

LATAM: NAVIGATING THE RECOVERY

Ana Maria Carrasquilla

Global Development Policy Center, BU

OCTOBER 2020



- 1. We were weak coming in.
- 2. Government's actions and reactions.
- 3. The role of CAF.
- 4. LATAM resilience and early signs of a "V" recovery.
- 5. The future.
- 6. Infrastructure: CAF & CAF-AM.

We were weak coming in...

LATAM was just beginning to come out of a recession caused by the commodity shock of 2014-2015.

Low potential growth, limited fiscal space, social discontent, demands for better public services and standards of well being.

World Bank forecasts

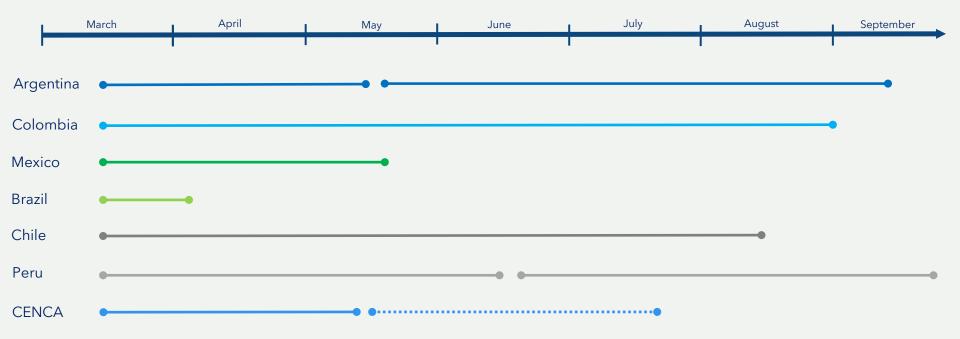
| GDP Growth | 2017 | 2018 | 2019e | |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|--|
| South America | 1.6% | 1.3% | 1.0% | |
| Central América | 4.0% | 2.7% | 2.4% | |
| Caribbean | 3.2% | 5.0% | 3.6% | |
| Brazil | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.1% | |
| Mexico | 2.1% | 2.2% | -0.3% | |
| Argentina | 2.7% | -2.5% | -2.2% | |

June 2020





The Great Lockdown

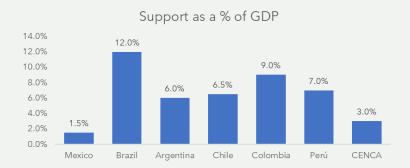




By September, most of the lockdowns, curfews and travel restrictions were eased or lifted, with some exceptions.

Government Actions

Countries all implemented a mix of fiscal, monetary and social measures.



Fiscal

- Direct support to households/cash transfers/in-kind transfers.
- Unemployment insurance.
- Direct support to strategic sectors.
- Payroll assistance.
- •Tax deferrals.

Monetary

- •Lowering of rates by Central Banks.
- •Lowering of reserve requirements.
- Asset Purchases.
- Other liquidity measures.

Support for Private sector

- Massive guarantees for bank loans.
- Refinancing flexibility for lenders.
- Swift regulatory changes where necessary.
- •Teleworking.
- Unemployment insurance.



The Great Recession taught governments how to respond quickly and effectively to contain further damage.



CAF prompt and swift response





Social and direct assistance

Emergency credit lines

USD 2.5 bn with an increase up to USD 3.25 bn Disbursed to 11 countries

Additional credit lines

USD 340 million with a limit of USD 50 million per country to address COVID-19 related issues. Disbursed to 8 countries.

Business credit lines

USD 1.6 bn to be channeled thru national development institutions

Bond issuances for USD 3.7 billion and first Social bond program

EUR 700 million issuance to be used to strengthen member countries health sector.

Technical cooperation

Humanitarian aid operations of USD 5 million aligned with each country-specific pandemic measures. A second round of cooperation for USD 6 million to expand the program.





Recent data suggest a strong rebound in Q3 2020

Recent forecasts suggest a strong bounce in economic activity in the second half of 2020 as restrictions ease and activities resume.

The World Economic Outlook report of October 2020 revised the Latin American growth estimate upward from **-9.4% to -8.1%**.

GDP Growth

| | 2Q | 3Q |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Country | quarter on | quarter on |
| | quarter | quarter |
| Brazil | -33.5% | 34.0% |
| Mexico | -52.7% | 42.0% |
| Colombia | -47.6% | 32.0% |
| Peru | -72.2% | 175.0% |
| Chile | -43.3% | 27.0% |
| Argentina | -51.6% | 46.0% |

JP Morgan Latin America Economic and Policy Research September 2020

Estimated GDP Growth %

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Latin America | 1.06% | 0.03% | -8.13% | 3.57% | 2.72% | 2.67% | 2.53% | 2.48% |
| Brazil | 1.32% | 1.14% | -5.80% | 2.83% | 2.27% | 2.24% | 2.21% | 2.22% |
| Mexico | 2.20% | -0.30% | -8.95% | 3.53% | 2.26% | 2.15% | 2.10% | 2.12% |
| Colombia | 2.52% | 3.26% | -8.18% | 4.04% | 3.65% | 3.85% | 3.85% | 3.75% |
| Peru | 3.97% | 2.18% | -13.94% | 7.29% | 5.00% | 4.89% | 3.91% | 3.80% |
| Chile | 3.95% | 1.12% | -6.00% | 4.50% | 3.22% | 2.95% | 2.69% | 2.51% |
| Argentina | -2.57% | -2.09% | -11.78% | 4.89% | 2.53% | 2.28% | 2.12% | 1.70% |

IMF world economic outlook oct 2020





THE FUTURE

We witnessed a market disruption by "brute force" in many industries.



Access to internet

People are more interconnected than ever before. Increases in traffic of more than 30%.

Market Disruption



Access to banking services

Digital transformation to channel funds became a necessity for governments



Education

Online learning went mainstream.





"There is nothing more powerful than Infrastructure for the development of Latin América"



Dr. Luis Carranza

CEO, CAF





Infrastructure: Focused public spending

A **1% GDP** increase in public spending **increases**:

- GDP in 2 years by **2.7 %.**
- Private investment by 10 %.
- Creates 20 to 30 million jobs directly and indirectly.

Infrastructure as an investment vehicle

In July, Luis Carranza announced the launch of an infrastructure investment vehicle focused on **digital technologies** and integration, to be guaranteed by developed countries.

CAF-AM vehicles to aid in the recovery

Projects in **Colombia** and **Uruguay** currently in operation.

To begin operations in Panamá, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Paraguay



