



# Drinking Water, Sanitation, and the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean

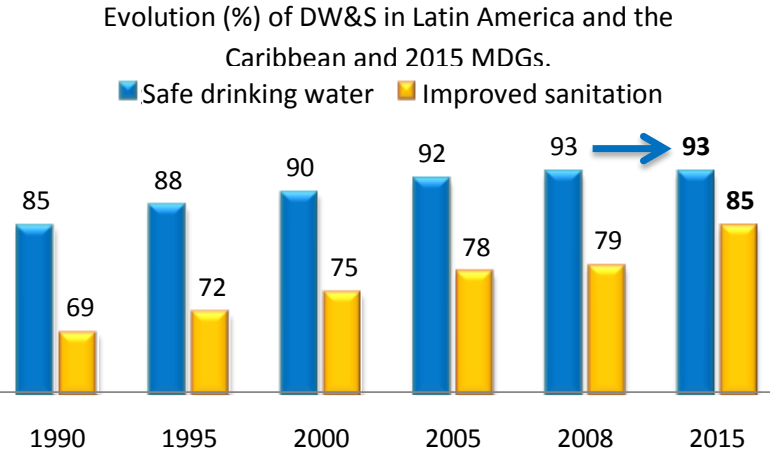
JUNE 2010

# Introduction

On the occasion of the recent publication of the WHO-UNICEF report entitled "Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2010 Update", describing the progress made toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) using data from 2008, this article has been prepared to provide an analysis of the progress observed in Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>1</sup> It also offers new estimates of the investment needed to achieve the MDGs by the target date of 2015.

## Coverage and goal indicators, regional and by country

Within the framework of the MDGs, the target set for the sector is to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water<sup>2</sup> and improved sanitation<sup>3</sup> by 2015, taking 1990 as the base year. The most recent regional<sup>4</sup> data, from 2008, show that the target of achieving 93% access to safe or improved sources of drinking water has been slightly exceeded. In the case of sanitation, 79% regional coverage has been achieved; the target for 2015 is 85%.



Overall, the rate of increase of coverage in the region has slowed. This is the natural result of the growing difficulty of reaching populations located in areas that are more remote, isolated, scattered, or on the periphery of cities, or that have special access issues. It coincides with the fact that the population gaining access to services is growing more slowly, as shown in the figure on the following page. For access to drinking water, this rate has decreased from 2.4% annually between 1990 and 1995 to 1.6% annually between 2005 and 2008. To offset the natural growth rate of the population and stay on target to reach coverage goals, the population with access to safe drinking water must increase 0.95% a year until 2015. A total of 36.8 million people must gain access to safe sources of drinking water between 2008 and 2015 (5.3 million annually).

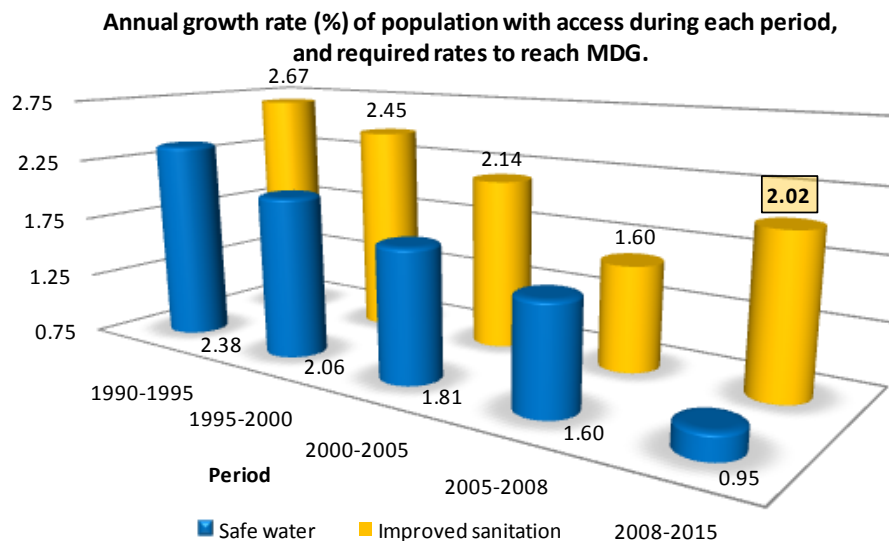
<sup>1</sup> Questions or suggestions: Jorge Ducci ([jducci@iadb.org](mailto:jducci@iadb.org)) or Martin Soulier Faure ([msoulier@iadb.org](mailto:msoulier@iadb.org)).

<sup>2</sup> The MDGs consider the following to be safe or improved sources of drinking water: piped water services (piped connection to a home, plot, or yard) and other improved sources protected from external contamination, such as public taps or standpipes, piped wells or boreholes, covered dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection.

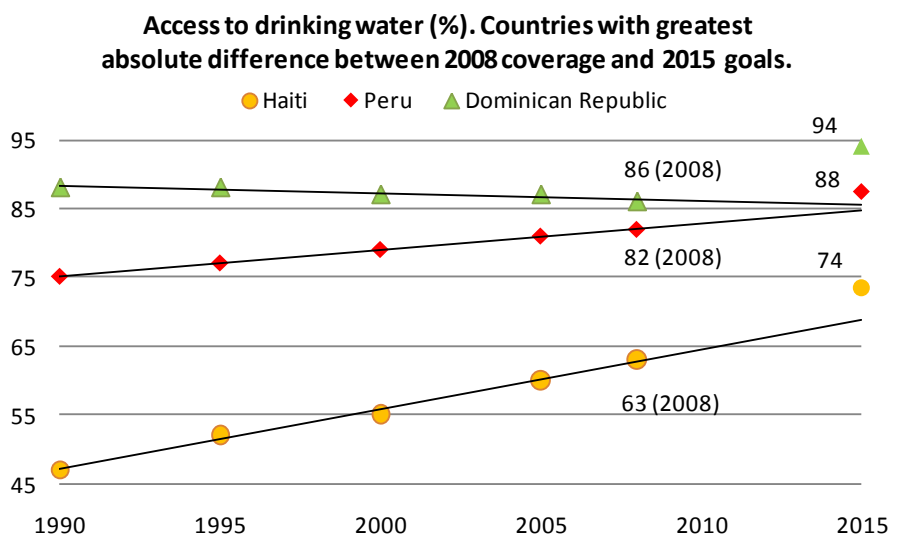
<sup>3</sup> Improved sanitation refers to a facilities that, in a hygienic manner, prevents human contact with human waste, such as: i) toilet with cistern or siphon with a connection to a piped sewer system, a septic tank, or a pit latrine; ii) ventilated-improved pit latrine; iii) pit latrine with slab; and iv) compost latrine.

<sup>4</sup> Regional refers to all of Latin America and the Caribbean, including IDB non-member countries.

The rate at which people are gaining access to improved sanitation services has been falling faster. The 2.7% and 2.5% growth rates of the 1990s decreased to 1.6% annually during the last period surveyed. To reach the 2015 target, this trend must be reversed; the number of people with access to improved sanitation must grow by more than 2% per annum. Some 68.6 million people (9.8 million annually) will need to gain access to improved sanitation between 2008 and 2015. If the current trend persists, however, the millennium goal will not be reached until 2021. The region's slower progress in reaching its sanitation goals can largely be explained by the very definition of the millennium goals: the low initial rate of coverage means that a greater effort is required to reach the MDGs for sanitation<sup>5</sup>.



Naturally, the region's grand totals conceal some disparities<sup>6</sup>. With regard to improved access to safe water, as of 2008 there were six countries that had not reached the MDGs for safe water: Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. The figure to the right shows the history and trend of the three countries that must increase coverage by the greatest percentage in order to reach their targets. The figure illustrates the falling trend of the

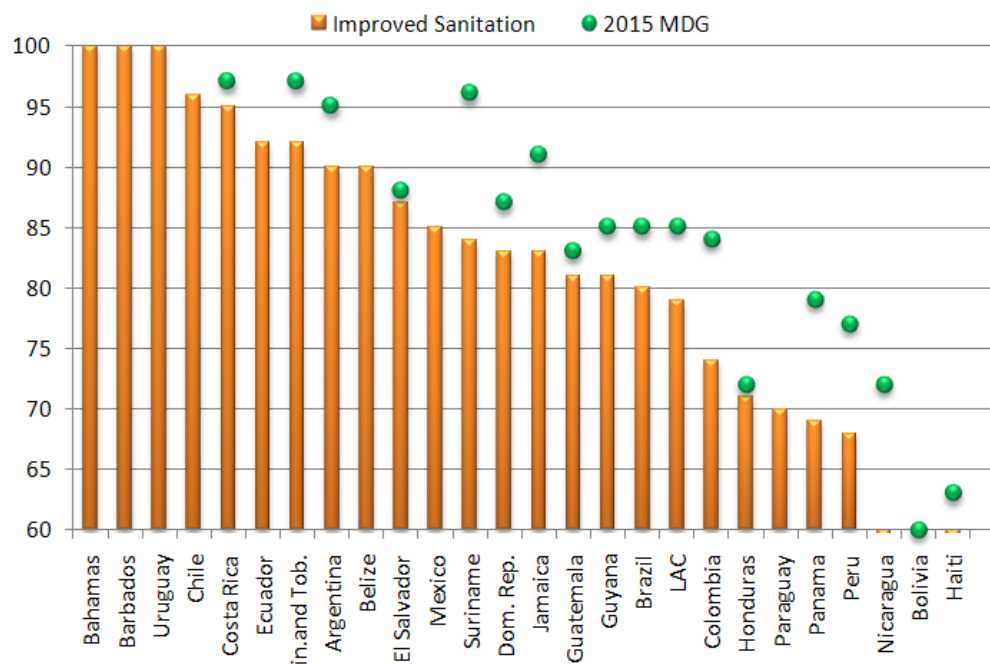


Dominican Republic's coverage rate during this period, indicating that the natural growth rate of the population is not being covered. Of the six countries mentioned, only in Nicaragua did the population with access to safe water register a higher annual growth rate than is necessary to meet the target by 2015 or sooner. The remaining five countries will not reach their targets if their trends continue.

<sup>5</sup> Given the natural growth rate of the population, in order to meet the millennium goals for water and sanitation, 20 million more people must gain access to improved sanitation services between 1990 and 2015 than must gain access to safe water.

<sup>6</sup> The analysis reviewed the situation in all individual IDB member countries except Venezuela (water and sanitation) and the Bahamas (water), due to a lack of information provided by WHO-UNICEF on those countries.

This figure shows the greater disparity in the case of improved sanitation. According to the latest information available, only 8 of the 25 countries reached their 2008 target (Bahamas, Barbados, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Belize, Mexico, and Paraguay). Of the 17 remaining countries, seven achieved a rate of growth that would allow them to reach their respective targets by 2015. Between 2005 and 2008, in the remaining 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago), the population with access increased at a lower rate than that required; if the trend continues, they will not reach their targets.



Note: Improved sanitation coverage in Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Haiti for 2008: 52%, 25%, and 17% resp.

A summary of the situation in each country is given in the following table. Of the IDB's 24 member countries for which information is available on coverage for both drinking water and improved sanitation, in only 13 is access to safe water and improved sanitation increasing at a high enough rate to reach their targets in 2015. It is important to bear in mind that, considering the slower expansion of coverage mentioned above, the number of countries on track to meet their goals is more likely to decrease than increase<sup>7</sup>.

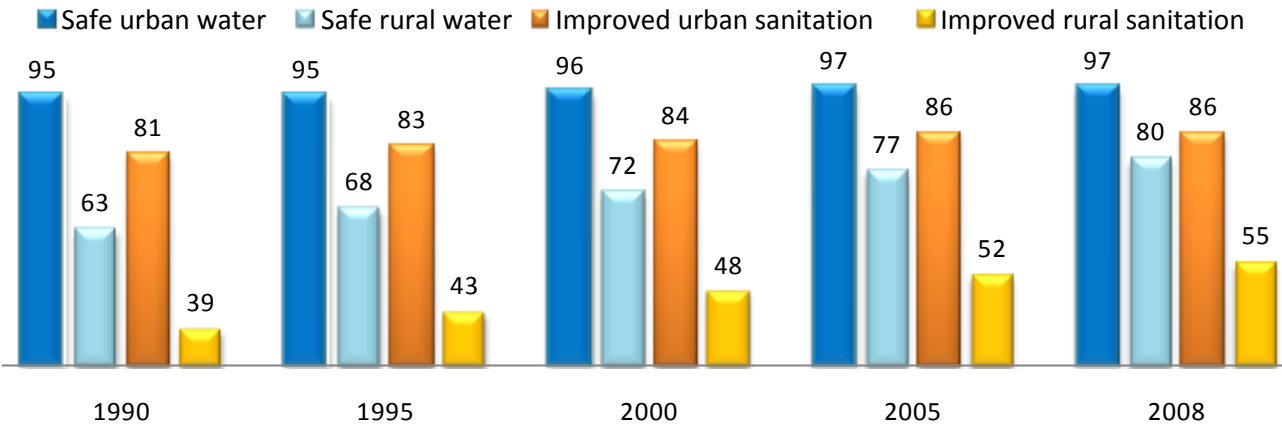
Criteria					
Were MDGs reached?		Progress as required?		Number	Countries
Water	San.	Water	San.		
YES	YES	YES	YES	7	Barbados, Belize, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay
YES	NO	YES	YES	6	Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras
YES	NO	YES	NO	5	Argentina, Bolivia, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
NO	NO	YES	NO	1	Nicaragua
NO	NO	NO	YES	1	Dominican Republic
NO	NO	NO	NO	4	Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, Peru
N/A	YES	N/A	YES	1	Bahamas
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Venezuela

<sup>7</sup> Appendix I contains 2008 indicators for safe water and improved sanitation coverage, millennium goals, and annual growth rates for IDB member countries and the region.

## Urban-rural disparities

The progress made in meeting the goals varies not only between countries in the region, but also within each country, illustrating the importance of distinguishing between progress in urban areas and in rural areas. At the regional level there is still a gap of 17 percentage points in urban versus rural access to improved sources of drinking water, and of 31 percentage points in improved sanitation access. Although MDGs do not differentiate between urban and rural areas within a country, the data show that in urban areas 97% of the population had

**Evolution of Urban and Rural Coverage (%) of Access to Drinking Water and Improved Sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean.**



access to safe water in 2008, reflecting a gradual increase from 95% in 1990. In contrast, coverage in rural areas increased significantly, from 63% to 80% over the same period, reducing the gap observed in 1990 by nearly half.

The region's rural coverage growth rate was influenced by the population's migration from rural to urban areas between 1990 and 2008, when the size of the total rural population decreased in relative as well as absolute terms. Even so, in 2008, almost 7 out of 10 people in Latin America and the Caribbean who did not have access to improved sources of drinking water lived in rural areas. Similarly, a look at the situation in individual countries shows that 12 countries have still not reached the implicit goal for access to rural safe water. The countries that are farthest from their goals are Colombia, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Peru (9 percentage points or more below their goals).

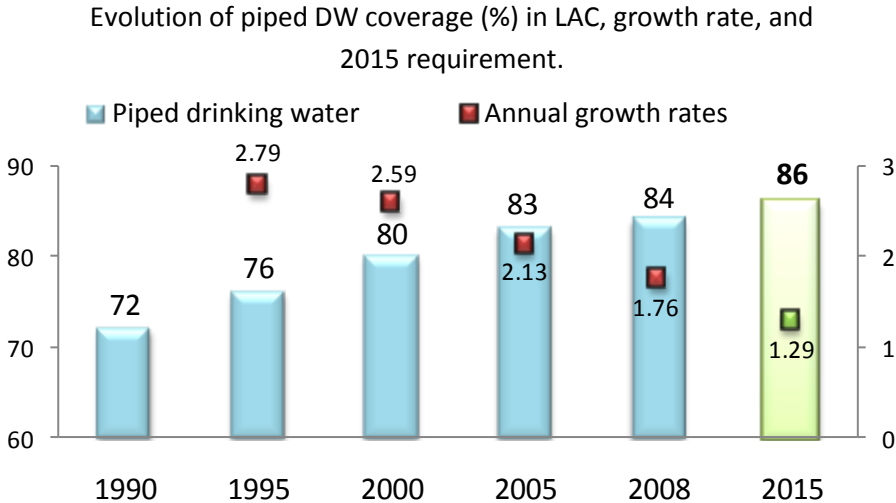
Regarding access to improved sanitation, coverage in urban areas only increased from 81% to 86%, which is still a long way from the implicit goal of 91%. However, if the 2008 ratio of urban to rural population (79% to 21%) and the annual growth of the population with access to sanitation registered between 2005 and 2008 (1.8%) are maintained, we could expect to halve the gap in the cities by 2015, implicitly reaching the MDGs. Coverage in rural areas increased from 39% to 55%. Although this is a significant increase, it is still well below the 70% necessary to halve the gap that existed in 1990.

The slower increase in sanitation coverage in rural sectors is clearly the factor that most greatly impacts Latin America's overall figures. Even with the decrease in the size of the total rural population, in 2008, 5 out of every 10 people who lacked access to improved sanitation<sup>8</sup> and 7 out of every 10 who practiced open defecation<sup>9</sup> lived in rural areas. The higher cost of public programs to address low-density, remote, or inaccessible areas is an important factor in the slower progress to improve rural sanitation coverage. Individually, as of 2008, 15 countries had still not reached their implicit targets for access to improved rural sanitation. The situation in Haiti and Bolivia is cause for particular concern (10% and 9% coverage, respectively), while Nicaragua, Peru, and Brazil are also not on track to reach their goals (22 percentage points or more below their targets).

### Type of access

The MDGs have defined safe access according to international quality standards that are considered low by the majority of the Latin American population. For example, among urban populations, the highest demand is for residential connection to the public water and sewerage service, and, in general, this is compatible with people’s purchasing power.

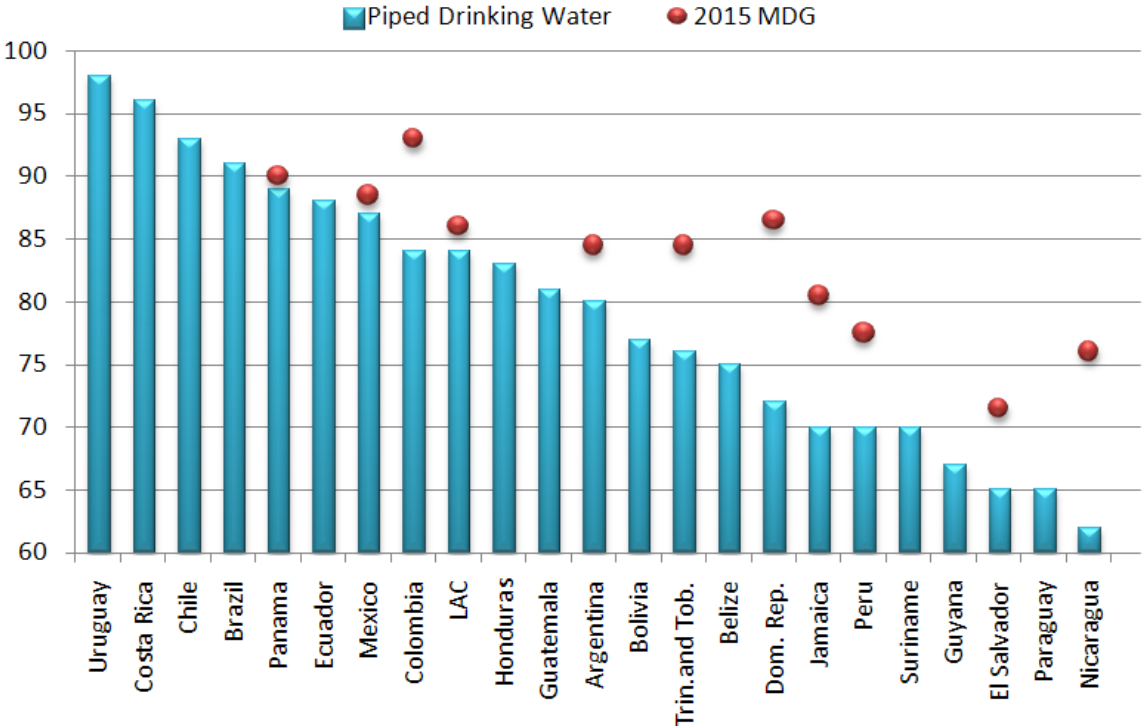
The WHO and UNICEF have presented data on access to piped water as one component of access to better sources of drinking water. The figure to the right shows how coverage increased in Latin America from 72% in 1990 to 84% in 2008, almost reaching the implicit target. If the annual growth rate of the population with access to piped water remains at 1.29% (the 2005–2008 rate was 1.76% annually), 86% of the required coverage will be reached by 2015.



<sup>8</sup> Unimproved sanitation facilities: do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Among the unimproved facilities are pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, and bucket latrines. Also included are improved facilities without an adequate disposal system, i.e.: toilets without siphon that discharge directly into open drains, ditch or other bodies of water.

<sup>9</sup> Defecation in fields, forests, shrubs, bodies of water, or other open spaces, or disposal of human excreta with solid waste. In 2008, 37.8 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to practice open defecation. Although this number is half that registered in 1990, some countries continued to show alarming absolute and relative levels as of 2008: 13 million Brazilians and a large portion of the population (percentages equal to or greater than two digits) in Haiti, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru, and Honduras practiced open defecation.

However, even though the region is approaching the implicit goals set for the 2015 deadline in due time and manner, analysis of 2008 coverage in individual countries and of their recent progress suggests that several countries will not reach the average level of compliance. The following figure shows that in 2008, 12 countries (out of a total of 21<sup>10</sup>) had still not reached their implicit goal for access to piped water. Similarly, between 2005 and 2008, eight countries (Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago) registered lower-than-required annual growth rates of the population with access to piped water, while other countries could have joined them if the rate at which coverage had expanded had continued to decline.



Note: Piped drinking water coverage in Haiti for 2008: 12%; MDG implicit goal: 55%.

### Financing Requirements

The following table presents a breakdown of the population in the region with access to safe water, piped water, and improved sanitation as of 2008, and the population that must gain access to those services between 2008 and 2015 in order to reach the millennium goals, taking into account the natural population growth forecast by the United Nations<sup>11</sup> and the targeted percentage of coverage. The number of people that must gain

<sup>10</sup>The WHO and UNICEF did not provide 2008 information on access to piped water in Barbados, and 1990 data for Guyana and Suriname was also omitted. Therefore, 2015 implicit goals could not be estimated for those countries.

<sup>11</sup> According to the United Nations, the population of Latin America and the Caribbean will reach 618.2 million in 2015, up from 575.8 million in 2008, which corresponds to an annual growth rate of 1%.

access in order for the region to achieve universal coverage in 2015 or 2020 is also given. Lastly, the table shows the investment needed to reach the aforementioned goals<sup>12</sup>. These figures do not include the cost of maintenance and replacement of existing infrastructure nor of wastewater disposal and treatment civil works<sup>13</sup>. The investment required to achieve the MDGs and to provide universal coverage in the 26 Latin American and Caribbean member countries of the IDB are broken down in Appendixes II and III, respectively.

(in millions)	Safe water (SW)	Improved sanitation (IS)	Total (SW+IS)	Piped water (PW)	Total (PW+IS)
Population covered and total 2008	538.1	456.8	-	485.9	575.8
Population to be incorporated to reach 2015 MDGs	36.8	68.6	-	45.7	-
Investment required to reach 2015 MDGs (US\$)	5,487.1	11,478.4	16,965.6	6,809.5	18,288.0
Population to be incorporated to reach universal coverage in 2015 and total 2015	80.1	161.3	-	132.2	618.2
Investment required for universal coverage in 2015 (US\$)	11,938.1	26,991.7	38,929.8	19,711.4	46,703.1
Population to be incorporated to achieve universal coverage in 2020 and total 2020	112.2	193.5	-	164.4	650.3
Investment required for universal coverage in 2020 (US\$)	16,732.9	32,372.7	49,105.6	24,506.3	56,878.9

In terms of reaching the MDGs, a comparative analysis of the investment required in each country as a proportion of its 2008 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) offers a useful statistic to illustrate the significance of the effort required by each country to reach the MDGs, and, therefore, their dependence on external financing. For the region as a whole, the investment sum required is equivalent to 1.4 days of GDP. A closer look at individual countries shows that Haiti's investment needs are equivalent to almost 11%, or 39 days, of its 2008 GDP, illustrating the country's heavy dependence on external financing in order to reach its target<sup>14</sup>. Nicaragua, Bolivia, Honduras, and Guatemala are shown to require investments equal to 14, 11, 5, and 4 days of their GDPs respectively.

Making a reverse inference of the coverage data provided by WHO-UNICEF, and applying the same assumed costs per capita to determine the investment needed, another statistic was obtained that gives an approximation of the average historical investment in the sector, by the entire region and each country. The inferred annual historical investment and the annual investment required to reach the MDGs and universal coverage for 2015 and 2020 are presented below.

<sup>12</sup> Calculated based on unit price assumptions used in Chama, Roberto: "América Latina y el Caribe: Diagnóstico de la Situación de los Servicios de Agua Potable y Saneamiento en relación con los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio," 2007.

<sup>13</sup> According to Roberto Chama's analysis, in 2000, the percentage of wastewater treatment practiced in the region was only 11%.

<sup>14</sup> The statistic is calculated using 2008 data on coverage, population, and GDP; the country's current need for aid is likely much greater due to the earthquake that took place in early 2010.



(in US\$ millions)	Safe water (SW)	Improved sanitation (IS)	Total (SW+IS)	Piped water (PW)	Total (PW+IS)
Annual investment required to reach MDGs 2015	783.9	1,639.8	2,423.7	972.8	2,612.6
Annual investment required for universal coverage in 2015	1,705.4	3,856.0	5,561.4	2,815.9	6,671.9
Annual investment required for universal coverage in 2020	1,394.4	2,697.7	4,092.1	2,042.2	4,739.9
Annual historical inferred investment 1990–2008	1,337.4	1,418.5	2,755.9	1,387.4	2,805.9

It is first worth noting that the historical investments for piped water and safe water are similar, indicating that in the last two decades the most popular method of providing safe water in Latin America and the Caribbean was via residential connection.

The chart shows that the region's annual historical investment rose to nearly US\$ 2.8 billion annually between 1990 and 2008, which is US\$ 332 million more than the annual amount required to achieve the millennium goals. However, the historical investment in improved sanitation (US\$ 1.4 billion per annum) is less than the investment required to reach MDGs in that sector (US\$ 1.6 billion); therefore, the allocation of the total investment among the sectors would have to be recalculated. In addition, the breakdown by country shows that many countries are not investing as much as they need to. Haiti has the greatest need to increase its investment in order to reach the 2015 goals for access to safe water and improved sanitation; an investment of US\$ 106 million per annum is required, and the data show a historical annual investment of only US\$ 15 million. Bolivia, Nicaragua, Jamaica, and Colombia must also increase their annual investments (by 158%, 98%, 84%, and 46%, respectively) to reach the MDGs.

The annual investment needed to achieve universal coverage decreases from US\$ 5.6 billion to US\$ 4.1 billion when spread over five additional years, but the annual investment to attain universal coverage by 2020 is still more than the US\$ 2.4 billion required to reach the 2015 millennium goals and the US\$ 2.8 billion inferred historical investment. Given that the improved sanitation goals alone are at risk of not being met, universal coverage of drinking water and sanitation services in Latin America and the Caribbean appears difficult to achieve, even by 2020.

However, in analyzing the investment needs by sector, we find that the investment required at the regional level for universal access to safe water amounts to some US\$ 1.39 billion annually, not much more than the US\$ 1.34 billion per annum invested between 1990 and 2008, according to the aforementioned historical statistic. Similarly, the data on individual countries show that four of them (Uruguay, Chile, Barbados, and Ecuador) will achieve or maintain universal access to safe water and improved sanitation services by 2020 if they continue to invest the inferred historical sums, and four other countries (Brazil, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Belize) will also achieve universal access to safe water. This could mean that after focusing on achieving the millennium goals, the region will be in a position to concentrate on attaining universal access to safe water and improved sanitation services by 2020. This accomplishment would be a major milestone for all key stakeholders involved.

APPENDIX I: IDB MEMBER COUNTRIES' 2008 COVERAGE INDICATORS, 2015 GOALS, AND RATE OF PROGRESS

Country	Access to improved sources of drinking water				Access to improved sanitation			
	Coverage (%)		Annual increase (%) in persons covered		Coverage (%)		Annual increase (%) in persons covered	
	2008	2015	2005–2008	2008–2015	2008	2015	2005–2008	2008–2015
Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>15</sup>	93	93	1.60	0.95	79	85	1.60	2.02
Argentina	97	97	1.02	0.99	90	95	1.02	1.73
Bahamas	n/a	98	n/a	n/a	100	100	1.32	1.12
Barbados	100	100	0.39	0.20	100	100	0.39	0.20
Belize	99	88	3.59	0.09	90	87	3.43	1.48
Bolivia	86	85	2.83	1.45	25	60	3.18	14.76
Brazil	97	94	1.58	0.36	80	85	1.72	1.61
Chile	96	95	1.10	0.74	96	92	1.07	0.27
Colombia	92	94	1.58	1.59	74	84	1.84	3.11
Costa Rica	97	97	1.63	1.30	95	97	1.58	1.50
Ecuador	94	86	1.62	-	92	85	1.79	-
El Salvador	87	87	0.94	0.58	87	88	1.06	0.71
Guatemala	94	91	3.10	2.01	81	83	3.71	2.77
Guyana	94	92	0.99	0.00	81	85	0.60	0.35
Haiti	63	74	2.87	3.87	17	63	-2.63	22.84
Honduras	86	86	2.77	2.03	71	72	4.22	2.25
Jamaica	94	97	0.69	0.81	83	91	0.48	1.75
Mexico	94	93	1.38	0.67	85	83	2.39	0.55
Nicaragua	85	87	1.96	1.77	52	72	2.37	6.24
Panama	93	92	1.83	1.31	69	79	2.01	3.57
Paraguay	86	76	2.83	-	70	69	3.09	1.33
Peru	82	88	1.58	2.13	68	77	2.41	2.91
Dominican Republic	86	94	1.09	2.55	83	87	2.12	1.87
Suriname	93	89	1.36	0.00	84	96	1.10	2.75
Trinidad and Tobago	94	94	0.46	0.41	92	97	0.38	1.05
Uruguay	100	98	0.37	0.05	100	97	0.63	0
Venezuela	n/a	95	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<sup>15</sup> IDB member and non-member countries

## APPENDIX II: INVESTMENT NEEDS TO REACH MILLENNIUM GOALS

Country	Population to be incorporated		Costs per person (US\$)		Compliance with millennium goals (in US\$ millions)			
	W	S	W	S	W	S	W+S	W+S (annual)
Argentina	2,758.3	4,572.4	202	287	557.2	1,312.3	1,869.4	267.1
Bahamas	n/a	27.5	216	288	n/a	7.9	7.9	1.1
Belize	1.9	29.2	112	111	0.2	3.2	3.5	0.5
Bolivia	886.0	3,995.2	102	103	90.4	411.5	501.9	71.7
Brazil	4,762.6	18,143.4	164	213	781.1	3,864.5	4,645.6	663.7
Barbados	3.6	3.6	242	237	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.2
Chile	858.2	313.5	202	297	173.4	93.1	266.5	38.1
Colombia	4,847.1	8,011.6	105	115	508.9	921.3	1,430.3	204.3
Costa Rica	413.2	473.2	122	126	50.4	59.6	110.0	15.7
Dom. Republic	1,648.1	1,141.0	112	123	184.6	140.3	324.9	46.4
Ecuador	-	-	96	106	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,917.1	2,333.9	110	111	210.9	259.1	469.9	67.1
Guyana	-	15.4	245	212	-	3.3	3.3	0.5
Honduras	945.1	870.1	114	110	107.7	95.7	203.4	29.1
Haiti	1,879.7	5,267.2	103	105	193.6	553.1	746.7	106.7
Jamaica	148.5	290.3	213	264	31.6	76.6	108.3	15.5
Mexico	4,874.6	3,626.5	188	132	916.4	478.7	1,395.1	199.3
Nicaragua	631.4	1,547.4	112	122	70.7	188.8	259.5	37.1
Panama	301.5	649.0	119	120	35.9	77.9	113.8	16.3
Peru	3,737.3	4,375.6	98	111	366.3	485.7	852.0	121.7
Paraguay	-	423.7	202	221	-	93.6	93.6	13.4
El Salvador	222.1	271.0	117	134	26.0	36.3	62.3	8.9
Suriname	7.9	90.5	216	271	1.7	24.5	26.2	3.7
Trinidad and Tobago	36.5	92.7	220	268	8.0	24.8	32.9	4.7
Uruguay	12.0	-	201	295	2.4	-	2.4	0.3
Venezuela	n/a	n/a	100	113	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LAC <sup>16</sup>	36,806.8	68,608.4	149	167	5,487.1	11,478.4	16,965.6	2,423.7

<sup>16</sup> IDB member and non-member countries; the figures do not represent totals. Costs estimated by weighing countries' costs by population.

## APPENDIX III: INVESTMENT NEEDS TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL COVERAGE

Country	2015 universal coverage (in US\$ millions)				2020 universal coverage (in US\$ millions)			
	W	S	W+S	W+S (annual)	W	S	W+S	W+S (annual)
Argentina	815.0	1,922.8	2,737.8	391.1	1,221.4	2,500.2	3,721.6	310.1
Bahamas	n/a	7.9	7.9	1.1	n/a	14.0	14.0	1.2
Belize	5.0	8.2	13.2	1.9	8.9	12.0	21.0	1.7
Bolivia	256.4	864.3	1,120.7	160.1	349.5	958.3	1,307.8	109.0
Brazil	2,777.3	10,562.1	13,339.4	1905.6	4,115.2	12,299.8	16,414.9	1367.9
Barbados	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.2	1.7	1.6	3.3	0.3
Chile	354.4	519.0	873.4	124.8	525.4	770.5	1,295.9	108.0
Colombia	820.1	1,830.0	2,650.1	378.6	1,175.1	2,218.9	3,394.0	282.8
Costa Rica	71.6	81.5	153.1	21.9	112.8	124.1	237.0	19.7
Dom. Republic	257.6	320.8	578.4	82.6	336.5	407.4	743.9	62.0
Ecuador	185.9	234.3	420.2	60.0	267.7	324.6	592.3	49.4
Guatemala	371.5	574.3	945.8	135.1	602.4	807.2	1,409.5	117.5
Guyana	8.2	28.1	36.2	5.2	6.6	26.7	33.3	2.8
Honduras	241.6	354.0	595.6	85.1	339.2	448.2	787.4	65.6
Haiti	492.7	978.8	1,471.4	210.2	579.6	1,067.4	1,647.0	137.2
Jamaica	52.4	142.8	195.2	27.9	64.6	158.0	222.6	18.5
Mexico	2,545.4	3,071.1	5,616.5	802.4	3,533.0	3,764.6	7,297.5	608.1
Nicaragua	161.9	406.6	568.6	81.2	214.0	463.3	677.4	56.4
Panama	71.8	173.0	244.8	35.0	106.6	208.1	314.7	26.2
Peru	748.4	1,282.2	2,030.6	290.1	925.1	1,482.3	2,407.4	200.6
Paraguay	333.1	581.4	914.5	130.6	455.6	715.5	1,171.1	97.6
El Salvador	123.1	143.2	266.3	38.0	144.6	167.9	312.5	26.0
Suriname	14.7	31.2	45.9	6.6	19.9	37.7	57.6	4.8
Trinidad and Tobago	26.1	37.7	63.7	9.1	31.6	44.3	75.9	6.3
Uruguay	16.2	24.7	40.9	5.8	28.0	41.9	69.9	5.8
Venezuela	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LAC <sup>17</sup>	11,938.1	26,991.7	38,929.8	5561.4	16,732.9	32,372.7	49,105.6	4092.1

<sup>17</sup> IDB member and non-member countries; the figures do not represent totals.