3.1

* Preliminary estimate.

Source: IDB, based on official statistics of the member countries.

TABLE 8. Latin America^{a/} Net Flows of External Official and Private Financial Resources
1961, 1967-84

Year	Official Multilateral Flows			Official Bilateral Flows			Private Resources Flows							Grand Total
	Devel- opment	Compen- satory	Total	United States	Other Count. ^{b/}	Total	Total Official	Suppli- ers	Banks	Bonds	Direct Invest.	Finan. Insts.	Total Private	
1961	74.8	275.4	350.2	732.5	57.9	790.4	1,140.6	189.5	5.4	100.9	410.8	-13.0	693.6	1,834.2
1967	386.8	-16.1	370.7	495.6	96.3	591.9	962.6	463.1	164.8	27.5	517.4	91.9	1,264.7	2,227.3
1968	386.3	55.8	442.1	752.1	-19.8	732.9	1,175.0	256.0	151.3	153.0	1,052.4	-92.2	1,517.5	2,692.5
1969	503.3	-10.7	492.6	486.0	-20.2	465.8	958.4	342.1	553.1	54.8	1,291.9	-89.5	2,152.4	3,110.8
1970	611.3	-176.5	434.8	685.1	97.2	782.3	1,217.1	400.2	696.3	56.1	1,072.3	47.5	2,272.4	3,489.5
1971	689.8	33.1	722.9	373.1	95.3	468.4	1,191.3	158.8	1,041.9	123.3	1,440.8	72.4	2,947.2	4,138.5
1972	724.6	169.8	894.4	335.8	190.9	526.7	1,421.1	481.3	2,218.9	253.3	942.4	-18.7	3,877.2	5,298.3
1973	859.1	-129.7	729.4	486.0	278.0	764.0	1,493.4	381.2	3,258.8	18.2	2,299.4	-47.1	5,910.5	7,403.9
1974	1,130.6	83.6	1,214.2	736.1	692.9	1,429.0	2,643.2	161.5	5,561.7	221.3	1,662.4	472.5	8,079.4	10,722.6
1975	983.0	507.5	1,490.5	637.2	735.9	1,373.1	2,863.6	80.6	6,013.2	132.8	3,206.6	-120.3	9,312.9	12,173.5
1976	1,012.3	1,187.1	2,199.4	401.4	394.0	795.4	2,994.8	330.4	9,747.6	647.7	1,549.9	865.7	13,141.3	16,136.1
1977	1,313.3	-147.1	1,166.2	276.7	726.2	1,002.9	2,169.1	311.4	9,396.4	2,377.0	2,996.5	-481.6	14,599.8	16,768.9
1978	1,564.7	-873.0	691.7	201.7	821.8	1,023.5	1,715.2	823.7						
1979	1,672.5	147.4	1,819.9	202.9	8.7	211.6	2,031.5	-73.5	16,018.1	661.0	4,986.6	-162.8	21,429.4	23,460.9
1980	2,310.1	-101.4	2,208.7	652.2	746.1	1,398.3	3,607.0	113.2	11,770.8	433.4	5,711.6	-372.3	17,656.7	21,263.7
1981	2,591.1	316.8	2,908.2	634.6	793.4	1,428.0	4,338.2	124.7	15,682.4	1,263.3	7,491.8	-68.2	24,494.0	28,830.2
1982	2,545.4	1,867.7	4,413.1	644.0	1,223.6	1,867.6	6,280.7	1,475.5	14,935.3	244.0	5,680.9	-80.2	22,255.5	28,536.0
1983	2,817.4	6,714.5	9,531.9	1,416.7	953.7	2,370.4	11,902.3	922.9	13,385.2	-818.2	3,456.7	-69.7	16,876.9	28,779.2
1984*	3,994.9	3,695.4	7,690.3	1,597.0	664.5	2,261.5	9,951.8	1,047.0	7,270.0	-620.0	3,196.2	-50.0	10,843.2	20,795.0

^{a/} Includes the Member Countries of IDB and Subregional Organizations.

^{b/} Includes the socialist countries and member countries of OECD. Except the United States.

^{c/} Includes nationalization.

* Preliminary Estimate.

Source: IDB, Official Document of the Member Countries and international financial organizations.

TABLE 9. Life Expectancy at Birth in the Period 1975-1980, by Country and Sex, and Percent Increase from the Period 1950-1955 in the Countries of the Americas

Country	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) 1975-1980			Percent Increase from 1950-1955		
	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
Argentina	69.2	66.0	72.5	10.4	10.8	10.0
Barbados	70.0	67.6	72.5	21.7	22.3	21.2
Bolivia	48.6	46.5	50.9	20.3	21.3	19.3
Brazil	61.8	60.1	63.6	21.2	21.7	20.7
Canada	73.5	70.1	77.0	6.4	6.6	6.1
Chile	65.7	62.4	69.0	21.4	22.2	20.7
Colombia	62.2	60.0	64.5	22.9	23.8	22.1
Costa Rica	69.7	67.5	71.9	21.6	22.1	21.2
Cuba	72.8	71.1	74.4	23.8	24.7	23.0
Dom. Rep.	60.3	58.4	62.2	33.7	34.9	32.5
Ecuador	60.0	58.0	62.0	27.9	28.5	27.3
El Salvador	62.2	60.0	64.5	37.3	38.3	36.3
Guatemala	57.8	56.9	58.8	35.4	35.9	34.9
Guyana	69.1	66.5	71.7	23.4	24.4	22.5
Haiti	50.7	49.1	52.2	34.8	36.1	33.7
Honduras	57.1	55.4	58.9	35.3	36.4	34.3
Jamaica	70.1	67.8	72.5	21.1	21.6	20.5
Mexico	64.4	62.4	66.5	24.3	25.0	23.6
Nicaragua	55.2	53.5	57.1	28.4	29.4	27.4
Panama	69.6	67.5	71.9	18.4	18.8	18.0
Paraguay	64.1	61.9	66.4	23.5	24.4	22.6
Peru	57.1	55.7	58.6	30.7	31.5	29.9
Suriname	67.2	64.8	69.8	20.0	20.6	19.4
Trinidad	68.9	65.9	72.0	19.2	19.7	18.7
United States of America	72.9	69.1	77.0	5.7	5.9	5.4
Uruguay	69.5	66.3	72.8	4.8	5.1	4.6
Venezuela	66.2	63.6	69.0	26.6	27.6	25.6

Source: World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980. New York, UN, 1981.

TABLE 10. Five Leading Causes of Death with Rates per 100,000 in Children 1-4 Years, in Countries with Highest Rates in this Age Group, 1978

Country	O r d e r				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4rd	5th
Guatemala	Enteritis 408.6	Influenza Pneumonia 220.5	Measles 121.2	Whooping Cough 59.1	Avitaminosis 44.1
Ecuador	Enteritis 227.5	Bronchitis 91.2	Influenza Pneumonia 89.9	Avitaminosis 38.3	Accidents 37.3
Honduras	Enteritis 92.8	Measles 41.6	Influenza Pneumonia 34.8	Bacillary dysentery 18.7	Bronchitis 14.6
Peru	Enteritis 134.2	Influenza Pneumonia 104.2	Bronchitis 34.3	Measles 32.1	Avitaminosis 25.5
Paraguay	Enteritis 198.7	Influenza Pneumonia 65.2	Accidents 27.2	Avitaminosis 20.1	Bronchitis 11.6

Source: Maternal and Child Health Program, PAHO Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 5, No. 4, 1984.

TABLE 11. Proportional Mortality for the Five Leading Causes of Death and for Ill-Defined Symptoms and Causes in Countries with the Lowest Life Expectancy, Around 1978.

	1st Cause (%)	2nd Cause (%)	3rd Cause (%)	4th Cause (%)	5th Cause (%)	Total Five Leading Causes (%)	Ill-Defined Symptoms and Causes (%)
Nicaragua	Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases 13.6	Diseases of the heart 11.2	Accidents 7.5	Homicides legal interventions and operations of war 5.5	Influenza Pneumonia 4.1	41.9	27.0
Peru	Influenza Pneumonia 15.8	Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases 11.4	Malignant neoplasms 7.0	Diseases of the hearth 6.5	Accidents 5.1	45.8	8.4
Honduras	Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases 9.4	Diseases of the heart 8.9	Homicides Legal interventions and operations of war 7.2	Influenza Pneumonia 3.8	Causes of perinatal mortality 3.3	32.7	31.8
Guatemala	Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases 17.7	Influenza Pneumonia 14.4	Causes of perinatal mortality 9.4	Accidents 7.1	Diseases of the hearth 3.8	52.3	15.3
Ecuador	Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases 12.2	Diseases of the hearth 8.6	Accidents 8.2	Influenza Pneumonia 8.1	Bronchitis emphysema and asthma 6.3	43.4	16.5

Source: Pan American Health Organization. Health Conditions in the Americas, 1977-1980. Washington, D.C., Scientific Publication 427. 1982.

TABLE 12. Enrollment in Primary and Secondary Schools, (1982)
Life Expectancy at Birth (1983) and GNP Per Capita (1983)

Countries	No. Enrolled in Primary School as Percentage of Age Group	No. Enrolled in Secondary School as Percentage of Age Group	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	GNP Per Capita Dollars
Haiti	69	13	54	300
Bolivia	86	34	51	510
Honduras	99	32	60	670
El Salvador	61	20	63	710
Nicaragua	104	41	58	880
Costa Rica	106	48	74	1,020
Peru	114	59	58	1,040
Guatemala	73	16	60	1,120
Jamaica	99	58	70	1,300
Dom. Rep.	103	41	63	1,370
Paraguay	103	36	65	1,410
Ecuador	114	56	63	1,420
Colombia	125	46	64	1,430
Cuba	109	72	75	-
Chile	112	59	70	1,870
Brazil	96	32	64	1,880
Argentina	119	59	70	2,070
Panama	110	63	71	2,120
Mexico	121	54	66	2,240
Uruguay	122	63	73	2,490
Venezuela	105	40	68	3,840
Trinidad and Tobago	99	61	68	6,850

Source: World Bank. World Development Report 1985. Basic Indicators, Table 1., and Education, Table 25, 1985.

TABLE 13. POPULATION WITH WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE OR EXCRETA DISPOSAL SERVICES
DATA ON SITUATION IN 26 COUNTRIES AS OF DECEMBER 1980 (BASE YEAR FOR DECADE)
(Population in Millions)

Country or Territory	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY										SEWERAGE AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL								
	Total Served					Urban - Served					Rural - Served			Urban		Rural			
	Popu- lation	With Conne- ction	Easy Access	Total	%	Popu- lation	With Conne- ction	Easy Access	Total	%	Popu- lation	Easy Access and Conne- ction	%	Total Served	%	Popu- lation Served	%	Popu- lation Served	%
Argentina	27.88	14.15	1.62	15.77	57	23.11	14.15	61	0.83	14.98	65	4.75	0.79	17	22.07	79	20.54	89	1.53
Bahamas	0.22	0.12	0.03	0.15	68	0.21	0.12	57	0.03	0.15	71	-	-	-	0.10	45	0.10	45	-
Barbados	0.24	0.07	0.01	0.08	33	0.08	0.07	87	0.01	0.08	100	0.16	0.05	31	0.24	66	0.16	66	-
Belize	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.10	71	0.07	0.05	71	0.02	0.07	100	0.07	0.03	43	0.09	64	0.04	64	0.05
Bolivia	5.60	0.60	1.45	2.05	37	2.49	0.60	24	1.13	1.73	69	3.11	0.32	10	1.04	19	0.92	37	0.12
Brazil	119.14	64.61	22.00	86.61	73	80.48	64.61	80	2.40	67.01	83	38.66	19.60	50	29.00	24	25.91	32	0.39
Colombia	27.00	11.84	11.27	23.11	86	17.28	11.84	68	4.16	16.00	93	9.72	7.11	73	16.37	61	16.00	92	0.37
Costa Rica	2.21	1.04	0.82	1.86	84	1.10	1.04	95	0.06	1.10	100	1.11	0.76	69	1.93	87	1.01	92	0.92
Chile	11.20	8.42	0.97	9.39	84	9.07	8.42	93	0.65	9.07	100	2.13	0.32	15	9.23	82	9.03	99	0.21
Domin. Rep.	5.45	1.64	1.59	3.23	59	2.75	1.64	60	0.69	2.33	85	2.68	0.90	34	1.10	20	0.99	36	0.11
Ecuador	8.36	1.68	1.90	3.58	43	3.57	1.68	47	1.25	2.93	82	4.09	0.65	16	1.97	24	1.40	39	0.57
El Salvador	4.54	1.17	1.16	2.33	51	1.90	1.17	62	0.11	1.28	67	2.64	1.05	40	1.60	35	0.91	48	0.69
Guatemala	7.26	1.38	0.83	1.83	26	2.69	1.38	51	1.03	2.41	90	4.57	0.83	18	2.14	29	1.22	45	0.92
Guyana	0.82	0.22	0.37	0.59	72	0.25	0.22	88	0.02	0.24	96	0.58	0.35	60	0.70	85	0.24	96	0.46
Haitá	5.00	0.33	0.56	0.89	18	1.28	0.33	26	0.28	0.61	48	3.73	0.28	8	0.87	17	0.50	39	0.37
Honduras	4.10	0.40	1.52	2.22	54	1.36	0.70	51	0.56	1.26	93	2.39	0.96	40	1.29	31	0.67	49	0.62
Jamaica	2.25	0.62	0.51	1.13	50	1.13	0.62	55	-	0.62	40	1.12	0.51	46	0.15	7	0.13	12	0.02
Mexico	70.11	28.39	22.76	51.15	73	45.79	28.36	62	13.03	41.42	90	24.33	9.73	40	38.37	55	35.45	77	2.92
Nicaragua	2.73	0.98	0.46	1.44	53	1.46	0.98	67	0.34	1.32	90	1.27	0.12	9	0.73	27	0.50	34	0.23
Panama	1.83	0.72	0.31	1.03	56	0.90	0.72	80	0.10	0.82	91	0.93	0.21	23	1.37	75	0.62	69	0.75
Paraguay	3.06	0.45	0.17	0.62	20	1.15	0.45	39	-	0.45	39	1.91	0.17	9	2.61	85	1.09	95	1.52
Peru	17.21	5.82	2.31	8.13	48	10.21	5.82	57	1.10	6.92	68	7.00	1.21	17	5.32	31	5.30	52	0.02
Suriname	0.35	0.09	0.20	0.29	83	0.10	0.09	90	-	0.09	90	0.25	0.20	80	0.21	60	0.01	10	0.20
Trinidad	1.10	0.55	0.52	1.07	97	0.70	0.55	79	0.15	0.70	100	0.40	0.37	93	1.02	92	0.67	96	0.35
Uruguay	2.94	2.19	0.17	2.36	80	2.44	2.19	90	0.16	2.35	96	0.50	0.01	2	1.47	50	1.44	59	0.03
Venezuela	14.00	9.12	2.25	11.37	81	10.00	9.12	91	-	9.12	91	4.00	2.25	56	7.47	53	7.09	71	0.38
Totals	344.74	156.95	75.46	232.41	67	221.57	156.95	71	28.11	185.06	84	122.10	48.78	40	145.66	42	131.93	58	13.73

Note: The discrepancy in some totals is due to approximation in the decimal fractions, and also to lack of data in some cases.

TABLE 14. POPULATION TO BE SERVED WITH WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE OR EXCRETA DISPOSAL SERVICES BY THE END OF 1990, ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL TARGETS SET BY 26 COUNTRIES (Population in Millions)

Country or Territory	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY										SEWERAGE AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL								
	Total Served					Urban - Served					Rural - Served			Urban		Rural			
	Popu- lation	With Convec- tion	Easy Access	Total	%	Popu- lation	With Convec- tion	%	Easy Access	Total	%	Popu- lation	Easy Access and Convec- tion	%	Total Served	%	Popu- lation Served	%	Popu- lation Served
Argentina	32.90	22.16	1.09	23.25	71	27.70	22.16	80	-	22.16	80	5.20	1.09	21	21.60	66	19.39	70	2.21
Bahamas	0.26	0.15	-	0.15	50	0.17	0.15	88	-	0.15	88	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.13	76	-
Barbados	0.31	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belice	0.28	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	7.40	2.23	3.32	5.55	75	3.71	2.23	60	1.11	3.34	90	3.69	2.22	60	5.17	70	2.96	80	2.21
Brazil	149.50	99.84	21.36	120.20	80	110.93	99.84	90	-	99.84	90	38.57	21.36	55	72.10	48	72.10	65	-
Colombia	36.70	23.04	9.21	32.25	89	25.60	23.04	90	-	23.04	100	10.50	9.21	88	26.78	73	20.48	80	6.30
Costa Rica	2.93	1.04	0.82	1.86	84	1.10	1.04	95	0.06	1.10	100	1.11	0.76	69	1.93	87	1.01	92	0.92
Chile	12.90	10.45	0.68	11.13	86	10.45	10.45	100	-	10.45	100	2.45	0.68	28	12.90	100	10.45	100	2.45
Domin. Rep.	6.97	2.95	2.31	5.26	73	4.32	2.95	68	1.28	4.23	98	2.65	1.64	62	2.99	43	1.99	46	1.00
Ecuador	11.67	4.74	4.81	9.55	82	5.58	4.74	85	0.56	5.30	95	6.09	4.25	70	8.40	72	4.75	85	3.65
El Salvador	5.99	1.94	2.94	4.88	81	2.52	1.94	77	0.34	2.28	90	3.47	2.60	75	5.21	87	-	-	2.60
Guatemala	9.68	2.88	4.97	7.85	81	4.08	2.88	71	0.90	3.78	93	5.60	4.07	73	8.85	91	3.78	93	4.07
Guyana	0.84	0.41	0.40	0.81	96	0.41	0.41	100	-	0.41	100	0.43	0.40	93	0.80	95	0.40	98	0.40
Haitá	6.03	0.78	5.12	5.90	98	1.96	0.78	40	1.26	1.96	100	4.07	3.86	95	3.60	60	1.57	80	2.03
Honduras	5.11	2.01	2.58	4.59	90	2.24	2.01	90	-	2.01	90	2.87	2.58	90	4.04	79	1.75	78	2.29
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	90.28	51.60	13.30	64.90	72	63.96	51.60	81	-	51.60	81	26.32	13.30	50	53.83	60	46.97	73	6.86
Nicaragua	3.85	2.15	0.97	3.12	81	2.39	2.15	90	0.24	2.39	100	1.46	0.73	50	1.19	31	1.19	50	-
Panama	2.54	1.32	0.28	1.60	63	1.32	1.32	100	-	1.32	100	1.22	0.28	23	2.12	83	1.12	85	1.00
Paraguay	4.09	1.13	0.74	1.87	46	1.64	1.13	69	-	1.13	69	2.45	0.74	30	2.86	70	0.56	34	2.30
Peru	22.06	11.24	4.51	15.75	71	14.61	11.24	77	0.88	12.12	83	7.45	3.63	49	9.81	44	8.93	61	0.88
Suriname	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.50	100	0.30	0.30	100	-	0.30	100	0.20	0.20	100	0.35	70	0.30	100	0.05
Trinidad	1.30	0.89	0.40	1.29	99	0.89	0.89	100	-	0.89	100	0.41	0.40	98	1.26	97	0.89	100	0.37
Uruguay	3.13	2.52	0.39	2.91	93	2.65	2.52	95	-	2.52	95	0.48	0.39	98	1.10	35	0.74	28	0.36
Venezuela	21.15	15.23	4.01	19.24	91	16.92	15.23	90	0.51	15.94	93	4.23	3.55	84	14.13	67	13.71	81	0.42
Totals	437.77	261.68	84.62	345.30	79	306.39	261.68	85	8.23	268.72	87	131.45	78.17	59	261.96	60	215.92	71	42.58

Note: The discrepancy in some totals is due to approximation in the decimal fractions, and also to lack of data in some cases.

TABLE 15. Additional Population to be Served with Water Supply, Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Facilities in the Decade (1981-1990), to Achieve the Targets Adopted by the Countries (Millions)

	Additional population to be served (1981-1990)	Population that would have service (1990)	Coverage that would be reached in 1990 with the countries' targets
1. <u>Water Supply</u>			
Urban population	84	269	87%
Rural population	29	78	59%
Total population	113	347	79%
2. <u>Sewerage or sanitation</u>			
Urban population	74	219	71%
Rural population	29	43	32%
Total population	103	263	60%

NOTE: The discrepancies in some totals are due to approximation and elimination of decimal fractions together with the absence of certain data in the country reports.

TABLE 16. Population with Drinking Water, Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Services.
Data on Progress in 26 Countries as of December 1983
(Population in Millions)

Country or Territory	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY											SEWERAGE AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL							
	Total Served					Urban - Served						Rural - Served			Urban		Rural		
	Popu- lation	With Connec- tion	Easy Access	Total	%	Popu- lation	With Connec- tion	%	Easy Access	Total	%	Popu- lation	Easy Access and Connec- tion	%	Total Served	%	Popu- lation Served	%	Popu- lation Served
Argentina	30.00	18.05	2.01	20.06	67	25.57	18.05	70	0.40	18.45	72	4.43	0.83	19	25.28	84	23.67	93	1.61
Bahamas	0.22	0.10	0.03	0.13	59	0.22	0.10	45	0.03	0.13	59	-	-	-	0.14	64	0.14	64	-
Barbados	0.25	0.10	0.03	0.13	52	0.10	0.10	100	-	0.10	100	0.15	0.03	20	0.10	70	0.10	100	-
Belize	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.10	67	0.07	0.05	71	0.02	0.07	100	0.08	0.03	38	0.10	67	0.05	21	0.05
Bolivia	6.08	1.08	1.53	2.61	43	2.83	1.08	38	1.13	2.21	78	3.25	0.40	12	1.46	24	1.17	41	0.29
Brazil	128.18	74.14	22.30	96.44	75	90.41	74.14	82	2.70	76.84	85	37.77	19.60	52	30.24	24	29.84	33	0.40
Colombia	27.50	13.97	11.22	25.19	91	18.10	13.97	77	4.11	18.08	100	9.40	7.11	76	18.59	68	17.34	96	1.25
Costa Rica	2.47	1.27	0.91	2.18	88	1.48	1.27	86	0.10	1.37	93	0.99	0.81	82	1.87	76	1.48	100	0.39
Chile	11.68	8.98	0.90	9.88	85	9.49	8.98	95	0.50	9.48	100	2.19	0.40	18	9.70	83	9.49	100	0.21
Domin. Rep.	5.96	1.82	1.85	3.67	62	3.28	1.82	55	0.96	2.78	85	2.68	0.89	33	1.60	27	1.34	41	0.26
Ecuador	8.26	2.38	2.47	4.85	59	4.04	2.38	59	1.57	3.95	98	4.22	0.90	21	3.69	45	2.59	64	1.10
El Salvador	5.02	1.40	1.35	2.75	55	2.11	1.40	71	0.10	1.50	71	2.91	1.25	43	2.08	41	1.10	52	0.98
Guatemala	8.04	1.82	2.32	4.14	51	3.20	1.82	57	1.06	2.88	90	4.84	1.26	26	2.89	36	1.53	53	1.36
Guyana	0.80	0.35	0.29	0.64	80	0.39	0.35	90	0.04	0.39	100	0.41	0.25	61	0.72	90	0.39	54	0.33
Haití	5.16	0.41	1.32	1.73	33	1.32	0.41	31	0.36	0.97	73	3.84	0.96	25	1.00	19	0.54	54	0.46
Honduras	4.16	0.82	2.06	2.88	69	1.61	0.82	51	0.65	1.47	91	2.55	1.41	55	1.81	44	0.80	44	1.01
Jamaica	2.10	1.45	0.50	1.95	93	1.10	0.99	90	0.10	1.09	99	1.00	0.93	93	1.91	90	1.01	92	0.90
Mexico	75.70	31.50	24.45	55.95	74	50.80	31.50	62	14.49	45.99	90	24.90	9.96	40	42.37	56	39.38	93	2.99
Nicaragua	3.01	1.19	0.49	1.68	56	1.57	1.19	76	0.36	1.55	98	1.44	0.13	9	0.85	28	0.62	73	0.23
Panama	2.09	0.88	0.41	1.29	62	1.03	0.88	85	0.13	1.01	97	1.06	0.28	26	1.38	66	0.63	61	0.75
Paraguay	3.12	0.59	0.20	0.79	25	1.32	0.59	45	0.02	0.61	46	1.80	0.18	10	2.92	94	1.22	92	1.70
Peru	18.52	7.48	2.16	9.64	52	11.34	7.48	66	0.85	8.33	73	7.18	1.31	18	6.57	35	6.47	57	0.10
Suriname	0.38	0.14	0.20	0.34	89	0.15	0.14	93	-	0.14	93	0.23	0.20	87	0.38	100	0.15	100	0.22
Trinidad	1.15	0.62	0.51	1.13	87	0.74	0.62	84	0.10	0.72	97	0.41	0.40	97	1.14	99	0.74	100	0.40
Uruguay	2.97	2.19	0.28	2.47	83	2.46	2.19	89	0.14	2.33	95	0.51	0.14	27	1.74	59	1.44	59	0.30
Venezuela	16.47	11.25	2.43	13.68	83	12.75	11.25	88	0.66	11.91	88	3.72	2.43	65	7.47	45	7.27	57	0.20
Totals	369.44	184.03	82.27	266.30	72	247.48	183.57	74	30.58	214.15	86	121.96	52.09	42	168.00	45	150.53	61	17.49

Note: The discrepancy in some totals is due to approximation in the decimal fractions, and also to lack of data in some cases.

TABLE 17. Summary of Investments in Water Supply and Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Partially Financed with External Assistance (1961-1971, 1972-1980 and 1961-1980, US\$ Millions Current Prices)

	1961-1971 ^{1/}	1972-1976 ^{2/}	1977-1980 ^{3/}	1972-1980	1961-1980
International Loans					
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	553.45	389.74	690.50	1,080.24	1,633.69
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	188.80	297.03	598.55	895.58	1,084.38
United States Agency for International Development (AID)	147.36	16.45	37.70	54.15	201.51
Export-Import Bank (EXIMBANK)	30.51	-	-	-	30.51
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	-	20.62	-	20.62	20.62
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total External Funds (Average/Year)	<u>920.12</u> (83.75)	<u>723.84</u> (144.77)	<u>1,326.75</u> (331.69)	<u>2,050.59</u> (227.84)	<u>2,970.71</u> (148.54)
National Matching Funds	922.03	2,901.16**	2,862.82*	5,763.90**	7,452.53
Other National Funds	766.52				
Total National Funds	<u>1,688.55</u>	<u>2,901.16</u>	<u>2,862.82*</u>	<u>5,763.90**</u>	<u>7,452.53</u>
Grand Total	<u>2,608.67</u>	<u>3,625.00</u>	<u>4,189.57*</u>	<u>7,814.49**</u>	<u>10,423.24</u>

* National funds for 1977-1980 only show matching funds.

** Includes other national funds for 1972-1976 only.

Source: ^{1/} Annual Report of the Director, 1971. Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, 1972. (Off. Doc. No. 116).
^{2/} Annual Report of the Director, 1976. Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, 1977 (Off. Doc. No. 150).
^{3/} Annual Report of the Director, 1981. Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, 1982. (Off. Doc. No. 183).

TABLE 18. Region: Latin America and the Caribbean¹
 Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Investments by Other Multi
 and Bilateral Funding Agencies²
 (All Figures are Indicated in US\$ Millions³ - in Current Prices)

Reporting Period	Amount During Rep. Per.	Annual Average Amount During Rep. Per.	Estimated Total 1970-84 ⁴	Estimated % per Sub- sector ⁵	Estimated % of Total Lending to Region in Reporting Period	Comments
I. MULTILATERALS:						
1. <u>Caribbean Development Bank</u> 1970 - 1980	10.6	1.0	13.0		3	
o Urban and Rural WS				96		
o Urban Sanitation				4		
2. <u>European Development Fund (EDF)⁶</u> 1975 - 1980	30.0	5.0	50.0	n.a.	n.a.	No reliable data available. These amounts are estimates only.
3. <u>OPEC Fund⁷</u> 1976 - 1983	17.0	2.1	20.0	n.a.	4.1	Estimated percentage of WSS to total lending refers to world wide lending.
II. BILATERALS:						
1. <u>USAID</u> 1980 - 1982	25.0	8.3	90.0		n.a.	Subsector breakdown not available. The 80% estimates is based on agency policy and experience.
o Rural WS				80		
2. <u>Federal Republic of Germany</u> 1970 - 1982	60.5	4.7	75.0		n.a.	Reported figures refers to commitments.
o Urban WS				60		
o Rural WS				5		
o Urban Sanitation				34		
o Rural Sanitation				1		
3. <u>France</u> 1977 - 1981	-	-	-	-	-	Total French assistance (all sectors) to Region amounted to US\$142.8 million in 1977-81 period.
4. <u>United Kingdom of Great Britain</u> 1970 - 1981	2.9	0.3	4.0		n.a.	The reporting period is an estimate only, as no precise indication is available.
o Urban WS				65		
o Rural WS				35		
5. <u>The Netherlands</u> 1973 - 1983	50.9	4.6	56.0		n.a.	
o Urban WS				25		
o Rural WS				34		
o Urban Sanitation				28		
o Rural Sanitation				13		
6. <u>CIDA (Canada)</u> 1975 - 1982	14.3	1.8	20.0	n.a.	n.a.	Total Canadian assistance (all sectors) to Region 1979-81 US\$82.1 million.
T O T A L	-	26.8	328.0	-	-	

Footnotes: n.a. Not available

- 1/ The Latin American and Caribbean Region includes all Developing Member Countries (DMC) of the Inter-American Development Bank.
- 2/ All the agencies included in the table have reported their statistics to WHO for the compilation of the Catalogue of External Support, March 1984 Edition.
- 3/ The exchange rates used for conversion from donor currencies, where necessary, the official UN exchange rates of 3 March 1985 were used.
- 4/ These figures are rough estimates that have been extrapolated on the basis of available data and experience. They do not claim to be exact.
- 5/ Sector breakdown are mostly not available. The percentages have been estimated based on available data and experience. They do not claim reliability.
- 6/ Figures were reported in European Units of Account (ECU). However, at the time of reporting, 1982, one ECU equalled one US\$.
- 7/ The OPEC Fund reports for the period 1976-83 US\$ 56.8 million total worldwide WSS sector lending. It is estimated that about 30% can be attributed to Latin America and the Caribbean, 60% to Africa and 10% to Asia. No breakdown per subsector is available.

TABLE 19. POPULATION TO BE SERVED WITH WATER SUPPLY IN THE DECADE (1981-1990) According to the Goals Established by 26 Countires, Per Capita Unit Cost and Estimates of Total Costs for the Decade (Population in millions, cost in US\$ million)

Country	Urban Population to be served with		Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$		Cost Urban US\$ millions		Rural Population to be Served	Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$	Cost Rural US\$ Millions
	House Connections	Public Taps	House Connections	Public Taps	House Connections	Public Taps			
Argentina	8.01	-	180	-	1,441.8	-	0.30	170	51.00
Bahamas	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	1.63	0.02	119	-	193.97	-	1.90	88	167.20
Brazil	35.23	-	75	-	2,642.25	-	1.76	45	79.20
Colombia	12.20	-	108	-	1,317.60	-	2.10	69	144.90
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2.03	-	170	-	345.10	-	0.36	128	46.08
Dom. Rep.	1.31	0.59	94	94**	123.14	55.46	0.74	58	42.92
Ecuador	3.06	-	230	-	703.80	-	3.60	157	565.20
El Salvador	0.77	0.23	130	50	100.10	11.50	0.55	55	30.25
Guatemala	1.50	0.13	147	-	220.50	-	3.24	-	-
Guyana	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-
Haiti	0.45	0.98	120	40	54.00	39.20	3.58	25	89.50
Honduras	1.31	-	275	-	360.25	-	1.62	50	81.00
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	23.24	-	143	-	3,323.32	-	2.57	157	403.49
Nicaragua	1.17	-	116	24	135.72	2.4	0.61	57	34.77
Panama	0.60	-	110	-	66.00	-	0.07	60	4.20
Paraguay	0.68	-	125	-	85.00	-	0.57	130	74.10
Peru	5.42	0.22	52	-	281.84	-	2.42	52	125.84
Suriname	0.21	-	500	-	105.00	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	0.34	-	350	-	119.00	-	0.03	410	12.30
Uruguay	0.33	-	122	-	40.26	-	0.28	112	31.36
Venezuela	6.11	-	150	-	916.50	-	1.30	104	135.2
Total				12,575.05	108.56			2,118.51	
Total Water Supply = 14,802.12									

* Unit Costs provided by countries in December 1983.

TABLE 20. Population to be Served with Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Facilities
in the Decade (1981-1990) According to the
Goals Established by 26 Countries, Per Capita Unit Cost, and Estimates of Total Cost for the Decade
(Population in Millions, Costs in US\$ Million)

Country	Urban Popu- lation to be served	Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$	Cost Urban US\$ Millions	Rural Popu- lation to be served	Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$	Cost Rural US\$ Millions
Argentina	-	200	-	0.68	140**	95.20
Bahamas	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	1.04	151	157.04	2.09	40	83.60
Brazil	46.19	150	6,928.50	-	15	-
Colombia	4.48	200	896.00	5.93	51	302.43
Costa Rica	-	90	-	-	23	-
Chile	1.42	145	205.9	2.24	80**	179.20
Dom. Rep.	1.00	69	69.0	0.89	52	46.28
Ecuador	3.35	260	871.0	3.68	180	662.40
El Salvador	-	65	-	1.91	20	38.20
Guatemala	2.56	92	235.52	3.15	34	107.10
Guyana	0.16	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1.07	150	160.50	1.66	10	16.60
Honduras	1.08	160	172.80	1.67	18	30.06
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	11.52	185	2,131.20	3.94	6	23.64
Nicaragua	0.69	144	99.36	-	30	-
Panama	0.50	215	107.50	0.25	70**	17.50
Paraguay	-	140	-	0.78	80	62.40
Peru	3.63	35	127.05	0.86	100	86.00
Suriname	0.29	150	43.50	-	50	-
Trinidad	0.22	800	176.00	0.02	100	2.00
Uruguay	0.30	150	45.00	0.33	120**	39.60
Venezuela	6.62	150**	993.00	0.04	80**	3.20

Total

13,418.87

1,795.41

Total Sewerage = 15,214.28

* Per capita unit costs provided by countries in December 1983.

** From other sources.

TABLE 21. External Financing and National Matching Funds for Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean from 1981 to 1985 (US\$ Millions, Current Prices)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total 1981-1985
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ^{1/}	346.5	40.6	424.2	28.6	163.8	1,003.7
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	187.8	265.3	245.3	340.8	141.0	1,180.2
Total International Funding	<u>534.3</u>	<u>305.9</u>	<u>669.5</u>	<u>369.4</u>	<u>304.8</u>	<u>2,183.9</u>
Total National Matching Funds to loans	<u>742.0</u>	<u>432.0</u>	<u>515.0</u>	<u>844.0*</u>	<u>293.1</u>	<u>2,826.1</u>
Grand Total	<u>1,276.3</u>	<u>737.9</u>	<u>1,187.5</u>	<u>1,213.4</u>	<u>597.8</u>	<u>5,010.0</u>

Other National Funding
(Estimate using 30/70 ratio) US\$ 2,269.7

Total of Investments 1981-1985 US\$ 7,279.7

* National matching funds for IBRD not included.

Note. 1: The water and sanitation components in loans for other sectors such as agriculture are not included.

2: Matching funds in relation to bilateral projects not included.