

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITY GAPS IN THE AMAZON REGION

Support for the preparation and implementation
of the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda



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Sociodemographic inequality gaps in the Amazon region

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of the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda



**Permanent Secretariat
of the Amazon Cooperation
Treaty Organization**

María Alexandra Moreira López
Secretary General

Carlos Alfredo Lazary Teixeira
Executive Director

Carlos Armando Salinas Montes
Administrative Director

SEPN 510, Bloco A, 3º andar
Asa Norte, Brasília - DF
CEP: 70750-521 Brasil
Tel.: (+55 61) 3248-4119
www.otca.org

**Brazilian Cooperation Agency
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Brazil**

Mauro Luiz Iecker Vieira
Minister of State

Maria Laura da Rocha
Secretary General of Foreign Affairs

Ruy Pereira
Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency

Maria Luiza Ribeiro Lopes
Deputy Director of the Brazilian
Cooperation Agency
SAF/Sul Quadra 2, Lote 2, Bloque B, 4º piso -
Edifício Via Office, Brasília – DF CEP 70070-600
Tel.: (+55 61) 2030-9360
www.abc.gov.br

**Economic Commission
for Latin America
and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs
Executive Secretary

Simone Cecchini
Chief, Latin American and Caribbean
Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population
Division of ECLAC

Av. Dag Hammarskjöld 3477
Vitacura, Santiago
Tel.: (+562) 2471 2000
www.cepal.org

This publication was prepared by María Marta Santillán Pizarro, consultant with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), under the supervision of Fabiana Del Popolo, Chief of the Demography and Population Information Area of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Activities were coordinated by Alejandra Silva, researcher at CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC; Alexandra Martínez, consultant, was responsible for information processing and Ernesto Espinoza, consultant, was responsible for the preparation of the thematic maps. The valuable inputs received from Simone Cecchini, Chief of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, and Jorge Rodríguez, researcher in the same Division, are gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also owed to María Alexandra Moreira López, Secretary General of ACTO, and to the technical team comprising the specialists Claudia Colomo, Margarita Medina and Stephan Von Borries. The authors also thank Mariana Falcão and Cecilia Malaguti do Prado of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) for their collaboration.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
ACT	Amazon Cooperation Treaty
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
ASCA	Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda
BADEHOG	Household Survey Data Bank (ECLAC database)
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre– Population Division of ECLAC
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
MAD	Major Administrative Division
MIAD	Minor Administrative Division
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PS/ACTO	Permanent Secretariat of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TOR	Terms of Reference

Foreword

The Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization is an intergovernmental organization like no other in the world. It is a forum that brings together and facilitates political dialogue on the Amazon region among its eight member countries: the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Suriname. In recent years, it has strengthened its cooperation work through the implementation of projects, programmes and other initiatives for the benefit of the Amazon region underpinned by a holistic, regional vision.¹

The Amazon region is the most biologically diverse ecosystem in the world. It is home to the world's largest contiguous tropical rainforest, whose carbon sequestration and storage function is essential for life. The Amazon basin is the world's largest drainage basin and greatest source of freshwater. The Amazon region is also home to more than 50 million people and 420 Indigenous Peoples, whose traditional knowledge is invaluable cultural heritage for the world.

The eight ACTO member countries have joined their efforts and institutional capacities since 1978, when they signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, whose main objective is "to promote the harmonious development of their respective Amazonian territories in such a way that these joint actions produce equitable and mutually beneficial results and achieve also the preservation of the environment, and the conservation and rational utilization of the natural resources of those territories."²

Bearing in mind its objectives, the work of ACTO is aligned with the principles of sustainable development with a primary focus on social, economic and environmental pillars. It is a permanent forum for cooperation, guided by the principle of reducing regional asymmetries between member countries, and gives priority to the incorporation of Amazonian territories into their respective national economies with a view to promoting sustainable development and the well-being of local populations in the Amazon region.

Management of the Amazon at national and regional level is an immensely complex task, with particular challenges and needs. Despite significant public investment in the Amazonian territories in the countries, international cooperation efforts must be redoubled and additional sources of funding must be found if public administration is to be more effective and, consequently, the Sustainable Development Goals are to be met.

¹ S. Ramírez (ed.), *La cooperación amazónica: desafíos y oportunidades de la cooperación amazónica a través de la OTCA*, Bogotá, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2012.

² Treaty for Amazonian co-operation, article I [online] <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201202/volume-1202-I-19194-English.pdf>.

However, the countries of the Amazon region have been left out of international cooperation because of their classification as middle-income countries on the basis of their per capita income. This classification criterion hinders understanding of the situation in the countries of the Amazon region and restricts their ability to address challenges as it disregards the economic, social, cultural and environmental realities of the region, which are key components of sustainable development. It does not take into account the multidimensional conditions of poverty and extreme poverty of the different Amazonian peoples.

The per capita income indicator ascribes the same income to all citizens, with no distinction between territories and with no consideration for the realities of the Amazon region, where poverty and sociodemographic inequality gaps are greater than those existing in each of the countries of that region.

Consequently, ACTO recognized the urgent need to prepare a document with robust information and analysis that could serve as a management tool and provide in-depth technical knowledge to improve understanding of the structural socioeconomic conditions and the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of Amazonian peoples, as well as other variables in Amazon territories.

A complementary approach is needed to assess development needs from a different perspective, with a territorial analysis based on indicators through which sociodemographic gaps can be measured, such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has proposed for the region.

In an effort to enhance knowledge on the socioeconomic conditions of populations in the Amazon region, ACTO signed an agreement with ECLAC, through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, to conduct the study "Support for the identification of sociodemographic inequality gaps in the Amazon region: proposal of indicators for its visibility", financed by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC).³

The study, the main findings of which are presented in this document, defines measurable sociodemographic indicators for the Amazonian territories of the ACTO member countries which were used as the basis for analysing their social inequality matrix.

Noteworthy among the findings of the document is that poverty and extreme poverty are systematically higher in the Amazon region than elsewhere in most Amazonian countries. This underscores the pressing need to allocate greater resources, including from international cooperation, for targeted use in the Amazon region.

In the processing and analysis of sociodemographic data from the population and housing censuses and household surveys available in the period under review, ECLAC made substantial efforts to disaggregate data to the lowest possible administrative divisions—municipality, canton, region or district—in keeping with the classification adopted by each country.

This allowed for a more accurate overview of the situation of Amazonian populations living in various forms of poverty and extreme poverty, with low incomes, unmet basic needs, precarious and informal employment, overcrowding and lack of access to basic services such as drinking water and sanitation, among other indicators.

Understanding and analysing the issues of poverty and extreme poverty in the Amazon region and assessing the various indicators of sociodemographic gaps will make it possible to direct resources towards the target population and develop effective strategies to promote sustainable development in this region. In turn, such action would ensure the conservation of forests, biodiversity and water quality,

³ Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda (ASCA), ACTO (2010). The Organization's work is guided by the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda (ASCA) which identifies the priorities of the Amazonian countries in the short and medium term, within the framework of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, in accordance with the economic, political, environmental, and social reality of the region.

and the preservation of traditional knowledge, among other things, given that Indigenous Peoples possess traditional knowledge on the management and conservation of forests, biodiversity and hydrological cycles, which guides agricultural, hunting, gathering and fishing practices in the region.⁴

The Amazon region is not just a vital and structurally important ecosystem because of its contribution to the environment and climate; it is also home to more than 50 million people in a territory that spans the eight countries mentioned above. This vast region also harbours several major cities, with social, economic and environmental problems and needs that require attention.

This is why adopting a holistic vision to manage this interconnected ecosystem is a must. In this regard, the generation of data and information is an invaluable asset for improving understanding of the reality of the Amazon region.

Lastly, special thanks are owed to the representatives of the ACTO member countries who participated in the preparation of this important document, as well as to the staff of CELADE - Population Division of ECLAC and the technical team and consultants of the Permanent Secretariat of ACTO for their efforts and tireless work that made possible this first study on the sociodemographic gaps in the Amazon region.

María Alexandra Moreira López

Secretary General
Amazon Cooperation
Treaty Organization (ACTO)

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs

Executive Secretary
Economic Commission
for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

⁴ S. Acebey and others, *Evaluación rápida de la diversidad biológica y servicios ecosistémicos de la cuenca/región amazónica: resumen para tomadores de decisiones*, Brasilia, Project OTCA/BIOMAZ, Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)/Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)/Instituto Humboldt, 2023 p. 18.

Presentation¹

This document is the result of the collaboration between the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and is part of the existing cooperation agreement between the two entities, which allowed the development of the project “Support for the Identification of Sociodemographic Inequality Gaps in the Amazon Region: Proposal of Indicators for Visibility.” This project was executed by the ACTO, with technical support from the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, and funding and collaboration provided by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil.

The document underscores that, through the analysis of measurable sociodemographic indicators in the territories of the Amazon Region, obtained from population censuses and household surveys of the ACTO Member Countries, the inequality within the Amazonian territories of these countries surpasses that observed in other regions of each country. This situation becomes even more concerning when considering that, on a global scale, Amazonian countries have been classified as “middle-income countries,” a classification that does not consider the conditions of inequality, poverty, and extreme poverty among the diverse Amazonian populations.

The study commenced in December 2021, with the calculation of indicators carried out between March and July 2022. It utilized the most recent data from population and housing censuses, as well as household surveys available up to that date. The study was completed by the end of 2022 and underwent a thorough review in 2023, aiming to establish a fundamental baseline for understanding the magnitude of the socio-economic challenge associated with inequality in a region upon which the world’s climate and hydrological system depend. Its objective is to call upon decision-makers in the countries and international cooperation to address the concerning vulnerability of Amazonian populations within each country.

In this context, the aim is to promote the design and implementation of innovative policies with a human rights-based approach and intersectionality, aiming to achieve the well-being of the Amazonian population, with particular emphasis on Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples. To achieve this, it is crucial that ACTO Member States have access to international financing, enabling countries to strengthen

¹ The OTCA expresses its gratitude to the ABC Translation Center and its professionals, Leticia Lopez, for the translation of the publication into English, and Daniel Alvez, for the translation into Portuguese.

their institutional capacities to address policy challenges at the national, local, and regional levels. This will facilitate the formulation of new decisions for the Amazon Region.

This study signals the start of an imperative process to track and assess the reduction of inequality gaps in the Amazon. It is hoped that it will prompt ACTO Member Countries to swiftly update this research with additional data, considering the latest censuses from the countries. This document serves as an initial reference point for initiatives that ACTO and ECLAC will spearhead to forge a more equitable future in the region.

In this regard, ACTO and ECLAC acknowledge the efforts of countries to update statistical information and commend the endeavors of several ACTO Member Countries in conducting their population and housing censuses for the 2020 round.² While the results of these censuses were not available at the time of completing this study, they will all contribute significantly to enriching this baseline in a subsequent report on tracking inequality gaps in the Amazon.

Finally, it is worth noting that during the review of this document on August 9, 2023, the “Amazon Summit - IV Meeting of Presidents of the Member States of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty” took place in which the eight Amazonian countries adopted the “Presidential Declaration on the occasion of the Amazon Summit - IV Meeting of Presidents of the Member States of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty.” The declaration establishes various action axes and procedures to address several structural issues aimed at improving the management of the shared Amazonian territory. To support these actions, it is essential to enhance cooperation towards the Amazon Region.

² Brazil conducted the census in 2022 and its data were being processed on the date this study was completed. Similarly, Ecuador and Guyana conducted their population and housing censuses in 2022. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is conducting the XV Population and Housing Census through self-numeration via the web. The censuses of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Suriname are scheduled for 2024.

Executive Summary

Amazonian countries face serious restrictions in accessing international cooperation due to the criterion for resource allocation, which excludes these countries for being classified as “middle-income.” This criterion has been questioned for various reasons, among which the fact that middle-income countries host the largest number of poor people in the world (around 70%) stands out. Additionally, there is a lack of recognition regarding the marked heterogeneity present in these countries, which could result in the invisibility of significant levels of social and economic inequality, among other factors, in the Amazon Region.

Hence, the need arose to advocate for a broader and contextualized approach to the complex reality of the Amazon, characterized by high levels of inequality (see Annex 3). For this reason, it was necessary to carry out the study “Support for the Identification of Sociodemographic Inequality Gaps in the Amazon Region: Proposal Indicators for Visibility,” in order to establish a baseline on the socioeconomic aspects of the Amazon Region. This research was technically supported by the Latin American and Caribbean Population Center (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, was funded by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and was carried out within the framework of the Executive Program between the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), under the initiative “Support to the Preparation and Implementation of the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda (ASCA),” developed between the Permanent Secretariat of the ACTO and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC).

In the context of this study, socio-demographic inequality gaps are understood as asymmetries or disparities in social and economic conditions, which substantially affect the Amazonian population of more than 50 million people, with their own socio-demographic characteristics and territorial distribution, and which is manifested in poverty levels, access to health, education, quality of employment, basic services, among other dimensions.

Within the international framework, financial instruments such as Official Development Assistance (ODA), which is part of international cooperation, were established to contribute to the economic and social progress of developing countries. These instruments were configured to meet the Millennium Development Goals and later the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Agenda 2030.

The study highlights that the population of the Amazon Region, characterized by its heterogeneous population with multiple unmet needs, is at a disadvantage compared to the Non-Amazon Region in almost all analyzed dimensions, particularly in terms of poverty and extreme poverty.

As a proposal, ECLAC suggests that the international cooperation system should seek a comprehensive response, not only targeted towards low-income countries but also considering the needs and vulnerabilities of specific territories, in this case, the Amazon, where sociodemographic gaps are greater than the country averages.

In this sense, the territory becomes a focal point of social inequality³, where various dimensions intersect and reinforce each other: income poverty, overcrowding, infant mortality, among others.

Therefore, it is crucial to understand the geographical disparities and the areas and populations with the greatest needs and vulnerabilities to allocate international cooperation and development assistance effectively (ECLAC, 2011).

A. Equality in the Amazon Region: a priority objective shared by ACTO Member Countries

The sociodemographic inequality gaps (see table 1) represent serious limitations for Amazonian populations, as shown in this document, based on an analysis using information from population censuses and household surveys available in 2021, the year the study was conducted.

Table 1
Socio-demographic inequality gaps between the Amazon Region and the Non-Amazon Region (Synthesis)

Dimension	Inequality gaps
1. Ethnicity	Ethnic and racial diversity is highlighted. In the Amazon Region, there is a high proportion of Indigenous population (around 6 million people) and Afro-descendant population (18 million people).
2. Territorial distribution	In the Amazon Region, the majority of the population lives in cities, even though the proportion of urbanization is lower than in the rest of each country.
3. Fertility	The average number of children in the Amazon is higher than in the Non-Amazon Region in all countries. Within the Amazon, Indigenous women have higher fertility rates compared to Afro-descendant women and the rest of the women.
4. Child mortality	This is linked to poverty and is the result of lack of access to clean water and sanitation, environmental pollution, prenatal care, malnutrition, low birth weight, existence of infectious diseases, lack of vaccination, among other interrelated factors (CEPAL and UNICEF, 2007). In all countries, infant mortality is higher in the Amazon Region.
5. Poverty and extreme poverty	Poverty and extreme poverty rates are higher in the Amazon in all countries, compared to the Non-Amazonian Region, with Indigenous rural populations being the most affected.
6. Quality of employment	The working conditions that are accessed in the Amazon are more precarious, due to the high degree of informal work, and it is exacerbated in the case of Indigenous women.
7. Child labor	Considered as a violation of human rights. High rates of child labor of children and adolescents were detected in the Amazon, higher than the rest of each country, which is aggravated in the Afro-descendant and Indigenous population.
8. Early marriages and teenage motherhood	In the Amazon, there is a higher proportion of married or in union adolescents, as well as teenage mothers, compared to the non-Amazon population. These situations have a negative impact on poverty and inequality for women and their families.
9. Education	Reduced literacy in the Amazon Region. Within the region, there are ethnic disparities: lower literacy rates among the Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations of the Amazon.
10. Access to Internet	Internet access levels in the Amazon Region correspond to about half of the access level of the Non-Amazon Region, with the Indigenous population having the lowest rates of internet access.
11. Overcrowding	In all countries, the situation of overcrowding is greater in the Amazonian population than in the rest of each country.
12. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation	Significant disadvantages are observed in the Amazon compared to the non-Amazon Region of the countries. Access to clean water and sanitation is limited due to low investment in necessary infrastructure, influenced by factors such as lack of accessibility to the territories and absence of companies operating in these areas. Special vulnerability of Indigenous peoples.
13. Electricity and fuel services	The lack of electricity and fuel services is a challenge that remains to be addressed. Inequality gaps increase according to the place of residence: whether it is urban or rural and by ethnicity.

Source: Produced by the authors.

³ ECLAC (2016) La Matriz de la desigualdad social en América Latina, pag. 63 at: <https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/c52907b3-a3dc-4866-8f4c-c19491c2b83a/content>.

The primary objective of this study is to promote equality in the Amazon, aligning with the call to “leave no one behind,” which is a joint responsibility of the ACTO Member Countries and the main Agenda 2030 transformative premise. The study conducted an analysis of sociodemographic inequality gaps based on comparable indicators among the eight countries within the Amazon Region, providing a solid foundation for informed decision-making.

One of the greatest merits of this study is the analysis conducted within the Amazon Region, which was carried out at the level of the Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD), corresponding to municipalities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, cantons in Ecuador, regions in Guyana, and districts in Peru and Suriname.

This proposal presents measurable sociodemographic indicators in the territories that are part of the Amazon Region, reflecting the specific conditions of the populations within the municipalities.⁴ It is an essential document for decision-makers and international cooperation since the information facilitates the identification of specific areas or sectors and places that should be prioritized in the allocation of resources.

B. Summary of the main findings of the Study

The Amazon Region stands out for its ethnic and racial diversity, with a higher proportion of Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations compared to the rest of each of the countries it encompasses (see figure 3).⁵ Furthermore, it is observed that the majority of the population lives in cities, even though urbanization levels are lower in the Amazon than in the Non-Amazon Region of each country.

According to the study, and based on household survey databases, poverty and extreme poverty in the Amazon Region are higher than the Non-Amazon Region in most countries (see figure 9). Additionally, the Amazon Region exhibits higher levels of infant mortality (see figure 8), a greater incidence of child labor (see figure 19), and lower access to household sanitation among the population (see figure 40). Similarly, in figure 11, it is observed that in all countries, the proportion of the population with at least one Unmet Basic Need (UBN) is higher in the Amazon Region than in the rest of each country.

The labor market in the Amazon Region is characterized by high rates of informal⁶ and precarious work, within a context where informal and illegal activities dominate significant sectors of the economy. Similarly, as highlighted in Figure 15, in most countries, the proportion of informal employment without access to social protection is higher in the Amazon Region than in the rest of each country, for both men and women.

Access to safe drinking water is essential for human survival. Despite the fact that the population lives in the largest river basin in the world, in all countries access to water in the Amazon Region is at a disadvantage compared to the Non-Amazon Region.

These and other facts highlight common situations affecting all countries, positioning the Amazon Region in an evident position of disadvantage, characterized by multiple sociodemographic and territorial gaps. The analysis underscores the unique vulnerability of Indigenous peoples and rural areas in every dimension. Therefore, greater efforts are required in the Amazon to achieve the goals of the Agenda 2030.

It should be clarified that, in the case of Indigenous Peoples, who number approximately 420 inhabiting the Amazon Region, the study did not differentiate according to specific tribal affiliations, which could be concealing situations of extreme vulnerability within certain communities.

⁴ See Annex A2, table A2.1, Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) that make up the Amazon Region study area, by country.

⁵ The data are based on population census and housing surveys, and include questions on ethnic self-identification. In Brazil, ethnicity data obtained from the 2010 census explore race and skin color with options such as “branca” (white), “preta” (black), “amarela” (yellow), “parda” (brown) and “indígena” (indigenous). In this study, the estimate of the Afro-descendant population is based on the sum of the “pardo” and “preto” categories, according to the methodological criterion adopted by ECLAC. It is important to note that, due to limited information to calculate this category, this method could lead to an overestimation of the Afro-descendant population and an underestimation of the indigenous population.

⁶ Informal workers are considered to be those who declare that they are not affiliated to a social security system. Those who do not know their status or do not want to answer the question are excluded.

C. Key guidelines for the sustainable development of the Amazon Region

Based on the geographically disaggregated sociodemographic gaps at the MIAD level in the Amazon Region, decision-makers have the opportunity to focus straight on the specific conditions of each municipality.

In an effort led by ECLAC, the study provides a series of key guidelines to improve living conditions in compliance with the indicated indicators and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), within a framework of social inclusion and protection of the population, and sustainable development (see table 2).

Table 2
Guidelines for Public Policies to Overcome Inequality in the Amazon Region

Guidelines for Public Policies	Recommendations
1. Proposing new solutions to poverty based on the needs of municipalities, socioeconomic conditions, and cultural aspects of the Amazon Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designing strategies and social programs with an emphasis on vulnerable groups. - Executing actions of assistance, support, and food security, as well as nutritional risk management directed at vulnerable groups, particularly children. - Integrating social policies with cultural, environmental, and economic policies, under the umbrella of individual and collective rights.
2. Formulating a new participatory action labor policy aimed at discouraging illegal economic activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eradicating illicit activities such as illegal mining, promoting strategic sectors such as agriculture, livestock farming, aquaculture, and environmentally friendly productive activities, while also halting deforestation, fires, soil desertification, and environmental pollution. - Promoting and strengthening the economies of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, which not only contributes to improving their living conditions but also to mitigating climate change. - Creating and establishing businesses in the Amazon Region through economic incentives and tax exemptions, to ensure the employment integration of the populations, with a focus on sustainable development and through participatory mechanisms with local communities.
3. Promoting territorial management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outlining programs and public policies of territorial management and inclusive urban planning. - Ensuring territorial rights to protect the life and cultural continuity of Indigenous peoples, by securing access to community-based property titles linked to their territory. - Involving communities in the monitoring and protection of jungles and forests. - Curbing crime against defenders of Indigenous peoples' territories.
4. Ensuring the right to health to reach vulnerable groups in the Amazon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate policies to achieve regional healthcare coverage, guaranteeing access to quality basic services, including vaccines and medications. - Improving maternity conditions. - Informing and generating actions to guarantee sexual and reproductive rights within an intercultural framework respecting the traditional cultures of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.
5. Protecting children and adolescents to prevent and eradicate child labor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing a regional plan for the prevention, control, and investigation of child labor. - Promoting education. Strengthening access to and permanence in the education system. - Coordinating actions with governmental and non-governmental entities, the private sector, and civil society. Designing and conducting a public-private dialogue to coordinate efforts to eradicate child and adolescent labor.
6. Ensuring literacy whilst strengthening interculturality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing culturally appropriate educational materials with a participatory approach. - Training local teachers and facilitators.
7. Ensuring access to technologies and the internet, thus increasing connectivity in the Amazon.	<p>Investing in digital inclusion policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telecommunications' infrastructure. - Development of internet infrastructure. - Access to technological devices. - Digital training and literacy.
8. Improving housing conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investing in energy infrastructure, drinking water networks, sanitation, and roads, especially in rural areas of the Amazon. - Providing housing loans and subsidizing affordable rates for public services.
9. Enhancing forms of development cooperation	<p>Enabling political dialogue to confront poverty and extreme poverty in the Amazon with inclusive forms of cooperation implies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting a new approach of inclusive and integrated international cooperation to assess and address short-term challenges in the most vulnerable areas of the Amazon. - Strengthening and promoting dialogue with donor countries of ODA focused on the priority areas and themes of the Amazon.

Source: Produced by the authors.

Introduction

The Amazon Region, which transcends the borders of eight countries, is unique in the world. It is characterized by being a source of essential resources for the continuation of life and the functioning of various ecosystems. Paradoxically, it presents structural inequalities that hinder its sustainable development.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which proposes to “leave no one behind,” international cooperation becomes indispensable in the region.

However, the Member Countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) face serious limitations in accessing international cooperation, as the resource allocation criterion excludes countries classified as “middle-income.” This criterion is questioned for various reasons, including ignoring the high degree of heterogeneity among countries classified in this category, where high levels of inequality could remain invisible.

In this context, the purpose of this publication is to highlight the situation of need, vulnerability, and inequality existing in the eight countries that make up the Amazon Region.

It aims to raise awareness about the reality that, in a scenario of persistent socio-demographic and territorial inequality between the Amazon and Non-Amazon Regions of each country, which is also manifested within the Amazon in complex and diverse realities, it will be very difficult to meet the commitments outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals without the decisive support of international cooperation.

This study is a first approach based on key data sources, such as population and housing censuses and household surveys, which allow for an understanding of the situation of the Amazon Region in each country. It constitutes a fundamental baseline for understanding the magnitude of the socio-demographic and environmental challenge associated with inequality in a region on which the world’s climate and hydrological system depend.

Its objective is to call for international cooperation and decision-makers from the Member Countries of ACTO on the situation of inequality and vulnerability of Amazonian municipalities, and, within them, particularly of Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations.

Given this context, it is expected that ACTO countries can access international cooperation, which would facilitate the increase of institutional capacities of the countries at national, local, and regional levels, and thus make new decisions for the Amazon.

This document is one of the products of the cooperation agreement between ACTO and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, to carry out the Project “Support for the Identification of Sociodemographic Inequality Gaps in the Amazon Region: Proposal Indicators for Visibility.”

The project was part of the ACTO initiative “Support to the Preparation and Implementation of the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda (ASCA),” and it was funded by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC).

The ACTO-ECLAC Agreement involves the development of a proposal for sociodemographic indicators measurable in the territories that are part of the Amazon Region to visualize the matrix of social inequalities of the Amazonian population in the Member Countries of ACTO.

This work included various products, including the definition of indicators, their methodology, processing, as well as different tools for visualization and interpretation of the results. Collaboration in the design and implementation of a dashboard is also highlighted, to complement the information available in the Amazon Regional Observatory⁷ (ARO of the ACTO) (see Box 1).

Box 1
Availability of Information for Decision-Making
in the Amazon Regional Observatory (ARO) of ACTO

ACTO has foreseen that through the ARO tool, the data and information from this important study can be disseminated and managed, with the aim of facilitating informed decision-making and access to relevant data. For this, the ORA will have the Sociodemographic Module where you can access the indicators presented in tables, graphs, and maps, and thus visualize the disaggregated sociodemographic gaps between the Amazonian and Non-Amazonian Region of each country and at the level of the Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD).

This tool will be a valuable consultation instrument for decision-makers of the countries, a great support to reduce gaps and better identify critical areas and territories with greater sociodemographic disadvantages.

The Sociodemographic Module is under construction and is expected to be completed in the first half of 2024, at: <https://oraotca.org/>.

Source: Produced by the authors.

Finally, this is a descriptive study on sociodemographic inequalities based on the interpretation of the proposed indicators. This document corresponds to the last of the mentioned products.

It is important to note that the relevant issues of the Amazon are not exhausted here. The analysis must be complemented with other dimensions and sources of information, which enable the expansion of situations related to health (health status and access to the health system), nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, desired fertility, right to identity, violence, among other topics, which are possible to know from additional data sources currently produced by the countries and which are essential to advance in the development of the region.

In the following sections of the introduction, the background that led to the definition of the problem, the conceptual and methodological considerations of the indicator proposal, and a summary of the main findings are presented in general terms. Then, in the results chapter, each of the different dimensions highlighting the sociodemographic inequality gaps are explored in greater detail. Finally, the conclusions and recommendations are presented.

⁷ The ORA-ACT Sociodemographic Module will be available at <https://oraotca.org/>. This tool will allow access to indicators in formats such as tables, graphs, and maps, where sociodemographic gaps are visualized according to different criteria. Among them, the situations between regions (Amazonian and non-Amazonian of each country); between urban and rural areas; between Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and the rest of the population; within the territory, between municipalities. It is expected that this tool will represent a consultation instrument, especially for decision-making.

The document includes the following descriptive elements that facilitate the understanding of the information and support it: 44 graphs; 16 maps; 4 tables in different sections of the study, and another 20 tables presented in the Annexes.

A. Access to International Cooperation

With the intention of promoting living conditions in countries with lower economic development, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) created the Official Development Assistance (ODA). This is a financial instrument by which developed countries agreed to transfer a percentage of their gross national product (GNP) to official development assistance. The importance of this source of financing for developing countries is highlighted, especially to achieve the Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

To be beneficiaries of this economic assistance, countries are classified according to per capita income, and those classified as "low income" receive the most attention from the international community. The truth is that the countries of the Amazon were classified as "middle income," which is why they have been relegated from access to these funds.

This measurement and classification criterion has been questioned with different arguments (ECLAC, 2011). Among them:

"the use of income limits leads to grouping countries in a way that does not capture the complex nature of development and the diversity of situations that exist in each group and in each member of those groups. In particular, middle-income countries considered as a group constitute a fundamental pillar of the global economy; they represent a large proportion of economic activity and trade, and are home to most of the world's population and most of the world's poor. However, if this group is observed more closely, the existing heterogeneity among the countries that compose it stands out. By grouping countries according to income level, the wide range of capacities and different needs that exist among middle-income countries is not considered" (ECLAC, 2011: p. 5).

As a proposed solution to this problem, the same document states that:

"The international cooperation system should seek a comprehensive and broad response to the development problem that is not only oriented towards the needs of low-income countries, but also considers the various needs and vulnerabilities present in middle-income countries. For this to be possible, it is essential to have comprehensive knowledge, in each case, of the areas that have the greatest need and are most vulnerable, and to identify the main gaps between needs and possibilities, so that development assistance can be adequately allocated" (ECLAC, 2011, p. 6).

B. The Amazon Region

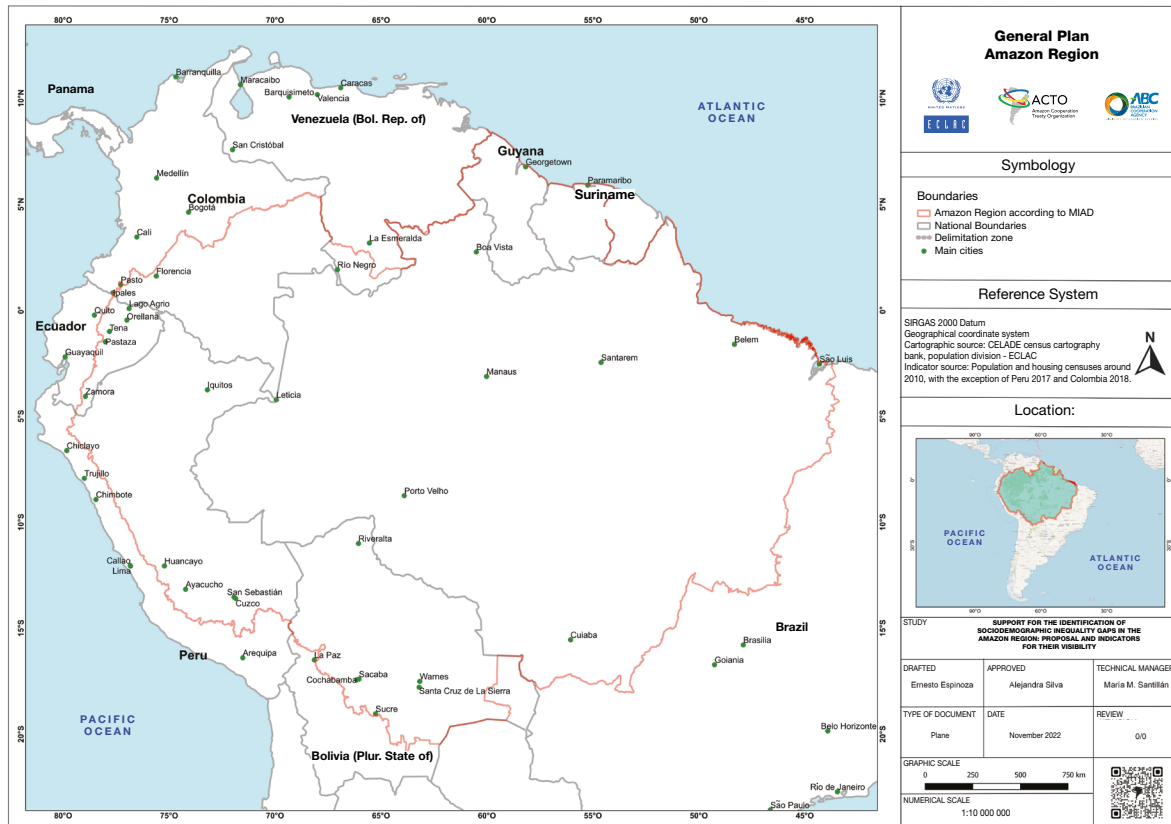
The Amazon River originates in the Andes Mountains, in southern Peru. It runs for about 7.000 km until it reaches the Atlantic Ocean in northern Brazil. Its basin is the largest on the planet and crosses the territory of eight countries: the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (ACTO, 2018a).

There are different approaches and conceptions to define the Amazon, so it is possible to find different maps to identify its boundaries, coexisting several "Amazons" that make up a large region (Salazar and Riaño, 2016).

If a hydrographic criterion is considered, the basin covers a total of 6.118.334 km². According to a biogeographical criterion, the area amounts to 6.846.421 km², and, according to administrative political criteria, its area reaches 7.434.827 m² (Perspectives on the Environment in the Amazon, United Nations Environment Program, and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, cited in ACTO, 2018a).

Map 1 shows the general boundary of the area, according to the considerations expressed by the Member Countries of ACTO within the framework of the study.

Map 1
General boundary of the Amazon Region



Source: Produced by the authors, based on information from the ACTO Member Countries.

Note: See annex A2 table A2.1. Administrative divisions that make up the study area of the Amazon Region, by country.

The Amazon is characterized by its natural, social, and cultural richness. Its importance lies in its influence on addressing climate change and reducing global warming, also considering its biological diversity, reflected in the great variety of flora and fauna species within it (ACTO, 2018a).

The region is a source of essential natural resources for the continuity of life and the functioning of ecosystems, such as freshwater and oxygen. Among its resources are also various scarce minerals and metals of high value, such as oil, gold, diamonds, and emeralds, among others. These natural reserves of mineral and water resources make the Amazon a “strategic region for economic development” (ACTO, 2018a, p. 44).

However, this wealth has also motivated the exploitation, extraction, and extensive use of raw materials, deforestation, clear-cutting, and river pollution. In terms of economic activity, the main activities have been associated with fishing, logging, plant extraction, agriculture and livestock farming, tourism, mining, hydrocarbon exploitation, and large-scale infrastructure projects (ACTO, 2018a).

The installation of investment projects and infrastructure for the formal and informal exploitation of hydrocarbons and minerals are some of the causes that explain environmental degradation and social conflicts (Ocampo, 2014, cited in ACTO, 2018a).

Deforestation due to livestock farming, on the other hand, influences habitat loss and degradation. Gradually, there has been an effort to expand the agricultural and livestock frontier, leading to a change in land use, an increase in fires, and biodiversity loss (ACTO, 2018a).

Other threats observed in the region are linked to unsustainable hunting and fishing (both as subsistence and commercial activities), illegal trafficking and trade of fauna, and the introduction of new exotic species. The consequences associated with these threats are the deterioration of health, poverty, the decrease and deterioration of main food sources, the reduction of employment and income, forcing migration (ACTO, 2018a). These situations jeopardize the quality of life of local populations.

In this regard, it is worth mentioning the particularities of Indigenous Peoples, who are affected differently because they face these phenomena from a position of asymmetry. However, beyond these scenarios of special vulnerability, it must be borne in mind that Indigenous Peoples play a fundamental role in enabling the countries of the region to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Indeed, there is ample evidence regarding the significant contributions of Indigenous Peoples, their own governance strategies for territories, their sciences and technologies for biodiversity conservation and global and regional climate stability. In particular, the Amazon forests that have been controlled and preserved by Indigenous Peoples contribute to the reduction of CO₂ emissions and also provide local and regional ecosystem services, such as the regulation of climate dynamics and the water cycle at the local level, hydrological services, pollination, and nutrient retention, among others (ECLAC and FILAC, 2020).

C. Amazonian Cooperation and Sustainable Development

In 1978, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT), by which they committed to taking joint actions to promote the harmonious development of Amazonian territories to achieve equitable and mutually beneficial outcomes in the sustainable development of the Amazon Region.

Subsequently, in 1998, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) was created as an intergovernmental organization for the coordination and promotion of joint policies and strategies in the Amazon area, in accordance with the ACT.

In this sense, ACTO acts as a permanent space for political, technical, scientific, and financial cooperation, implementing projects and programs, facilitating dialogues and knowledge exchange, driven by the principle of reducing regional asymmetries among the eight Member Countries, operating under the agreement of sustainable development, and respecting the internal legislation of each country.

To achieve its objectives, ACTO outlines joint actions that result in improving the quality of life of its inhabitants, seeks the full incorporation of its territories into national economies, while respecting the balance between nature and the surrounding environment and economic development and growth.

In November 2010, ACTO Member Countries approved the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda (ASCA), which strategically guides the implementation of cooperation activities in the Amazon Region, with a priority focus on the protection and sustainable use of renewable natural resources (ACTO, 2011).

In 2019, an alliance was formed between the Government of Brazil, through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and the ACTO in the context of South-South cooperation, for the updating and implementation of the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda (ASCA), known as the "Support to the Preparation and Implementation of the Amazonian Strategic Cooperation Agenda (ASCA)."

Thus, the aim is to build consensus among the eight Member Countries on an instrument closely aligned with the principles proposed in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, with the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, with the commitments of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and other relevant international treaties (ACTO, n.d.).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in turn, expresses consensus on the need to move towards more inclusive, supportive, and cohesive societies, promoting a model of sustainable development and calling for "leaving no one behind" on the path of development.

In resolution 70/1 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," Member States expressed their desire to "see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society," and committed to striving "to reach the furthest behind first".

In the 2030 Agenda, Goal 17 stands out, which aims to revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Currently, many countries demand Official Development Assistance (ODA), however, aid levels have decreased, which has mainly affected Latin America.

In this framework, the need for inclusive global partnerships and strong cooperation is postulated. These partnerships must be built on principles and values of equality and growth (UN, n.d.).

Other objectives that are particularly relevant in the context of the Amazon are Goal 1, which aims to end poverty in all its forms; Goal 6, which seeks to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and Goal 10, which proposes to reduce inequality within and among countries. These goals are intertwined to ensure an improvement in the quality of life of people and address cross-cutting issues related to gender inequalities, climate change, and the inclusion and care of vulnerable populations.

The call to "leave no one behind" is particularly important for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean because inequality is a historical and structural characteristic of these societies.

Even more so in the Amazon, a region characterized by significant asymmetries, with unique features that transcend the borders of its eight constituent countries, and facing a distinct reality due to its wealth and abundance of natural resources, albeit scarce in other parts of the world, owing to the illegal and indiscriminate exploitation of its resources, giving rise to issues related to pollution, migration, poverty, precarious living and working conditions, limited access to services, and the exercise of fundamental rights.

High levels of inequality, often masked by national average living condition indicators, pose a significant threat to development and act as a solid barrier to poverty alleviation, the extension of civil rights, and the exercise of democratic governance.

In line with this principle, efforts have been directed towards achieving holistic development in the respective Amazon territories while upholding a delicate balance between economic progress and environmental preservation. The imperative of combating hunger and poverty has been underscored as overarching concerns that form integral parts of the hurdles hindering sustainable development, fostering the formulation of a collective social inclusion agenda in the Amazon Region.

In particular, Article XI of the ACT establishes that: "with the purpose of increasing the rational employment of human and natural resources of their respective Amazon territories, the Contracting Parties agree to stimulate the realization of studies and the adoption of joint measures aimed at promoting the economic and social development of those territories and to generate forms of complementation that reinforce the actions foreseen in the national plans for the referred territories".

According to the ACTO, it is also necessary to incorporate a vision of territorial differentiation into this debate, as well as to recognize the differences of their populations and the vulnerability of the Indigenous Peoples living in the Amazon Region.

For this reason, it is crucial to understand that the Amazon Region, although categorized as a middle-income region using the criterion of per capita income by country, is subject to structural gaps in terms of inequality and poverty, infrastructure, access to basic services, gender, climate change and environment, productivity and innovation, health, and education. Consequently, these issues should be considered as priorities for accessing Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other financial resources.

It is fundamental to acknowledge that inequality poses a threat to sustainable development, while equality is not only a right but also contributes to efficiency from an economic and productive perspective, in addition to being an ethical and political imperative. Equality does not discourage individual efforts

but rather promotes citizen participation in contributing to the common good and economic progress (Bárcena and Prado, 2016).

This document demonstrates that the current situation of inequalities and structural gaps in the Amazon Region undermines the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments made.

International cooperation as a facilitator of development must be based on “variable geometries” relationships, that is, according to the context, adapting to the capacities of each country and, in this case, to the capacities of each specific region in order to cooperate with the implementation of national priorities, as well as those of the Sustainable Development Goals.

This implies that international cooperation must adopt varied formats in terms of initiatives, cooperation projects, and collaboration mechanisms, which adjust to the particular realities and objective constraints existing in each country and the region as a whole.

In this way, a variable system is guaranteed with applicable institutional instruments and in accordance with the specific circumstances of each country, providing greater flexibility and understanding of the singularities of each territory. Additionally, it allows for defining and redefining the objectives to be achieved, expanding the scope to long-term perspectives.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has also stated that equality is the strategic horizon of development, and in the proposal for the analysis of the social inequality matrix, it includes the territory as one of the structuring axes (ECLAC, 2016).

It is also important to consider that the COVID-19 pandemic has had consequences not only on health but also on the well-being of households, individuals, and workers, causing impacts on consumption, food, poverty, and has exacerbated the structural gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the Amazon Region.

This leads to the need to have reliable and timely information that allows us to visualize the particular socio-demographic situation of the Amazon Region, in a way that facilitates and guides the design of policies and programs as well as the monitoring of actions.

D. Conceptual and Methodological Considerations of the Proposed Indicators

The proposed indicators were based on a conceptual and methodological framework in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Montevideo Consensus of the Regional Conference on Population and Development (see annex 3). For this reason, official indicators defined within the framework of these agendas were prioritized, in addition to including other indicators from systems used by ECLAC.

In this context, the concepts of equality/inequality, sociodemographic inequalities, as well as the population groups and territories where inequalities occur, were defined.

To understand the concepts of equality and inequality, some main axes are summarized, according to Bárcena and Prado (2016), as follows:

- Equality of rights is proposed as the primary axis. In pursuit of this equality, the exercise of citizenship appears as an irreducible value (page 12).
- “Equality of rights provides the normative framework that sets the minimum —and incremental— thresholds of well-being and benefits, and, together, imposes limits on inequality in access, especially if this inequality is “sustained” by the denial of ownership of economic, social, political, or cultural rights.” (page 12).
- Among other dimensions, the equality aspired includes economic equality or equality of means, as a consequence of a better distribution of income (page 12).

- In this sense, the dimension of equality in the face of cultural, gender, and ethnic diversity is incorporated, nourished by contributions that demand equality in the distribution of family, work, and political roles, and in the affirmation of collective identities and collective rights (page 13).

Likewise, it was agreed to use population and housing censuses from the latest available round, as well as the latest household surveys, available in the ECLAC database, as sources of information.

The final product consisted of a proposal of indicators to visualize inequality gaps in the region.⁸ This included the definition of indicators, their methodology, processing, and the elaboration of tabulations and maps, all necessary to achieve the proposed objective.

A methodological clarification refers to the sources of information used. When indicators come from population and housing censuses, the greatest strength lies in the possibility of carrying out higher levels of disaggregation, both sociodemographic and territorial.

Thus, disaggregations were made at the municipal level, which constitutes an added value to facilitate decision-making specifically in areas marked by inequalities.

It should also be considered that the figures correspond to the 2010 round of censuses in most countries, with the exception of Colombia (2018). Therefore, some data may be somewhat outdated in some cases, and comparisons between countries should be carefully evaluated.

On the contrary, when indicators were calculated using household surveys, the figures are generally more recent and coincide in the year (2020) in most countries.⁹ The disadvantage is that there are fewer possibilities for disaggregation, necessary to visualize the gaps.

Another consideration relates to the Amazon Region in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. As will be seen in the following sections, the situation of the Amazon Region seems to have, according to the indicators, reduced gaps and, in some cases, even better conditions compared to the rest of the country. However, one issue to highlight is the high degree of heterogeneity of the Bolivian Amazon Region, where numerous small, rural, sociodemographically disadvantaged populations coexist alongside the most developed city in the country. This is the case of the municipality of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, with 1.500.000 inhabitants, which represents more than 25% of the total population of the Bolivian Amazon Region.

For this reason, when considering the Amazon Region of the country as a whole, averages obscure these high levels of heterogeneity within the Amazon.

E. Main Findings of the Document: The Importance of Reading Data Beyond National Averages

For each of the proposed dimensions and indicators, an initial outline of the existing sociodemographic gaps between the Amazon and Non-Amazon Regions of each country is presented below.

In this regard, the Amazon Region stands out for:

- A lower degree of urbanization than the rest of each country (graph 2), with the presence of large urban centers (map 2).
- A higher proportion of Indigenous and Afro-descendant population (graph 3).

⁸ For more information, see the document "Support for the Identification of Sociodemographic Inequality Gaps in the Amazon Region: Proposal Indicators for Visibility." Conceptual and methodological document. A summary is presented in annex 3 to this document.

⁹ The years in which household surveys were conducted are: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru (2020); Guyana (2019); Ecuador and Suriname (2016). No data for Venezuela.

- Higher levels of infant mortality (graph 8).
- A higher proportion of the population with at least one unmet basic need (graph 12).
- A higher level of child labor (graph 19).
- Reduced access to drinking water (graph 36).
- Reduced access to sanitation at home (graph 40).

These facts constitute a common pattern that cuts across all countries, placing the Amazon Region at a clear disadvantage compared to the Non-Amazon Region.

This initial finding allows us to assert that the development indicators of the eight countries, based on national averages, conceal a reality—that of the Amazon Region—that needs to be made visible since patterns of inequality are reproduced across all analyzed dimensions.

Thus, national indicators lack meaning if they are not accompanied by measures that show the significant gaps between the Amazonian and non-Amazonian populations.

On the other hand, when delving into each dimension, the analysis focuses on the Amazon Region. The common denominator of precariousness in the Amazon Region is exacerbated internally, where other sociodemographic and territorial gaps are produced and reproduced, hindering progress towards sustainable development.

It is observed that each country has its own particularities, and, in turn, heterogeneous compositions internally, with diverse gaps between Indigenous populations, Afro-descendants, women and men, which are accentuated in specific territories. Hence, the importance of an intersectional approach, i.e., the simultaneous occurrence of these factors.

It should be mentioned that the dataset on which this work is based does not allow for distinguishing and perceiving the multiple realities and particularities of Indigenous Peoples, as they are considered a uniform category. In the Amazon Region, there are more than 420 Indigenous Peoples, some in voluntary isolation, and more than 86 languages and 650 dialects coexist in the region (ACTO, 2018a).

The great demographic, territorial, cultural, and socio-political diversity of these peoples implies that vulnerability levels in some situations related to their well-being may be higher than those shown in this document.

I. Key Findings

A. Demographics

1. Territorial distribution

The first issue to consider concerns the population composition of the Amazon. According to the latest estimates from ECLAC, more than 50 million people inhabit the Amazon across the eight countries (table 3 and figure 1), representing nearly 12% of South America's population.¹⁰

Table 3
Amazon: number of inhabitants, share of the population compared to the total Amazon Region, and share of the population compared to the total of each country, year 2019

Country	Number of inhabitants of the Amazon	Proportion with respect to the total of the Amazon Region	Proportion of Amazonian population with respect to the total of each country
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7 976 945	15.8	69.3
Brazil	27 908 809	55.4	13.2
Colombia	1 924 373	3.8	3.8
Ecuador	943 143	1.9	5.4
Guyana	790 782	1.6	100.0
Peru	10 249 420	20.3	31.5
Suriname	577 752	1.1	100.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 194	0.01	0.02
Total	50 376 418	100.0	-

Source: 2019 population projections of smaller areas, CELADE (2020).

¹⁰ Based on population estimates as of 2019. <https://population.un.org/dataportal/home>.

Figure 1
Amazon: number of inhabitants and their relative weight with respect to the total of the Amazon Region and the total of each country



Source: Based on table 1 with data from CELADE (2020).

The Amazonian population consists of 55% of the population of Brazil; 20% of Peru; about 16% of the Plurinational State of Bolivia; 3.8% of Colombia; 2% of Ecuador; 1.6% of Guyana; 1.1% of Suriname and 0.01% of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

However, the share of the Amazonian population within each country varies (see Figure 1): the entirety of Guyana and Suriname are located within the Amazon. Around 70% of the population in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 30% in Peru, and between 3.8% and 5.5% in the remaining countries, except for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, where it accounts for only 0.02% of its population.

This initial approach is crucial, as, for example, while over half of the Amazonian population resides in Brazil, for this country, the population within the Amazon Region represents only 13% of the total.

Another example is Colombia, where 2 million people live in the Amazon, but it does not reach 4% of the country's population. At the other end of the spectrum are Guyana and Suriname, where their population represents between 1% and 2% of the total Amazonian population, but all of their population is located within the Amazon. These realities could influence the actions that countries can undertake or the resources they receive from international cooperation organizations.

2. Urbanization

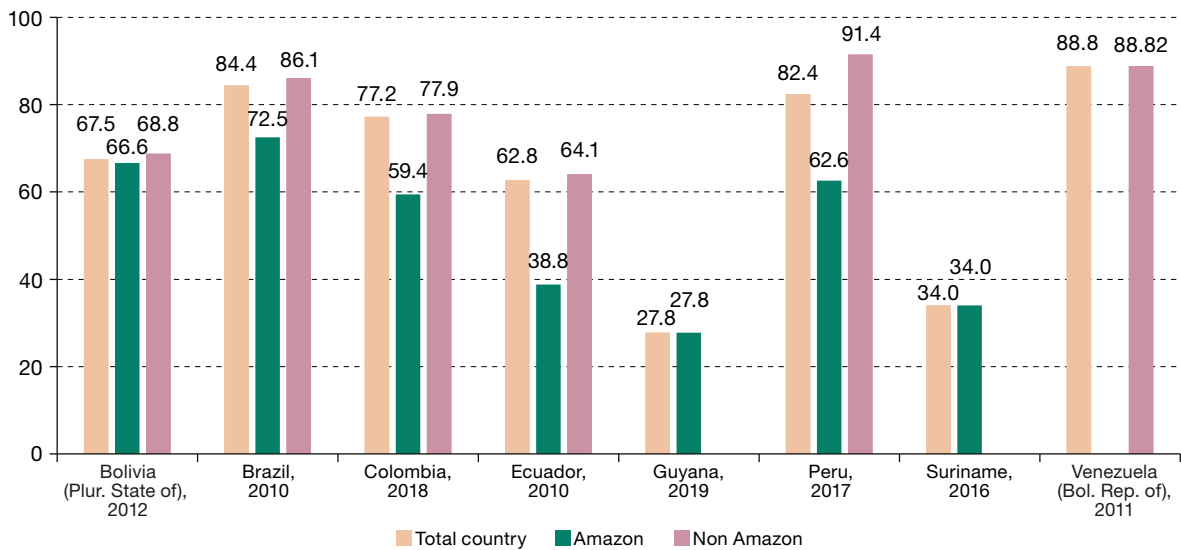
In this dimension, the proportion of urbanized population is observed, with most of the Amazonian population living in cities in some countries (figure 2). This is the case for Brazil, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Peru, with 72.5%, 66.6%, and 62.6% of their population residing in urban areas, respectively. However, these levels of urbanization are always lower than in the rest of each country (which have urbanization levels of 86%, 68%, and 91%, respectively). It is noteworthy that these countries concentrate more than 95% of the population of the region.

In the Amazon Region of Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname, rural population predominates, as only 38.8%, 27.8%, and 34% of the population, respectively, reside in cities. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the entire Amazonian population is not urbanized (Figure 2).

Despite these figures, it is essential to note that although there is a high proportion of urban population in the Amazonian territories of these countries, this proportion remains lower compared to urban distribution in the non-Amazonian territories of the same countries.

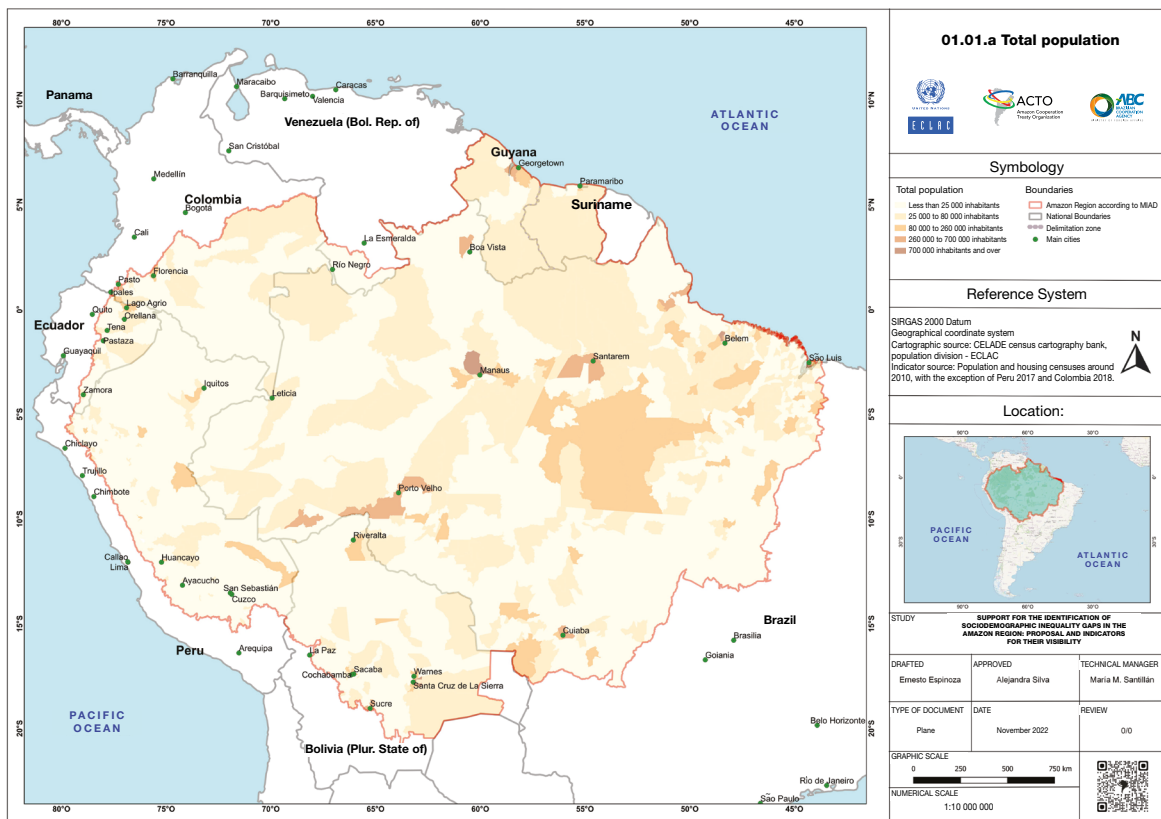
On the other hand, in map 2, the distribution of the population is observed: out of 2.140 municipalities, there are about 100 municipalities with less than a thousand inhabitants; 80% of municipalities with fewer than 25.000 inhabitants; but there are also urban centers with over a million inhabitants (in Brazil: Manaus with 1.800.000 inhabitants; Belém with 1.400.000 inhabitants; São Luís with 1.000.000 inhabitants. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia: Santa Cruz de la Sierra with 1.500.000 inhabitants).

Figure 2
Amazonian countries: proportion of urban population. Country total, Amazon Region, and rest of the country, 2010–2019
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Map 2
Amazon Region: total population according to Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2019



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

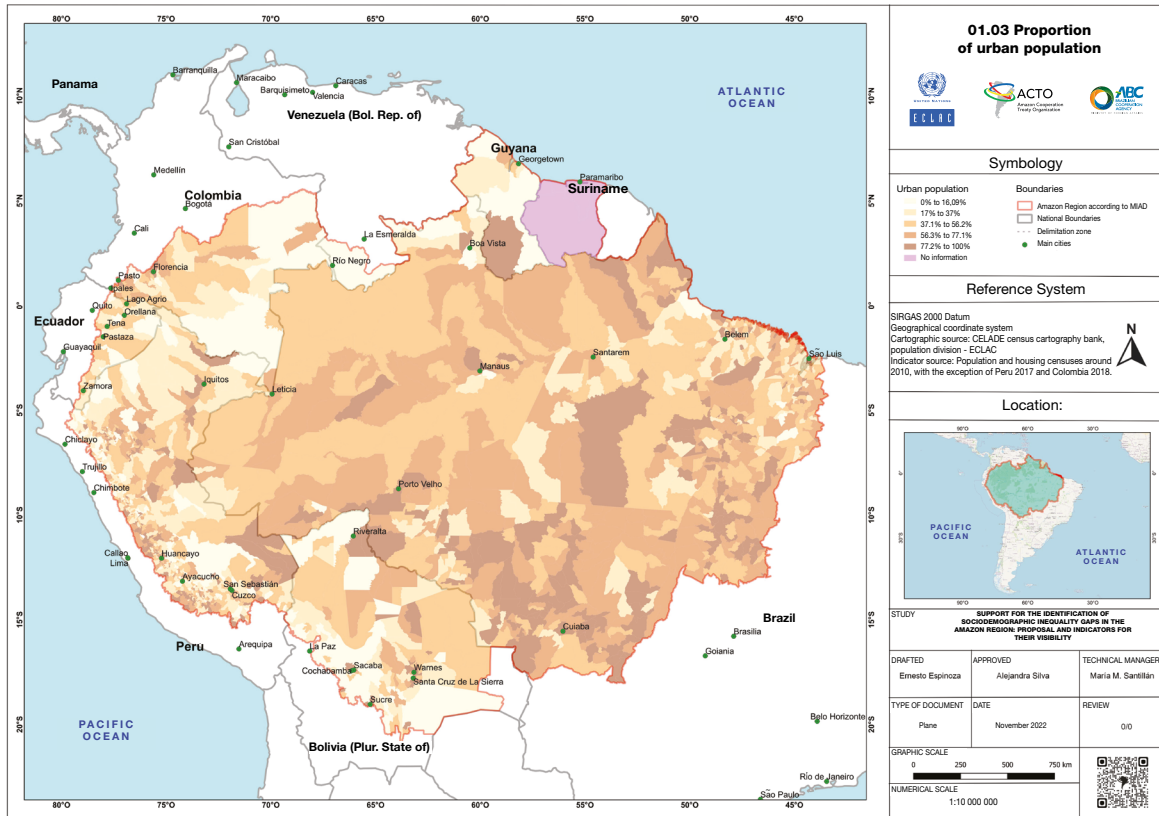
Note: See annex A5, table A5.1 Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) of the category 700.000 inhabitants and more.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

It is worth noting that there are differences between countries in the definition of “urban.” In countries like the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Peru, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the definition is based on the size of the locality (localities with more than 2.000 or 2.500 inhabitants are considered urban). While in other amazonian countries, criteria such as the contiguity of housing, the provision of services, the delimitation of municipalities, among others, are considered.

If analyzed in terms of urbanization¹¹, map 3 shows that urbanization extends throughout the Amazon Region, mainly in Peru and Brazil, countries where nearly 20% of municipalities record urbanizations higher than 77%.

Map 3
Amazon Region: levels of urbanization according to
Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2019



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.2. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with urbanization of 77.2% and more. By country 2010-2018.
^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

3. Ethnic and racial diversity

As a common pattern, it can be said that the Amazon stands out for its ethnic-racial diversity¹². On one hand, around 6 million people belonging to Indigenous Peoples inhabit the region. Of these, 44% (2.760.277 inhabitants) reside in Peru, approximately 37% (2.300.000 inhabitants) in the Plurinational

¹¹ More information at: https://redatam.org/redatam/pryesp/sisppi/Webhelp/helpsispi.htm#_rea_urbana_rural.htm; https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/def_urbana_rural.pdf; https://www.inei.gov.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1539/cap01.pdf.

¹² The data in this section are based on population censuses and household surveys, which included questions on ethnic self-identification.

State of Bolivia, and the remaining 19% is distributed among the other countries. In the Amazon Region of Brazil,¹³ more than 380 thousand inhabitants belonging to Indigenous Peoples reside, representing 6% of the total Indigenous population of the Amazon Region, a relative weight higher than that of Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. However, in the total Amazon Region of Brazil, the Indigenous population represents only 1.5%.

The Afro-descendant population, on the other hand, amounts to nearly 18 million people. Of these, almost 98% reside in Brazil (table 4). However, these figures should be taken with caution because in some cases they may represent minimum population floors, as while population censuses have progressively advanced in the inclusion of these peoples, underestimations persist.¹⁴

Table 4
Amazon Region: population according to ethnic and racial condition in absolute figures, 2010–2019

	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 2012	Brazil 2010 ^a	Colombia 2018	Ecuador 2010	Guyana 2019	Peru 2017	Suriname 2012	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 2011
Indigenous	2 300 837	382 057	288 058	245 014	288 312	2 760 277	20 550	3 991
Afro-Descendants	16 441	17 647 362	25 383	23 144	52 344	153 961	203 010	29
Remainder	3 779 325	6 324 103	1 206 513	471 656	124 286	3 809 728	310 230	274
Ignored ^b	-	4 645	40 246	-	-	274 255	2 570	35
Total	6 096 603	24 358 167	1 560 200	739 814	503 041	6 998 221	536 360	4 329

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org>.

^a In Brazil, ethnicity data obtained from the 2010 census may be underestimating the number of people belonging to Indigenous peoples and overestimating the Afro-descendant population. See footnote number 8 for further detail.

^b Ignored: those who did not respond to questions about ethnic-racial self-identification.

If we compare by country, the situation of the Amazon Region and the rest of each country (see figure 3), it can be observed that in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, the proportions of Indigenous population within the Amazon Region range from approximately 20% to 40% of the population, values much higher than those in the rest of the territory of these countries.

In Peru, the proportion of Indigenous population is twice as high; in Colombia, five times higher; and in Ecuador, six times higher than in the Non-Amazon Region of each country. The Plurinational State of Bolivia is the only country where the proportion of Indigenous population is higher in the Non-Amazon Region (47%) compared to the Amazon Region (37.7%). The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has a 92.9% Indigenous population.

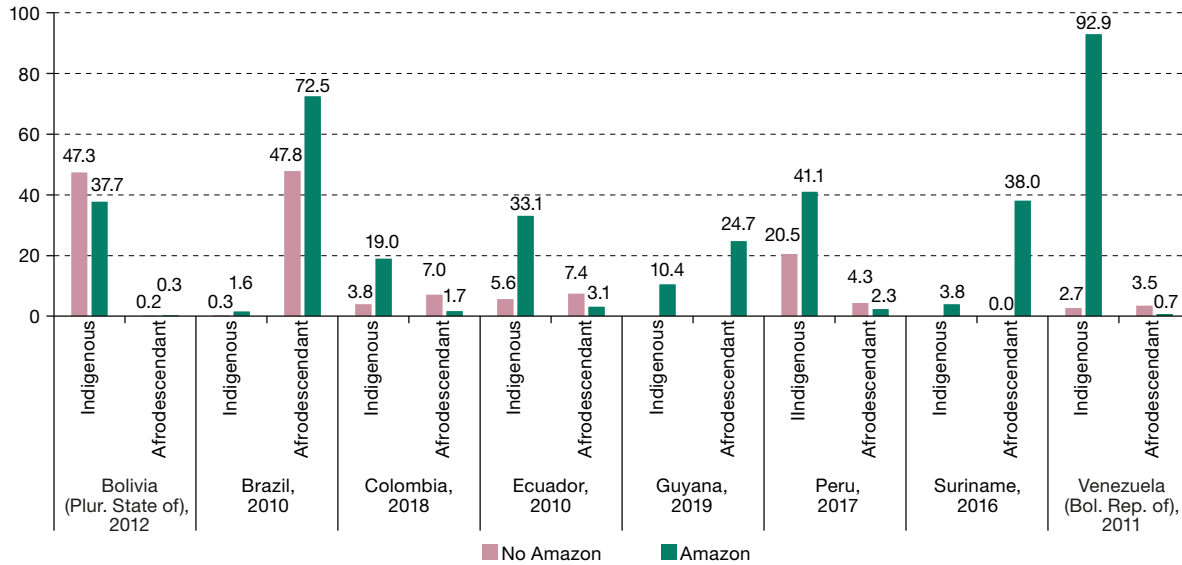
Brazil, on the other hand, stands out for its high proportion of Afro-descendant population (72.5%; 50% higher than the rest of the country). Suriname and Guyana, fully Amazonian countries, present approximately 38% and nearly 25% (respectively) of Afro-descendant population.

In terms of distribution by area of residence, figure 4 shows that in most countries, more than 75% of the Indigenous population resides in rural areas. Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia present different situations, with high proportions of Indigenous population living in cities (57% and 39% respectively).

¹³ In Brazil, the ethnicity data obtained from the 2010 census could be underestimating the number of people belonging to indigenous peoples and overestimating the Afro-descendant population. This is because the information is based on a question that asks about race and skin color, whose answers are: "branca" (white), "preta" (black), "amarela" (yellow), "parda" (brown), indígena (Indigenous). People with the category "indígena" are considered indigenous; people with the category "preta" or "parda" are considered Afro-descendants. It is currently being analyzed that it is quite possible that some people with "parda" category should be classified as indigenous and not as Afro-descendants.

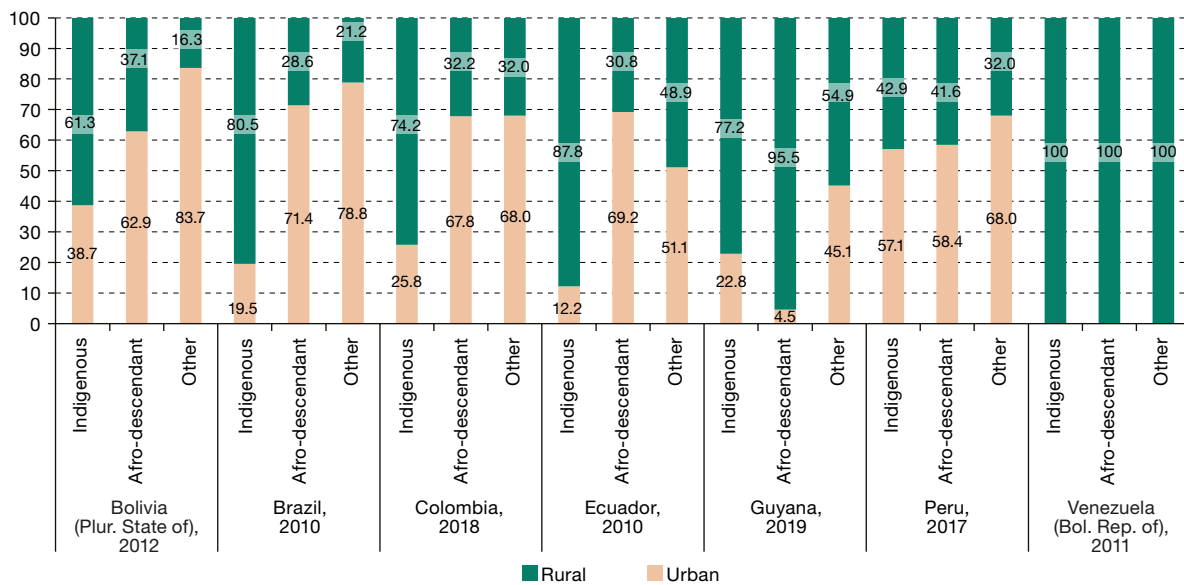
¹⁴ For more details on the identification of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants see the document "Conceptual aspects of population and housing censuses: challenges for the definition of inclusive contents in the 2020 round". Available at: <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion>.

Figure 3
Countries of the Amazon: proportion of Indigenous and Afro-descendant population, Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2019
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Figure 4
Amazon Region: distribution of the Indigenous population, Afro-descendants, and the remaining population according to area of residence, Rural v. Urban 2010–2019
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Data unavailable for Suriname. Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Regarding the Afro-descendant population and the rest of the population, in all countries except Guyana, the majority reside in cities. It is important to note that the entire Amazonian territory of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela corresponds to rural areas.

To understand ethnic-racial inequalities and effectively address them through public policies, it is crucial to understand their relative significance in different regions.

In this regard, Table 5 classifies the 2.140 municipalities in the Amazon according to the number of individuals belonging to Indigenous Peoples and their relative weight in the municipality's total population. Here are some general observations:

- Indigenous Peoples are spread throughout the Amazon. Only 10% of municipalities (229 out of 2.140) do not have individuals self-identifying as belonging to these peoples. These municipalities are mainly located in Brazil, with only 9 in Peru (see map 4).
- The highest concentrations of Indigenous Peoples are observed in municipalities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Cochabamba, Sucre, Sacaba, the most populous) and Peru (Ayacucho, San Sebastián, and Cusco) (map 4).
- In 45% of municipalities, Indigenous Peoples have a low relative weight, as they do not reach 20% of the total population of the municipality (map 5).
- In 30% of municipalities, Indigenous Peoples are the majority population (map 5).
- The size of the municipality is a variable to consider, as:
 - In small municipalities (less than 2.500 inhabitants), Indigenous Peoples are the majority in almost 50% and have low proportions in 30% of municipalities, while:
 - In large municipalities (with over 10.000 inhabitants), they are the majority in only 17% of municipalities, and in almost 60%, they have a low relative weight. The exception is the Plurinational State of Bolivia, where they are the majority in more than 55% of municipalities.

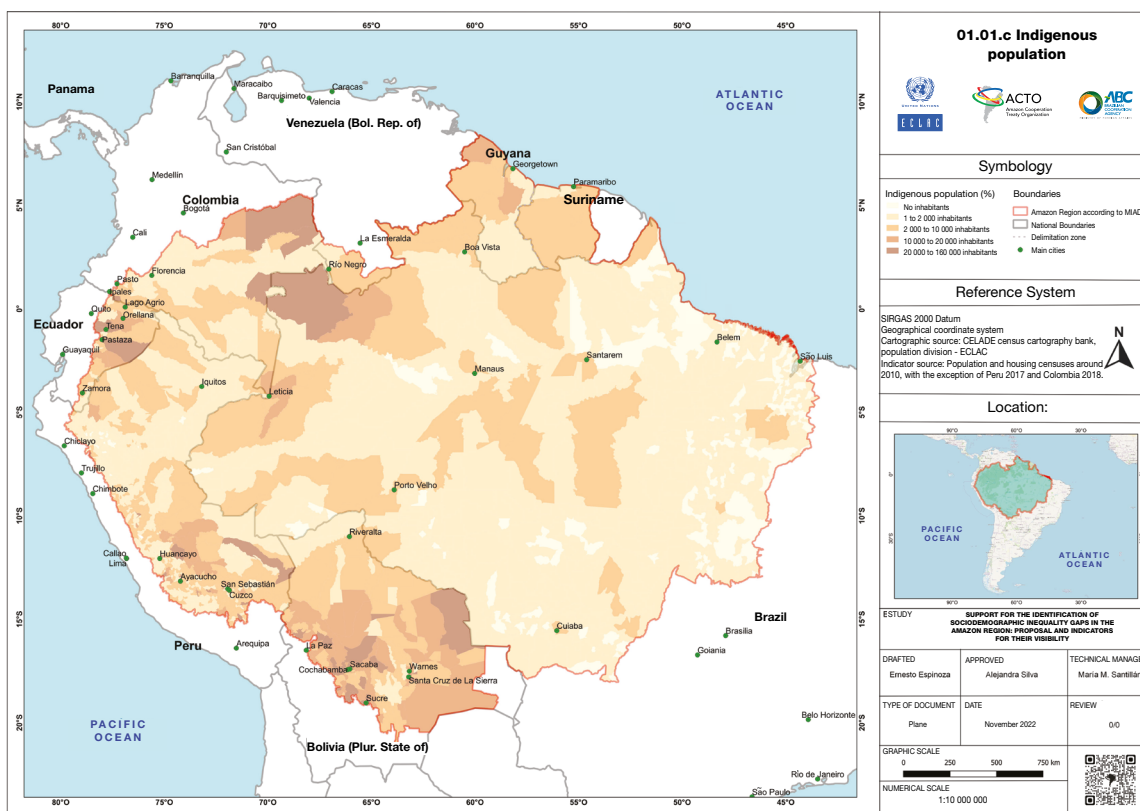
The same analysis can be conducted within each country (see annex A4, table A4.1).

Table 5
Amazonian Municipalities: distribution according to the number of individuals belonging to Indigenous Peoples and the proportion they represent in the total population, 2010–2019
(Absolute numbers and percentages)

	Number of inhabitants of the municipality			Total
	Below 2 500	2 500 to 10 000	Over 10 000	
Without Indigenous Peoples	30 7.2%	99 12.2%	100 11.0%	229 10.7%
Less than 20%	125 30.0%	298 36.6%	533 58.6%	956 44.7%
20%–60%	52 12.5%	132 16.2%	125 13.7%	309 14.4%
60% or more	207 49.8%	285 35.0%	152 16.7%	644 30.1%
Total	416 100.0%	814 100.0%	910 100.0%	2140 100.0%

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC.

Map 4
Amazon Region: total Indigenous population according to Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2019



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

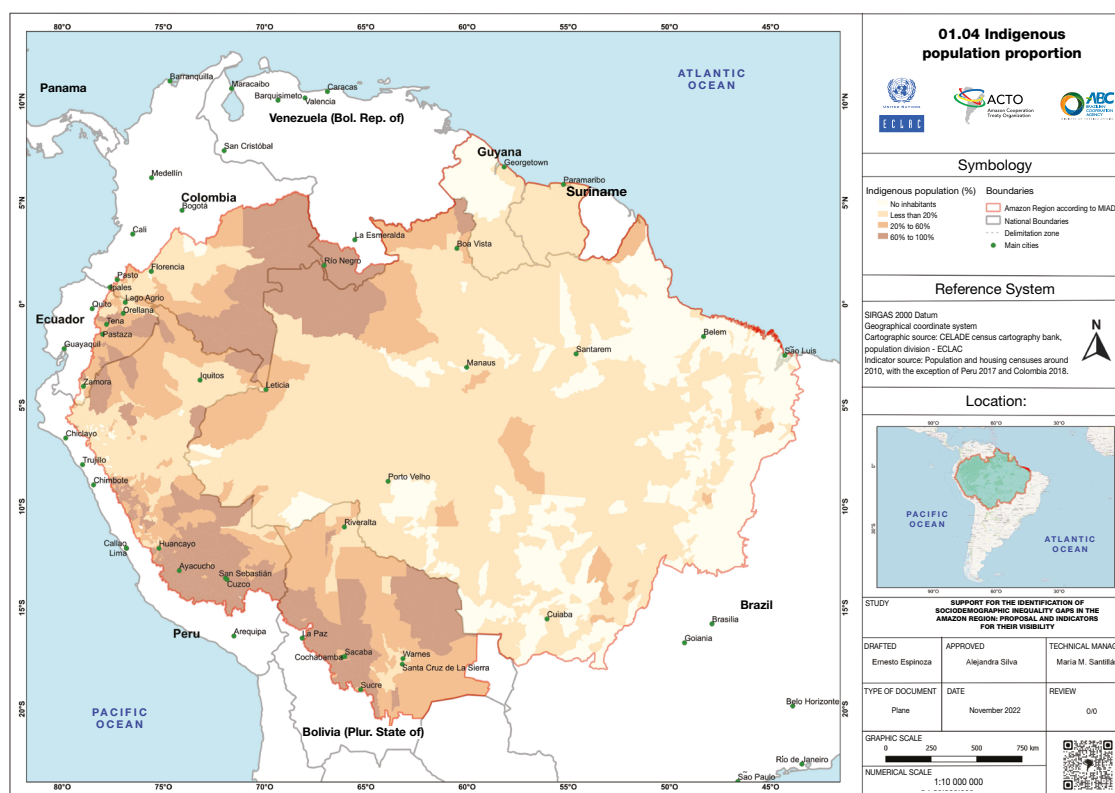
Note: See annex A5, table A5.3. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 20,000 or more individuals belonging to Indigenous Peoples.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

If the same type of analysis is conducted for the Afro-descendant population (table 6), it can be observed that:

- 26% of the municipalities do not have any Afro-descendant individuals. These municipalities are mainly located in Peru (see map 6).
- The vast majority of the Afro-descendant population in the Amazon is located in Brazil. Municipalities like Manaus (1.300.000), Belém (1.007.000), São Luís (706.000), Cuiabá (360.000), Ananindeua (355.000), Porto Velho (295.000), Macapá (288.000), Rio Branco (242.000), Santarém (230.000), and Boa Vista (202.000) stand out not only due to the sheer number of Afro-descendant individuals but also because they represent more than 70% of the population in each of these municipalities (see map 6).
- In 37% of the municipalities, Afro-descendant individuals have a low relative weight, as they do not represent 20% of the total population of the municipality (see map 6).
- In 30% of the municipalities in the Amazon Region, all of which are in Brazil, Afro-descendant individuals are the majority population (see map 7). In Brazil alone, Afro-descendant populations are the majority in 85% of municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon Region, regardless of the size of the municipality (see Annex A4, Table A4.2).

Map 5
Amazon Region: proportion of population belonging to Indigenous Peoples according to Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2019



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.4. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 50% or more individuals belonging to Indigenous Peoples.

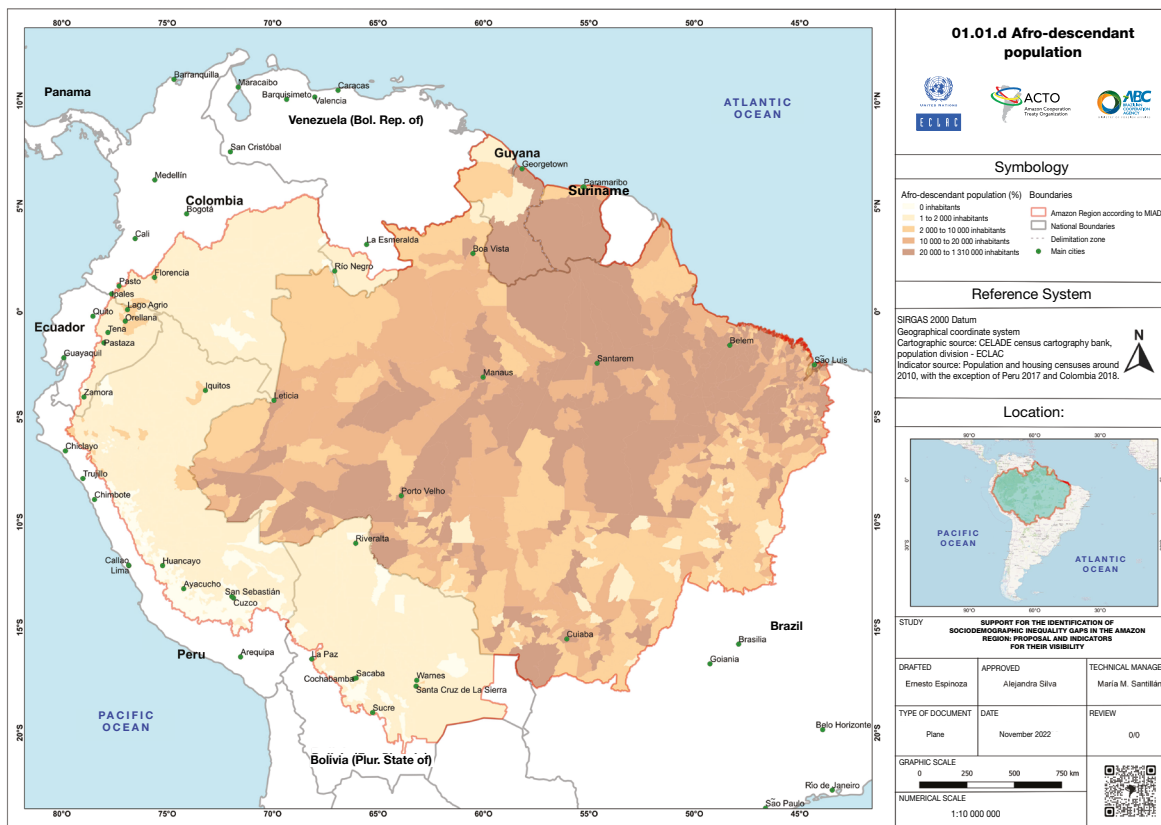
^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

Table 6
Municipalities of the Amazon: distribution according to the number of Afro-descendant individuals and the proportion they represent in the total population, 2010–2019
(In absolute numbers and percentages)

	Number of inhabitants of the municipality			Total
	Below 2 500	2 500 to 10 000	Over 10 000	
Without Afro-descendants	221	253	92	566
	53.1%	31.1%	10.1%	26.4%
Less than 20%	160	328	312	800
	38.5%	40.3%	34.3%	37.4%
20%–60%	4	39	76	119
	1.0%	4.8%	8.4%	5.6%
60% or more	31	194	430	655
	7.5%	23.8%	47.3%	30.6%
Total	416	814	910	2140
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC.

Map 6
Amazon Region: total Afro-descendant population according to the Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2019



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

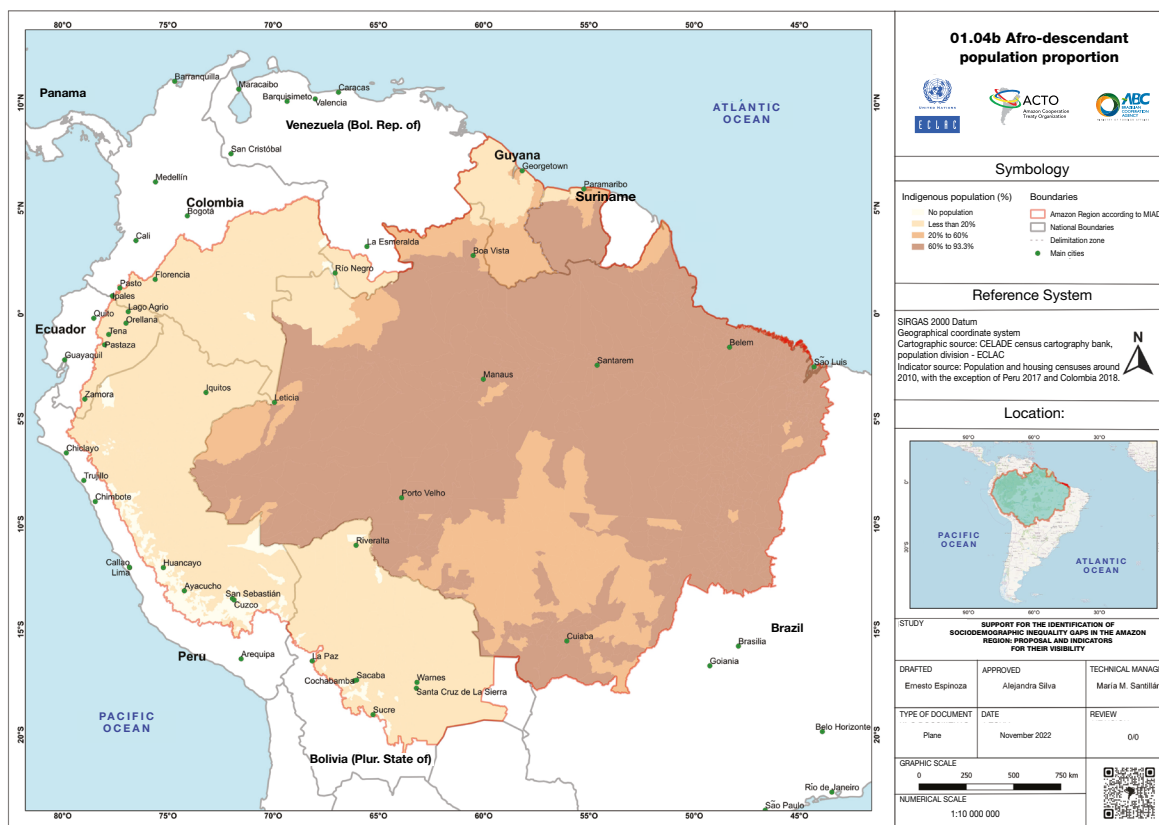
Note: See annex A5, table A5.5. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 20.000 or more Afro-descendant individuals.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

The above findings lead to the conclusion that the sociodemographic asymmetries, which will be presented in the following sections, are accompanied by high territorial and socio-political heterogeneity, implying enormous challenges in terms of policies for the Amazon Region.

Another important issue to mention is the limitation of conducting readings at the municipal level to characterize the situation of Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants when the reality shows that their territories often do not coincide with municipal boundaries. All these issues must be considered as ensuring the territorial rights of these peoples is crucial for their survival and life plans (Del Popolo, 2018; ECLAC and FILAC, 2020; ECLAC and UNFPA, 2020).

Map 7
Amazon Region: proportion of Afro-descendant population according to the Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2019



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.6. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 60% or more Afro-descendant individuals.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

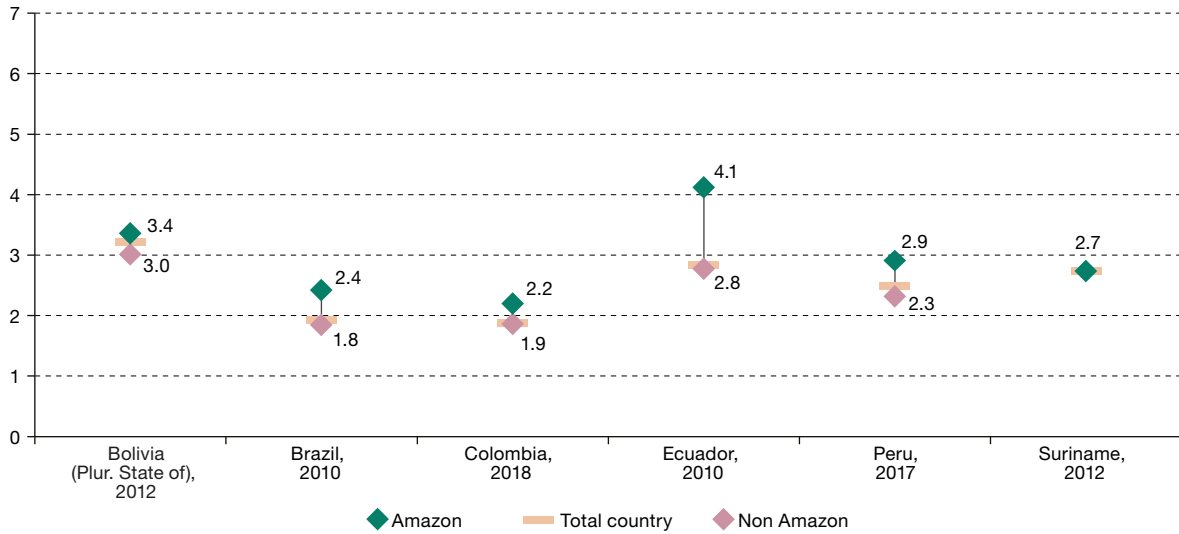
B. Fertility and mortality

1. Fertility

Fertility, understood as the average number of children women have, is important not only as a key variable in demographic dynamics but also as an indicator that indirectly monitors the exercise of women's reproductive rights: high fertility contexts are estimated to result from difficulties in knowledge of and access to contraceptive methods, among other issues.

In this regard, while fertility varies between 1.8 and 3.2 children per woman in each country, levels within the Amazon Region are higher, ranging from 2.2 to 4.1 children per woman (see figure 5).

Figure 5
Amazonian Countries: total Fertility Rate, Whole Country, Amazon Region,
and Rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Number of children per women)



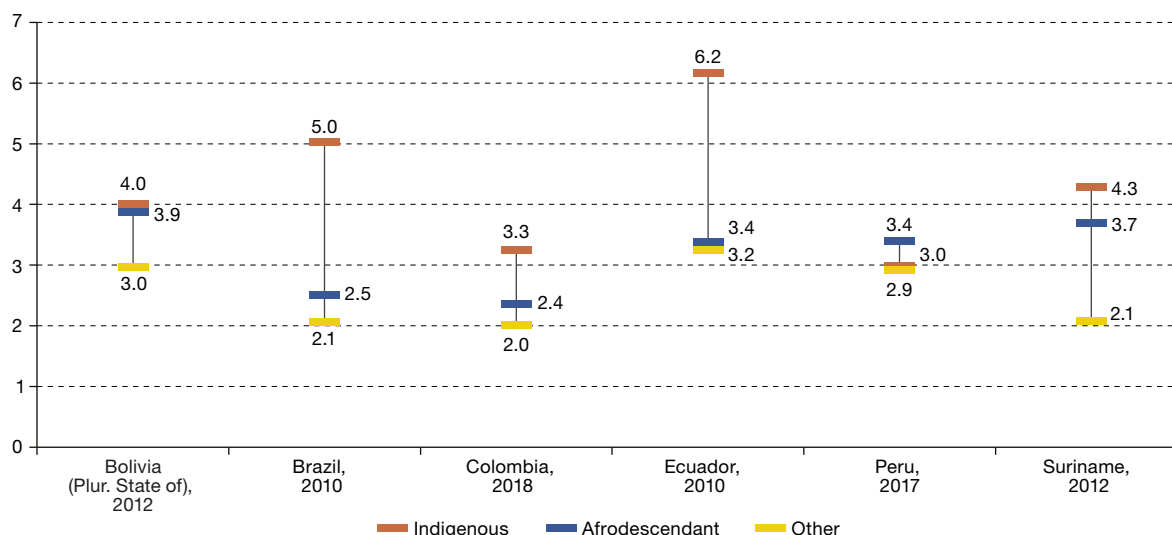
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data available for Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Colombia stands out for having the lowest fertility levels and the smallest gaps between the Amazonian and non-Amazonian populations. At the other extreme, Ecuador has the highest levels and the widest gaps: 2.8 children per woman among non-Amazonian women and 4.1 children per woman in the Amazon Region.

If we consider only the Amazon Region and analyze it by ethnicity (see figure 6), the gaps between populations widen. In this regard, in all countries, Indigenous women have higher fertility rates than Afro-descendant women and the rest of the women. In this case, we observe that Colombia has the lowest level and the smallest gaps, while Ecuador has the highest levels and gaps. Among Indigenous women, fertility reaches 6.2 children per woman.

The concerns are: to what extent these higher levels of fertility among Indigenous populations result from cultural patterns, with a free choice of a higher number of children than the rest of the women in the region? And to what extent they respond to difficulties in exercising their reproductive rights.

Figure 6
Amazon Region: total Fertility Rate, by Ethnicity, 2010–2018
(Number of children per woman)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: No data available for Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

We have to bear in mind that the reproductive trajectories of Indigenous peoples are linked to their sociocultural organization and their effects on proximate determinants (marriage, contraception, among others), some evidence tends to conclude that inequities are combined with cultural specificities (Del Popolo, 2017). The challenge lies in closing the gaps in access to sexual and reproductive health, articulating individual rights and collective rights.

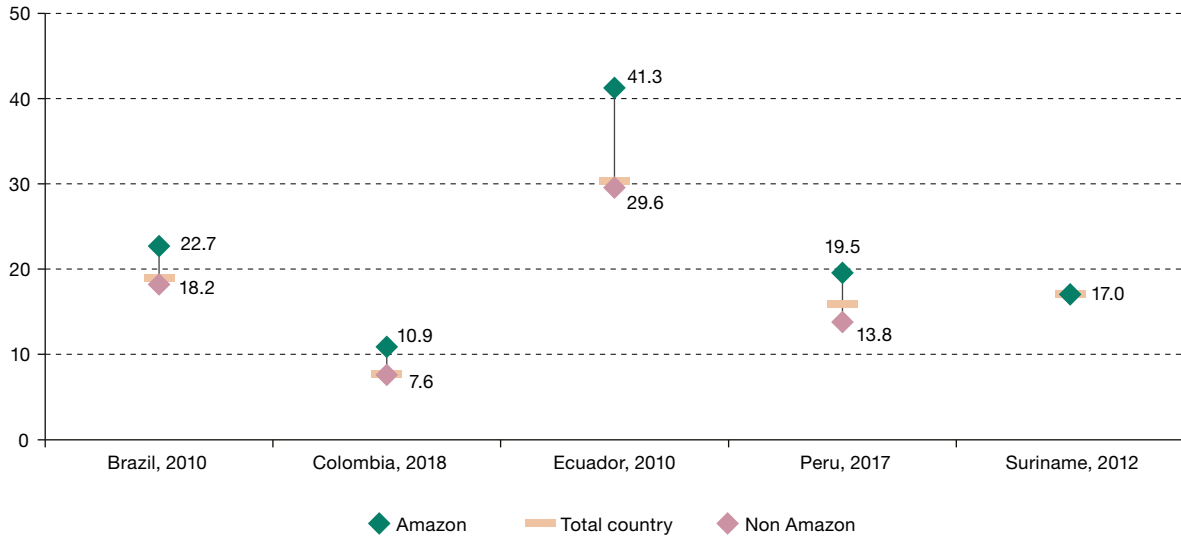
2. Childhood mortality

Regarding childhood mortality, which occurs before the age of five, it has been observed that it is linked to poverty and is the result of multiple factors, including lack of access to clean water and sanitation, environmental pollution, prenatal care, malnutrition, low birth weight, presence of infectious diseases, lack of vaccination, among other interrelated factors (ECLAC and UNICEF, 2007).

In figure 7, it can be seen that the highest risks of childhood mortality were in Ecuador in 2010, with a national average of 30 deaths of children under five per thousand live births and a gap of more than 10 deaths per thousand births between Amazonian and non-Amazonian populations. In the other countries, both the levels and the gaps are lower, although they remain significant, especially in Peru and Brazil.

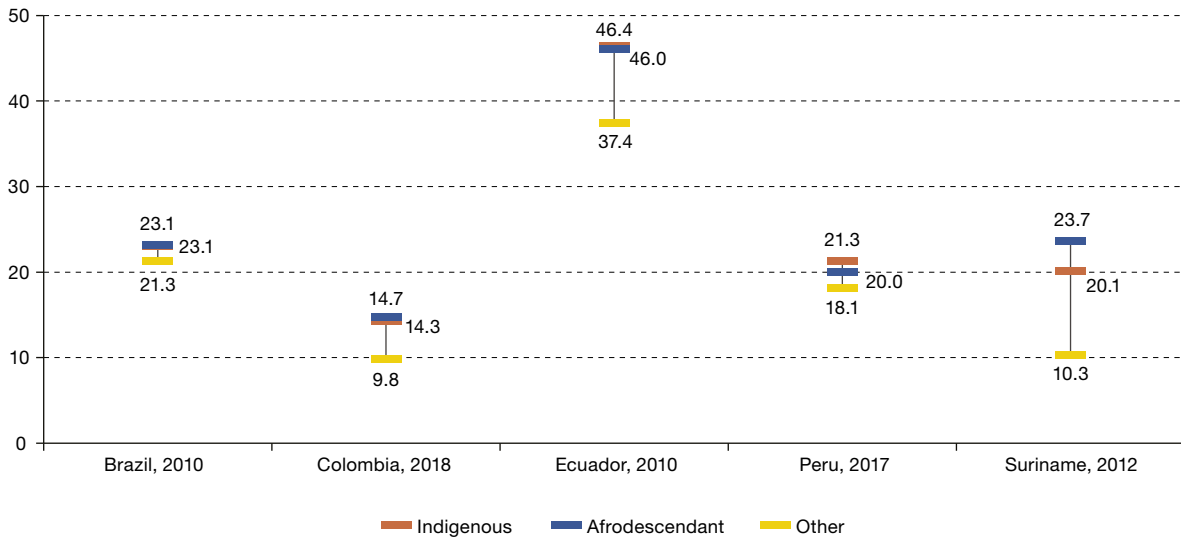
If this indicator is evaluated within the Amazon Region according to ethnicity, significant differences can be observed.

Figure 7
Amazon Region Countries: under-Five Mortality Rate, Country Total,
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Per thousand live births)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data available for the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Guyana, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Figure 8
Amazon Region: under-Five Mortality Rate by Ethnicity, 2010–2018
(Per thousand live births)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data available for the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Guyana, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

C. Poverty

It is known that poverty is one of the most complex indicators, as there are different conceptions and multiple methods to measure it. Actually, Indigenous Peoples have their own conceptions of well-being and poverty, which should be considered. Thus, the challenge of “ending poverty” as posed by the 2030 Agenda entails difficulties in measurement.

The more comprehensive the definition, the more complex the measurement, as sufficient data is generally not available. In this context, this study adopts the proposal of the 2030 Agenda, which defines poverty as “the insufficiency of monetary resources to achieve a level of well-being compatible with human dignity” (ECLAC, 2018, p. 11), measurable with household surveys. Additionally, the method of Unmet Basic Needs is adopted, as will be presented later.

1. Income poverty

Income poverty leads to “deprivations in access to basic goods and services and to adequate social protection” (ECLAC, 2018, p. 11) and to less access to education, health, and lack of participation in society (ECLAC and FILAC, 2020).

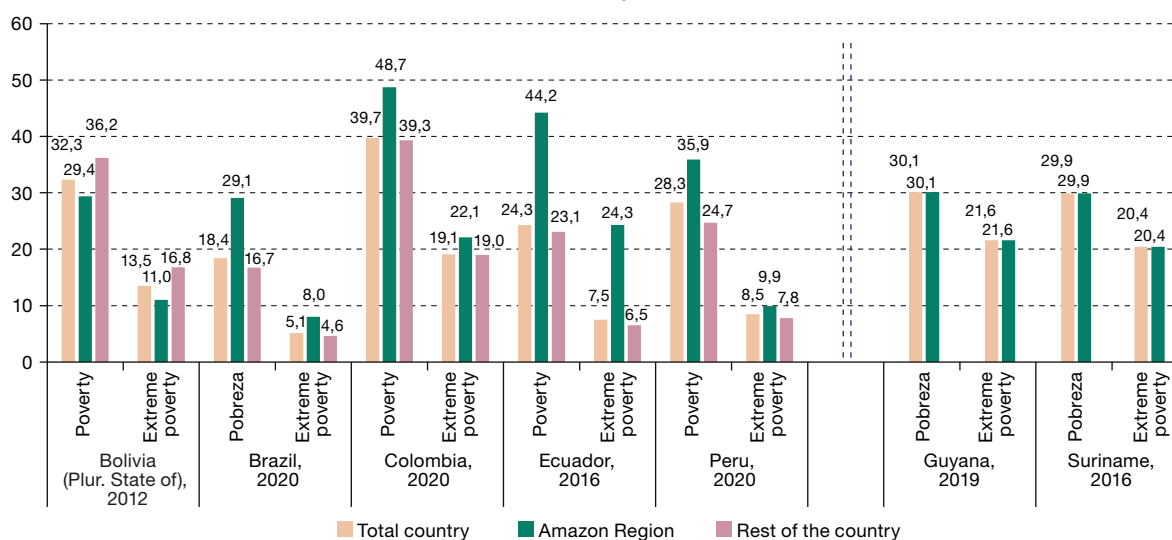
It should be clarified that the measurement in all countries follows the poverty line of ECLAC, except for Guyana and Suriname, which follow the World Bank methodology.

Extreme poverty refers to the insufficiency of monetary resources to afford a basic food basket. That is, people who are in this situation are below the extreme poverty line, with incomes insufficient to meet their food needs.

In figure 9, it can be observed that poverty and extreme poverty are consistently higher in the Amazon Region than in the Non-Amazon Region in all countries, except for the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Some countries show significant gaps in the percentage of extreme poverty within the Amazon Region compared to the rest of each country. In Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname, extreme poverty in the Amazonian population exceeds 20%.

Figure 9
Amazon Countries: proportion of population in poverty and extreme poverty,
country total, Amazon Region, and rest of the country, 2016–2020
(Percentages)



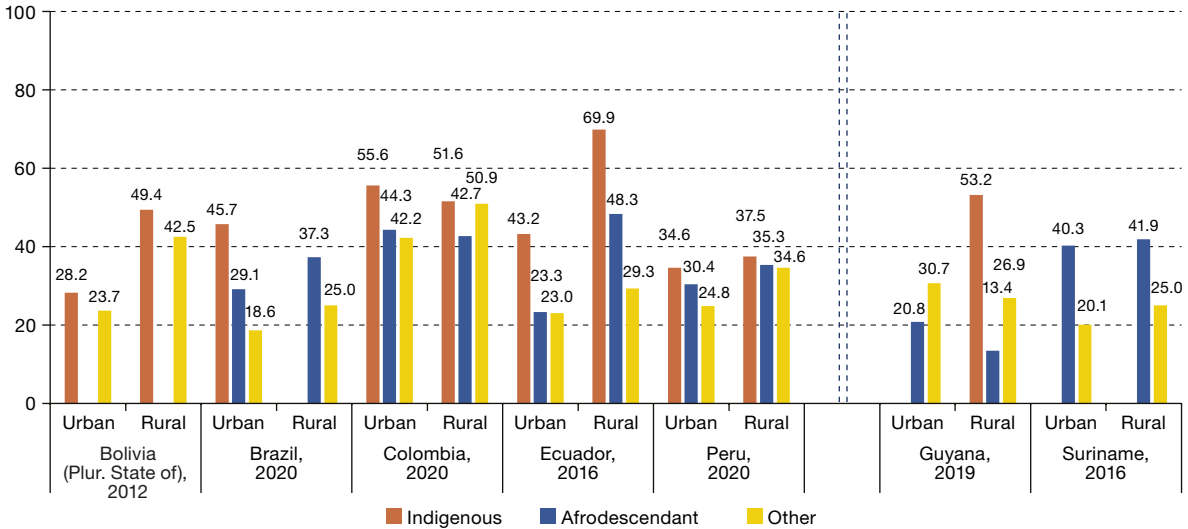
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: The measurement in all countries follows the poverty line of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), except for Guyana and Suriname, which follow the methodology of the World Bank. No data available for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

When the analysis focuses on the Amazon, considering the area of residence and ethnic-racial condition (figures 10 and 11), significant gaps emerge, where Indigenous Peoples record the highest levels of poverty and extreme poverty, which are exacerbated in rural areas.

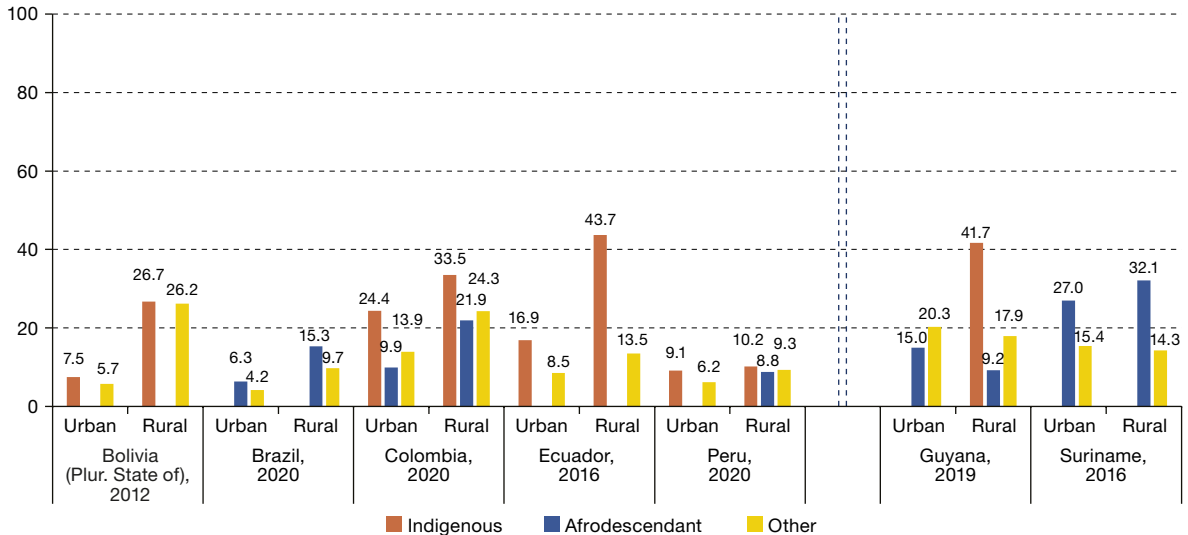
Regarding the Afro-descendant population, an intermediate situation is observed, between Indigenous Peoples and the rest of the population, except in some countries, where poverty affects them to a lesser extent than the rest of the population.

Figure 10
Amazon Region: proportion of population in poverty, by ethnic-racial condition
and area of residence, 2016–2020
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>. Note: The measurement in all countries follows the poverty line of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), except for Guyana and Suriname, which follow the methodology of the World Bank. No data available for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Figure 11
Amazon Region: proportion of population in poverty, by ethnic-racial condition
and area of residence, 2016–2020
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>. No data for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Note: The measurement in all countries follows the poverty line of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), except for Guyana and Suriname, which follow the methodology of the World Bank.

Based on this evidence, poverty in the Amazon Region is higher in rural areas, and this territorial inequality compared to urban areas is reinforced by ethnic-racial disparities (and vice versa), with Indigenous populations always being the most affected.

Currently, there is a growing presence of Indigenous people in cities. However, life in cities becomes a survival challenge for Indigenous communities, as they are subjected and exposed to extreme poverty, marginalization, and exclusion, with restricted access to the labor market and the satisfaction of their basic needs, as a result of structural discrimination (ECLAC and FILAC, 2020). To overcome poverty, it is necessary to address inequalities and asymmetries between population groups inherent in development dynamics (ECLAC, 2018).

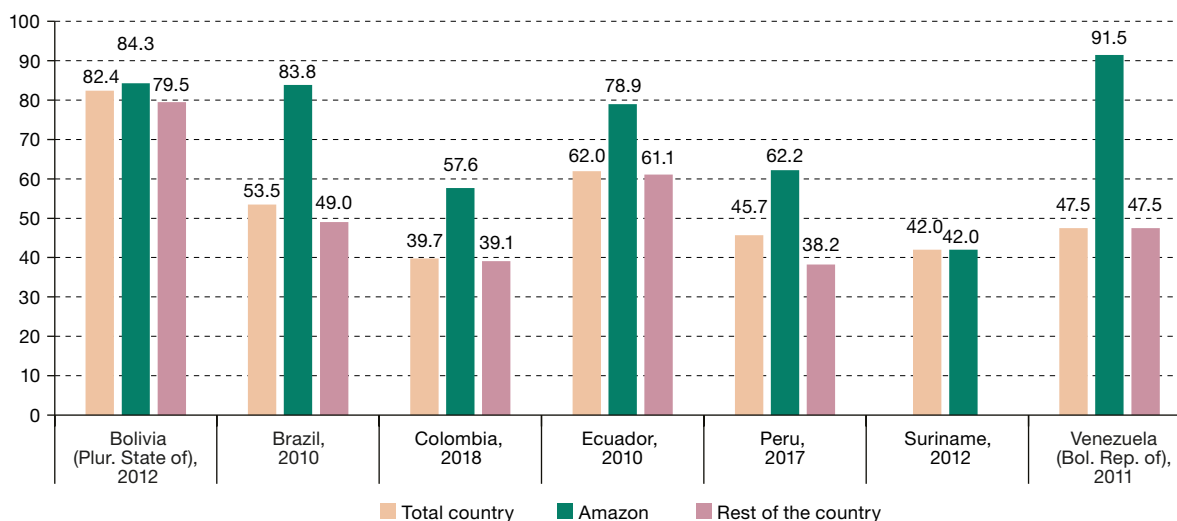
A limitation of this indicator is that, as data sources are collected from household surveys, it is not possible to disaggregate data at municipal levels within the Amazon Region.

2. Unmet Basic Needs (UBN)

Another way of measuring poverty is the Unmet Basic Needs (UBN) method. This indicator reflects deprivation in a set of dimensions (housing, access to basic services, education, and household economic capacity) that affect people's well-being and development.¹⁵

Figure 12 shows that, in all countries, the share of the population with at least one UBN is higher in the Amazon Region than in the rest of each country. The highest levels are observed in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Brazil, in that order, countries that exceed 80% of the population. The largest gaps are found in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador.

Figure 12
Amazon countries: population share with at least one Unsatisfied Basic Need,
country total, Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Sociodemographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>. No data for Guyana.

¹⁵ Over the years, its calculation has varied in the number of dimensions to be included and in the depth of the measurement. In the present study, the dimensions are formed from the evaluation of individuals according to whether they belong to households with any of the following deprivations:

UBN1. Housing: People in households where there are more than 2.5 persons per bedroom, or 2 or more persons and 0 bedrooms are considered overcrowded.

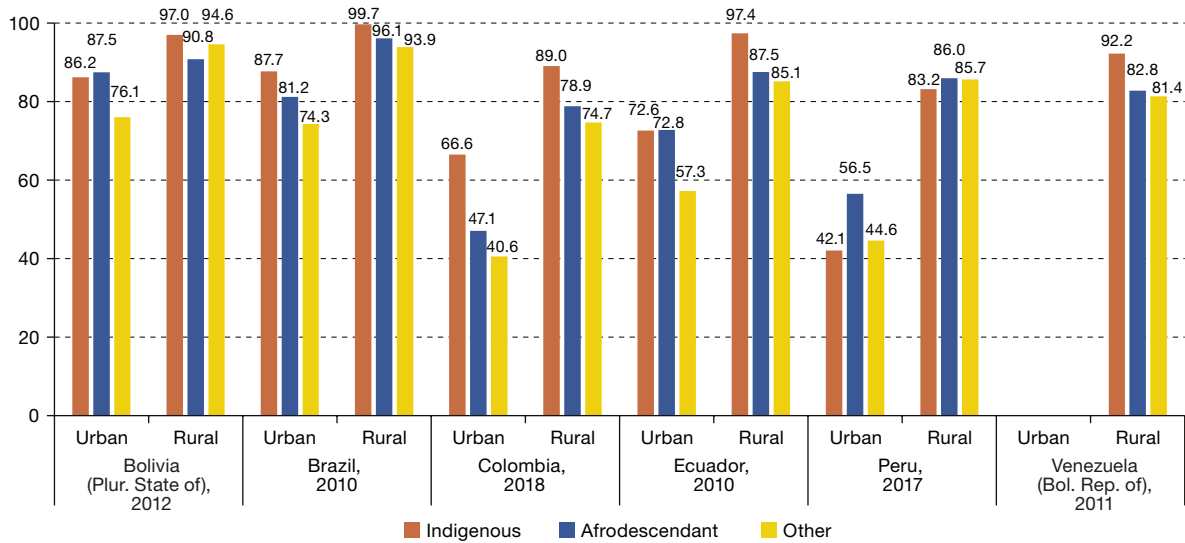
UBN2. Access to basic services: Measures the deficit in basic services in housing. Therefore, it evaluates whether it has the minimum required in the quality of water supplying the dwelling and the excreta disposal system. The threshold is differentiated for urban and rural areas.

UBN3. Education: People in households with children between 0 and 17 years of age who, according to the official age per country, should be in an educational establishment but currently do not attend any, are considered deprived.

UBN4. Economic capacity: Measures the economic vulnerability of a household, expressed in the low education of the head of household and a high economic dependence of the household on his or her work. For more information, consult the metadata of the project indicators.

The levels are higher when considering the ethnic condition of the territory (figure 13), with Indigenous rural populations being the most severely affected. In addition, there are 20% of municipalities with almost the entire population (more than 97%) with at least one UBN (map 8) distributed in all countries of the region, with the exception of Suriname.¹⁶ Broken down by country, this situation is observed in more than 30% of municipalities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, 23% of municipalities in Ecuador and 5% of municipalities in Peru (see annex A5, table A5.7).

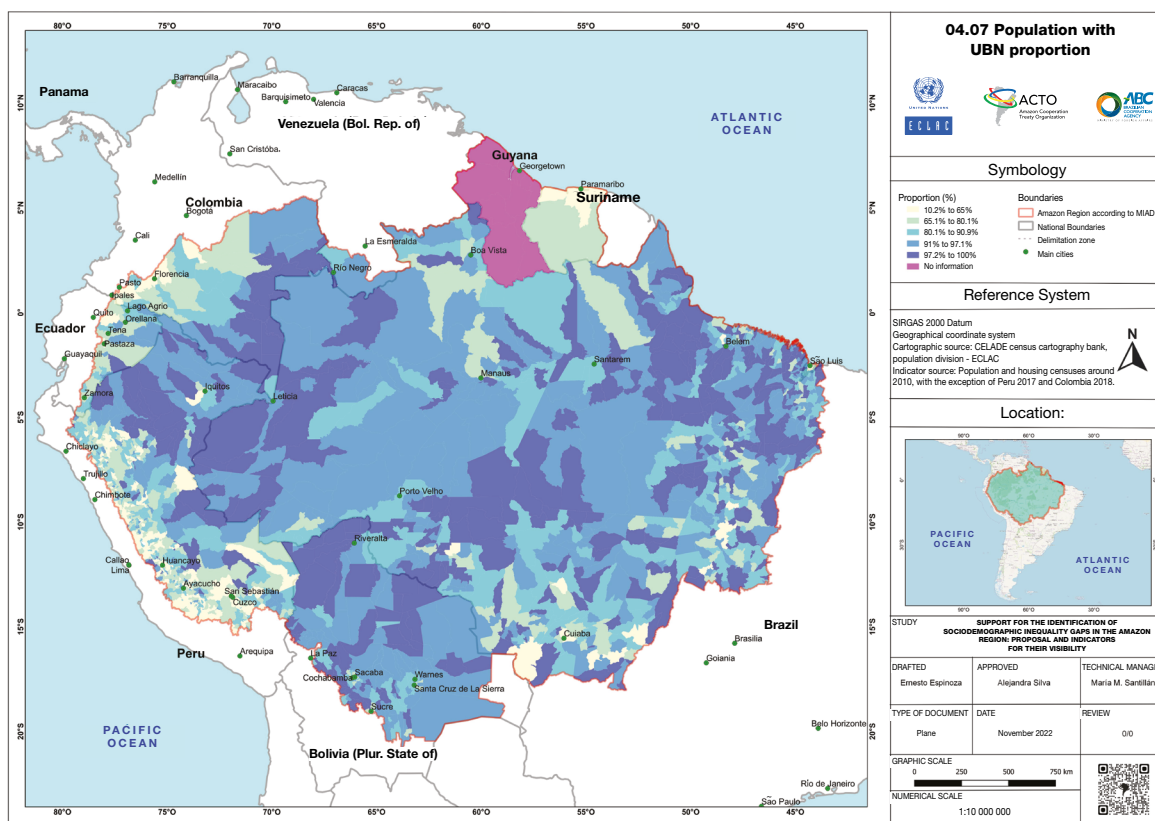
Figure 13
Amazon Region: share of population with unsatisfied basic needs,
by ethnic condition and area of residence, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Sociodemographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.
 Note: No data for Guyana and Suriname.

¹⁶ No data for Guyana. See annex A5, table A5.7. Ten municipalities with the largest share of the population with UBN, by country.

Map 8
Amazon Region: share of population with at least one unmet basic need, by Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD), 2010–2018



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname. Note: See annex A5, table A5.7. Minor Administrative Divisions c with 97.7% or more of people with at least one UBN.

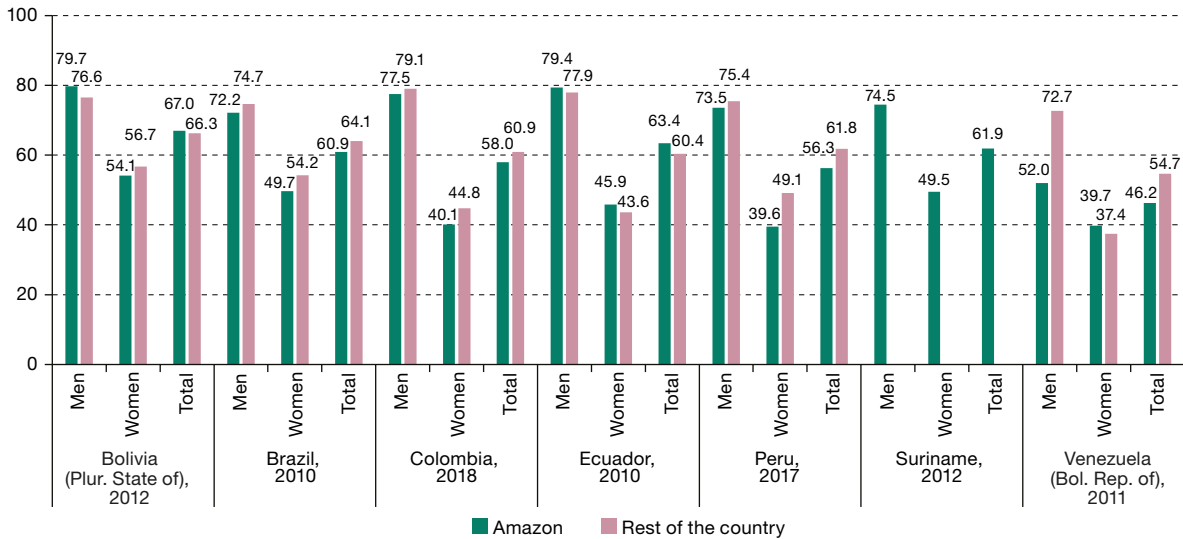
D. Labor Market

1. Access to the labor market

The values of the economic participation and unemployment rates could erroneously lead to the conclusion that there are no gaps in employment between the Amazonian and non-Amazonian populations in the different countries. However, as will be seen below, the differences appear in the quality of the work to which access is gained, a conclusion reached when analyzing the gaps to the detriment of the population living in the Amazon Region in the proportion of informal employment, the proportion of people who are self-employed (*cuentapropistas*) and the share of workers who make contributions to a social security system.

Regarding the economic participation rate, similar behaviors are observed in all countries and in both regions (figure 14). In these countries, participation would be between 60% and 65% for the total population, with higher levels among men and lower levels among women.

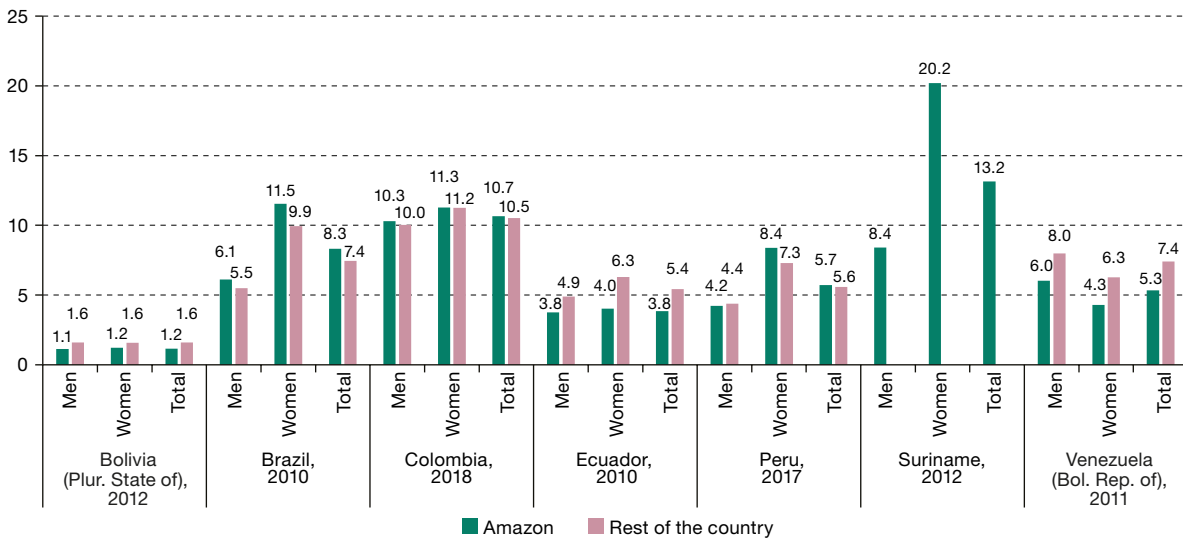
Figure 14
Amazon countries: economic participation rate by sex, Amazon vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

Along the same lines, there are no differences in unemployment levels that would allow us to affirm that the Amazon Region is in worse conditions than the rest of the country. Neither for men nor for women (figure 15).

Figure 15
Amazonian countries: unemployment rate by sex, Amazon vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



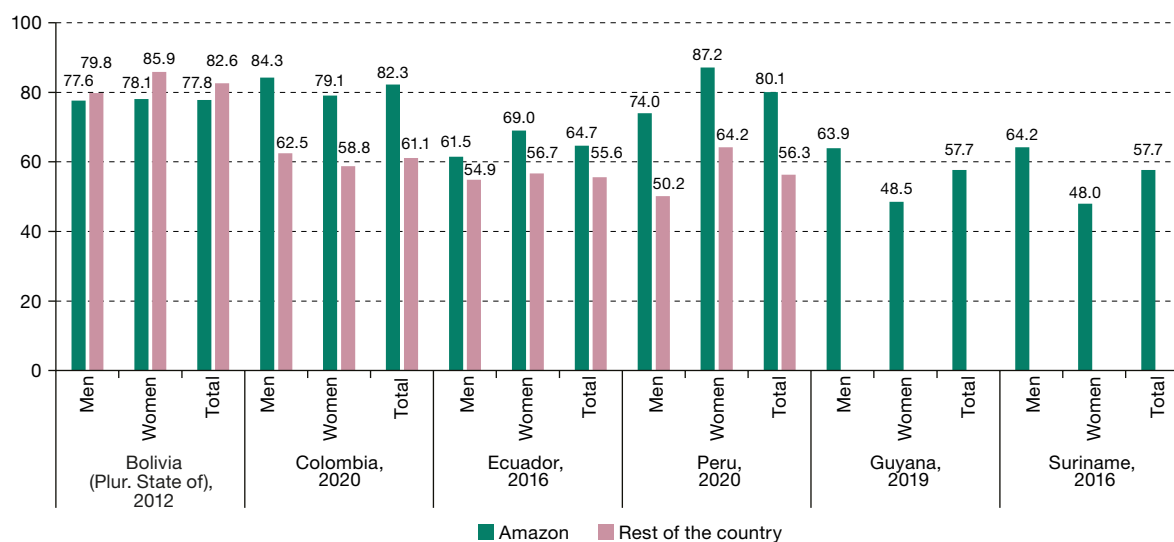
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

2. Employment Quality

As mentioned above, there are marked differences between the Amazon Region and the Non-Amazon Region when analyzing employment quality indicators, which contrast with indicators of access to employment/work.

Labor market in the Amazon Region is characterized by high rates of informal¹⁷ and precarious work, in a context where there are informal and illegal activities that concentrate large swaths of the economy. Figure 16 shows that, with the exception of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, in all countries the share of informal employment in the Amazon Region is larger than in the rest of each country, for both men and women. The widest gaps are observed in Colombia and Peru.

Figure 16
Amazon countries: share of informal employment, by gender,
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2016–2020
(Percentages)



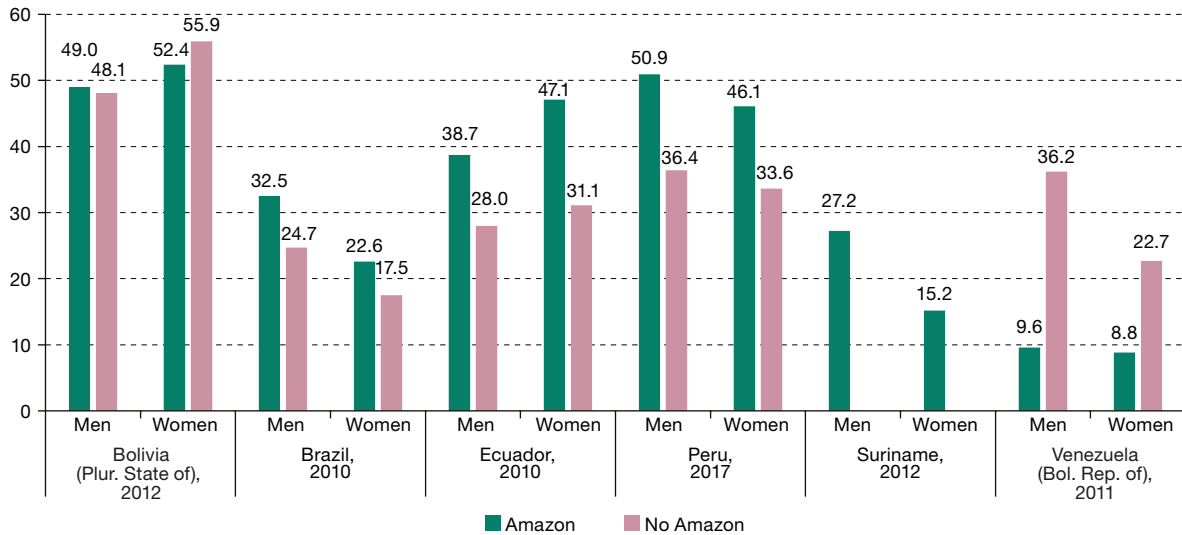
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>. No data for Brazil and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Another characteristic that stands out is the larger share of self-employed workers in all countries, except in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. This type of work has been associated with land-related work, generally involving informal tasks and activities with low barriers to entry and lack of social protection. These workers generally struggle with subsistence needs and live in vulnerable households, with less access to capital, greater labor intensity and a greater propensity to be involved in informal labor relations (ECLAC and ILO, 2019).

Within the territory, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Peru stand out as countries where the proportion of self-employed workers exceeds 67% of the total number of workers in more than 30% of the municipalities (map 9 and annex A5, table A5.8).

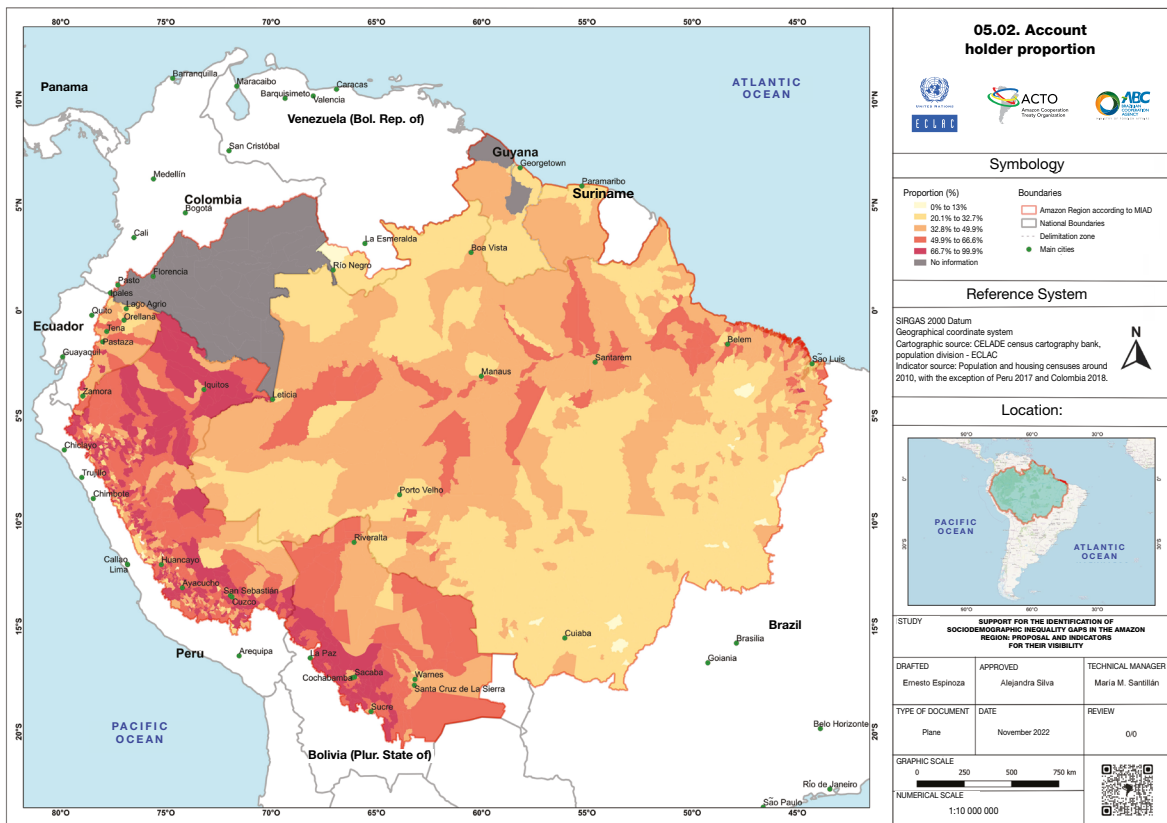
¹⁷ Informal workers are considered to be those who declare that they are not affiliated to a social security system. Those who do not know their status or do not want to answer the question are excluded.

Figure 17
Amazonian countries: share of self-employed workers, by gender,
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2016–2020
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Colombia and Guyana.

Map 9
Amazon Region: share of self-employed persons, by Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2019

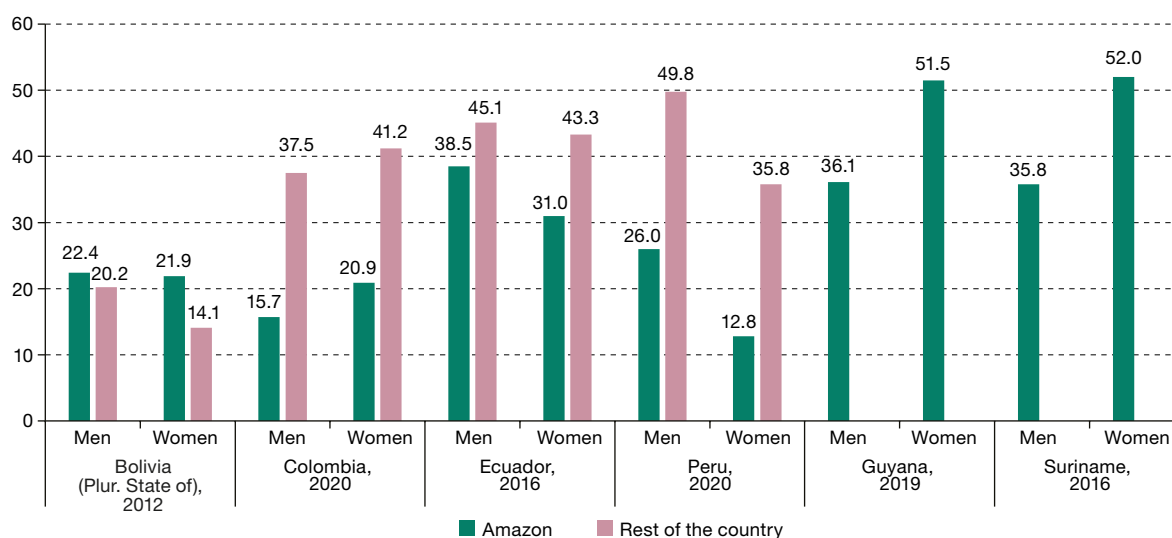


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: See annex 5, table A5.8. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 66.7% or more self-employed.
^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

Another evidence of the quality of employment regards the share of employed people who contribute to the pension system. On average (figure 18), the share of workers in this situation is systematically lower in the Amazon Region compared to the rest of each country, with the exception of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. The situation in some countries is worrying, with the lowest shares of contributors and the largest gaps in comparison to the Non-Amazon Region. It is also important to highlight the lower rates among women compared to men, a behavior common to all countries and regions, with the exception of Colombia.

Figure 18
Amazon countries: share of employed persons contributing to a pension system, by sex,
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2016–2020
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: No data for Brazil and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

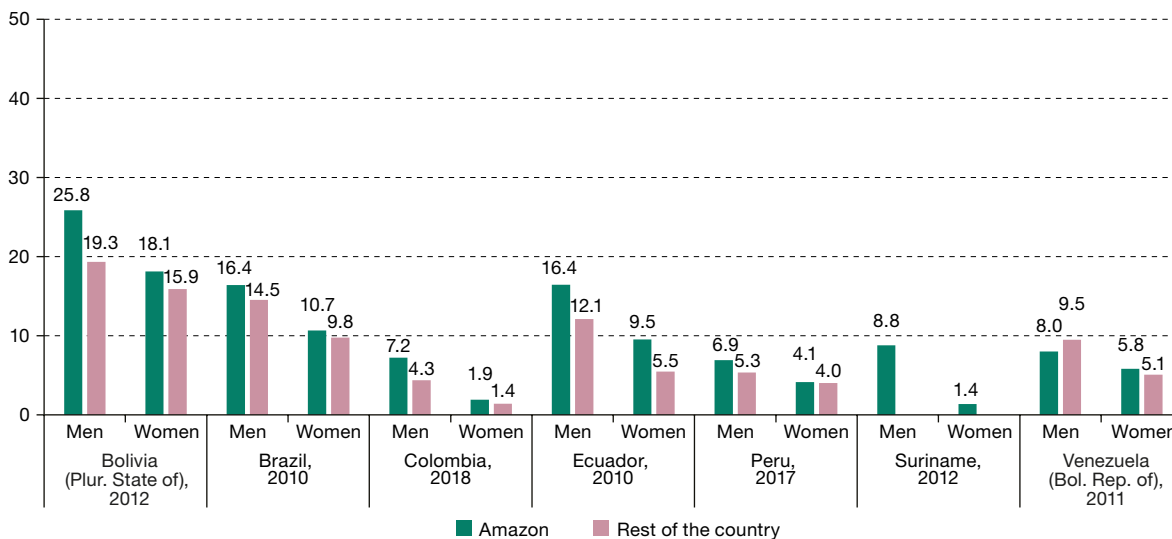
E. Protection of children and adolescents

1. Child labor

Children and adolescents must be protected from any form of abuse and exploitation, guaranteeing them a life free of violence. Among the basic rights of this population segment is the prohibition of child labor, which is a latent problem in the Amazon Region. Children and adolescents in child labor conditions do not enjoy their childhood, nor do they develop physically or mentally in an adequate manner. In addition, they do not exercise their right to education, since they have few possibilities of accessing and remaining in the educational system (United Nations, 2010). Therefore, it is necessary to identify and make visible the social gaps with respect to this phenomenon.

The Amazon Region is characterized by higher levels of child labor than in the rest of each country (figure 19), where many children must work to contribute to the family economy, and in some cases/countries, one out of every four children and adolescents between 10 and 17 years of age is working. Another noteworthy fact that can be seen in the same figure is that, in all countries, it is a problem that more often affects boys than girls.

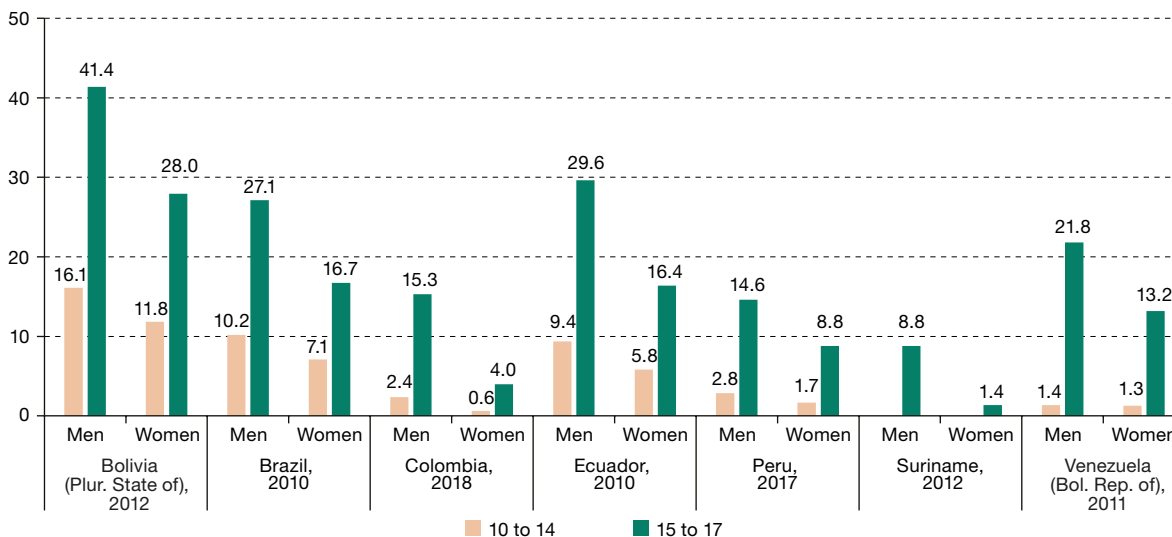
Figure 19
Amazon countries: share of children and adolescents between 10 and 17 years old performing child and/or domestic work, Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Socio-demographic available at <https://oraotca.org/>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

Child labor in the Amazon increases with age (figure 20). The Plurinational State of Bolivia stands out, where 16% of children between 10 and 14 years of age are already working, and over 40% of those at ages between 15 and 17. Brazil and Ecuador show similar levels: around 1 in 10 children between 10 and 14 years of age work, while 3 in 10 between 15 and 17 years of age.

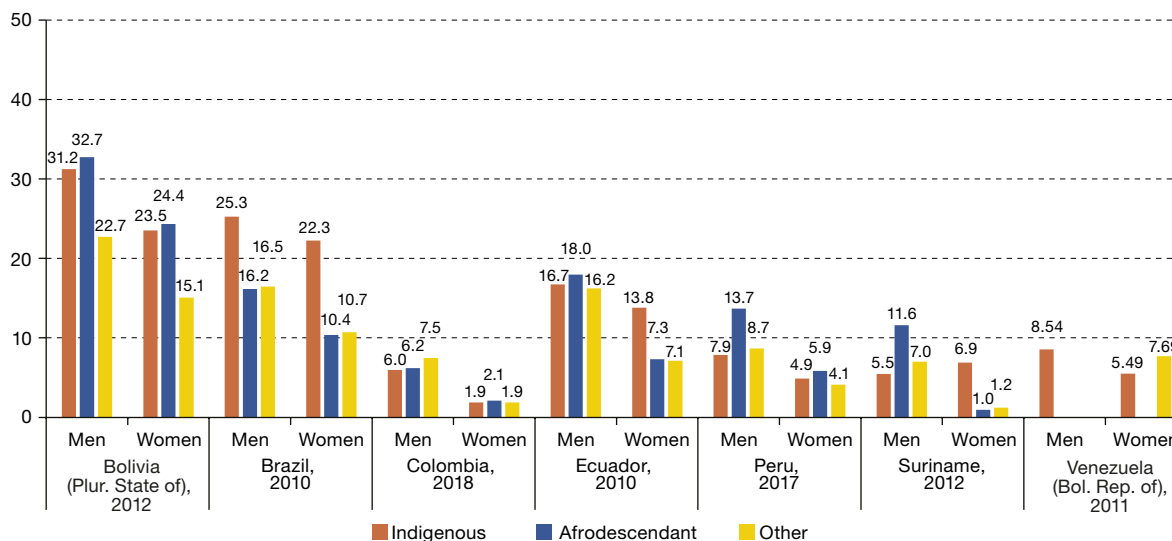
Figure 20
Amazonian countries: share of children engaged in child and/or domestic labor, by age group. Amazon Region vs. rest of the country. By country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org/>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

The incidence of child labor is higher, with some exceptions, among Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations than among other children (figure 21).

Figure 21
Amazon Region: share of children engaged in child labor and/or domestic work, by sex and ethnicity.
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country. By country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



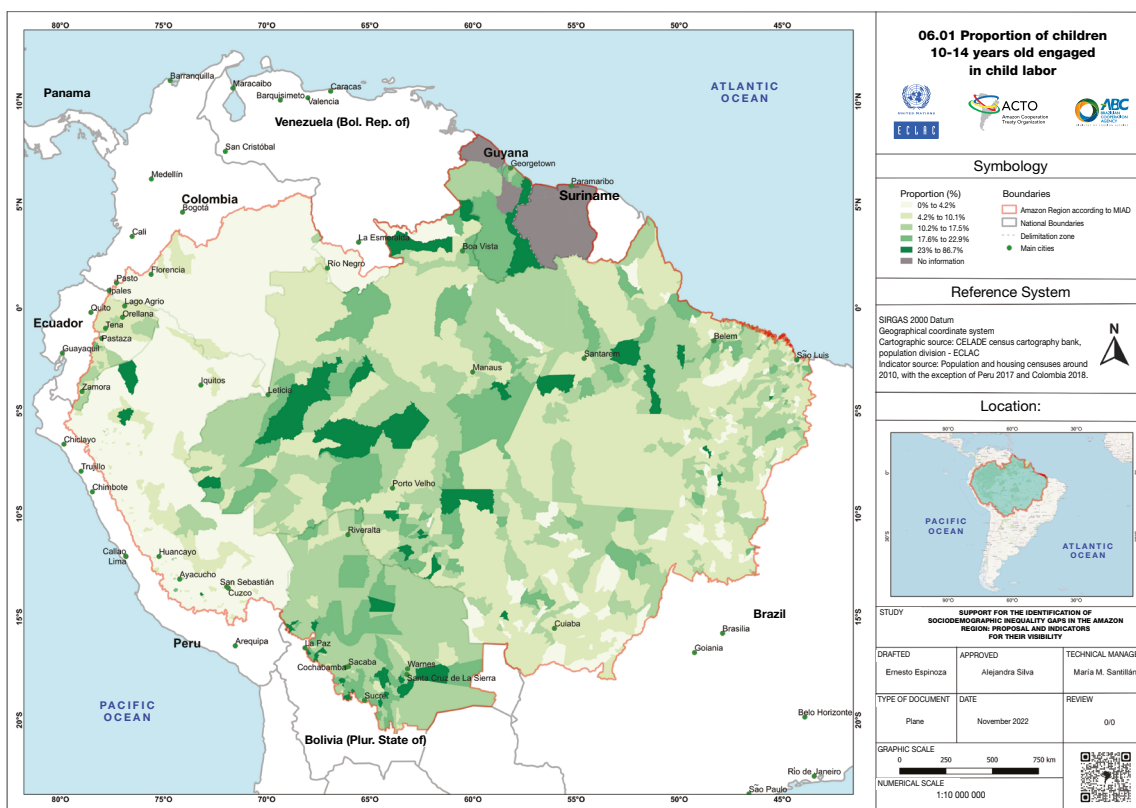
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: No data for Guyana.

In addition, map 10 shows how this problem is intensifying in the territory, especially in 20 municipalities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and 21 in Brazil, where more than 23% of children work. It is undoubtedly a matter of protecting Indigenous children against economic exploitation and against any work that may be detrimental to their health and physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. To this end, we should always bear in mind the need to:

(...) "Distinguish abusive forms of "child labor" from domestic and productive activities that take place in childhood among Indigenous peoples as part of family support and reproduction strategies that are part of the formative processes of their own culture. It is a key element in the upbringing, knowledge and ancestral traditions transmission processes and is a way to progressively develop skills and abilities needed in adulthood" (ECLAC and FILAC, 2020, p. 189).

Map 10
Amazon Region: proportion of children engaged in child labor
by Minor Administrative Division (MIAD),^a 2010–2019



Source Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on Redatam microdata processing of population and housing census data obtained from the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, with the exception of Guyana. (Guyana Labour Force Survey de 2019). Socio-demographic module at <https://orootca.org/>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.9. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 23% or more children engaged in child labor.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

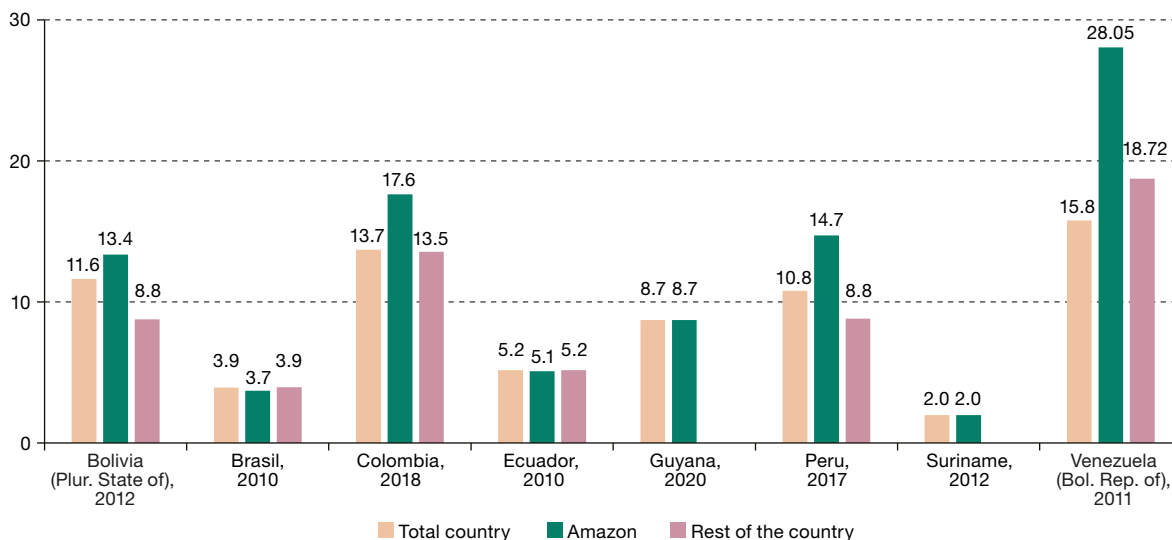
It is hoped that this evidence will make it possible to work on social protection and education policies to provide continuity in children's schooling, while keeping them away from the world of work in the terms indicated.

2. Early unions

Another problem that requires attention in the Amazon Region is the situation of married or cohabiting adolescents, both because of the risks involved for girls and because it is a widespread practice in Latin America. In terms of risks, early unions are the cause and consequence of complex phenomena associated with gender inequality, violence, poverty, school dropout, teenage pregnancy, accompanied by inadequate or non-existent state actions (ECLAC, 2021a). These are harmful practices that condition the transition to adulthood and are one of the factors in the reproduction of poverty.

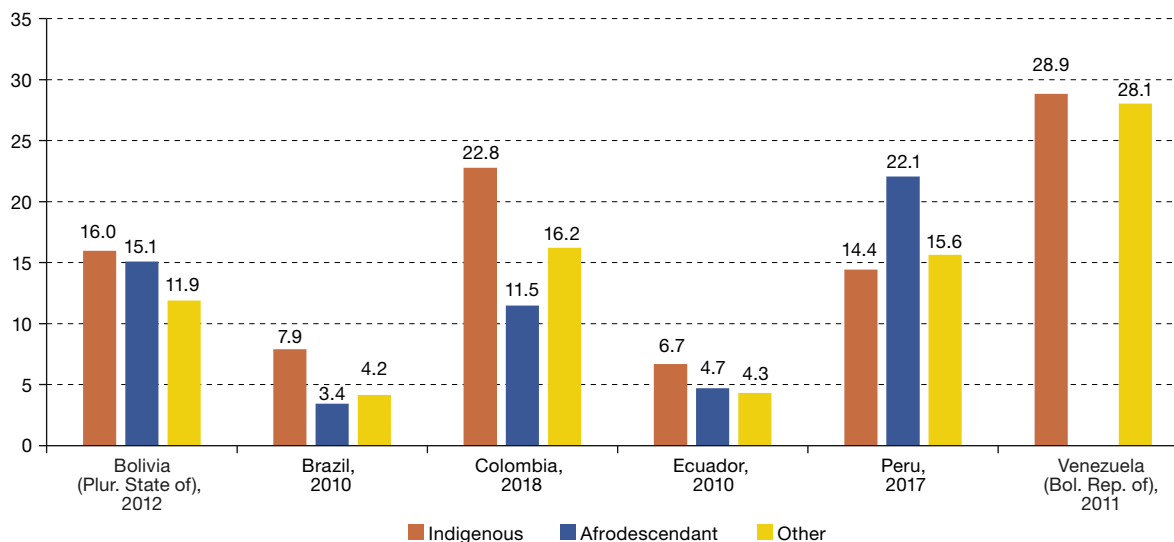
Significant gaps are observed between the Amazon and non-Amazon Regions in most of the countries (figure 22), a fact that is again especially accentuated among Indigenous Peoples, but also among Afro-descendant populations in some countries (figure 23).

Figure 22
Amazonian countries: share of adolescents aged 15–19 years, married or in co-habitation, country total, Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2020
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

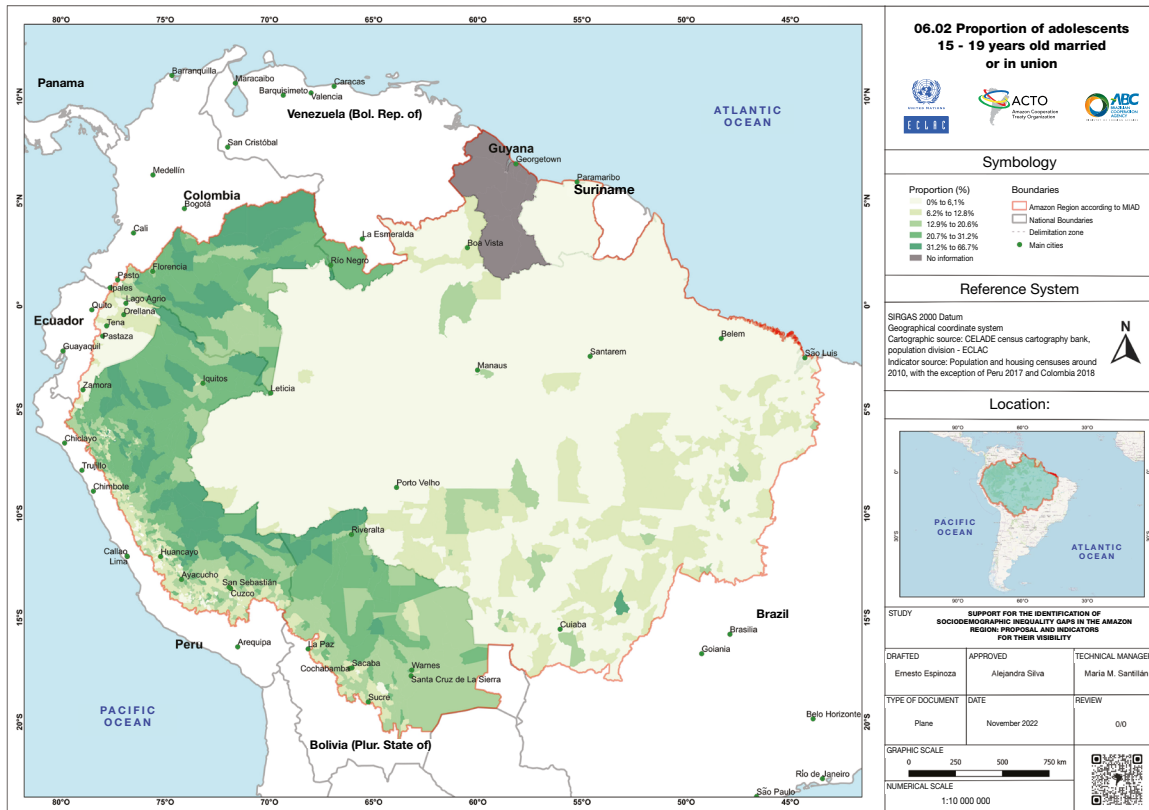
Figure 23
Amazon Region: share of adolescents aged 15–19 years, married or in union by ethnicity, 2010–2020
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana and Suriname.

In addition, it can be seen how the gaps widen according to territory (map 11), a fact that occurs in most countries, especially those with a high proportion of population belonging to Indigenous Peoples. In 56 municipalities in Peru, 13 in Colombia and 11 in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the share of women aged between 15 and 19 in cohabiting exceeds 30%. In addition to these values, there are municipalities in which all Indigenous adolescents¹⁸ or all adolescents of African descent¹⁹ are cohabiting.

Map 11
Amazon Region: share of adolescent girls aged 15–19 years, married or in union,
by Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2018



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.10. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 31.2% or more of adolescents between 15 and 19 years old, married or in union.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

In any case, it is necessary to disaggregate this indicator by single ages (or at least between 15 and 16 years and between 17 and 19 years), according to the analyses of the different territories, since the implications for young Amazonian women living in traditional Indigenous contexts are not the same as for those residing in urban areas.

¹⁸ In Brazil: Pimenta Bueno; Ananindeua; Ipixuna do Pará; Araguañã; Buriticupu; Imperatriz; São João do Carú; Planalto da Serra; Santo Antônio do Leverger; in Peru: Magdalena districts; Mariscal Castilla; Ongon; El Porvenir; in the Plurinational State of Bolivia: Ingavi.

¹⁹ In the Plurinational State of Bolivia: Presto; Tacacoma; Colquiri; Arbieta; Pojo; Chimoré; Gutiérrez; Gral. Saavedra; Comarapa; Exaltación; Baures; In Colombia: Meta-Mampiripan; In Peru: Quercocotillo; Quellouno; Ahuaycha; Tintay Puncu; Roble; Yuyapichis; Acobamba; Trompeteros; Tahuamanu; Calzada; Alto Saposoa; Posic; Papaplaya; Sepahua.

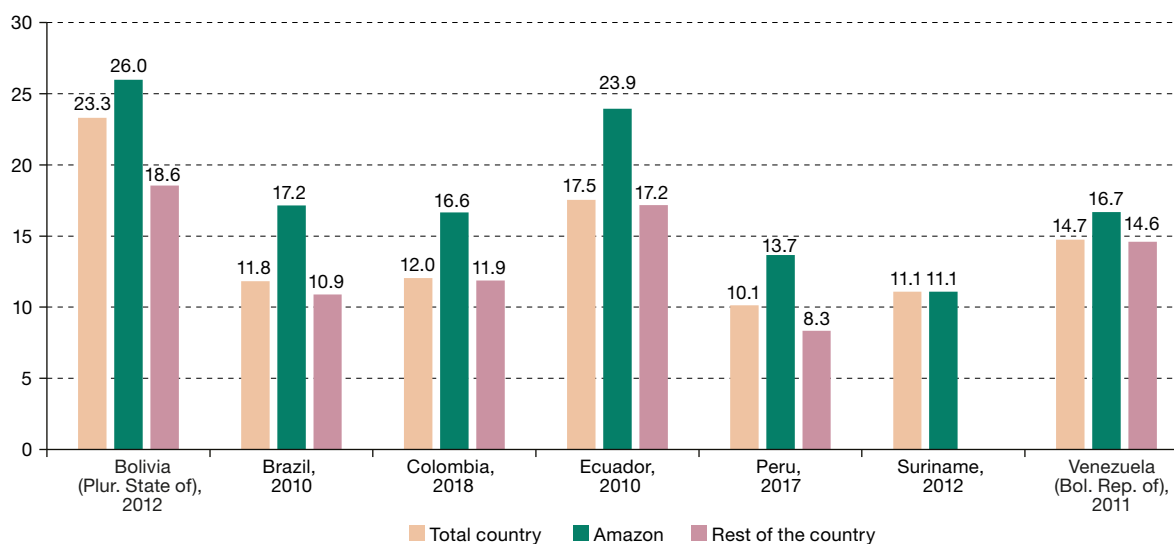
3. Maternity in adolescence

Adolescent childbearing is also linked to high levels of social vulnerability in the region. Early union increases the likelihood of early motherhood, while early motherhood increases the likelihood of early union. Adolescent mothers must perform caregiving tasks, putting at risk, depending on the context, the continuity of studies and the possibilities of accessing decent jobs.

In the countries that make up the Amazon Region, a high proportion of pregnancies are unwanted (Rodríguez Vignoli, 2017), which highlights, among other issues, the lack of policies to guarantee the right to sexual and reproductive health.

Figure 24 shows the gaps between the Amazon Region and the rest of each country: the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, and Colombia stand out, in that order, for the high share of adolescent mothers and for the high gaps with respect to the non-Amazonian population.

Figure 24
Amazonian countries: proportion of adolescents aged 15–19 years who are mothers, country total, Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2020
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on Redatam processing of microdata from population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, with the exception of Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey 2020). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

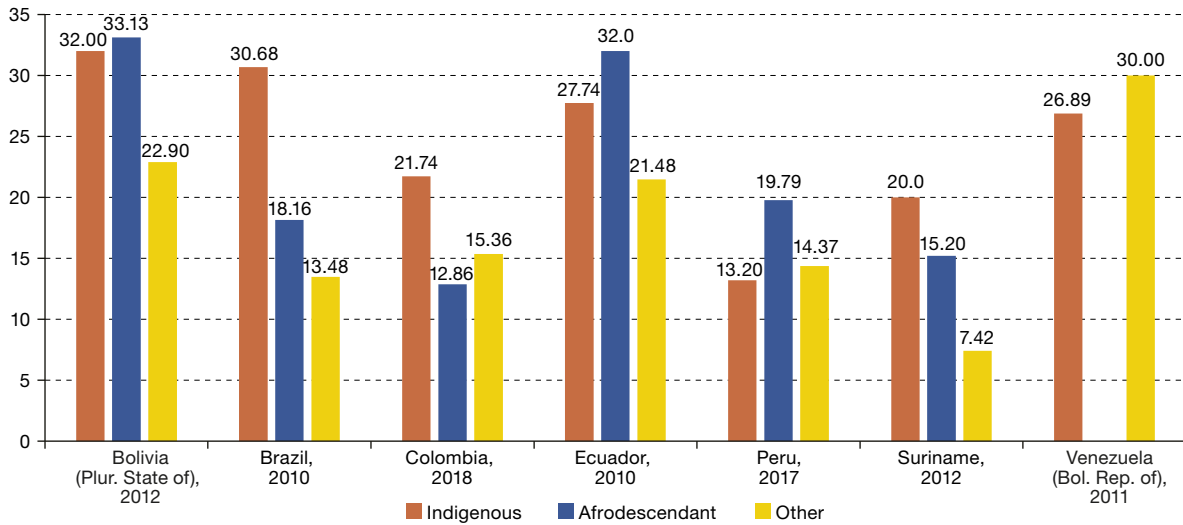
Note: No data for Guyana.

The levels are even higher when considering ethnic-racial status (see figure 25), with over 30% of adolescent mothers being both Indigenous and Afro-descendant in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Afro-descendant in Ecuador, and Indigenous in Brazil.

These levels and gaps are more pronounced in the territory, especially in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, where 46 municipalities have more than 40% of adolescent mothers. The same occurs in four municipalities in Colombia and three in Peru (map 12).

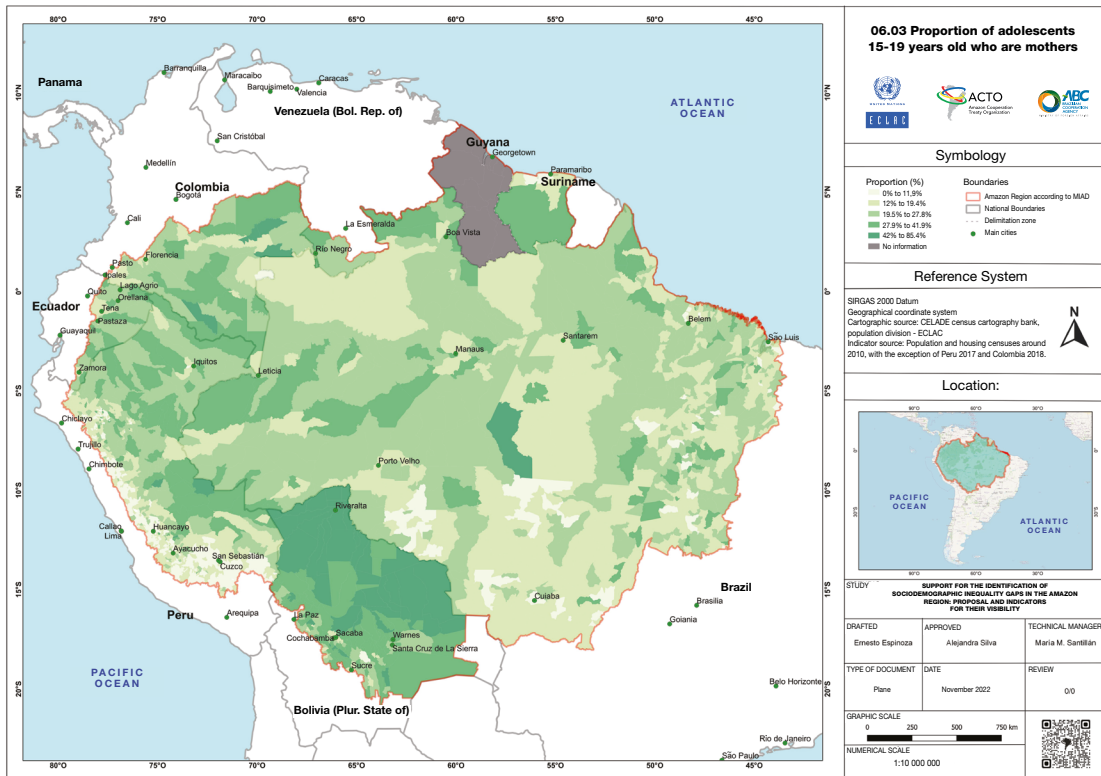
As in the case of fertility, these results should be analyzed in light of the different socio-cultural contexts of Indigenous Peoples, seeking to balance individual and collective rights.

Figure 25
Amazon Region: share of adolescents aged 15–19 years who are mothers by ethnic and racial status, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

Map 12
Amazon Region: share of adolescents aged 15–19 years who are mothers, by Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD),^a 2010–2018



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.11. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 31.2% or more adolescents between 15 and 19 years old who are mothers.
^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

F. Education

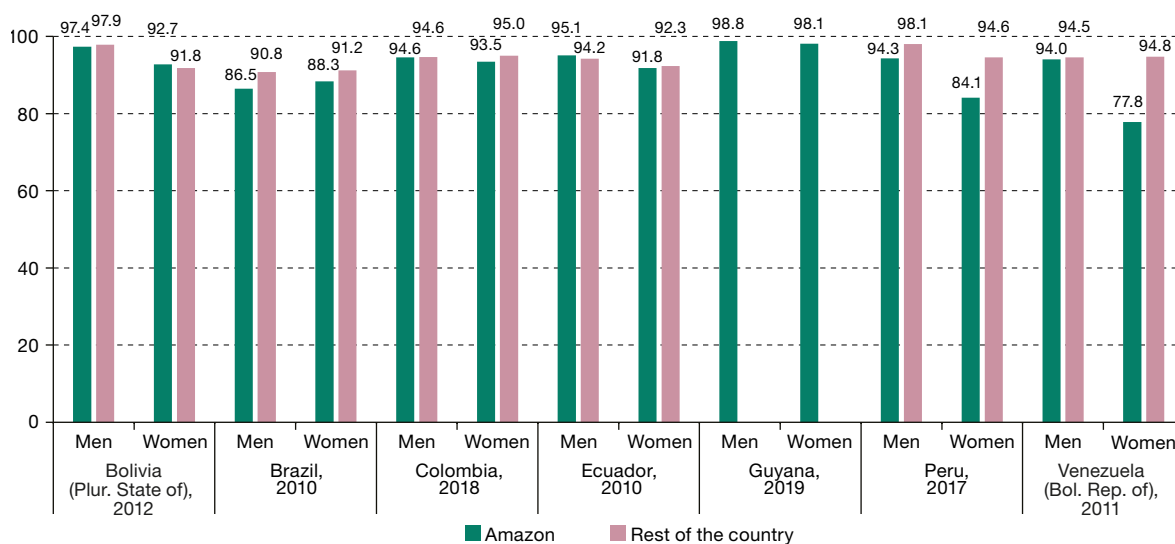
All people have the right to quality education and life-long learning opportunities. As a fundamental right, it broadens capabilities and knowledge, enables people to lift themselves out of poverty and overcome inequalities, increasing the likelihood of formal labor market insertion, with positive effects on health and other areas of life.

Education must therefore be understood as a growth and equality factor and as a means to overcome poverty and achieve sustainable development, so it is important to make an immediate commitment to the medium and long term.

1. Literacy

The literacy rate, measured as the share of people who can read and write, is similar between the Amazon Region and the rest of each country, which is related to the systematic increase in primary education coverage (figure 26).

Figure 26
Amazonian countries: literacy rate by sex, country total,
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2019
(Percentages)

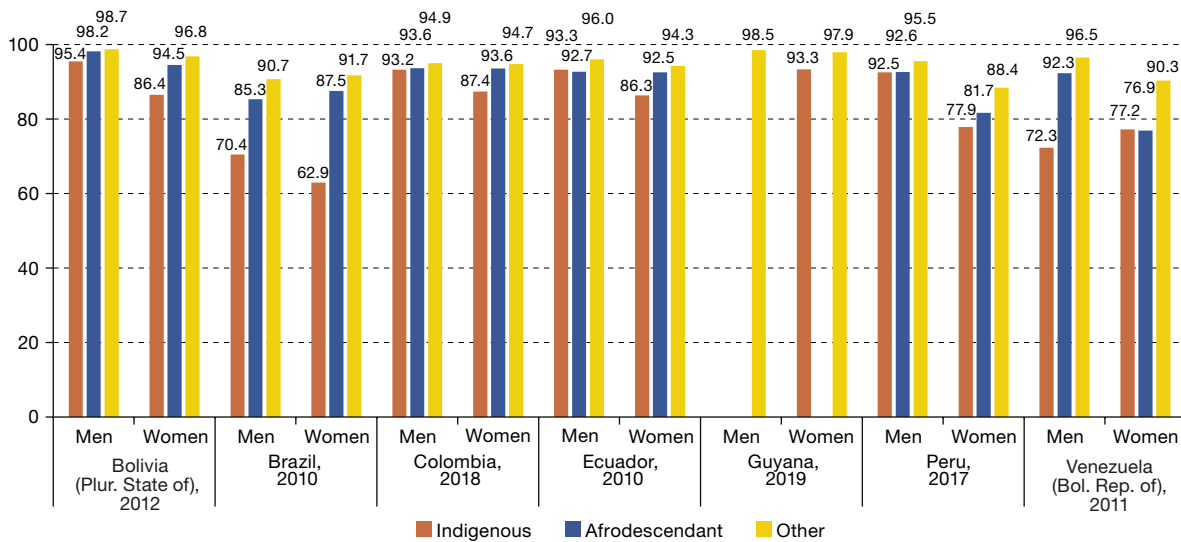


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Note: No data for Suriname.

Differences appear within the Amazon Region, according to ethnic-racial condition, where the lowest literacy rates are observed among the Indigenous population, followed by Afro-descendants and mostly among women (figure 27). It is possible that one of the explanations for this gap lies in the fact that formal education is provided in the official language of the country (Spanish/Portuguese), placing Indigenous Peoples in a vulnerable situation.

Figure 27
Amazon Region: literacy rate by sex and ethnicity, 2010–2019
 (Percentages)

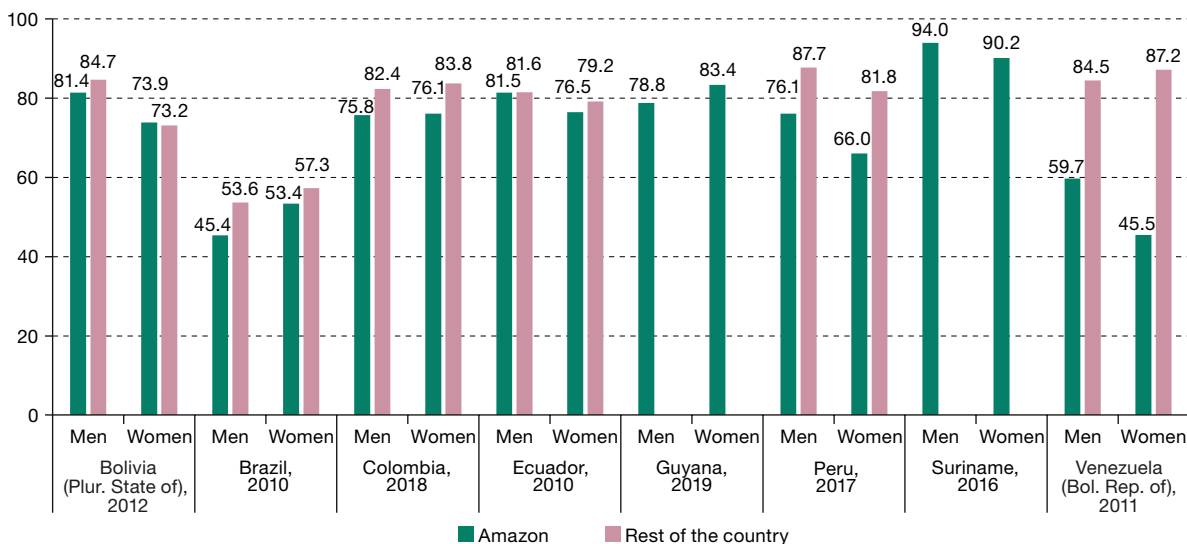


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>. Note: No data for Suriname.

2. Educational level attained

Regarding the level of education attained by the population over 15 years of age, we analyzed the share of the population that has completed elementary school (see figure 28) to show that in all countries there are lower levels of education in the Amazon Region. The largest gaps between the Amazon and non-Amazon Regions are observed in Peru, Colombia, and Brazil. In the latter, the small proportion of the population that exceeds the primary level is striking.

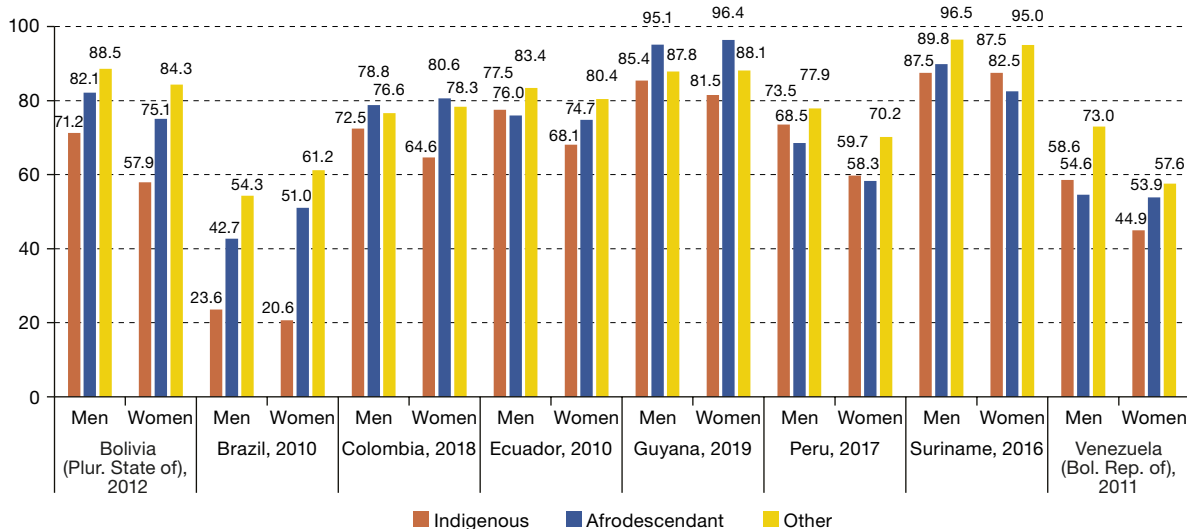
Figure 28
Amazonian countries: share of the population aged 15 years and older who have completed elementary school, by sex. Amazon Region and rest of the country, 2010–2019
 (Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on Redatam microdata processing of population census and household survey data available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, with the exception of Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey de 2019). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

In all countries, progress in education policies has not had the same impact on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and the rest of the population (figure 29), despite the recognition of the right to education. In addition to the gaps between different cultures, the low achievement levels observed in Brazil and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the beginning of the 2010s are a cause for concern.

Figure 29
Amazon Region: share of population aged 15 and over who have completed elementary school,
by sex and ethnicity, 2010–2019
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on Redatam microdata processing of population census and household survey data available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey de 2019). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

G. Information and communication technologies (TICs)

1. Internet access at home

In an increasingly digitalized world, there is a growing demand for access to telecommunications, particularly mobile telephony, and the Internet. Access to and development of technology and knowledge are strategic for the transformation of life and the economy, given their relevance for productive, educational, health and entertainment activities. Consequently, connectivity is a determining factor for the exercise of rights.

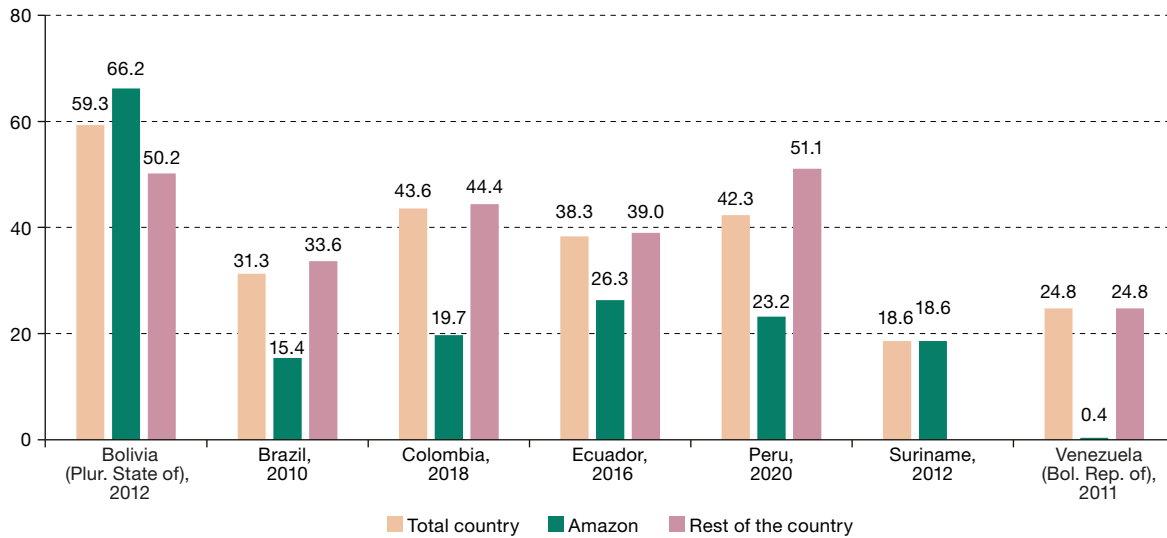
Before analyzing the Internet access indicator, it is important to make a methodological clarification. In this case, given that it is a variable with a high possibility of changing over time, depending on the progress made in the countries' infrastructure, the data sources were combined to try to capture the most recent data.

In some cases, census data were considered (Brazil, Colombia, Suriname, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) and, in others, information was obtained from surveys (the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru).

Besides the levels of population coverage, which is affected by the time at which data collection takes place, the gap between the Amazon Region and the rest of the country stands out in all cases, with the exception of the Plurinational State of Bolivia due to the presence of the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

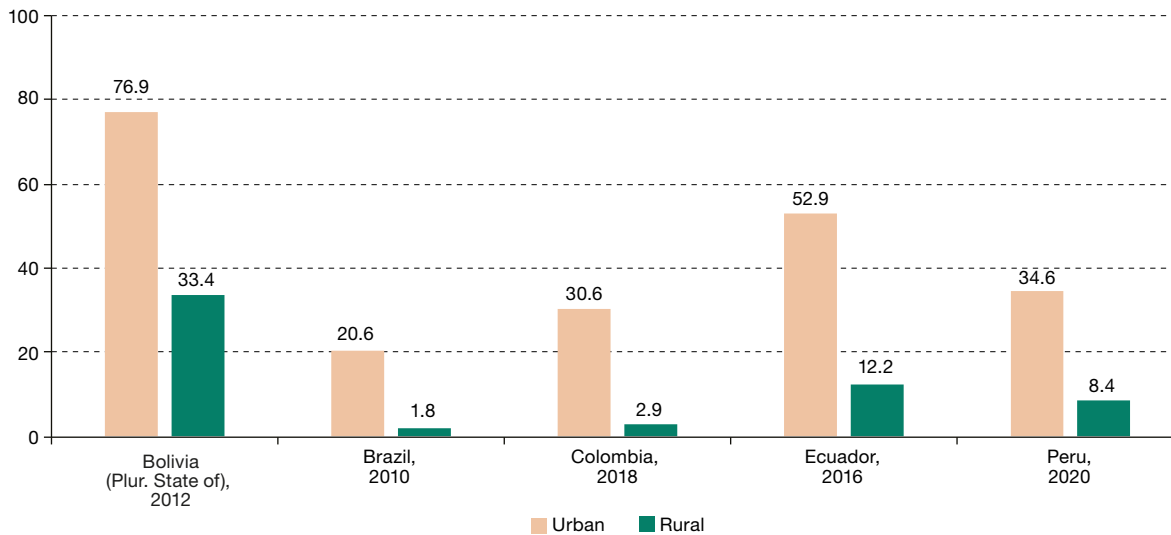
In some countries, coverage in the Amazon Region is about half the coverage in the non-Amazon Region (figure 30). As shown in figure 31, coverage in urban areas is significantly higher than in rural areas in all countries.

Figure 30
Amazonian countries: share of population with access to the Internet at home, Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2020
(Percentages)



Source: ECLAC. Special processing based on population and housing censuses (Brazil, Colombia, and Suriname) and household surveys (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>
 Note: No data for Guyana.

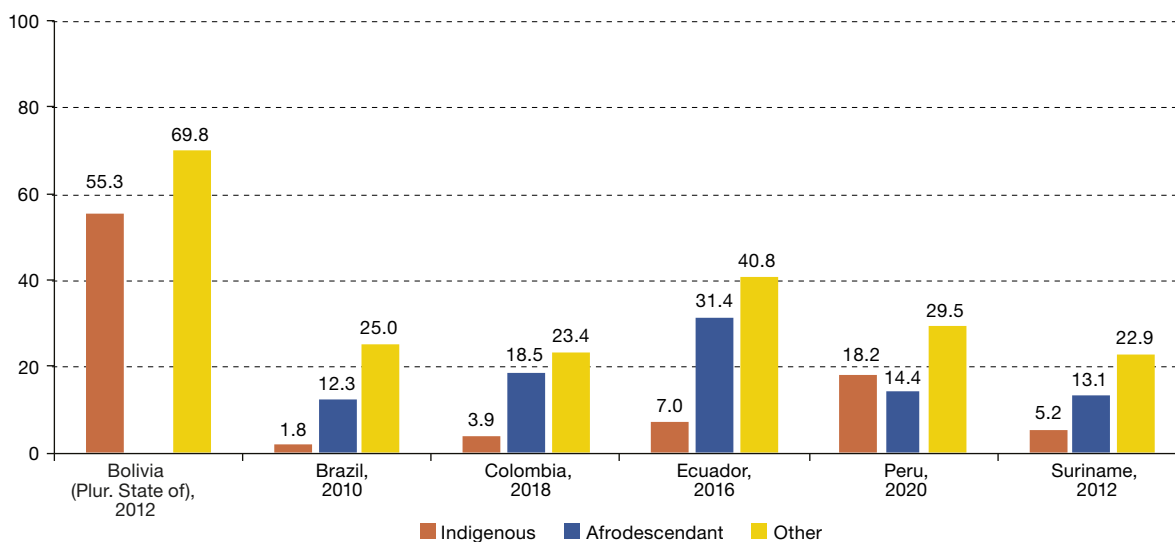
Figure 31
Amazon Region: share of population with Internet access at home, by area of residence, 2010–2020
(Percentages)



Source: CEPAL. Special processing based on population and housing censuses (Brazil, Colombia) and household surveys (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Peru). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana, Suriname, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

There are also differences according to ethnic-racial status within the Amazon Region (figure 32). In all countries, with the exception of Peru, Indigenous peoples have less access to the Internet, followed in importance by Afro-descendant populations, with intermediate levels between the Indigenous population and the rest. In Peru, the lowest access occurs among the Afro-descendant population.

Figure 32
Amazon Region: share of population with access to internet at home
by ethnic-racial status, 2012–2020
(Percentages)



Source: ECLAC. Special processing based on population and housing censuses (Brazil, Colombia, and Suriname) and household surveys (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Peru). Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

H. Housing conditions

Housing conditions are a key factor in the quality of life of the population. Decent housing guarantees protection, containment, privacy, intimacy, and health. Housing conditions are unequal and differentiated, as a result of a series of factors and dimensions that are not limited to the material conditions of housing, but also to access to basic services, drinking water, adequate sanitation, electricity, and overcrowding.

Apart from the particularities of each country, it can be observed that the conditions of overcrowding, access to drinking water, sanitation and electricity are disadvantageous for the Amazon Region compared to the non-Amazon Region in all countries.

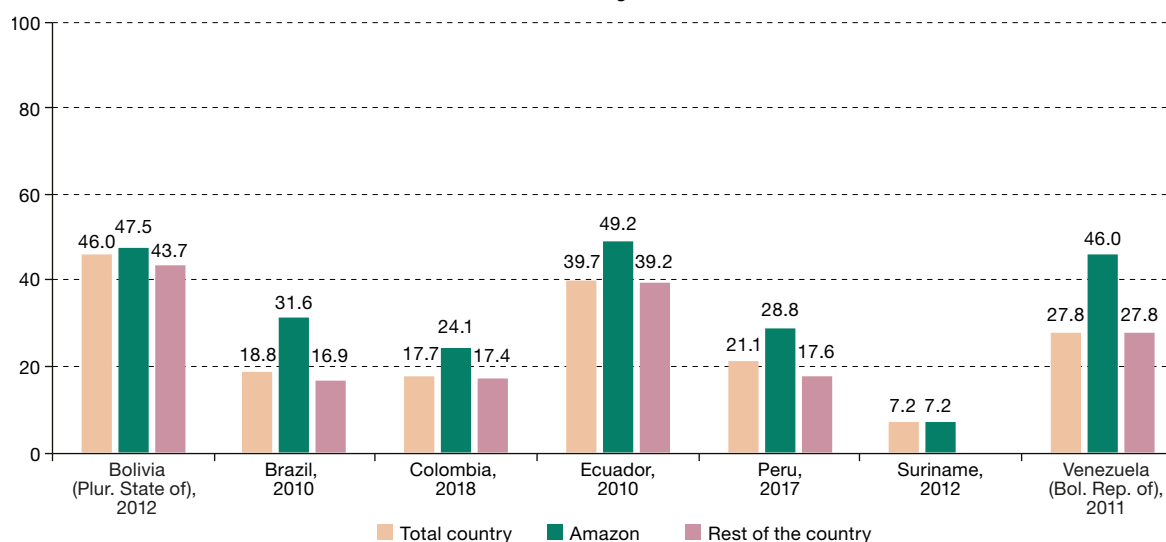
Inequalities increase depending on urban/rural area of residence and ethnic/racial condition, with Indigenous Peoples lagging the furthest behind. Some particularities in each dimension are shown below.

1. Overcrowding

The overcrowding indicator measures the proportion of people living in households with a high number of people per habitable room.²⁰ It is known that this situation affects people's health and privacy, as well as being an indicator of the housing deficit.

According to figure 33, in all countries the situation of overcrowding is greater in the Amazonian population than in the rest of each country.

Figure 33
Amazon countries: share of overcrowded population, Amazon Region
and rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: No data for Guyana.

Ecuador, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela have the highest levels of overcrowding, with values between 46% and 49% of the Amazonian population. In the case of Brazil, although the levels are lower, the share of the population affected is almost double that of the rest of the country's population.

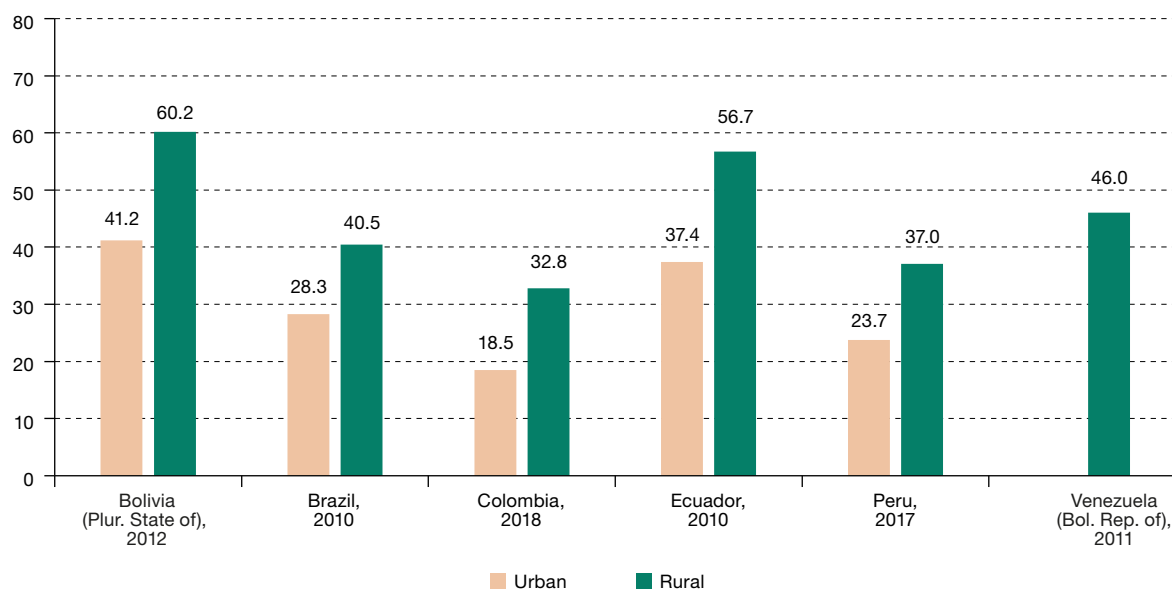
Moreover, within the Amazon Region, it is also important to mention the gaps between urban and rural populations, always to the detriment of the latter. In some countries, the share of the rural population living in overcrowded conditions is close to 60% (figure 34).

In terms of ethnic differences in the Amazon Region, once again the Indigenous Peoples are the most severely affected. In Brazil and Ecuador, more than 70% of the population lives in overcrowded conditions, with significant differences from the rest of the population.

Only in Peru is the situation of Indigenous Peoples better than that of the rest of the population. It is also important to mention the situation in Suriname, where, despite having the lowest levels of overcrowding, the share of the Indigenous population in this situation is nearly six times higher, and that of Afro-descendants is four times higher than that of the rest of the population (figure 35).

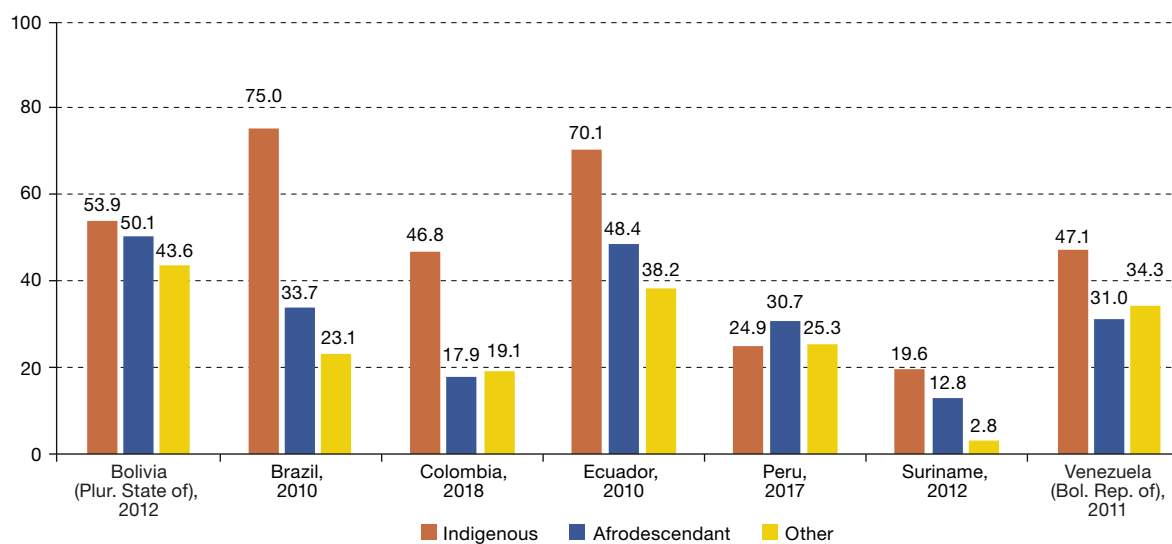
²⁰ In this study, people are considered overcrowded if they live in dwellings with more than 2.5 persons per bedroom or 2 or more persons and 0 bedrooms.

Figure 34
Amazon Region: share of overcrowded population
by area of residence, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana and Suriname.

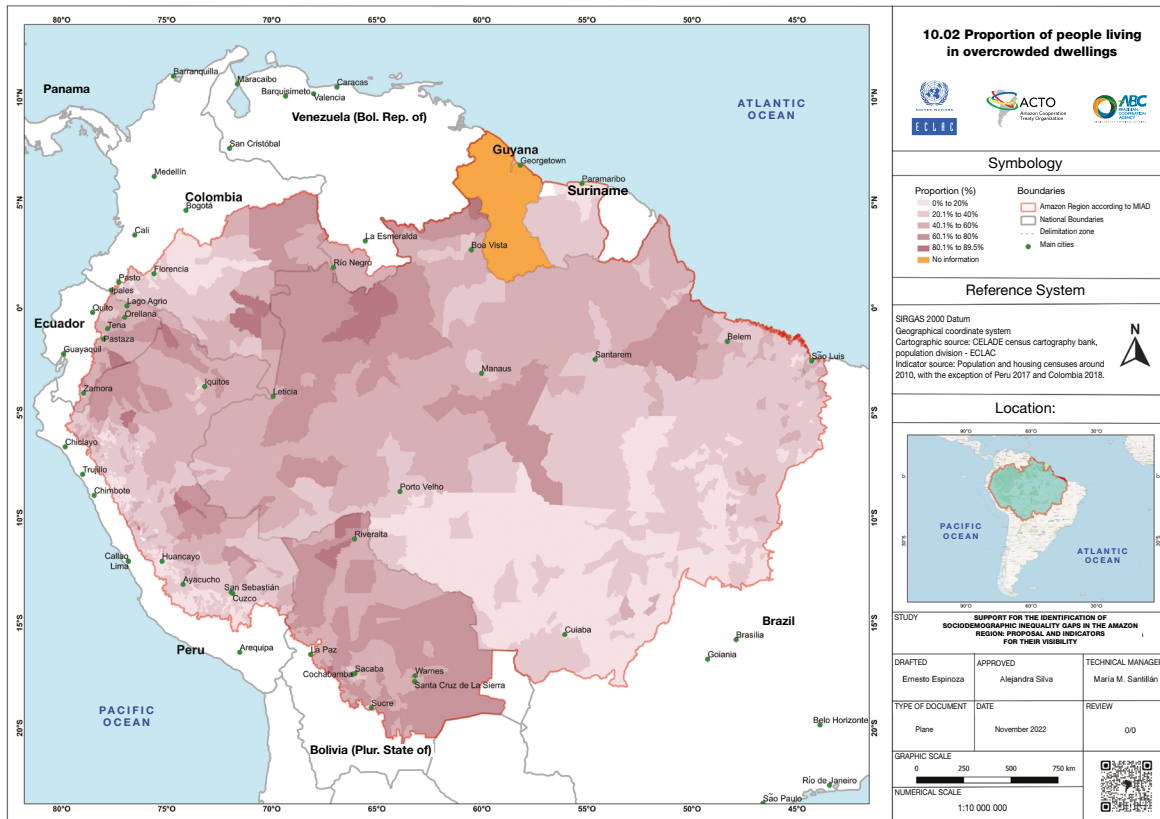
Figure 35
Amazon Region: share of population living in overcrowded conditions
according to ethnic-racial condition, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

Looking at the territory (see map 13), the highest shares of overcrowded population (more than 80% of the population) occur in six municipalities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, four in Peru, two in Colombia, two in Brazil and one in Ecuador.

Map 13
Amazon Region: share of population in overcrowded housing, by Minor Administrative Division (MIAD),^a 2010–2018



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Note: See annex 5, table A5.12. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 80.1% or more overcrowding.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

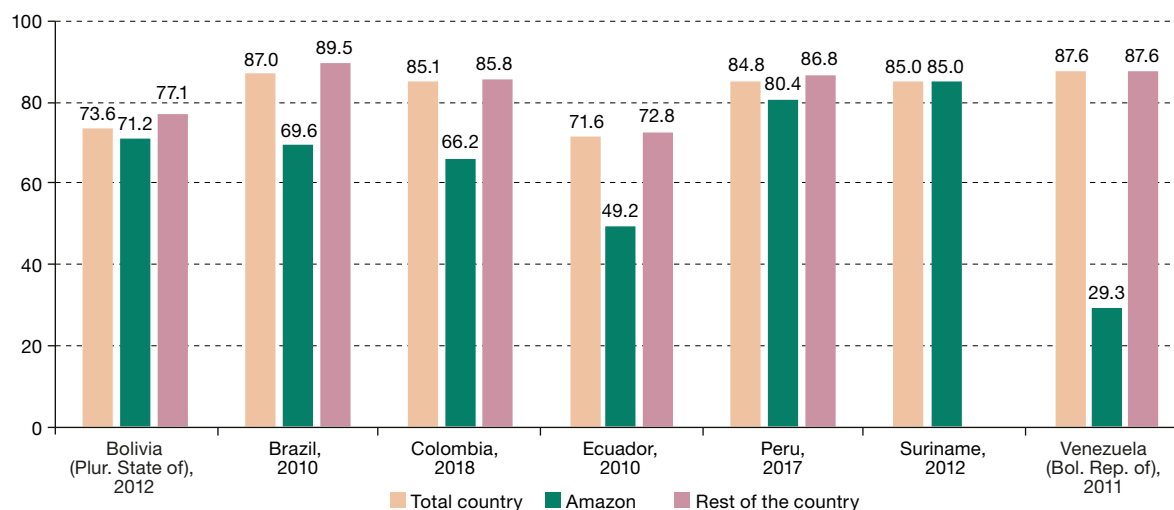
2. Access to drinking water

Access to drinking water is essential for human survival and crucial for sustainable development. Health, socioeconomic development, food production and environmental quality depend on it.

In terms of access, in all countries the situation of the Amazon Region is at a disadvantage when compared to the Non-Amazon Region. In this regard, the magnitude of the existing gaps should be noted. Furthermore, the Amazon Regions of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Ecuador are characterized as the regions with the lowest levels of access (figure 36).

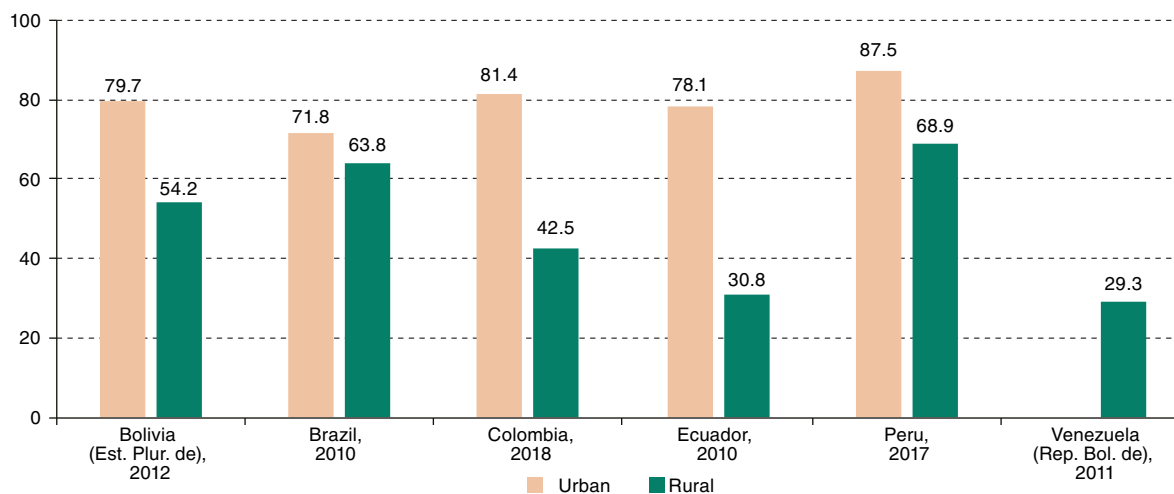
There are also significant gaps in the Amazon between urban and rural areas, especially in Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, where only 30% of the rural population has access to this service (figure 37).

Figure 36
Amazon countries: share of population with access to safe drinking water at home,
country total, Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

Figure 37
Amazon Region: Share of population with access to drinking water at home
by area of residence, 2010–2018
(Percentages)

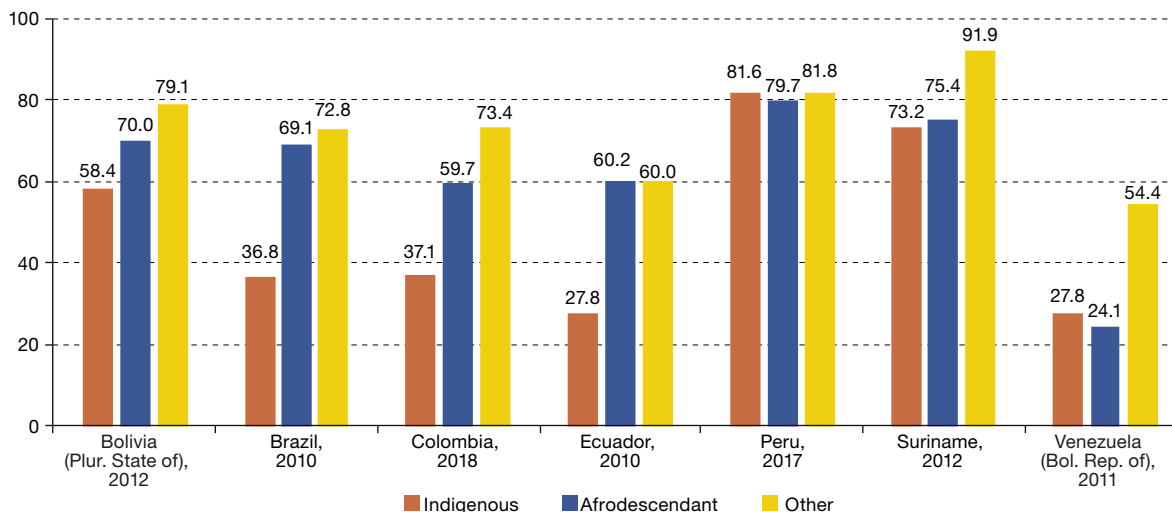


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana and Suriname.

Within the Amazon Region, it is worth mentioning the situation in Peru, a country with the highest coverage and the smallest ethnic-racial gaps. In the rest of the countries, all have significant ethnic-racial gaps, with special disparities among the Indigenous population (figure 38).

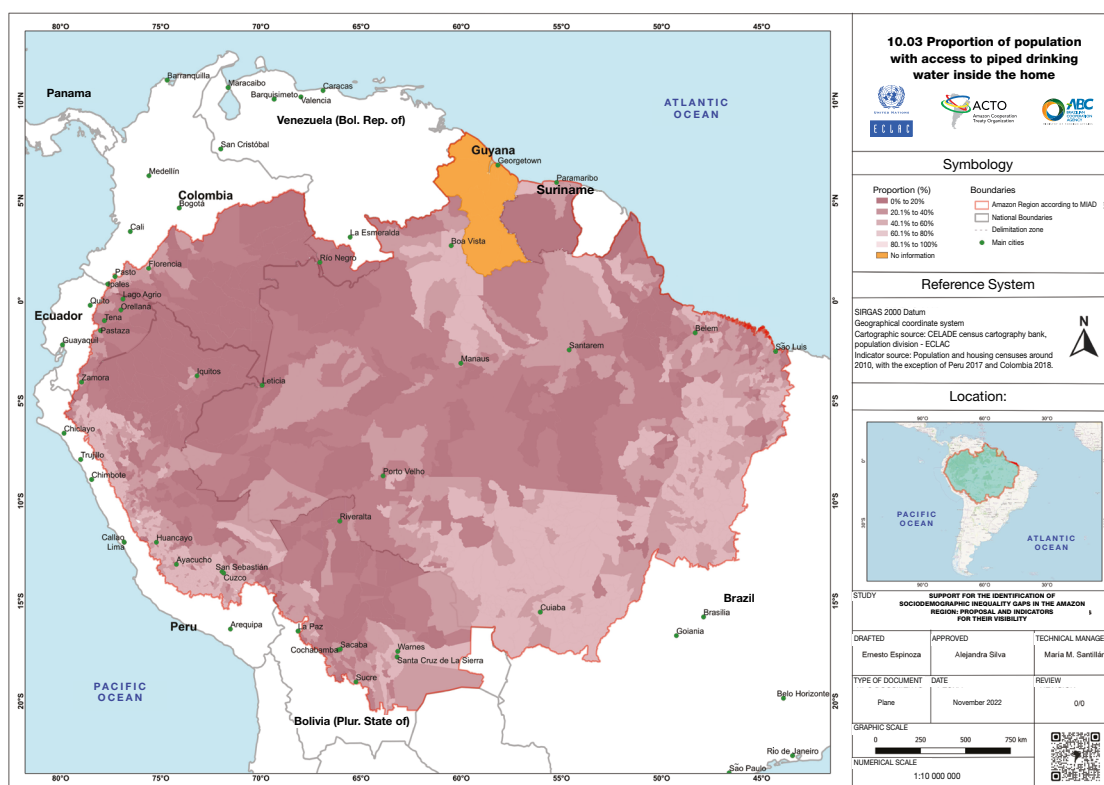
If analyzed territorially (map 14), 27 municipalities in Colombia, 24 in Peru, 16 in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, six in Brazil, one in Ecuador, Suriname and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela have only 20% of the population with access to drinking water.

Figure 38
Amazon Region: share of population with access to safe drinking water by ethnic-racial status, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Socio-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
Note: No data for Guyana.

Map 14
Amazon Region: proportion of population with access to piped drinking water inside the dwelling, by Minor Administrative Division (MIAD),^a 2010–2018



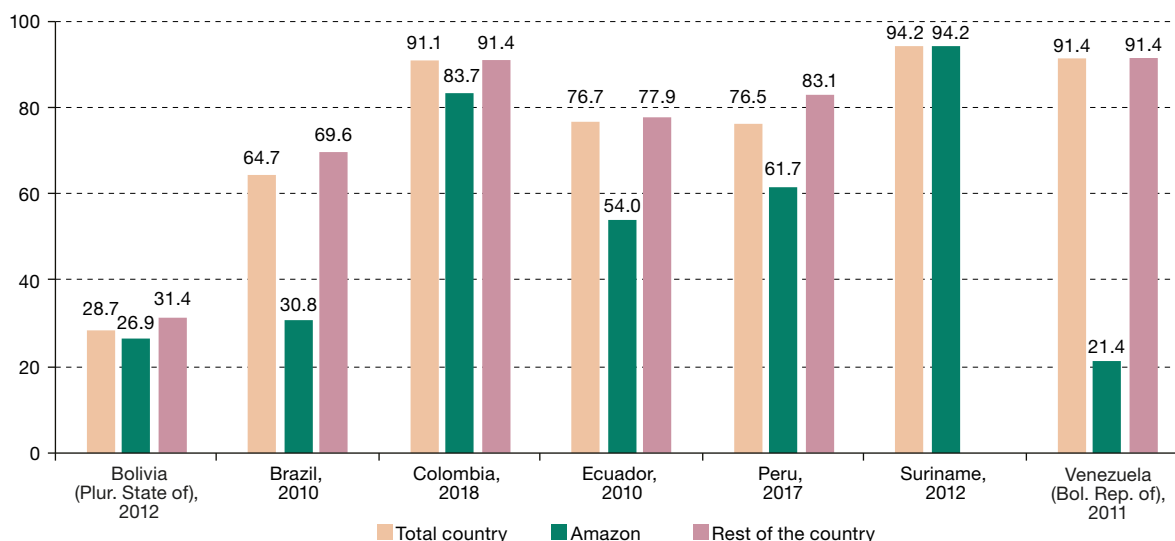
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.
Note: See annex 5, table A5.13. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 20% or less of population with access to potable water.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

3. Sanitation

In terms of access to improved²¹ sanitation facilities, all countries show disadvantages in the Amazon Region compared to the Non-Amazon Region (figure 39). Although the Plurinational State of Bolivia shows minimal differences between the two regions, it stands out for its lower levels of coverage throughout the territory. In the rest of the countries, the largest gaps between the Amazon Region and the Non-Amazon Region are observed in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, and Ecuador.

Figure 39
Amazon countries: share of population using improved sanitation facilities,
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

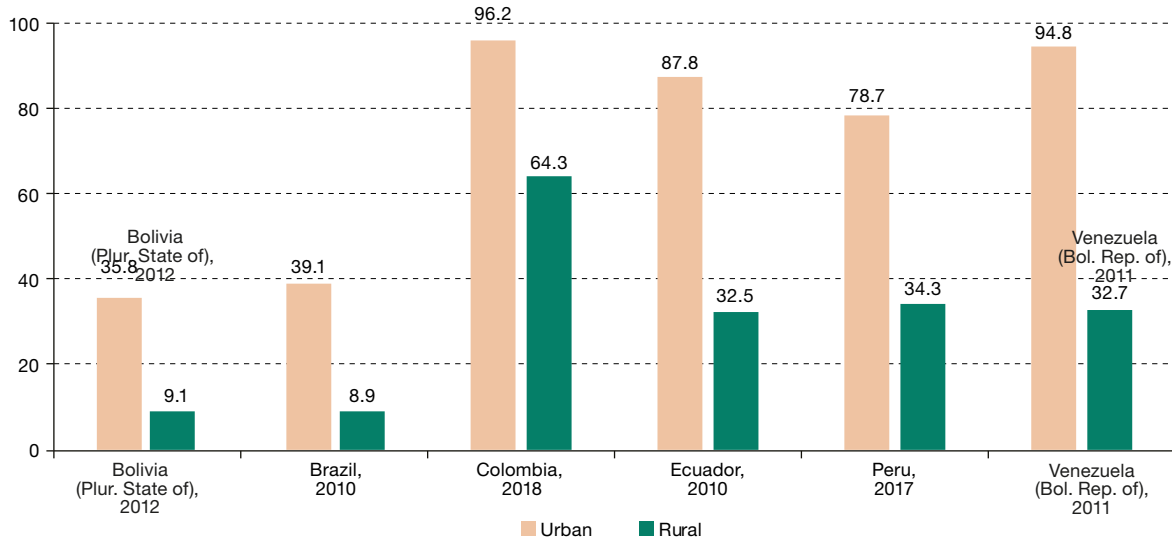
Note: No data for Guyana.

Within the Amazon Region, the urban-rural gaps in access to improved sanitation are very wide. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Brazil, rural population access to this service does not reach 10%, while in Ecuador, Peru, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela it does not exceed 34%. Colombia stands out for its higher coverage (figure 40).

In terms of access to sanitation by ethnicity within the Amazon Region, the Indigenous population shows the lowest levels of access, especially in Brazil, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Ecuador, as well as the largest gaps with the rest of the population (see Figure 41).

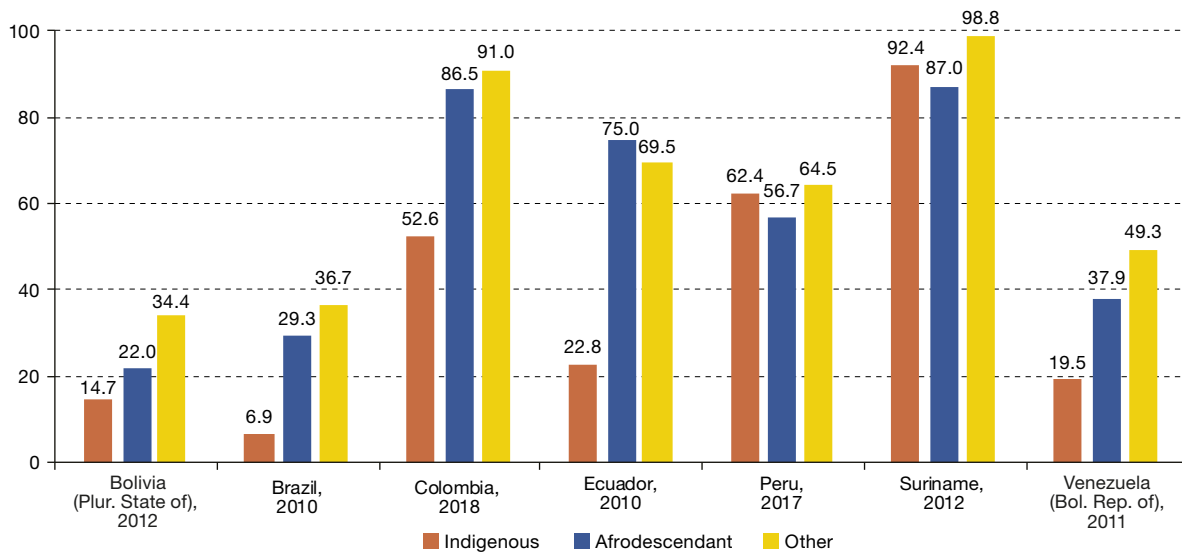
²¹ The following are considered improved sanitation facilities: flush or siphon toilet or latrine connected to a closed sewer, a septic tank or pit, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab or a platform of any material that completely covers the pit, except for the drop hole, and composting latrines/toilets.

Figure 40
Amazon Region: share of population with access to household sanitation
by area of residence, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.
 Note: No data for Guyana and Suriname.

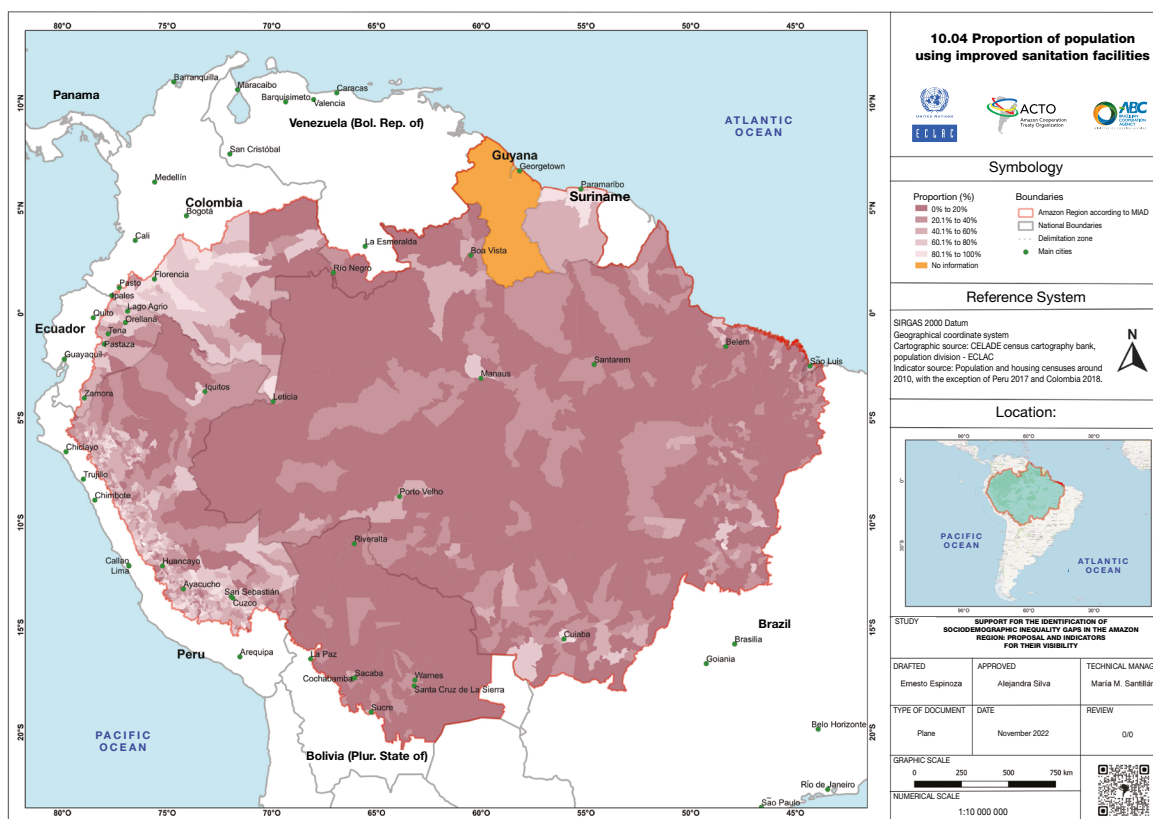
Figure 41
Amazon Region: share of population with access to sanitation
by ethno-racial status, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Considering the territory (map 15), almost half of the municipalities have less than 20% of the population with access to sanitation. These are distributed mainly in Brazil (550 municipalities); Plurinational State of Bolivia (155 municipalities); Peru (109 municipalities). In the same situation, there are 11 municipalities in Colombia, four in Ecuador and one in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Map 15
Amazon Region: share of population using improved sanitation facilities,
by Minor Administrative Division (MIAD),^a 2010–2018



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.14. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 20% or less of population with access to improved sanitation.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

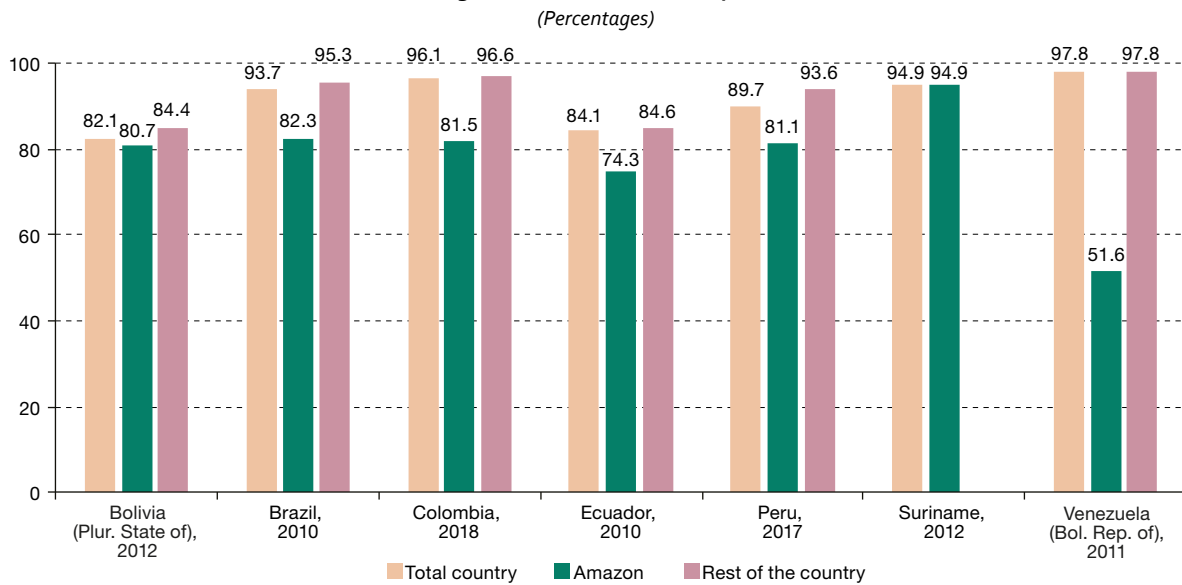
4. Electric power services

Although access to electricity shows higher coverage in comparison to water and sanitation, this service follows a similar pattern, as lower levels of access to electricity are observed in the Amazon Region compared to the rest of each country, especially in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (figure 42)

Within the Amazon Region, once again, the urban-rural gaps stand out. In this regard, while access is greater than 90% in the urban population in each of the countries with information, the rural population does not exceed 64% (figure 43).

On the other hand, within the Amazon Region, ethnic-racial differences stand out. In all countries, access to electricity for Indigenous Peoples is lower than for the Afro-descendant population and the rest, in that order. Brazil, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia stand out (figure 44).

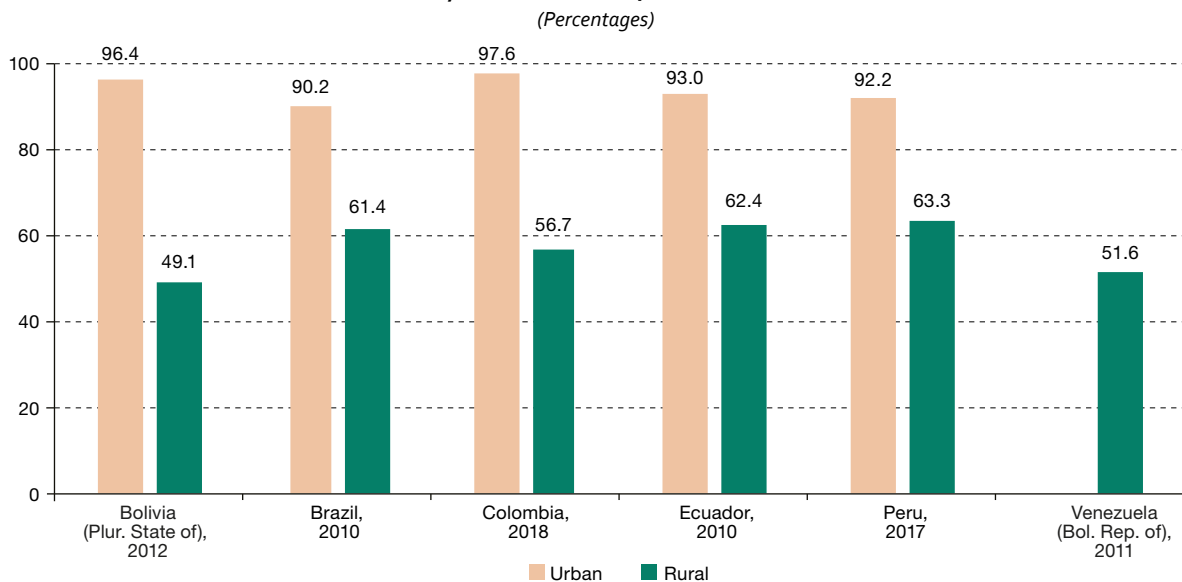
Figure 42
Amazon countries: share of population with access to electricity at home.
Amazon Region vs. rest of the country, 2010–2018



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: No data for Guyana.

Figure 43
Amazon Region: share of population with access to electricity in the household
by area of residence, 2010–2018

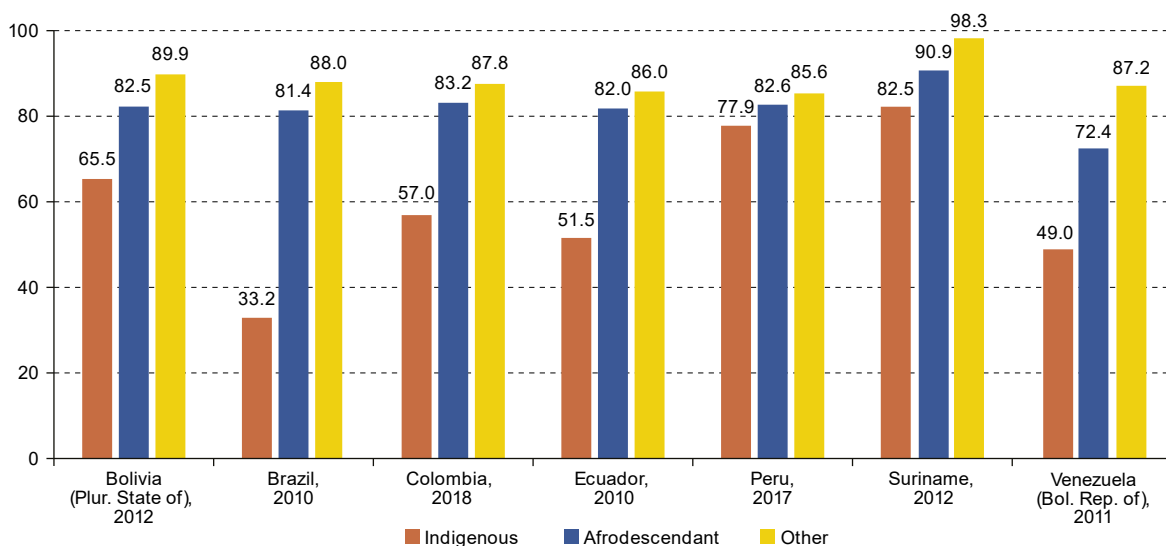


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Demographic module at <https://oraotca.org>.

Note: No data for Guyana and Suriname.

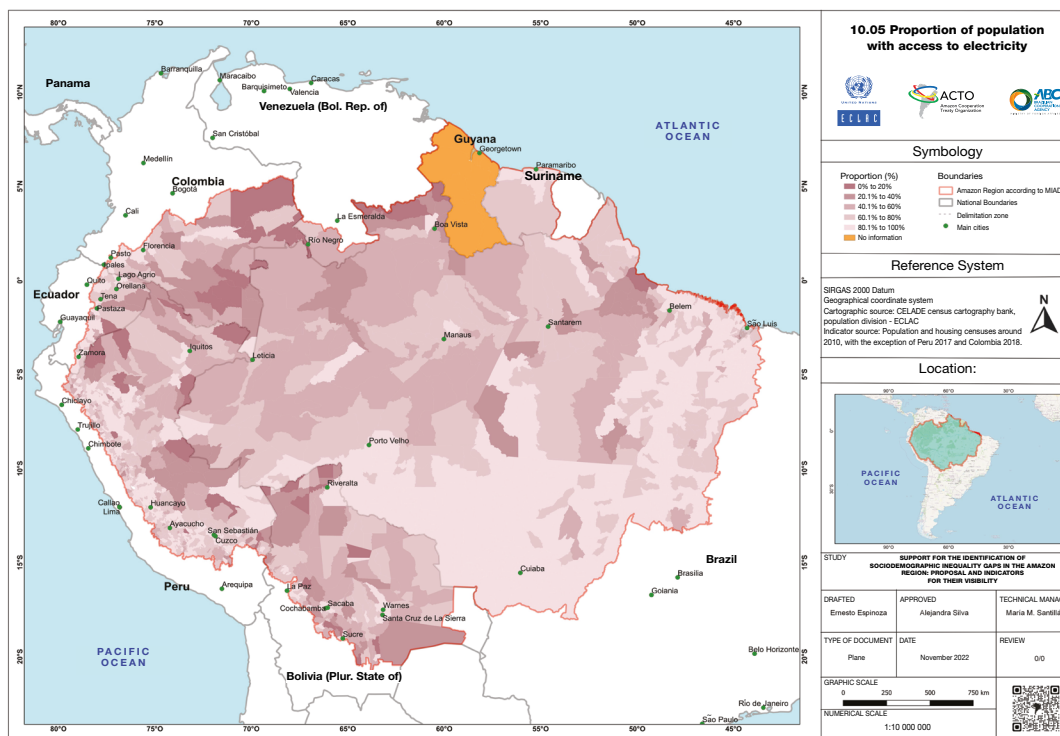
Within the territory, the south and east of Brazil stand out for the highest levels of access to electricity. At the other extreme, 12 municipalities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 13 in Peru, 12 in Colombia and one in Ecuador have less than 20% of the population with access to electricity (map 16).

Figure 44
Amazon Region: share of population with access to electricity by ethno-racial status, 2010–2018
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Social-demographic Module at <https://oraotca.org>.
 Note: No data for Guyana.

Map 16
Amazon Region: Share of population with access to electricity, by Minor Administrative Division (MIAD),^a 2010–2018



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC. Socio-demographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Note: See annex A5, table A5.15. Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) with 20% or less of the population with access to electricity.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

II. Findings and recommendations

This document provides an approximation of the sociodemographic gaps between the Amazon Region and the Non-Amazon Region in the eight countries that make up the Amazon Region. In addition, within the Amazon, there are gaps between certain socio-cultural groups in each country.

At a general level, emphasis has been placed on the vulnerable situation of the Amazon as a region to be prioritized in order to advance towards sustainable development, considering that, in all the indicators analyzed, the situation of the Amazon Region is at a disadvantage in relation to the rest of the territory of each of the ACTO Member Countries.

These persistent gaps lead to the conclusion that Official Development Assistance (ODA) based solely on the criterion of per capita income and the category of “middle-income countries” hinders the overcoming of poverty and homogenizes countries in their economic and social needs without addressing their specific realities. In this way, sustainable and inclusive growth processes are being postponed in order to attack social inequality and productive heterogeneity (ECLAC, 2012).

In the last two decades, there has been a marked relative decline in the Official Development Assistance received by Latin American and Caribbean countries, both with respect to the average Gross National Income (GNI) and compared to other developing regions.

By pigeonholing most of the countries in the region, including those in the Amazon Region, as “middle-income” and allocating international cooperation resources to combat poverty to lower-income countries (ECLAC, 2012), it ignores the fact that more than 62% of the world’s poor live in middle-income countries.²² It also ignores the high levels of poverty and inequality in the Amazon Region.

A. Sociodemographic gaps

From a demographic standpoint, cultural diversity stands out. In the ACTO Member Countries, with the exception of Brazil, there is a large portion of the population belonging to Indigenous Peoples. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, they are distributed throughout the country, with the highest concentrations in municipalities such as Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, among others.

²² See [online] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mic/overview>.

In the rest of the countries, Indigenous Peoples live mainly in rural areas and, when they live in cities, their relative weight is low. The case of Brazil is distinguished by the significant number of people of African descent, who live mainly in cities.

In order to investigate the matrix of inequality in the Amazon Region, indicators in different dimensions were analyzed to address the particularities that are displayed in the territory:

- (i) **Territorial distribution.** In the Amazon Region, there is a marked concentration of population in urban areas, a condition defined by the countries with the highest population density in their Amazonian territories. However, although urbanization is notable, the share of urban population in the Amazon is still lower compared to non-Amazonian territories. It stands out for its ethnic and racial diversity, being home to more than six million Indigenous people and 18 million Afro-descendants. Indigenous Peoples are more often settled in smaller municipalities and the proportions in cities are usually low, while Afro-descendants tend to inhabit larger cities. It can be stated that it is crucial to know the magnitudes and demographic dynamics of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants in public policies in order to make them more effective and efficient, in line with the Montevideo Consensus (priority measures 86 and 94). On the other hand, it is also vital to examine the demographic fragility to which many Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon are exposed, who are in danger of disappearing (Del Popolo, 2017).
- (ii) **Fertility and child mortality.** The first, access to sexual and reproductive health, and the second, child mortality, as a right to life, show that the situation is worse in the Amazon Region than in the non-Amazon Region in all the countries with information. It has been observed that both indicators show their highest levels among Indigenous Peoples, whose behaviors combine inequities and reproductive ideals and trajectories linked to cultural factors.
- (iii) **Poverty and extreme poverty.** Poverty also manifests itself to a greater extent in the Amazon Region. It increases in rural areas and is reinforced in the case of Indigenous Peoples. In addition, poverty and extreme poverty are higher in the Amazon Region than in the non-Amazon Region in all countries, with the exception of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- (iv) **Labor market: employment quality.** Regarding employment quality, working conditions for the Amazonian population are more precarious and informal, with no labor benefits or social protection in the region, which exposes workers to greater vulnerability. This situation is even more pronounced in the case of Indigenous women, most of whom work informally.
- (v) **Protection of Children and Adolescents in the Amazon Region.** Child labor rates are high, higher than in any other country. This is a problem that increases with age, affects boys more often and is aggravated in the case of Afro-descendant and Indigenous children. High rates are found in municipalities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Brazil. Child labor is a violation of human rights because it hinders children's development and jeopardizes their access to and permanence in the educational system. As we have seen, child labor is caused by family poverty and the need to contribute to the family economy. It is important to mention that child labor should be distinguished from domestic and productive work performed by children belonging to Indigenous Peoples as part of the processes of formation of their own culture.
- (vi) **Early Unions and Adolescent Childbearing.** There is a higher proportion of married or cohabiting adolescents and adolescent mothers compared to the non-Amazonian population. Girls and adolescents are the main ones affected because several of their fundamental rights are violated and their optimal personal development is hindered during their childhood, with consequences in future stages of their lives, associated with the perpetuation of situations of poverty and inequality for these women and their families (UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF, 2018). In addition, all these problems present higher levels among Indigenous and Afro-descendant women. These negative impacts are relativized among Indigenous young women from more traditional contexts, due to the central role of the

family and the value of children as preservation of culture and social structure. So the cultural dimension must be understood for the implementation of policies in accordance with the individual and collective rights of Indigenous peoples (Del Popolo, 2017; Del Popolo et al., 2009).

- (vii) **Education.** In the Amazon Region, the literacy rate does not show major differences with the rest of the regions of each country. However, gaps appear within it, which are explained by the ethnic condition, with lower literacy among the Indigenous and Afro-descendant population and increased in the case of women. Educational services in some cases are not relevant and adequate to productive contexts and to the monitoring of education to be incorporated into everyday life (Ocampos Balansa, 2015). Also, education is not always bilingual nor are teachers trained to teach their classes in other languages. and the contents are not culturally relevant, all of which are factors that result in the exclusion of many boys and girls. This exclusion has an impact on early school dropouts and low educational levels, also linked to the low supply of sufficient and culturally relevant secondary schools and universities. Teenage pregnancies and child labor are also facts that force children not to continue schooling and not to have access to higher levels of education.
- (viii) **Information and Communication Technologies: Internet Access.** In terms of Internet access, coverage levels in the Non-Amazon Region are double those achieved in the Amazon Region. Furthermore, within the Amazon, Indigenous populations have the least access to the Internet. The digital divide in the Amazon Region is of concern due to the existence of low levels of connectivity both in terms of extension (access) and quality of access because the maintenance of equipment in remote and isolated places is complex to secure and sustain and power plants do not provide a continuous service to ensure a constant Internet connection. Planning and design of the incorporation of ICTs in the Amazon is an essential requirement (Ocampos Balansa, 2015).
- (ix) **Housing conditions.** Concerning this indicator, there are disadvantages for the Amazon Region in relation to the non-Amazon Region. Despite living in a water basin such as the Amazon, access to drinking water is differentiated by a series of factors that include low public investment in this type of infrastructure, lack of accessibility to the territory, lack of companies working in the area, among others. In particular, gaps in the territorial rights of Indigenous peoples exacerbate the situation of access to water and sanitation. The provision of regular and continuous electric power and fuel service remains a pending challenge (Ocampos Balansa, 2015). Inequalities increase according to area of residence (urban/rural) and ethnic condition. Residence in rural areas is a sign of exclusion in access to basic services and the access of Indigenous communities to services such as drinking water, sanitation and electricity is inferior and deficient with respect to their non-Indigenous peers (ECLAC and FILAC, 2020).

B. “Leave no one behind” in the Amazon Region

“Leave no one behind” is the motto that summarizes the essence of the 2030 Agenda. However, the existing socio-demographic gaps in the Amazon Region show the lag in the well-being and living conditions of the population residing there, making it clear that it is necessary to redouble efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This is also urgent due to the health, economic and social effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

As a consequence of the pandemic, socio-demographic inequalities have increased and deepened, since its impacts have been greater in the most vulnerable sectors, mainly affected by the loss of income and the difficulty of labor insertion, the precariousness and informality of employment and the scarce access to social protection systems (ECLAC, 2022), which resulted in the increase of poverty and extreme poverty.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also shown the deficiency and vulnerability of underfunded health systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2021b). It has influenced other dimensions, such as education, and has further exposed inequalities around access to technological devices and a stable internet connection, deepening the already existing divides between those living in urban and rural areas.

Although no systematic evidence is available, it is reasonable to assume that the social and labor effects of the pandemic, linked to structural problems of inequality and poverty, informality, and vulnerability (ECLAC, 2022), have been even stronger in the Amazon Region.

Faced with this reality, in order to comply with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ACTO Member Countries could focus their efforts on comprehensive and joint evidence-based policies that benefit the population of the Amazon Region, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups, so that “no one is left behind”.

The design of public policies implies, therefore, contemplating both targeted and universal measures, that is, actions to provide access to basic and essential services to the entire population, without restrictions or exclusions, considering the social participation of the population.

With targeting, the aim is to concentrate scarce resources on those who really need them in order to be more effective and efficient in income redistribution and poverty reduction (Filgueira, 2014), while universal measures providing quality and cultural belonging are necessary to ensure access to water, sanitation, electricity and internet services, as well as education and health, to the entire population.

On the other hand, with social participation, States are expected to make progress in addressing the needs and rights prioritized by the populations in order to establish coordinated action and coherent articulation at multiple levels: local, national, regional, and international.

C. Strategic Public Policies for the Amazon Region

It is also important to highlight the work that ACTO has been carrying out since its creation and to strengthen its efforts, as well as those of other organizations dedicated to improving living conditions in the Amazon. Thus, democratic governance with full participation of all members enables sustainable development, in a context of advocacy, guarantee and defense of human rights. It also contributes to consolidating democracy in the region and strengthening institutions.

In all actions to be undertaken, it is essential to respect, promote and not undermine the rights enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Only in this way will the commitment to ensure that “no one is left behind” in sustainable development become a reality for these communities.

There is broad agreement on the guiding principles that govern this process, such as the right to enjoy without discrimination all human rights; the right to self-determination; to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the exercise of their right to development, including the use of their lands or territories and other resources; and the obligation of States to consult before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that affect them, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent. These rights are cross-cutting to all the Sustainable Development Goals.

On the other hand, in line with the ECLAC and Natural Heritage (2013) study, it is concluded that the main guideline for public policies to be developed and implemented in the Amazon Region should be the conservation of natural resources and existing ecosystems, through their sustainable use. The aim is to reduce the impact on natural capital in order to allow for economic development, job creation, increased competitiveness and the well-being of society and the region as a whole. The rationale for this statement is that there is no sustainable development or a commitment to “leave no one behind” if this implies the destruction of the environment.

Finally, it is relevant to deepen the territorial breakdown of the information, in order to allow the development of specific, targeted measures in accordance with the different contexts. In this sense, it is hoped that the Sociodemographic Module²³ developed for the Amazon Regional Observatory (ORA), where the information presented here is made available, will represent an instrument that will facilitate knowledge of the sociodemographic gaps that affect the Amazon Region.

D. Guidelines for sustainable development

Based on the results reported, a series of general guidelines have been established that are key to designing strategies to promote institutional strengthening, inclusion, and social protection of the population, with a view to achieving sustainable development.

- (i) **Propose new solutions to fight poverty.** First, it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of existing social benefits and programs to foster new solutions to poverty that are anchored to the geographic, socioeconomic, and cultural particularities of the Amazon Region, also considering the post-pandemic scenario of increased poverty and economic recession. This requires:
 - Providing new lines and supply of social and productive development programs with emphasis on vulnerable groups such as Indigenous Peoples and the population of rural areas.
 - Execute assistance, support, and food security actions to attend to vulnerable groups and those at nutritional risk, giving priority to children.
 - Integrate social policies with cultural and environmental policies, so that the exploitation of natural resources does not jeopardize the survival of the Amazonian population.
- (ii) **Formulate a new labor policy.** Overcoming poverty requires formulating a labor policy of participatory, coordinated, and concerted action with the population in general and with the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Region, in particular, to discourage illegal economic activities and provide labor and productive inclusion programs with state funding for labor insertion in formal settings and with decent working conditions. This implies:
 - Put an end to activities such as illegal mining and promote sustainable economic development in strategic sectors such as agriculture to curb deforestation and indiscriminate logging. To this end, it is suggested that conservation agriculture be encouraged, avoiding the degradation of cultivated lands and the regeneration of affected lands. Strategies to be followed include keeping the soil covered, minimum tillage and crop rotation.
 - Facilitate the moving and establishment of companies to the Amazon Region through economic incentives and tax exemptions, ensuring productive activities with a focus on sustainable development to control emissions of polluting gases, residues and/or industrial waste, so as to ensure the labor insertion of the populations of the less developed areas.
- (iii) **To provide land use planning.** Given that the Amazon territory is home to diverse Indigenous populations, it is essential to respect the principle of free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples, in order to guarantee their active participation in all actions that affect them, as established in the international standards adopted by the countries of the region. This requires:
 - Design initiatives, actions, projects, programs and public policies for land management and inclusive urban planning, giving visibility to the effects of the marginalization of excluded groups in order to reverse their situation by encouraging convergence, collaboration, and interaction between different social and ethnic groups to create more plural societies.

²³ Sociodemographic module at <https://oraotca.org/>.

- Guarantee territorial rights to protect the life and cultural continuity of Indigenous peoples, which can be effectively implemented through the enactment of Indigenous community property laws that ensure access to property deeds for Indigenous communities based on their ties to the territory. Call for community dialogues to identify and characterize existing demands and provide public sector dialogue with Indigenous leadership.
 - Ensure the protection of Indigenous peoples' traditionally owned forests through a land-use planning process with a stakeholder participatory approach. Involve Indigenous and peasant communities in the process of monitoring and protecting forests and woodlands.
 - Promote the sustainable use of lands and forests, strengthening Indigenous natural and cultural heritage.
 - Put a stop to the criminalization of defenders of the life and territories of Indigenous peoples, which has been increasing in the Amazon. States must protect the population and ensure compliance with the responsibilities that fall on companies, as well as impose reparations for any human rights violations that may occur. Strengthen protection mechanisms and precautionary measures for environmental defenders.
 - Support and ensure the right to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly.
- (iv) **Guaranteeing the right to health.** It is also necessary to ensure the effective exercise of the right to health, attending to the most vulnerable groups. The following is required to achieve this:
- Design and formulate policies that provide regional health coverage, so as to establish mechanisms and guarantee access to medicines and vaccines, in order to ensure basic quality services.
 - Disseminate healthy practices and customs in the detection and treatment of infections and diseases, and in health promotion and prevention.
 - Improve maternity conditions and guarantee humanized care in labor and births, attending to the needs of mothers and children.
 - Disseminate practices of primary health care and for prevalent diseases in early childhood. Expand the offer of health services with the incorporation of specialized services in medicine, nursing, and gynecology.
 - Advocate and inform about sexual and reproductive rights, always considering a gender approach and within an intercultural framework of respect, protection and strengthening of traditional Indigenous and Afro-descendant medicines and practices.
- (v) **Protecting children and adolescents in the Amazon Region.** This requires:
- Preventing and eradicating child labor through actions that include:
 - Developing a regional plan on child labor prevention, control, and investigation.
 - Preventing by providing information and raising awareness and provide educational instances that involve the actors involved in the problem.
 - Imposing punitive measures for those who break the law.
 - Conducting studies and statistics that nurture the understanding of the problem in order to provide decision-makers with a more accurate view.
 - Coordinating actions with governmental and non-governmental agencies, with the participation and commitment of the private sector and civil society organizations. Enabling social dialogue and public-private dialogue to coordinate efforts to eliminate child labor in the value chain.

- Protecting adolescents of working age from hazardous work through registration and work authorization. Giving visibility to and disseminating the risks associated with child labor and the rights contemplated in universal declarations of rights through campaigns in social networks, the media, and other traditional means of dissemination, considering the limitations of internet access in rural populations.
 - Running awareness-raising campaigns on the dangers associated with child labor.
 - Strengthen permanence in the educational system through actions to detect and monitor child labor.
 - Providing and disseminating the use of contraceptive methods to address early unions and teenage pregnancies, through culturally relevant programs.
 - Providing support to and accompanying the process of empowerment of girls and adolescents, as well as transforming gender norms that perpetuate asymmetrical relationships.
 - Fostering policies and services for reporting and giving visibility to harmful and violent or non-consensual relationships.
 - Compliance with international standards on gender equality and age of marriage.
- (vi) **Ensuring literacy.** To this end, it is important to lead permanent literacy processes for the Amazonian population in general, and to reaffirm Indigenous cultural identity in particular, reducing homogenizing western cultural practices and opening the spectrum to Indigenous cultural traditions. Therefore, it is necessary to generate pedagogical alternatives to encourage young people to study and reduce school dropout rates:
- Develop forms of social oversight that strengthen interculturality and traditional knowledge, with a participatory approach, and incorporate them in official curricula and in the training of teachers and local facilitators.
 - Implement bilingual and multicultural curricula, respectful and comprehensive of their worldviews and cultures.
 - Establish intercultural and bilingual educational centers that bring children and adolescents closer to school and allow them to complete their schooling.
- (vii) **Ensuring access to technology and the Internet.** In order to reduce the digital divide between the Amazon and non-Amazon Regions, as well as between rural and urban areas and between different population groups within the Amazon, the following is required:
- Increase connectivity levels in the region, while providing and fostering digital and information literacy among the population.
 - Launch and invest in telecommunications infrastructure projects and technological equipment to meet the demand for these services in order to provide sustained and continuous communication.
 - Subsidize access to the Internet and other information and communication technologies.
 - Implement training and digital literacy workshops and courses through the use of electronic devices to ensure their pedagogical ownership.
- (viii) **Improve housing conditions.** This implies:
- Invest in urban, transportation and energy infrastructure, with construction and maintenance of roads and power lines, drinking water supply and sanitation networks, sewage systems, piping and drainage systems, and sewage networks, especially in rural areas.
 - Provide loans for home improvement.
 - Subsidize and guarantee affordable rates for basic services.

E. Development cooperation

Faced with the great needs of the Amazonian population and the limitations of the traditional approach used by development cooperation, it is necessary to encourage political dialogue and propose alternative cooperation modalities in order to act in an innovative manner, taking an active role in guiding the actions to be taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This includes:

- Advocating for a new inclusive and integrated approach to international cooperation to assess and address long-term challenges and the most vulnerable areas (ECLAC, 2012).
- Strengthening and promoting dialogue with ODA donor countries to determine areas to be favored, ways to channel this assistance and criteria to be followed to define the main obstacles to be addressed (ECLAC, 2012).
- Evaluating and implementing South-South and triangular cooperation modalities. In these cooperation modalities, as both donors and recipients, developing countries or countries belonging to the global South share certain characteristics and political, cultural, economic, social, and historical trajectories. Similar development experiences between countries bring them closer together in the implementation of projects and solutions. In addition, geographic proximity reduces the cost of technical assistance. These cooperation modalities offer flexible, innovative structures and localized and customized responses to local realities and problems.

Particularly in a context in which the regional dimension is becoming progressively more relevant, it is essential that international cooperation be at the center of the actions taken, leveraging the existing institutional framework in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2018) and the sense of shared responsibility.

ACTO Member Countries should focus on strengthening partnerships to address the region's priorities and shortcomings on the road to achieving the 2030 Agenda, prioritizing policies to overcome poverty, promote human rights and protect the environment, as well as sustainable, inclusive, and diversified economic practices.

To this end, it is necessary to have updated and accurate information on socioeconomic indicators for the Amazon Region, given that they allow giving visibility to the inequalities hidden by middle-income countries in a region that transcends state borders.

It is also recommended to conduct and develop in-depth studies on the subject, regular monitoring reports and improve information management through the inclusion of a comprehensive dashboard to guide decision making by policy makers.

Finally, it is important to mention the need to periodically update the indicators described in this study, in order to show progress and challenges in relation to the reduction of socio-demographic gaps in the Amazon, so that the public policies of the countries and international cooperation can contribute to the fulfillment of the commitments assumed in relation to the development agenda.

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Annexes

Annex A1

An approach with new tools: sociodemographic inequality gaps in the Amazon Region

What is demography?

It refers to the statistical study of human populations, their structure, dynamics, and characteristics, as well as the processes that influence their evolution. Demography is a discipline that deals with the measurement and analysis of population-related phenomena, such as growth, distribution, age and gender structure, migration, fertility, mortality and nuptiality.²⁴

What is meant by inequality?

Inequality has multiple dimensions and refers to gaps that affect different areas of development and the exercise of rights, such as income, work and employment, social protection and care, education, health and nutrition, and access to basic services, among others. According to ECLAC (2016) these gaps are structured on the basis of socioeconomic level, gender, ethnic and racial status, age, and territory.

How were structural gaps identified in the Amazon Region?

This study reviewed the literature on poverty, inequality and structural gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to provide a conceptual basis and methodological identification of the research, and thus promote progressive structural change processes in the region. The key role of ECLAC in the measurement of inequality in the Amazon Region is highlighted, through the reevaluation of its impact on the scope and limits of the processes of social and economic development, poverty reduction and economic growth.

What do structural gaps refer to?

Under ECLAC's approach, when we speak of "structural gaps", we are referring to the disparities that exist between different dimensions or key areas of development in a given region, and that persist over time, beyond temporary events. These gaps can cover various aspects of a territory's development, such as economic, social, educational, technological, among others.

How is the structural gap approach used in this study?

Within this framework, ECLAC's concept of structural gaps is used as a tool to diagnose the level of progress in the multiple dimensions of development that structurally limit inclusive growth, i.e., growth that benefits everyone in the region.²⁵

What are we talking about when we refer to sociodemographics?

ECLAC refers to sociodemographic aspects to describe the general characteristics and size of a population group. These aspects include factors such as gender, ethnic-racial identification, age groups, socioeconomic stratum, and geographic location.²⁶ In short, sociodemographics refers to the traits that shape the identity of the members of a population group.

Do the geographical and socioeconomic conditions of a territory influence social inequalities?

According to ECLAC, territory is a central axis of social inequalities (ECLAC, 2016, p. 61) since the place of birth or residence determines opportunities and socioeconomic conditions and affects the realization of rights.²⁷ In the case of the Amazon territory, geographical conditions can influence opportunities to fully

²⁴ See <https://www.cepal.org/es/subtemas/demografia>.

²⁵ See <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/46405-enfoques-definiciones-estimaciones-pobreza-desigualdad-america-latina-caribe-un>.

²⁶ <https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/inequalities/index.html?lang=es>.

²⁷ See https://igualdad.cepal.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/DB_intro_territorial_es.pdf.

exercise civil, political, economic and social rights and can be a source of exclusion and discrimination. Living conditions, as well as the probability of being rich or poor, depend, among other factors, on where one lives in the country.²⁸

What segment of the population is most affected by inequality in the Amazon Region?

Territorial disparities intersect with other axes of social inequality and are especially visible when analyzing the situation of Indigenous populations.²⁹ The Amazon territory, according to the indicators analyzed, constitutes a hub of social inequalities due to the specific and unique conditions of the region.

What are the sociodemographic inequality gaps addressed in the study?

The sociodemographic gaps analyzed in this study describe the significant differences in living conditions and opportunities between different groups of people based on gender, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, and geographic location³⁰, among others.

These structural gaps can manifest themselves in various areas, such as income distribution, access to employment and social protection, access to education, housing, and basic services.³¹ They are the result of historical and deeply rooted socioeconomic inequalities.³²

Why is it relevant to base a sociodemographic study on the economic and social conditions of a population on structural gaps?

The importance lies in the fact that sociodemographic gaps can be quantified. Moreover, ECLAC emphasizes the need to understand, measure and characterize these structural gaps that hinder the development of middle-income countries in the region and that constitute a challenge for sustained, inclusive and sustainable development in the long term.³³

What areas are analyzed in this study?

This study reviews eight dimensions through a series of sociodemographic indicators, which allow us to understand the different aspects of the Amazonian population:

- (i) Demographics.
- (ii) Childhood fertility and mortality.
- (iii) Poverty.
- (iv) Labor market.
- (v) Protection of children and adolescents.
- (vi) Education.
- (vii) Information and communication technologies (ICTs).
- (viii) Housing conditions.

²⁸ Ibidem.

²⁹ Ibidem.

³⁰ See <https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/inequalities/index.html?lang=es>.

³¹ Ibidem.

³² See <https://www.cepal.org/es/noticias/nuevo-documento-la-cepal-examina-brechas-estructurales-que-caracterizan-la-region>.

³³ See <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/46435-brechas-estructurales-america-latina-caribe-perspectiva-conceptual-metodologica>.

What are the sociodemographic indicators used in this study?

The main results obtained from the sociodemographic indicators reported in table A1.1 are presented in this study.

Table A1.1
Sociodemographic indicators analyzed in the Amazon Region

Dimensions				
Indicadores	(i) Demography	(ii) Fertility and mortality	(iii) Poverty	(iv) Job market
	Territorial distribution.	Fertility.	Income poverty.	Access to the job market.
	Urbanization.	Infant mortality.	Unmet basic needs (UBN).	Quality of employment.
	Racial and ethnic diversity.			
	(v) Protecting Children And Adolescents	(vi) Education	(vii) Information And Communication Technologies (Icts)	(viii) Housing Conditions
	Child labor.	Literacy.	Internet access at home.	Living Conditions
	Early unions.	Educational level attained.		Overcrowding.
	Adolescent motherhood.			Access to drinking water.
	Basic sanitation.			

Source: Produced by the authors.

What is a national population and household census?

The census is a statistical data source that provides information on population, households, and dwellings. The data usually collected in a census are: age, sex, level of education, access to basic services, characteristics of the inhabited housing, among others.³⁴ Because the census is conducted on the entire population, it is possible to know its characteristics with precision.³⁵ In addition, it is the only instrument that offers statistical information for smaller geographic levels, such as municipalities.

How often are censuses conducted?

The United Nations recommends that censuses be carried out, in principle, every 10 years. This regularity makes it possible to measure the evolution of different processes over time and, because the census is conducted on similar dates in different countries, it also allows for comparison between countries. However, it should be kept in mind that in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020, many countries had to postpone their censuses.

What are the results of a census for?

According to ECLAC, censuses provide statistical information that is essential for a variety of purposes, including policy analysis and evaluation and the measurement and monitoring of numerous Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mostly relating to people, but also to other units of analysis.³⁶ Census data can help policymakers better understand the needs of the population and design policies and programs that address these needs.

What information do national household surveys provide?

National Household Surveys are an essential instrument to learn about people's living conditions and how they obtain their economic means and use them to acquire goods and services.³⁷ The main difference between censuses and household surveys lies in their coverage. While censuses seek to collect information

³⁴ Ibidem.

³⁵ See <https://celade.cepal.org/censosinfo/Documentos/Manual-tematico-censos-revision-2020.pdf>.

³⁶ See https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/presentations/fabiana_del_popolo.pdf.

³⁷ See <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/46898-encuestas-ingresos-gastos-hogares-experiencias-recientes-america-latina-caribe>.

from the entire population of a country, household surveys tend to focus on a representative sample of the population. In addition, censuses are conducted less frequently, while household surveys may be conducted annually or even more frequently.³⁸

Which platform provides systematized information on the socio-demographic indicators of the Amazon Region?

The Amazon Regional Observatory (ORA) of ACTO is a Reference Center of Information on the Amazon that has a Module on sociodemography, where the information presented in this study can be visualized, analyzed, and disseminated. It also facilitates the flow and exchange of information between institutions, government authorities, the scientific community, academia, and civil society in the Amazonian countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).³⁹

The Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries is based on per capita income. What does per capita income show?

Per capita income is an economic indicator of a country's wealth. It is obtained by dividing what the country produces by the total number of people living in it. Example: if a country achieved a GDP of 300 billion dollars and its population is 30 million people, this means that the per capita income or income per person is 10.000 dollars per year.

Amazonian countries do not have access to ODA resources because they were classified as "middle-income countries". So under what amounts are middle-income countries classified?

The World Bank classifies countries according to their wealth as follows:

- Low-income countries (per capita income below US\$1.135).
- Lower-middle income countries (per capita income between US\$1.136 and US\$4.465).
- Middle-income countries (per capita income between \$4.466 and \$13.845).
- High income countries (per capita income above \$13.846).⁴⁰

According to this classification criterion, Latin America has been categorized as a middle-income region, what are the consequences for the Amazonian countries?

This middle-income country indicator does not reflect the situation within the Amazonian countries, particularly in the Amazon. The eight ACTO Member Countries were limited in their access to international cooperation and in their access to softer criteria for accessing loans from international banks and other sources, within the framework of this classification to which they are subject, preventing the flow of more financing to meet the needs of these territories.

What are the aspects hidden by the middle-income country indicator that affect the ACTO Member Countries?

The main aspect is that it ignores the great differences in the income of citizens. By dividing the total GDP by the total number of inhabitants, the same income is attributed to all citizens, when the reality in the Amazon is completely different, as analyzed in this study. It also does not consider external factors that

³⁸ See <https://www.cepal.org/es/temas/censos-de-poblacion-y-vivienda/acerca-censos-poblacion-vivienda>.

³⁹ See <https://oraotca.org/>.

⁴⁰ See <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups#>.

can negatively affect the welfare of society, such as, for example, the loss of natural resources. Therefore, it is important to use other indicators and consider broader aspects of development and quality of life of the population.

What other criteria exist to show that per capita income is not a sufficient indicator to measure a country's economic development?

ECLAC proposes an alternative approach. It argues that it is necessary to assess development needs on the basis of the structural gaps that limit it, i.e., according to inequalities in poverty, investment and savings, productivity and innovation, infrastructure, education, health, taxation, gender and environment, stressing that middle-income countries limit their development and do not allow for the formulation and implementation of more adequate and strategic policies, because they do not fully integrate the analysis of such gaps.

This study adopts ECLAC's alternative approach, which seeks to deepen the analysis of socio-demographic gaps beyond the perspective of middle-income countries for the international cooperation system.

Annex A2

MIAD that make up the study area of the Amazon Region

Table A2.1
Minor Administrative Divisions^a (MIAD) that make up the Amazon Region study area, by country

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				
Chuquisaca				
Azurduy	Muyupampa	Sopachuy	Tomina	
El Villar	Padilla	Sucre	Villa Alcalá	
Mojocoya	Poroma	Tarabuco	Villa Serrano	
Monteagudo	Presto	Tarvita	Zudáñez	
La Paz				
Alto Beni	Chulumani	Ichoca	Mecapaca	Sapahaqui
Apolo	Chuma	Inquisivi	Mocomoco	Sorata
Aucapata	Colquiri	Irupana	Palca	Tacacoma
Ayata	Combaya	Ixiamas	Palos Blancos	Teoponte
Cairoma	Coripata	La Asunta	Pelechuco	Tipuani
Cajuata	Coroico	Luribay	Quiabaya	Villa Libertad Licoma
Caranavi	Curva	Malla	Quime	Yaco
Charazani	Guanay	Mapiri	San Buenaventura	Yanacachi
Cochabamba				
Aiquile	Cocapata	Pasorapa	Shinahota	Tolata
Alalay	Cochabamba	Pocona	Sicaya	Totora
Anzaldo	Colcapirhua	Pojo	Sipesipe	Vacas
Arani	Colomi	Puerto Villarroel	Tacachi	Vila Vila
Arbieto	Cuchumuela	Punata	Tacopaya	Villa Rivero
Arque	Entre Ríos	Quillacollo	Tapacarí	Villa Tunari
Bolívar	Independencia	Sacaba	Tarata	Vinto
Capinota	Mizque	Sacabamba	Tiquipaya	
Chimoré	Morochata	San Benito	Tiraque	
Cliza	Omereque	Santivañez	Toco	
Potosí				
Uncía	Chuquiuta	Pocoata	Villa de Sacaca	Acasio
Chayanta	Colquechaca	S.P. De Buena Vista	Caripuyo	
Llallagua	Ravelo	Toro Toro	Arampampa	
Santa Cruz				
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Cuatro Cañadas	Mineros	Quirusillas	San Miguel de Velasco
Ascensión de Guarayos	Cuevo	Montero	Saipina	San Pedro
Buena Vista	El Puente	Moro Moro	Samaipata	San Rafael
Cabezas	El Torno	Okinawa Uno	San Antonio de Lomerío	San Ramón
Camiri	Fernández Alonso	Pailón	San Carlos	Santa Rosa del Sara
Charagua	Gral. Saavedra	Pampa Grande	San Ignacio de Velasco	Trigal
Colpa Belgica	Gutiérrez	Porongo	San Javier	Urubichá
Comarapa	La Guardia	Portachuelo	San José de Chiquitos	Vallegrande
Concepción	Lagunillas	Postrer Valle	San Juan de Yapacaní	Warnes
Cotoca	Mairana	Pucara	San Julián	Yapacaní
Beni				
Baures	Loreto	Riberalta	San Ignacio	Santa Ana de Yacuma
Exaltación	Magdalena	Rurrenabaque	San Javier	Santa Rosa
Guayaramerín	Puerto Siles	San Andrés	San Joaquín	Trinidad
Huacaraje	Reyes	San Borja	San Ramón	
Pando				
Bella Flor	Filadelfia	Porvenir	San Lorenzo	Santos Mercado
Bolpebra	Ingavi	Puerto Gonzales Moreno	San Pedro	Sena
Cobija	Nueva Esperanza	Puerto Rico	Santa Rosa	Villa Nueva (Loma Alta)

Brazil				
Rondônia				
Alta Floresta D'Oeste Ariquemes	Ji-Paraná Machadinho D'Oeste	São Miguel do Guaporé Nova Mamoré	Chupinguaia Cujubim	São Felipe D'Oeste São Francisco do Guaporé
Cabixi	Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste	Alvorada D'Oeste	Governador Jorge Teixeira	Seringueiras
Cacoal Cerejeiras Colorado do Oeste Corumbiara	Ouro Preto do Oeste Pimenta Bueno Porto Velho Presidente Médici	Alto Alegre dos Parecis Alto Paraíso Buritis Novo Horizonte do Oeste	Itapuã do Oeste Ministro Andreazza Mirante da Serra Monte Negro	Teixeirópolis Theobroma Urupá Vale do Anari
Costa Marques Espigão D'Oeste	Rio Crespo Rolim de Moura	Cacaulândia Campo Novo de Rondônia	Nova União Parecis	Vale do Paraíso
Guajará-Mirim Jaru	Santa Luzia D'Oeste Vilhena	Candeias do Jamari Castanheiras	Pimenteiras do Oeste Primavera de Rondônia	
Acre				
Acrelândia Assis Brasil Brasiléia Bujari Capixaba	Cruzeiro do Sul Epitaciolândia Feijó Jordão Mâncio Lima	Manoel Urbano Marechal Thaumaturgo Plácido de Castro Porto Walter Rio Branco	Rodrigues Alves Santa Rosa do Purus Senador Guiomard Sena Madureira Tarauacá	Xapuri Porto Acre
Amazonas				
Alvarães Amaturá Anamã Anori Apuí Atalaia do Norte Autazes Barcelos Barreirinha Benjamin Constant Beruri Boa Vista do Ramos Boca do Acre	Borba Caapiranga Canutama Carauari Careiro Careiro da Várzea Coari Codajás Eirunepé Envira Fonte Boa Guajará Humaitá	Iranduba Itacoatiara Itamarati Itapiranga Japurá Juruá Jutaí Lábrea Manacapuru Manaquiri Manaus Manicoré Maraã	Nhamundá Nova Olinda do Norte Novo Airão Novo Aripuanã Parintins Pauini Presidente Figueiredo Rio Preto da Eva Santa Isabel do Rio Negro Santo Antônio do Içá São Gabriel da Cachoeira São Paulo de Olivença São Sebastião do Uatumã	Tabatinga Tapauá Tefé Tonantins Uarini Urucará Urucurituba
Roraima				
Alto Alegre Amajari Boa Vista	Bonfim Cantá Caracarái	Caroebe Iracema Mucajaí	Normandia Pacaraima Rorainópolis	São João da Baliza São Luiz Uiramutã
Pará				
Abaetetuba Abel Figueiredo Acará Afuá Água Azul do Norte Alenquer Almeirim Altamira Anajás Ananindeua Anapu Augusto Corrêa Aurora do Pará Aveiro Bagre Baião Bannach	Cachoeira do Piriá Cachoeira do Arari Cametá Canaã dos Carajás Capanema Capitão Poço Castanhal Chaves Colares Conceição do Araguaia Concórdia do Pará Cumarú do Norte Curionópolis Currealinho Curuá Curuçá Dom Eliseu	Itupiranga Jacareacanga Jacundá Juruti Limoeiro do Ajuru Mãe do Rio Magalhães Barata Marabá Maracanã Marapanim Marituba Medicilândia Melgaço Mocajuba Moju Monte Alegre Muaná	Paragominas Parauapebas Pau D'Arco Peixe-Boi Piçarra Placas Ponta de Pedras Portel Porto de Moz Prainha Primavera Quatipuru Redenção Rio Maria Rondon do Pará Rurópolis Salinópolis	São Domingos do Araguaia São Domingos do Capim São Félix do Xingu São Francisco do Pará São Geraldo do Araguaia São João da Ponta São João de Pirabas São João do Araguaia São Miguel do Guamá São Sebastião da Boa Vista Sapucaia Senador José Porfírio Soure Tailândia Terra Alta Terra Santa Tomé-Açu

Brazil				
Pará				
Barcarena	Eldorado dos Carajás	Nova Esperança do Piriá	Salvaterra	Tracuateua
Belém	Faro	Nova Ipixuna	Santa Bárbara do Pará	Trairão
Belterra	Floresta do Araguaia	Nova Timboteua	Santa Cruz do Arari	Tucumã
Benevides	Garrafão do Norte	Novo Progresso	Santa Isabel do Pará	Tucuruí
Bom Jesus do Tocantins	Goianésia do Pará	Novo Repartimento	Santa Luzia do Pará	Ulianópolis
Bonito	Gurupá	Óbidos	Santa Maria das Barreiras	Uruará
Bragança	Igarapé-Açu	Oeiras do Pará	Santa Maria do Pará	Vigia
Brasil Novo	Igarapé-Miri	Oriximiná	Santana do Araguaia	Viseu
Brejo Grande do Araguaia	Inhangapi	Ourém	Santarém	Vitória do Xingu
Breu Branco	Ipixuna do Pará	Ourilândia do Norte	Santarém Novo	Xinguara
Breves	Irituia	Pacajá	Santo Antônio do Tauá	
Bujaru	Itaituba	Palestina do Pará	São Caetano de Odivelas	
Amapá				
Amapá	Itaubal	Oiaipoque	Santana	
Calçoene	Laranjal do Jari	Pedra Branca do Amapari	Serra do Navio	
Cutias	Macapá	Porto Grande	Tartarugalzinho	
Ferreira Gomes	Mazagão	Pracuúba	Vitória do Jari	
Tocantins				
Abreulândia	Cachoeirinha	Guaraí	Novo Acordo	Sampaio
Aguiarnópolis	Campos Lindos	Gurupi	Novo Alegre	Sandolândia
Aliança do Tocantins	Cariri do Tocantins	Ipeiras	Novo Jardim	Santa Fé do Araguaia
Almas	Carmolândia	Itacajá	Oliveira de Fátima	Santa Maria do Tocantins
Alvorada	Carrasco Bonito	Itaguatins	Palmeirante	Santa Rita do Tocantins
Ananás	Caseara	Itapiratins	Palmeirópolis	Santa Rosa do Tocantins
Aparecida do Rio Negro	Chapada de Areia	Jaú do Tocantins	Paraná	Santa Terezinha do Tocantins
Aragominas	Chapada da Natividade	Juarina	Pau D'Arco	São Bento do Tocantins
Araguacema	Colinas do Tocantins	Lagoa da Confusão	Pedro Afonso	São Félix do Tocantins
Araguaçu	Combinado	Lagoa do Tocantins	Peixe	São Miguel do Tocantins
Araguaína	Conceição do Tocantins	Lajeado	Pequizeiro	São Salvador do Tocantins
Araguanã	Couto Magalhães	Lavandeira	Colméia	São Sebastião do Tocantins
Araguatins	Cristalândia	Lizarda	Pindorama do Tocantins	São Valério
Arapoema	Crixás do Tocantins	Luzinópolis	Piraquê	Silvanópolis
Arraias	Darcinópolis	Marianópolis do Tocantins	Pium	Sítio Novo do Tocantins
Augustinópolis	Dianópolis	Mateiros	Ponte Alta do Bom Jesus	Sucupira
Aurora do Tocantins	Divinópolis do Tocantins	Maurilândia do Tocantins	Ponte Alta do Tocantins	Taguatinga
Axixá do Tocantins	Dois Irmãos do Tocantins	Miracema do Tocantins	Porto Alegre do Tocantins	Taipas do Tocantins
Babaçulândia	Dueré	Miranorte	Porto Nacional	Talismã
Bandeirantes do Tocantins	Esperantina	Monte do Carmo	Praia Norte	Palmas
Barra do Ouro	Fátima	Monte Santo do Tocantins	Presidente Kennedy	Tocantínia
Barrolândia	Figueirópolis	Palmeiras do Tocantins	Pugmil	Tocantinópolis
Bernardo Sayão	Filadélfia	Muricilândia	Recursolândia	Tupirama
Bom Jesus do Tocantins	Formoso do Araguaia	Natividade	Riachinho	Tupiratins
Brasilândia do Tocantins	Fortaleza do Tabocão	Nazaré	Rio da Conceição	Wanderlândia
Brejinho de Nazaré	Goianorte	Nova Olinda	Rio dos Bois	Xambioá
Buriti do Tocantins	Goiatins	Nova Rosalândia	Rio Sono	

Brazil				
Maranhão				
Alcântara	Carolina	Itinga do Maranhão	Penalva	São Luís Gonzaga do Maranhão
Altamira do Maranhão	Carutapera	Jatobá	Peri Mirim	São Mateus do Maranhão
Alto Alegre do Maranhão	Cedral	Jenipapo dos Vieiras	Peritoró	São Pedro da Água Branca
Alto Alegre do Pindaré	Central do Maranhão	João Lisboa	Pindaré-Mirim	São Pedro dos Crentes
Alto Parnaíba	Centro do Guilherme	Joselândia	Pinheiro	São Raimundo das Mangabeiras
Amapá do Maranhão	Centro Novo do Maranhão	Junco do Maranhão	Pio XII	São Raimundo do Doca Bezerra
Amarante do Maranhão	Cidelândia	Lago da Pedra	Pirapemas	São Roberto
Anajatuba	Codó	Lago do Junco	Poção de Pedras	São Vicente Ferrer
Apicum-Açu	Colinas	Lago Verde	Porto Franco	Satubinha
Araguanã	Conceição do Lago-Açu	Lago dos Rodrigues	Porto Rico do Maranhão	Senador Alexandre Costa
Arame	Coroatá	Lagoa Grande do Maranhão	Presidente Dutra	Senador La Rocque
Arari	Cururupu	Lajeado Novo	Presidente Juscelino	Serrano do Maranhão
Axixá	Davinópolis	Lima Campos	Presidente Médici	Sítio Novo
Bacabal	Dom Pedro	Loreto	Presidente Sarney	Sucupira do Norte
Bacabeira	Esperantinópolis	Luís Domingues	Presidente Vargas	Tasso Fragoso
Bacuri	Estreito	Maracaçumé	Raposa	Timbiras
Bacurituba	Feira Nova do Maranhão	Marajá do Sena	Riachão	Trizidela do Vale
Balsas	Fernando Falcão	Maranhãozinho	Ribamar Fiquene	Tufilândia
Barra do Corda	Formosa da Serra Negra	Matinha	Rosário	Tuntum
Bela Vista do Maranhão	Fortaleza dos Nogueiras	Matões do Norte	Sambaíba	Turiação
Benedito Leite	Fortuna	Mirador	Santa Filomena do Maranhão	Turilândia
Bequimão	Godofredo Viana	Miranda do Norte	Santa Helena	Vargem Grande
Bernardo do Mearim	Gonçalves Dias	Mirinzal	Santa Inês	Viana
Boa Vista do Gurupi	Governador Archer	Monção	Santa Luzia	Vila Nova dos Martírios
Bom Jardim	Governador Edison Lobão	Montes Altos	Santa Luzia do Paruá	Vitória do Mearim
Bom Jesus das Selvas	Governador Eugênio Barros	Morros	Santa Rita	Vitorino Freire
Bom Lugar	Governador Luiz Rocha	Nova Colinas	Santo Antônio dos Lopes	Zé Doca
Brejo de Areia	Governador Newton Bello	Nova Iorque	São Bento	
Buriti Bravo	Governador Nunes Freire	Nova Olinda do Maranhão	São Domingos do Azeitão	
Buriticupu	Graça Aranha	Olho d'Água das Cunhãs	São Domingos do Maranhão	
Buritirana	Grajaú	Olinda Nova do Maranhão	São Félix de Balsas	
Cachoeira Grande	Guimarães	Paço do Lumiar	São Francisco do Brejão	
Cajapió	Icatu	Palmeirândia	São João Batista	
Cajari	Igarapé do Meio	Paraibano	São João do Carú	
Campestre do Maranhão	Igarapé Grande	Pastos Bons	São João do Paraíso	
Cândido Mendes	Imperatriz	Paulo Ramos	São José de Ribamar	
Cantanhede	Itaipava do Grajaú	Pedreiras	São José dos Basílios	
Capinzal do Norte	Itapecuru	Mirim	São Luís	
Mato Grosso				
Acorizal	Cláudia	Juína	Pedra Preta	Salto do Céu
Água Boa	Cocalinho	Juruena	Peixoto de Azevedo	Santa Rita do Trivelato
Alta Floresta	Colíder	Juscimeira	Planalto da Serra	Santa Terezinha
Alto Araguaia	Colniza	Lambari D'Oeste	Poconé	Santo Antônio do Leste
Alto Boa Vista	Comodoro	Lucas do Rio Verde	Pontal do Araguaia	Santo Antônio do Leverger

Brazil				
Mato Grosso				
Alto Garças	Confresa	Luciara	Ponte Branca	São Félix do Araguaia
Alto Paraguai	Conquista D'Oeste	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade	Pontes e Lacerda	Sapezal
Alto Taquari	Cotriguaçu	Marcelândia	Porto Alegre do Norte	Serra Nova Dourada
Apiacás	Cuiabá	Matupá	Porto dos Gaúchos	Sinop
Araguaiana	Curvelândia	Mirassol d'Oeste	Porto Esperidião	Sorriso
Araguainha	Denise	Nobres	Porto Estrela	Tabaporã
Araputanga	Diamantino	Nortelândia	Poxoréo	Tangará da Serra
Arenápolis	Dom Aquino	Nossa Senhora do Livramento	Primavera do Leste	Tapurah
Aripuanã	Feliz Natal	Nova Bandeirantes	Querência	Terra Nova do Norte
Barão de Melgaço	Figueirópolis D'Oeste	Nova Nazaré	São José dos Quatro Marcos	Tesouro
Barra do Bugres	Gaúcha do Norte	Nova Lacerda	Reserva do Cabaçal	Torixoréu
Barra do Garças	General Carneiro	Nova Santa Helena	Ribeirão Cascalheira	União do Sul
Bom Jesus do Araguaia	Glória D'Oeste	Nova Brasilândia	Ribeirãozinho	Vale de São Domingos
Brasnorte	Guarantã do Norte	Nova Canaã do Norte	Rio Branco	Várzea Grande
Cáceres	Guiratinga	Nova Mutum	Santa Carmem	Vera
Campinópolis	Indiavaí	Nova Olímpia	Santo Afonso	Vila Rica
Campo Novo do Parecis	Ipiranga do Norte	Nova Ubiratã	São José do Povo	Nova Guarita
Campo Verde	Itanhangá	Nova Xavantina	São José do Rio Claro	Nova Marilândia
Campos de Júlio	Itaúba	Novo Mundo	São José do Xingu	Nova Maringá
Canabrava do Norte	Itiquira	Novo Horizonte do Norte	São Pedro da Cipa	Nova Monte Verde
Canarana	Jaciara	Novo São Joaquim	Rondolândia	
Carlinda	Jangada	Paranaíta	Rondonópolis	
Castanheira	Jauru	Paranatinga	Rosário Oeste	
Chapada dos Guimarães	Juara	Novo Santo Antônio	Santa Cruz do Xingu	
Colombia				
Caquetá				
Florencia	Curillo	Milan	San Vicente del Caguán	
Albania	El Doncello	Morelia	Solano	
Belén de Los Andaquíes	El Paujil	Puerto Rico	Solita	
Cartagena Del Chaira	La Montañita	San José Del Fragua	Valparaíso	
Cauca				
Piamonte	San Sebastián	Santa Rosa		
Meta				
Mapiripan	La Macarena	Puerto Concordia	Puerto Rico	Vistahermosa
Mesetas	Uribe	Puerto Gaitan	San Juan De Arama	
Nariño				
Pasto	Funes	Potosí	Mocoa	
Cordoba	Ipiales	Puerres		
Putumayo				
Mocoa	Puerto Asís	Leguizamo	San Miguel	Villagarzon
Colón	Puerto Caicedo	Sibundoy	Santiago	
Orito	Puerto Guzmán	San Francisco	Valle del Guamuez	
Amazonas				
Leticia	La Pedrera	Puerto Alegria	Puerto Santander	
El Encanto	La Victoria	Puerto Arica	Tarapacá	
La Chorrera	Miriti - Parana	Puerto Nariño		

Colombia				
Guainía				
Inírida	Mapiripana	Puerto Colombia	Cacahual	Morichal
Barranco Minas	San Felipe	La Guadalupe	Pana Pana	
Guaviare				
San José del Guaviare	Calamar	El Retorno	Miraflores	
Vaupés				
Mitú	Pacoa	Papunaua		
Caruru	Taraira	Yavarate		
Vichada				
Cumaribo				
Ecuador				
Morona Santiago				
Gualaquiza	Logroño	Palora	Sucua	
Huamboya	Morona	San Juan Bosco	Taisha	
Limón Indanza	Pablo VI	Santiago	Tiwintza	
Napo				
Tena	Archidona	El Chaco	Quijos	Carlos Julio Arosemena
Pastaza				
Pastaza	Mera	Santa Clara	Arajuno	
Zamora Chinchipe				
Centinela Del Cóndor	El Pangui	Palanda	Yacuambi	Zamora
Chinchipe	Nangaritza	Paquisha	Yantzaza	
Sucumbios				
Cascales	Gonzalo Pizarro	Putumayo	Sucumbios	
Cuyabeno	Lago Agrio	Shushufindi		
Orellana				
Orellana	Aguarico	La Joya De Los Sachas	Loreto	
Guyana				
(todo el país es amazónico)				
Peru				
Amazonas				
Aramango	Conila	La Jalca	Molinopampa	San Jerónimo
Asunción	Copallin	La Peca	Montevideo	San Juan de Lopecancha
Bagua	Corosha	Lamud	Nieva	San Nicolás
Bagua Grande	Cuispes	Leimebamba	Ocalli	Santa Catalina
Balsas	Cumba	Levanto	Ocumal	Santa Rosa
Cajaruro	El Cenepa	Limabamba	Olleros	Santo Tomás
Camporredondo	El Milagro	Longar	Omia	Shipasbamba
Chachapoyas	El Parco	Longuita	Pisuquia	Soloco
Cheto	Florida	Lonya Chico	Providencia	Sonche
Chiliquin	Granada	Lonya Grande	Quinjalca	Tingo
Chirimoto	Huambo	Luya	Recta	Tоторa
Chisquilla	Huancas	Luya Viejo	Rio Santiago	Trita
Chuquibamba	Imaza	Magdalena	San Carlos	Valera
Churuja	Inguilpata	María	San Cristobal	Vista Alegre
Cocabamba	Jamalca	Mariscal Benavides	San Francisco de Daguas	Yambrasbamba
Cochamal	Jazan	Mariscal Castilla	San Francisco del Yeso	Yamon
Colcamar	Jumbilla	Milpuc	San Isidro de Maino	
Áncash				
Llamellin	Yauya	Ponto	Llumpa	Chingalpo
Aczo	Huari	Rahuapampa	Lucma	Huayllabamba
Chaccho	Anra	Rapayan	Musga	Quiches
Chingas	Cajay	San Marcos	Pomabamba	Ragash

Peru				
Áncash				
Mirgas	Chavin de Huantar	San Pedro de Chana	Huayllan	San Juan
San Juan de Rontoy	Huacachi	Uco	Parobamba	Sicsibamba
Chacas	Huacchis	Piscobamba	Quinuabamba	Yanama
Acochaca	Huachis	Casca	Sihuas	
Huallanca	Huantar	Eleazar Guzmán Barron	Acobamba	
San Luis	Masin	Fidel Olivas Escudero	Alfonso Ugarte	
San Nicolás	Paucas	Llama	Cashapampa	
Apurímac				
Abancay	Pacucha	Pachaconas	Yanaca	Los Chankas
Chacoche	Pampachiri	Sabaino	Tambobamba	Chuquibambilla
Circa	Pomacocha	Chalhuanca	Cotabambas	Curpahuasi
Curahuasi	San Antonio de Cachi	Capaya	Coyllurqui	Gamarra
Huanipaca	San Jerónimo	Caraybamba	Haqira	Huayllati
Lambrama	San Miguel de Chaccrampa	Chapimarca	Mara	Mamara
Pichirhua	Santa María de Chicmo	Colcabamba	Challhuahuacho	Micaela Bastidas
San Pedro de Cachora	Talavera	Ihuayllo	Chincheros	Pataypampa
Tamburco	Tumay Huaraca	Justo Apu Sahuaraura	Anco_Huallo	Progreso
Andahuaylas	Turpo	Lucre	Cocharcas	San Antonio
Andarapa	Kaquiabamba	Pocohuanca	Huaccana	Santa Rosa
Chiara	José María Arguedas	San Juan de Chacña	Ocobamba	Turpay
Huancarama	Antabamba	Sañayca	Ongoy	Vilcabamba
Huancaray	El Oro	Soraya	Uranmarca	Virundo
Huayana	Huaquirca	Tapairihua	Ranracancha	Curasco
Kishuara	Juan Espinoza Medrano	Tintay	Rocchacc	
Pacobamba	Oropesa	Toraya	El Porvenir	
Arequipa				
Caylloma				
Ayacucho				
Ayacucho	Chuschi	Canayre	Carmen Salcedo	Asquipata
Acocro	Los Morochucos	Uchuraccay	Chipao	Canaria
Acos Vinchos	María Parado de Bellido	Pucacolpa	Santa Ana de HuaycAHUACHO	Cayara
Carmen Alto	Paras	Chaca	Querobamba	Colca
Chiara	Totos	San Miguel	Belén	Huamanquiya
Ocros	Sancos	Anco	Chalcos	Huancaraylla
Pacaycasa	Carapo	Ayna	Chilcayoc	Hualla
Quinua	Sacsamarca	Chilcas	Huacaña	Sarhua
San José de Ticllas	Santiago de Lucanamarca	Chungui	Morcolla	Vilcanchos
San Juan Bautista	Huanta	Luis Carranza	Paico	Vilcas Huamán
Santiago de Pischa	Ayahuanco	Santa Rosa	San Pedro de Larcay	Accomarca
Socos	Huamanguilla	Tambo	San Salvador de Quije	Carhuanca
Tambillo	Iguain	Samugari	Santiago de Paucaray	Concepción
Vinchos	Luricocha	Anchihuay	Soras	Huambalpa
Jesús Nazareno	Santillana	Oronccoy	Huancapi	Independencia
Andrés Avelino Cáceres Dorreg	Sivia	Aucara	Alcamenca	Saurama
Cangallo	Llochegua	Cabana	Apongo	Vischongo

Peru				
Cajamarca				
Encañada	Miguel Iglesias	Pion	Santo Tomas	Santa Rosa
Jesús	Oxamarca	Querocoto	Socota	San Ignacio
Llacanora	Sorochuco	Tacabamba	Toribio Casanova	Chirinos
Los Baños del Inca	Sucre	Chalamarca	Bambamarca	Huarango
Matara	Utco	Cutervo	Hualgayoc	La Coipa
Namora	La Libertad de Pallan	Callayuc	Jaén	Namballe
Cajabamba	Chota	Choros	Bellavista	San José de Lourdes
Cachachi	Anguia	Cujillo	Chontali	Tabaconas
Condebamba	Chadin	La Ramada	Colasay	Pedro Gálvez
Sitacocha	Chiguirip	Pimpingos	Huabal	Chancay
Celendín	Chimban	Querocotillo	Las Pirias	Eduardo Villanueva
Chumuch	Choropampa	San Andrés de Cutervo	Pomahuaca	Gregorio Pita
Cortegana	Cochabamba	San Juan de Cutervo	Pucara	Ichocan
Huasmin	Conchan	San Luis de Lucma	Sallique	José Manuel Quiroz
Jorge Chávez	Lajas	Santa Cruz	San Felipe	José Sabogal
José Galvez	Paccha	Santo Domingo de la Capilla	San José del Alto	
Cusco				
Accha	Colcha	Layo	Paucartambo	Santo Tomas
Acomayo	Colquemarca	Limatambo	Pichari	Saylla
Acopia	Colquepata	Livitaca	Pichigua	Sicuaní
Acos	Combapata	Llusco	Pillpinto	Suyckutambo
Alto Pichigua	Coporaque	Lucre	Pisac	Taray
Acahuasi	Coya	Machupicchu	Pitumarca	Tinta
Andahuaylillas	Cusco	Marangani	Pomacanchi	Tupac Amaru
Anta	Cusipata	Maranura	Poroy	Urcos
Cachimayo	Echarate	Maras	Pucyura	Urubamba
Caicay	Espinar	Marcapata	Quehue	Velille
Calca	Huancarani	Megantoni	Quellouno	Vilcabamba
Camanti	Huanoquite	Mollepata	Quiñota	Villa Kintiarina
Capacmarca	Huaro	Mosoc Llacta	Quiquijana	Villa Virgen
Ccapi	Huarocondo	Ocobamba	Rondocan	Wanchaq
Ccarhuayo	Huayllabamba	Ocongate	San Jerónimo	Yanaoca
Ccatca	Huayopata	Ocoruro	San Pablo	Yanatile
Ccorca	Inkawasi	Ollantaytambo	San Pedro	Yaurisque
Challabamba	Kimbiri	Omacha	San Salvador	Yucay
Chamaca	Kosñipata	Oropesa	San Sebastian	Zurite
Checacupe	Kunturkanki	Paccaritambo	Sangarara	
Checca	Lamay	Pallpata	Santa Ana	
Chinchaypujio	Langui	Pampamarca	Santa Teresa	
Chincheró	Lares	Paruro	Santiago	
Huancavelica				
Huancavelica	Yauli	Congalla	Pachamarca	San Marcos de Rocchac
Acobambilla	Ascensión	Huanca-Huanca	Cosme	Surcubamba
Huancavelica				
Acoria	Huando	Huayllay Grande	Pilpichaca	Tintay Puncu
Conayca	Acobamba	Julcamarca	Pampas	Quichuas
Cuenca	Andabamba	San Antonio de Antaparco	Acostambo	Andaymarca
Huachocolpa	Anta	Santo Tomas de Pata	Acraquia	Roble

Peru				
Huancavelica				
Huayllahuara	Caja	Secclla	Ahuaycha	Pichos
Izcuchaca	Marcas	Churcampa	Colcabamba	Santiago de Tucuma
Laria	Paucara	Anco	Daniel Hernández	
Manta	Pomacocha	Chinchihuasi	Huachocolpa	
Mariscal Cáceres	Rosario	El Carmen	Huaribamba	
Moya	Lircay	La Merced	Ñahuimpuquio	
Nuevo Occoro	Anchonga	Locroja	Pazos	
Palca	Callanmarca	Paucarbamba	Quishuar	
Pilchaca	Cochaccasa	San Miguel de Mayocc	Salcabamba	
Vilca	Chincho	San Pedro de Coris	Salcahuasi	
Huánuco				
Huánuco	Huacar	Llata	Pucayacu	Yuyapichis
Amarilis	San Francisco	Arancay	Castillo Grande	Jesús
Chinchao	San Rafael	Chavín de Pariarca	Pueblo Nuevo	Baños
Churubamba	Tomay Kichwa	Jacas Grande	Santo Domingo de Anda	Jivia
Margos	La Unión	Jircan	Huacrachuco	Queropalca
Quisqui (Kichki)	Chuquis	Miraflores	Cholon	Rondos
San Francisco de Cayran	Marías	Monzón	San Buenaventura	San Francisco de Asís
San Pedro de Chaulan	Pachas	Punchao	La Morada	San Miguel de Cauri
Santa María del Valle	Quivilla	Puños	Santa Rosa de Alto Yanajanca	Chavinillo
Yarumayo	Ripan	Singa	Panao	Cahuac
Pillco Marca	Shunqui	Tantamayo	Chaglla	Chacabamba
Yacus	Sillapata	Rupa-Rupa	Molino	Aparicio Pomares
San Pablo de Pillao	Yanas	Daniel Alomía Robles	Umari	Jacas Chico
Ambo	Huacaybamba	Hermilio Valdizan	Puerto Inca	Obas
Cayna	Canchabamba	José Crespo y Castillo	Codo del Pozuzo	Pampamarca
Colpas	Cochabamba	Luyando	Honoría	Choras
Conchamarca	Pinra	Mariano Damaso Beraun	Tournavista	
Junín				
Huancayo	Sicaya	Acolla	Ricran	La Unión
Carhuacallanga	Santo Domingo de Acobamba	Apata	San Lorenzo	Palca
Chacapampa	Viques	Ataura	San Pedro de Chunan	Palcamayo
Chicche	Concepción	Canchayllo	Sausa	San Pedro de Cajas
Chilca	Aco	Curicaca	Sincos	Tapo
Chongos Alto	Andamarca	El Mantaro	Tunan Marca	La Oroya
Chupuro	Chambara	Huamali	Yauli	Chacapalpa
Colca	Cochas	Huariyampa	Yauyos	Huay-Huay
Cullhuas	Comas	Huertas	Junín	Marcapomacocha
El Tambo	Heroínas Toledo	Janjaillo	Carhuamayo	Morococha
Huacrapuquio	Manzanares	Julcán	Ondores	Paccha
Hualhuas	Mariscal Castilla	Leonor Ordoñez	Ulcumayo	Santa Bárbara de Carhuacayan
Huancan	Matahuasi	Llollapampa	Satipo	Santa Rosa de Sacco
Huasicancha	Mito	Marco	Coviriali	Suitucancha
Huayucachi	Nueve de Julio	Masma	Llaylla	Yauli
Ingenio	Orcotuna	Masma Chicche	Mazamari	Chupaca

Peru				
Junín				
Pariahuanca	San José de Quero	Molinos	Pampa Hermosa	Ahuac
Pilcomayo	Santa Rosa de Ocopa	Monobamba	Pangoa	Chongos Bajo
Pucara	Chanchamayo	Muqui	Río Negro	Huachac
Quichuay	Perene	Muquiyauyo	Río Tambo	Huamancaca Chico
Quilcas	Pichanaqui	Paca	Vizcatan del Ene	San Juan de Iscos
San Agustín	San Luis de Shuaro	Paccha	Tarma	San Juan de Jarpa
San Jerónimo de Tunan	San Ramón	Pancan	Acobamba	Tres de Diciembre
Saño	Vitoc	Parco	Huaricolca	Yanacancha
Sapallanga	Jauja	Pomacancha	Huasahuasi	
La Libertad				
Bambamarca	Condormarca	Longotea	Sanagoran	Tayabamba
Bolívar	Curgos	Marcabal	Santiago de Challas	Uchumarca
Buldibuyo	Huamachuco	Ongon	Sarin	Ucuncha
Chillia	Huancaspata	Parcoy	Sartimbamba	Urpay
Chugay	Huaylillas	Pataz	Sitabamba	
Cochorco	Huayo	Pias	Taurija	
Lambayeque				
Cañaris				
Loreto				
Alto Nanay	Inahuaya	Napo	Requena	Tigre
Alto Tapiche	Indiana	Nauta	Rosa Panduro	Torres Causana
Andoas	Iquitos	Padre Márquez	San Juan Bautista	Trompeteros
Balsapuerto	Jeberos	Pampa Hermosa	San Pablo	Urarinas
Barranca	Jenaro Herrera	Parinari	Santa Cruz	Vargas Guerra
Belén	Lagunas	Pastaza	Saquena	Yaguas
Cahuapanas	Las Amazonas	Pebas	Sarayacu	Yaquerana
Capelo	Manseriche	Puinahua	Soplin	Yavari
Contamana	Maquia	Punchana	Tapiche	Yurimaguas
Emilio San Martín	Mazan	Putumayo	Teniente Cesar López Rojas	
Fernando Lores	Morona	Ramón Castilla	Teniente Manuel Clavero	
Madre de Dios				
Fitzcarrald	Iberia	Iñapari	Las Piedras	Manu
Huepetuhe	Inambari	Laberinto	Madre de Dios	Tahuamanu Tambopata
Pasco				
Chaupimarca	Paucartambo	Yanacancha	Santa Ana de Tusi	Palcazu
Huachon	San Francisco de Asís de Yaru	Yanahuanca	Tapuc	Pozuzo
Huariaca	Simon Bolívar	Chacayan	Vilcabamba	Puerto Bermúdez
Huayllay	Ticlacayan	Goyllarisquizga	Oxapampa	Villa Rica
Ninacaca	Tinyahuarco	Paucar	Chontabamba	Constitución
Pallanchacra	Vicco	San Pedro de Pillao	Huancabamba	
Piura				
Huancabamba	El Carmen de la Frontera	Sondor	Sondorillo	
Puno				
Macusani	Ituata	Sina	Phara	Alto Inambari
Ayapata	Ollachea	Sandia	Quiaca	San Pedro de Putina Punco
Coasa	San Gaban	Limbani	San Juan del Oro	
Corani	Usicayos	Patambuco	Yanahuaya	

Peru				
San Martín				
Agua Blanca	Chipurana	Nueva Cajamarca	San Antonio	Shunte
Alberto Leveau	Cuñumbuqui	Nuevo Progreso	San Cristóbal	Soritor
Alonso de Alvarado	El Eslabón	Pachiza	San Fernando	Tabalosos
Alto Biavo	El Porvenir	Pajarillo	San Hilarión	Tarapoto
Alto Saposoa	Elías Soplin Vargas	Papaplaya	San José de Sisa	Tingo de Ponasa
Awajun	Habana	Pardo Miguel	San Martín	Tingo de Saposoa
Bajo Biavo	Huallaga	Picota	San Pablo	Tocache
Barranquita	Huicungo	Pilluana	San Rafael	Tres Unidos
Bellavista	Huimbayoc	Pinto Recodo	San Roque de Cumbaza	Uchiza
Buenos Aires	Jepelacio	Piscoyacu	Santa Rosa	Yantalo
Cacatachi	Juan Guerra	Polvora	Saposoa	Yorongos
Calzada	Juanjuí	Posic	Sauce	Yuracyacu
Campanilla	La Banda de Shilcayo	Pucacaca	Shamboayacu	Zapatero
Caspisapa	Lamas	Rioja	Shanao	
Caynarachi	Morales	Rumisapa	Shapaja	
Chazuta	Moyobamba	Sacanche	Shatoja	
Ucayali				
Calleria	Yarinacocha	Sepahua	Irazola	Purús
Campoverde	Nueva Requena	Tahuania	Curimana	
Iparia	Manantay	Yurua	Neshuya	
Masisea	Raymondi	Padre Abad	Alexander Von Humboldt	
Suriname				
(the whole country is in the Amazon Region)				
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)				
Amazonas				
Autonomous Maroa	Autonomous Río Negro			

Source: Prepared by the authors based on information provided by ACTO and Member Countries.

^a Minor Administrative Divisions (MIAD) correspond to municipalities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); cantons in Ecuador; regions in Guyana; districts in Peru and Suriname.

Annex A3

Conceptual and methodological design of the indicators of socio-demographic inequality in the Amazon Region

Equality is one of the guiding values of all policies and agendas proposed at the international level. In the 2030 Agenda, it is considered one of the fundamental and cross-cutting principles to be achieved, being present in the formulation and implementation of each of the SDGs. It aims to reduce asymmetries while promising peace and guaranteeing human rights for everyone everywhere in pursuit of a prosperous future. To this end, the 2030 Agenda addresses the structural causes that reproduce injustice, inequality, poverty, and discrimination.

A. Sociodemographic inequalities

The proposal for indicators focuses specifically on socio-demographic inequalities as it seeks to understand the causes, consequences and ways in which inequality manifests itself from this perspective. The Amazon is a region that has historically been unequal. It presents structural gaps that hinder sustainable development. Inequality is part of a system, of a structure and of a set of interconnected social processes, on which we seek to work to modify the current situation, reducing the existing gaps.

Within sociodemographic inequalities, different dimensions can be identified:

(i) Demographic dimension

The population of the Amazon is heterogeneous, with diverse sociocultural characteristics (ACTO, 2018) and specific behaviors in the variables that identify its demographic dynamics, with which different compositions and structures by age and sex are configured in each community. Different cultures coexist in it, in which the multiplicity of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities in urban and rural environments belonging to eight different countries stand out.

The importance of including a demographic dimension lies in the possibility of knowing the situation of the populations living in the Amazon and identifying behavioral patterns for different social and cultural groups. To this end, indicators of demographic structure are incorporated, which refer to the composition of the population and indicators of demographic dynamics, linked to fertility, mortality, and migration variables.

It is hoped that these will contribute to the eradication of structural inequalities and the implementation of public policies that recognize the different sectors of the population, addressing the specific needs of particularly vulnerable groups.

(ii) Income poverty

Income poverty is understood as “the insufficiency of monetary resources to achieve a level of well-being compatible with human dignity” (ECLAC, 2018, p. 11). Income poverty entails “deprivations in access to basic goods and services and adequate social protection” (ECLAC, 2018, p. 11) and less access to education, health, and lack of participation in society (ECLAC and FILAC, 2020).

The Amazon Region stands out for its high levels of income poverty, as a consequence of economic systems and development models based on neocolonial practices of resource exploitation and extraction.

Thus, the growth achieved in each of the countries that make up the region, measured at the national level, hides the Amazon Region’s backwardness. To overcome poverty, it is necessary to address the inequalities and asymmetries between population groups inherent to the dynamics of development (ECLAC, 2018), and to have measures of poverty, inequality and income that make the region’s situation visible.

(iii) Activity, employment, and unemployment

The labor market in the Amazon Region is characterized by high rates of informal and precarious work, in a context where there are many illegal activities that account for large swaths of the economy. This panorama is compounded by reproductive and unpaid work, to which many women are relegated, denying them access to the productive labor market. This work incorporates caregiving and maintenance tasks.

It is necessary to have a labor market dimension that contemplates indicators of labor insertion, unemployment and unemployment rates, Indigenous and women's labor market in order to reverse this situation of injustice and inequality, through a work culture without privileges, public policies for development and employment generation, education, and training of unemployed youth.

(iv) Child Protection

Children and adolescents must be protected from any form of abuse and exploitation, guaranteeing them a life free of violence and other forms of cruel treatment or aggression. Among the basic rights of this population group are the right to a legal identity and the prohibition of child labor.

The Amazon Region is characterized by the highest levels of child labor compared to national averages. A significant number of children are forced to work in order to cooperate with the family economy. Likewise, early unions and adolescent fertility are complex phenomena, a consequence of a network of factors related to gender inequalities, poverty, and violence, which condition schooling and may be part of the vicious circle of poverty.

It is hoped that the proposed indicators will make it possible to work on policies that will help children exercise their rights and have opportunities to develop fully.

(v) Social protection

FAO (2015) describes social protection as the set of interventions aimed at reducing social and economic vulnerability while alleviating extreme poverty. As such, it consists of social assistance, social security, and labor protection.

In the Amazon Region, social protection and the provision of public health services are insufficient and limited. There is insufficient planning and financing of health services and no human resources available to respond to the needs of this geographic area, which is made even more difficult by the high mobility of some communities. Consequently, comprehensive, and intercultural care is not provided to Amazonian peoples (PAHO, 2019).

Social protection indicators seek to make visible the existing gaps between and within differentiated ethnic groups, according to sex, area of habitation and age. As a result, it will be possible to promote social security policies with regional health coverage and universal access to medicines, vaccines, and basic health services.

(vi) Education and culture

The risks associated with educational services in the Amazon are related to the relevance and adequacy of educational programs to productive contexts and the monitoring of education for its incorporation into daily life (Ocampo Balanza, 2015).

Education is a mechanism that serves for upward social mobility; it is a means to escape poverty and achieve development. It is necessary to understand education as a factor for growth and equality. Education provides the tools and knowledge that ensure equality of capabilities. It is important to know the school attendance and the educational levels attained.

Education indicators attempt to show the gaps that exist in access to and permanence in education, identifying vulnerable groups (Indigenous, Afro-descendants and women), their levels of illiteracy and school dropout, and the degree of schooling attained. Consequently, we will seek to reverse these gaps and increase literacy levels and the number of students who complete their basic education cycle.

(vii) Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)

Information and communication technologies are a solution to many of the challenges posed by development agendas, enabling faster and large-scale communication. However, access to ICTs is not equitable between countries or within each country.

The digital divide in the Amazon is of concern due to the existence of low levels of connectivity both in extension (access) and depth (quality of access). Equipment maintenance in remote and isolated locations is complex to guarantee and sustain. Power plants do not provide continuous service to ensure a constant connection to the Internet.

Planning and design of the incorporation of ICTs in the Amazon is necessary (Ocampos Balansa, 2015). The information gathered from the ICT indicators will make it possible to formulate policies that guarantee democratic access to growing sectors of the population, as well as digital inclusion initiatives to train people in their use, in order to close the existing digital gaps.

(viii) Housing Suitability

Housing suitability is defined by the access to basic services and housing construction. However, this definition is not limited to these, but also incorporates other criteria such as:

- Security of tenure —legal protection against eviction or harassment.
- Affordability —affordable costs that do not threaten the enjoyment of other basic rights.
- Habitability —assurance of physical security and adequate space.
- Availability of services, materials, facilities, and infrastructure —potable water, sanitation, energy, waste disposal.
- Location —access to employment, health, education, and safe and clean areas— and accessibility (OHCHR, 2016).

In the Amazon, access to basic services is varied and there are gaps between different communities and population groups. Despite living in a water basin such as the Amazon, access to water is unequal. In addition, the provision of regular and continuous electric power and fuel service remains a remaining challenge (Ocampos Balansa, 2015).

The indicators on housing adequacy will allow leading actions that mitigate overcrowding, guarantee access to housing, subsidize basic service tariffs, and build modern infrastructure to ensure continuity in the provision of services, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

B. Inequalities among whom? The population groups that must be made visible

Poverty and inequalities have a different impact not only on the territory but also on the characteristics of each population group, including gender, age, ethnicity and urban or rural residence (Social Panorama, 2021). There is evidence that shows that the inequalities perceived in Latin America are replicated and reproduced in the Amazon Region.

In the case study, the inequalities are those that occur between population groups:

- Between men and women, since the incidence of poverty among women is higher and the asymmetry between the sexes to the detriment of women is evident, which is reflected in their participation in the labor market and in unpaid work activities (Bárcena and Prado, 2016).
- Between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, as the former are not recognized for their collective identity, resulting in a lack of participation in development (Bárcena and Prado, 2016); between Afro-descendant and non-Afro-descendant populations, as the former have been socioculturally and historically invisibilized, denying them their identity as a cultural collective.

- Between urban and rural dwellers, since in rural areas access to services and the exercise of rights is deficient and lower than in relation to cities and large cities, resulting in territorial asymmetries and a continuous process of geographical segregation and unequal relative production development.

C. Inequalities Where?

Furthermore, these inequalities “relate to” and “occur in” the territory. The first territorial comparison refers to the situation between the Amazon and non-Amazon Regions, where the differences between regional and national averages have been reported, being evident a lower relative development and greater comparative deficiencies in the Amazon Region compared to the country as a whole.

Within the Amazon Region, it is also important to observe the inequalities between countries, as a result of the specific differences in the development agendas and policies implemented in each State, as well as at different levels of geographic disaggregation. Inequalities between municipalities can also be observed in the maps.

D. Key indicator criteria

In order to design a system of indicators that will make the sociodemographic gaps of the Amazon Region visible, each indicator must meet certain key criteria, among them:

- Given the relevance of the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in the Amazon Region, recognized as a region of particular vulnerability, a system of indicators is proposed to include all those SDG and Montevideo Consensus indicators at the population level that are feasible to calculate in the Amazon Region with information from population and housing censuses and household surveys. In this sense, the ECLAC proposal (2017, mentioned in section 2.2) regarding the adaptation of the methodology of the indicators is accepted, in order to further the implementation based on information from population and housing censuses.
- The inclusion of indicators already implemented by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in other contexts is proposed, which are also relevant for the Amazon, with data from official sources, based on consistent concepts, definitions, and methodologies.
- The indicators proposed include information, as far as possible, from most countries. Indicators are selected that can be calculated from population and housing censuses and/or household surveys, both existing sources and available for internal processing in the ECLAC Data Base.
- The indicators should allow comparability between groups and, for the same group, at different points in time. An international recommendation refers to the convenience of making indicators comparable, not only between different population groups within the region, but also with national and international averages, which makes inequalities and priority issues visible.
- In addition, the need for temporal comparability, i.e., the same indicator replicated at different points in time, is necessary to measure the evolution of a given situation. Although the first version of the system of indicators has a single measurement over time, it is expected that the system will be updated periodically as countries publish their data.

1. The Indicators

Table A3.1
Indicators for the identification of socio-demographic inequality gaps in the Amazon Region^a

Id	Name	Source	Id	Name	Source
Demographic Structure			Activity, Employment, and Unemployment		
1	Total population	PHC	1	Economic participation rate of the population	HS
2	Population structure by sex and by five-year age groups	PHC	2	Structure of the employed population, by occupational category	PHC
3	Share of urban population	PHC	3	Share of informal employment	HS
4	Share of Indigenous population	PHC	4	Employment in the manufacturing sector as a proportion of total employment	HS
5	Demographic dependency ratio, by dependent groups	PHC			
6	Share of people with disabilities	PHC	5	Share of employees in tourism industries	HS
Population dynamics. Fertility and mortality			6	Unemployment rate, broken down by gender	PHC
1	Total fertility rate	PHC	7	Unemployment rate for persons with disabilities	PHC
2	Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age	PHC	8	Share of women engaged exclusively in household chores	HS
Poverty, inequality, and income			9	Proportion of young people 15 to 24 who are not in school, and who are not in employed	PHC
1	Share of the population living below the international poverty line	HS		Economic participation rate of the population	
2	Share of the population living in extreme poverty	HS	Protection of children and adolescents		
3	Share of the population living below 50 percent of median income (%)	HS	1	Share of children engaged in child and domestic labor	PHC
4	Distribution of individual labor income by income quintile	HS	2	Share of adolescent girls married or in union	PHC
5	Gini concentration index	HS	3	Share of adolescent mothers	PHC
6	Share of the population aged 15 years and over without own income	HS	4	Share of adolescent mothers who do not attend school	PHC
7	Share of the population with unsatisfied basic needs	PHC	Information and communication technologies (icts).		
Social protection			1	Share of the population with access to the Internet at home	PHC
1	Share of the population aged 60 years and over receiving pensions	HS	2	Share of the population with access to a cellular phone at home	PHC
2	Share of the employed population contributing to a pension system	HS	Housing suitability		
Education and culture			1	Share of the population in households that are homeowners and landowners (adaptation of ODSS 1.4.2)	PHC
1	Illiteracy rate of the population 15 years of age and older	PHC			
2	School attendance	PHC			

Education and culture			Housing suitability		
3	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official age of entry into primary school)	HS	2	Share of the population in dwellings with infrastructure deficit	PHC
			3	Share of the population living in overcrowded housing	PHC
4	Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training	PHC	4	Share of the population with access to piped drinking water inside the dwelling	PHC
5	Share of the population aged 15 years and over that has completed elementary school	PHC	5	Share of the population using improved sanitation facilities	PHC
6	Average years of study of the economically active population aged 15 years and over	PHC	6	Share of the population with access to electricity	PHC
7	Distribution of the population aged 15 and over by years of education (0-8; 9-12;13+)	PHC	7	Share of the population in households using clean (non-solid) fuels for cooking	PHC

Source: Prepared by the authors.

^a Each indicator indicates the source from which it is calculated. PHC by population and housing censuses. HS by household surveys.

E. Sources of information

The socio-demographic indicators for the Amazon Region are calculated based on microdata from the latest population and housing censuses (since 2010) and the latest household surveys that are carried out on a regular basis within the framework of national statistical systems and are available in the ECLAC Data Base for internal use and processing.

The contributions of population and housing censuses for planning and research take on particular relevance in the context of the 2030 Agenda since they make it possible to develop direct or complementary indicators to the list defined for monitoring the 2030 Agenda.

Censuses offer the comparative advantage of making it possible to obtain, for most of the indicators that are feasible to calculate with this source, the disaggregation established in SDG 17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goals, Target 18: "Make fully operational, by 2017, the technology bank and the mechanism to support capacity-building in science, technology and innovation for least developed countries and increase the use of enabling technologies, in particular information and communications technology".⁴¹ The "household surveys," particularly for migratory status, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant populations and people with disabilities, have the additional advantage of having this information available at smaller geographical scales.

Household surveys, for their part, are a valuable source of information for the study of the living conditions of individuals and households. The number of variables collected makes it possible to carry out various cross analyses, making it possible to study targeted populations.

Disaggregation from an intersectional perspective (for example, to visualize gender, ethnic, generational, and geographical inequalities simultaneously) is usually only feasible with censuses, due to their universal nature.

Household surveys are designed considering a limited number of disaggregations. Although it is feasible to produce indicators and study them in different disaggregations, one must be aware of the limitations of the instrument.

⁴¹ See <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/globalpartnerships/>.

F. Access to information sources

It is possible to identify two groups of countries: six of them (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) for which ECLAC had both population and housing censuses and household surveys.

The other group is made up of Guyana and Suriname. For these countries, ECLAC did not include in its data systems either the population and housing censuses or the surveys of these countries, so it was necessary to locate the databases in order to be able to carry out the programming:

- In the case of Suriname, the microdata bases of a 10% sample of the 2012 Suriname census from the IPUMS International project were accessed.⁴² Also, the Suriname Survey of Living Conditions (SSLC) of 2016/17' collected by the Inter-American Development Bank. This survey is representative for the entire population of Suriname and focuses on data concerning living conditions. It also includes indicators to measure poverty based on consumption.
- Regarding Guyana, it was not possible to access data from the Guyana 2012 Census. However, it was possible to access microdata from household surveys in this country: the 2019 Guyana Labour Force Survey (GLFS), a survey that collects representative information for the entire population of the country, with particular emphasis on labor conditions.

In order to process the data from Guyana and Suriname, the variables were standardized so that the indicators calculated would be comparable with those of the other countries.

In summary, the data sources for each country used in the project are as follows:

Table A3.2
Amazonian countries. Census and surveys used in the project

Countries	Census	Surveys
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2012	National Household Survey, 2020
Brazil	2010	Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), 2020
Colombia	2018	Large National Household Survey, 2020
Ecuador	2010	National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, 2020
Guyana	-	Guyana Labor Force Survey (GLFS), 2019 ^a
Peru	2017	National Household Survey, 2020
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2011	National Household Survey, 2014
Suriname	2012 ^a (sample from 10%)	Suriname Survey of Living Conditions (SSLC) of 2016/17 ^a

Source: Prepared by the authors.

Note: Population censuses are processed with REDATAM. Household surveys are processed with STATA.

^a They required special treatment because they are not available in ECLAC databases.

For more information, see the document "Support for the Identification of Sociodemographic Inequality Gaps in the Amazon Region: Proposal Indicators for Visibility. Conceptual and methodological document".

⁴² Minnesota Population Center. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, International: Version 7.3 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.18128/Do20.V7.3>

Annex A4

Composition of Amazonian municipalities according to size and proportion of Indigenous and Afro-descendant population

Table A4.1
Amazonian countries: composition of municipalities according to size and share of Indigenous population, 2010–2018

Country		Size			Total
		Below 2 500	2 500 to 10 000	Over 10 000	
Total	Wo. Indig. pop.	30	99	100	229
		7.2%	12.2%	11.00%	10.7%
	Less than 20%	125	298	533	956
		30.0%	36.6%	58.6%	44.7%
	20%–60%	52	132	125	309
		12.5%	16.2%	13.7%	14.4%
	60% or more	207	285	152	644
49.8%		35.0%	16.7%	30.1%	
		416	814	910	2140
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Less than 20%	5	8	15	28
		50.0%	11.1%	12.7%	14.0%
	20%–60%	4	23	38	65
		40.0%	31.9%	32.2%	32.5%
	60% or more	1	41	65	107
		10.0%	56.9%	55.1%	53.5%
			10	72	118
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Brazil	Wo. Indig. pop.	22	98	100	220
		62.9%	42.1%	19.9%	28.6%
	Less than 20%	13	123	386	522
		37.1%	52.8%	76.9%	67.8%
	20%–60%	0	10	14	24
		0.0%	4.3%	2.8%	3.1%
	60% or more	0	2	2	4
0.0%		0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	
		35	233	502	770
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Colombia	Less than 20%	0	14	22	36
		0.0%	50.0%	66.7%	46.2%
	20%–60%	0	8	7	15
		0.0%	28.6%	21.2%	19.2%
	60% or more	17	6	4	27
		100.0%	21.4%	12.1%	34.6%
			17	28	33
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ecuador	Less than 20%	0	7	5	12
		0.0%	30.4%	29.4%	29.3%
	20%–60%	1	10	9	20
		100.0%	43.5%	52.9%	48.8%
	60% or more	0	6	3	9
		0.0%	26.1%	17.6%	22.0%
			1	23	17
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Country		Size			Total
		Below 2 500	2 500 to 10 000	Over 10 000	
Peru	Wo. Indig. pop.	8	1	0	9
		2.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
	Less than 20%	107	146	87	340
		30.5%	32.2%	40.1%	33.3%
	20%–60%	47	81	54	182
		13.4%	17.8%	24.9%	17.8%
	60% or more	187	226	76	489
		53.3%	49.8%	35.0%	47.8%
	99.00	2	0	0	2
		0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
		351	454	217	1 022
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Suriname	Less than 20%			7	7
				100.0%	100.0%
			7	7	
			100.0%	100.0%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Less than 20%	0	0	11	11
		0.0%	0.0%	68.8%	50.0%
	20%–60%	0	0	3	3
		0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	13.6%
	60% or more	2	4	2	8
		100.0%	100.0%	12.5%	36.4%
		2	4	16	22
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC.

Table A4.2
Amazonian countries: composition of municipalities according to size and share of the population that is Afro-descendant, 2010–2018

Country		Size			Total
		Below 2 500	2 500 to 10 000	Over 10 000	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Without Afro-descendants	4	36	38	78
		40.0%	50.0%	32.2%	39.0%
	Less than 20%	6	36	80	122
		60.0%	50.0%	67.8%	61.0%
		10	72	118	200
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Brazil	Less than 20%	0	1	1	2
		0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
	20%–60%	4	38	72	114
		11.4%	16.3%	14.3%	14.8%
	60% or more	31	194	429	654
88.6%		83.3%	85.5%	84.9%	
	35	233	502	770	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Colombia	Without Afro-descendants	4	0	1	5
		23.5%	0.0%	3.0%	6.4%
	Less than 20%	13	28	32	73
		76.5%	100.0%	97.0%	93.6%
		17	28	33	78
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Country		Size			Total	
		Below 2 500	2 500 to 10 000	Over 10 000		
Ecuador	Without Afro-descendants	0	1	0	1	
		0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	2.4%	
	Less than 20%	1	22	17	40	
		100.0%	95.7%	100.0%	97.6%	
		1	23	17	41	
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Peru	Without Afro-descendants	213	216	52	481
			60.7%	47.6%	24.0%	47.1%
Less than 20%		138	237	165	540	
		39.3%	52.2%	76.0%	52.8%	
	20%–60%	0	1	0	1	
		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	
		351	454	217	1022	
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Suriname	Less than 20%			2	2	
				28.6%	28.6%	
	20%–60%			4	4	
				57.1%	57.1%	
	60% or more			1	1	
				14.3%	14.3%	
				7	7	
				100.0%	100.0%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Without Afro-descendants	0	0	1	1	
		0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	4.5%	
	Less than 20%	2	4	15	21	
		100.0%	100.0%	93.8%	95.5%	
		2	4	16	22	
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Total	Without Afro-descendants	221	253	92	566
			53.1%	31.1%	10.1%	26.4%
Less than 20%		160	328	312	800	
		38.5%	40.3%	34.3%	37.4%	
	20%–60%	4	39	76	119	
		1.00%	4.8%	8.4%	5.6%	
	60% or more	31	194	430	655	
		7.5%	23.8%	47.3%	30.6%	
		416	814	910	2 140	
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on Redatam microdata processing of population census and household survey data available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC.

Annex A5

Amazonian MIAD: sociodemographic indicators

Table A5.1
Amazon Region: Minor Administrative Divisions with 700,000 inhabitants or more. By country. 2010–2018

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	1 454 539				
Brazil					
Manaus	1 802 014	Belém	1 393 399	São Luís	1 014 837
Colombia					
(No municipality)					
Ecuador					
(No municipality)					
Guyana					
(No municipality)					
Peru					
(No municipality)					
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.2
Amazon Region: Minor Administrative Divisions with an urbanization rate of 77.2% and higher, by country, 2010–2018

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Cochabamba	100.00	Tiquipaya	91.78	San Ramón	85.42
Colcapirhua	100.00	Sucre	91.42	Llallagua	85.33
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	99.17	Urubichá	89.35	Camiri	85.27
Montero	97.97	La Guardia	88.57	Warnes	83.82
Cobija	95.36	Riberalta	88.49	Vinto	78.93
Trinidad	95.34	Sacaba	87.04	Mineros	78.88
Quillacollo	95.19	Guayaramerín	85.62	Portachuelo	78.79
Brazil					
Ananindeua	99.75	Alto Araguaia	88.35	Barra do Bugres	81.77
Manaus	99.49	Sorriso	87.74	Rio Branco	81.76
Belém	99.14	Presidente Kennedy	87.67	Nova Mutum	81.72
Marituba	98.96	Miranorte	87.43	Palmeirópolis	81.50
Várzea Grande	98.46	Balsas	87.12	Tefé	81.48

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Cuiabá	98.13	Cáceres	87.07	Fortaleza do Tabocão	81.36
Santana	97.88	Pimenta Bueno	86.98	Colíder	81.30
Gurupi	97.71	Alta Floresta	86.89	Calçoene	81.19
Boa Vista	97.71	Pedro Afonso	86.80	Itaúba	81.18
Palmas	97.11	Miracema do Tocantins	86.72	Tocantinópolis	80.99
Rondonópolis	96.19	Juína	86.51	Arapoema	80.91
Colinas do Tocantins	96.01	Porto Nacional	86.34	Brejinho de Nazaré	80.91
Macapá	95.70	Amapá	86.24	Campo Verde	80.64
Paraíso do Tocantins	95.62	Araguainha	86.13	Cachoeirinha	80.59
Tucuruí	95.18	Dianópolis	86.04	Água Boa	80.36
Araguaína	94.98	Combinado	85.67	Dom Aquino	80.26
Laranjal do Jari	94.90	Denise	85.56	Aguiarnópolis	80.24
Vilhena	94.77	Ponte Branca	85.35	Nova Xavantina	80.16
Imperatriz	94.76	Trizidela do Vale	85.32	Silvanópolis	80.13
Santa Inês	94.71	Altamira	84.88	Taipas do Tocantins	80.05
Primavera do Leste	94.63	Mirassol d'Oeste	84.87	Natividade	79.94
Arenópolis	94.51	Xambioá	84.80	Miranda do Norte	79.91
São Luís	94.45	Ariquemes	84.70	Tucumã	79.87
Lucas do Rio Verde	93.19	Nobres	84.67	Nova Brasilândia	79.77
Campo Novo do Parecis	92.77	Cerejeiras	84.67	Capanema	79.72
Redenção	92.73	Pugmil	84.59	Marabá	79.72
Alvorada	92.73	Luís Domingues	84.53	Campestre do Maranhão	79.44
Jaciara	92.11	Guajará-Mirim	84.52	Araputanga	79.42
Rio da Conceição	91.83	Aliança do Tocantins	83.87	Juara	79.35
Rio Branco	91.82	Barrolândia	83.74	Almas	79.21
Porto Velho	91.59	Pontes e Lacerda	83.71	Canarana	78.94
Luciara	91.45	Sapezal	83.59	Cacoal	78.81
Soure	91.37	Pedreiras	83.49	Oliveira de Fátima	78.78
Alto Garças	91.35	Davinópolis	83.37	Alto Alegre do Maranhão	78.76
Guaraí	91.07	Sinop	82.89	Carmolândia	78.76
Tangará da Serra	91.00	Vitória do Jari	82.89	Aparecida do Rio Negro	78.64
Sampaio	90.99	Maracaçumé	82.64	Itapiranga	78.57
Alto Taquari	90.72	Mãe do Rio	82.61	Porto Franco	78.34
Nova Olímpia	90.41	Augustinópolis	82.61	Paraibano	78.33
Parauapebas	90.11	Ananás	82.55	Paragominas	78.22
Barra do Garças	90.08	Pontal do Araguaia	82.52	Diamantino	78.14
Ji-Paraná	89.92	Fátima	82.39	Lajeado	78.11
Salinópolis	89.23	Guiratinga	82.30	Campos de Júlio	77.88
São Pedro da Água Branca	89.06	Axixá do Tocantins	82.17	Bacabal	77.85
São Pedro da Cipa	89.06	Novo Acordo	81.95	Xinguara	77.62
Abel Figueiredo	89.00	Cristalândia	81.89	Canaã dos Carajás	77.58
Jacundá	88.95	Nortelândia	81.87		
Castanhal	88.58	Rolim de Moura	81.80		

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Colombia					
Florencia	89.19	PASTO	77.83		
Ecuador					
(No municipality)					
Guyana					
Upper Demerara-Berbice	78.80				
Peru					
Luya Viejo	100.00	Yanacancha	94.00	Goyllarisquizga	85.99
Wanchaq	100.00	Tapuc	93.86	Santa Ana	85.66
Carhuacallanga	100.00	Manzanares	93.84	San Lorenzo	85.30
Hualhuas	100.00	Pucacaca	93.77	San Antonio	85.29
Pilcomayo	100.00	Simon Bolívar	93.76	Huamancaca Chico	85.27
San Jerónimo de Tunan	100.00	Pillco Marca	93.73	Alcamenca	85.19
Julcán	100.00	Amarilis	93.70	Sarhua	85.13
Sausa	100.00	Pillpinto	93.66	Huanta	85.10
Tres de Diciembre	100.00	San Agustín	93.65	Leonor Ordóñez	85.06
San Cristóbal	100.00	Tingo de Saposoa	93.16	Huallanca	85.05
Chilca	99.94	Junín	93.11	Machupicchu	84.63
Chaupimarca	99.89	Morales	92.87	Canchayllo	84.57
San Juan Bautista	99.89	Huariaca	92.79	Jazan	84.51
Santa Rosa de Sacco	99.77	Montevideo	92.74	Yauli	84.50
Saño	99.62	Huancapi	92.63	Tamburco	84.44
Muqui	99.61	Rioja	92.42	Nueva Cajamarca	84.41
San Pedro de Chunan	99.57	Punchana	92.28	Santiago de Paucaray	84.34
Jauja	99.37	Virundo	92.00	Elías Soplin Vargas	84.28
Huayucachi	99.29	Pachaconas	91.84	Vargas Guerra	84.00
Tarapoto	99.22	Castillo Grande	91.67	Canaria	83.93
Santa Ana de Huaycahuacho	98.99	Huayllay Grande	91.63	Cacatachi	83.77
Muquiyauyo	98.97	Santa Rosa de Ocopa	91.63	Yurimaguas	83.73
La Oroya	98.92	Concepción	91.47	Cajamarca	83.65
Tinyahuarco	98.90	Bagua	91.43	Coya	83.39
Huancayo	98.80	Abancay	91.42	Putumayo	83.36
Iquitos	98.79	La Banda de Shilcayo	91.20	Chongos Bajo	82.96
Huancaraylla	98.76	Huancavelica	91.18	San Nicolás	82.93
San Sebastian	98.47	Sapallanga	91.10	Belén	82.67
Chachapoyas	98.27	Turpay	90.92	Andahuaylas	82.56
Viques	98.11	Caylloma	90.86	Jumbilla	82.42
Cabana	97.99	Picota	90.58	La Unión	82.33
Santiago	97.86	Requena	90.37	Magdalena	82.28
Yucay	97.86	Juanjuí	90.20	San Juan de Chacña	82.18
Carmen Alto	97.85	Oropesa	90.11	San Pedro de Cajas	82.04
Ayacucho	97.76	Tarma	90.09	La Unión	81.96
Manantay	97.73	Paico	89.87	Sabaino	81.95

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Cusco	97.64	Hualla	89.72	Sicuni	81.94
Sicaya	97.58	Juan Espinoza Medrano	89.71	San Pedro de Pillao	81.53
San Antonio	97.55	Lamud	89.63	Chipurana	81.46
Huaripampa	97.40	Lamas	89.48	Yauli	81.26
San Jerónimo	96.95	Ingenio	89.48	Caspisapa	81.09
Colcha	96.88	Morococha	89.47	Laberinto	80.99
Vilcabamba	96.84	San Juan Bautista	89.46	Pampas	80.71
Huancas	96.58	Yuracyacu	89.46	Callanmarca	80.64
Rupa-Rupa	96.54	Shapaja	89.29	Sihuas	80.47
Churuja	96.52	Aco	89.10	San Ramón	80.44
Tambopata	96.42	Soras	88.98	Yorongos	80.21
Calleria	96.14	Quishuar	88.78	El Oro	80.07
Yauyos	96.05	Chanchamayo	88.63	San Cristobal	80.04
Juan Guerra	95.85	Calzada	88.52	Paucas	79.95
Bellavista	95.83	Nueve de Julio	88.46	Punchao	79.64
Ascensión	95.82	Querobamba	88.29	Ataura	79.59
El Tambo	95.66	Espinar	88.04	Parco	79.36
Carhuamayo	95.62	Andrés Avelino Cáceres Dorregaray	87.91	Camanti	79.27
Pilluana	95.61	Mariscal Cáceres	87.82	Sauce	79.14
Iberia	95.34	Orcotuna	87.78	Habana	79.10
Yarinacocha	95.33	Belén	87.55	Iñapari	79.05
Carmen Salcedo	95.30	Tunan Marca	87.48	Sangarara	78.94
Huancan	95.28	Macusani	87.31	Paucar	78.77
Jesús Nazareno	95.12	Posic	87.29	Accomarca	78.44
Caraybamba	95.05	Lucre	87.26	Huamali	78.37
Huacrapuquio	94.95	Cochamal	87.23	Padre Abad	78.27
Vicco	94.87	Chalhuanca	87.20	Jenaro Herrera	78.04
El Mantaro	94.65	San Rafael	87.17	Yantalo	77.98
Huánuco	94.54	Las Piedras	87.11	Huepetuhe	77.35
Sancos	94.41	Carapo	86.75	Leimebamba	77.29
Huay-Huay	94.25	Jaén	86.65	Anco_Huallo	77.21
Suriname					
(No data available)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.3
Minor Administrative Divisions with 20,000 or more people belonging to Indigenous Peoples

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Cochabamba	158 694	Puerto Villarroel	34 686	Pocoata	23 203
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	148 259	Colquechaca	30 769	Tapacarí	23 178
Sucre	81 111	La Asunta	29 718	Llallagua	22 517
Sacaba	67 236	Trinidad	26 293	Independencia	21 248
Villa Tunari	53 446	S.P. De Buena Vista	25 599	Entre Ríos	20 879
Quillacollo	48 108	Vinto	25 318	Sorata	20 225
San Ignacio de Velasco	38 725	Mizque	23 270		
Caranavi	35 631	Sipesipe	23 212		
Brazil					
São Gabriel da Cachoeira	29 157				
Colombia					
Cumaribo	35 810	MITU	22 824		
Ipiales	34 932	INIRIDA	21 203		
Ecuador					
TENA	35 750	PASTAZA	21 841	ARCHIDONA	20 058
Guyana					
(No municipality)					
Peru					
San Sebastián	61 112	Sicuaní	39 060	Wanchaq	24 009
Ayacucho	59 029	Huancayo	37 958	Huanta	23 421
Cusco	58 311	San Juan Bautista	31 920	Espinar	22 694
Santiago	50 926	San Jerónimo	30 127	Huancavelica	22 239
El Tambo	44 935	Andahuaylas	27 103	Tambopata	21 730
Abancay	42 027	Pangoa	25 464	Amarilis	21 492
Chilca	39 352	Huánuco	24 814	Cajamarca	20 796
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.4
Minor Administrative Divisions with 50% or more of people belonging to Indigenous Peoples

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
San Antonio de Lomerío	96.19	Poroma	88.43	Villa Tunari	74.87
Charazani	94.82	Palca	88.30	Coroico	74.77
Ichoca	94.57	Sacabamba	88.18	Puerto Villarroel	74.39
Arque	94.29	Pocoata	88.12	Guanay	74.34
Caripuyo	94.28	Morochata	88.04	Sopachuy	74.25
Tapacarí	94.12	Sapahaqui	87.97	Chimoré	74.21
Luribay	93.77	Bolívar	87.94	La Asunta	73.97
Combaya	93.62	Villa de Sacaca	87.80	San Ignacio de Velasco	73.96
Curva	93.61	Tacachi	87.80	Uncía	73.62
Cuchumuela	93.57	Acasio	87.57	Palos Blancos	73.31
Arapampa	92.64	Colquechaca	87.41	Mecapaca	73.29
Ayata	91.95	Tarvita	87.31	Irupana	72.60
Vacas	91.61	Urubichá	87.08	Chulumani	72.43
Tacopaya	91.45	Gutiérrez	86.63	Arani	72.13
Yaco	91.25	Mizque	86.51	Shinahota	72.01
Alalay	91.18	Cairoma	86.29	Yanacachi	71.57
Vila Vila	90.69	Cocapata	86.15	San Benito	71.57
Malla	90.50	Sorata	86.02	Alto Beni	71.56
Anzaldo	90.34	Tarabuco	85.97	Azurduy	71.16
Chayanta	90.31	S.P. De Buena Vista	85.30	San Lorenzo	71.03
San Miguel de Velasco	90.27	Zudáñez	84.99	Caranavi	70.79
Chuma	90.12	Colomi	84.39	Teoponte	70.51
Mocomoco	90.07	Presto	83.09	Baures	70.41
Inquisivi	90.00	Mojocoya	82.82	Santa Ana de Yacuma	70.27
Independencia	89.81	Toco	82.67	Quime	69.61
Tiraque	89.65	Tomina	82.11	San Javier	69.43
Ravelo	89.61	Villa Rivero	81.83	Cliza	67.91
Aucapata	89.55	Omereque	81.22	Entre Ríos	66.18
Pelechuco	89.34	Coripata	80.79	Capinota	65.92
Pocona	89.27	Colquiri	79.00	Apolo	65.47
Totora	88.93	Villa Libertad Licoma	78.77	Tarata	65.42
Quiabaya	88.71	Santivañez	77.88	San Buenaventura	64.44
Sicaya	88.69	San Ignacio	77.67	Cajuata	63.68
Chuquiuta	88.61	Aiquile	77.62	Mapiri	62.29
Pojo	88.55	Tacacoma	77.52	Lagunillas	60.60
Toro Toro	88.47	Concepción	75.72		
Brazil					
Uiramutã	88.56	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	66.46		
São Gabriel da Cachoeira	76.94	Normandia	60.07		

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Colombia					
Cordoba	97.96	Morichal	92.75	Barranco Minas	86.87
La Victoria	96.97	La Chorrera	92.67	Puerto Santander	86.42
Parana	96.87	Papunaua	91.99	El Encanto	86.15
Puerto Nariño	96.24	Yavarate	91.78	Mitu	84.63
Cacahual	96.15	San Felipe	91.65	Mapiripana	79.43
Puerto Colombia	95.40	Pana Pana	91.46	Puerto Arica	78.36
La Guadalupe	94.23	Tarapaca	90.60	Taraira	73.18
Pacoa	93.72	La Pedrera	89.32	Caruru	72.55
Puerto Alegria	92.99	Cumaribo	87.59	Inirida	72.32
Ecuador					
Taisha	95.85	Archidona	80.33	Logroño	71.85
Arajuno	94.70	Aguarico	77.41	Yacuambi	71.71
Huamboya	82.85	Tiwintza	76.54	Loreto	67.41
Guyana					
(No municipality)					
Peru					
San Antonio	100.00	La Merced	96.00	Salcahuasi	84.84
Turpay	100.00	Oropesa	95.98	Ollantaytambo	84.84
Turpo	99.97	Ccatca	95.94	Quichuas	84.74
Usicayos	99.93	Santo Tomas	95.90	Pucyura	84.54
Colcha	99.88	Rosario	95.86	Chavinillo	84.53
Tumay Huaraca	99.86	Chapimarca	95.85	Huayllahuara	84.31
Santa Rosa	99.79	Chuschi	95.83	Carmen Alto	84.21
Cuyocuyo	99.75	San Juan de Jarpa	95.82	San Pedro de Chana	84.20
Sacsamarca	99.72	Aczo	95.77	Andahuaylillas	84.11
Pachamarca	99.64	Chincheru	95.73	Ahuaycha	84.11
San José de Tierras	99.63	Ihuayllo	95.66	Tamburco	84.09
Chaca	99.61	Accha	95.63	Churubamba	83.95
Quehue	99.60	San Juan de Chacña	95.62	Canayre	83.70
Micaela Bastidas	99.59	Pampachiri	95.51	Caylloma	83.70
Chiara	99.57	Chilcayoc	95.51	Chacayan	83.68
Mamara	99.56	Andoas	95.47	Chalcos	83.60
José María Arguedas	99.56	Quiquijana	95.43	Congalla	83.42
María Parado de Bellido	99.50	Langui	95.42	Yanacancha	83.39
Asquipata	99.50	El Cenepa	95.37	Margos	83.37
Alto Pichigua	99.48	Carhuanca	95.35	Calca	83.30
San Salvador de Quije	99.47	Paucarbamba	95.27	Pachaconas	83.25
Morcolla	99.47	Chacabamba	95.26	Caicay	82.61
Masma Chicche	99.46	San Pedro de Putina Punco	95.25	Chipao	82.52
Virundo	99.46	Pomacanchi	95.23	Poroy	82.48
Corani	99.44	San Miguel	95.21	Uchuraccay	82.09
Ituata	99.43	Paico	95.16	Jircan	82.08
Checca	99.41	San Juan del Oro	94.93	Torres Causana	82.05
Tupac Amaru	99.39	Vilcas Huamán	94.92	Carhuacallanga	82.00

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Huambalpa	99.38	Marcapata	94.92	Santa Rosa	81.97
Lucre	99.31	Sangarara	94.88	Jesús Nazareno	81.74
Ccapi	99.27	Pallpata	94.84	Chavin de Huantar	81.24
Ccorca	99.27	Andabamba	94.82	Chincho	81.23
Suyckutambo	99.22	Rondocan	94.81	Huacchis	81.19
Lucma	99.19	Jivia	94.78	Mariscal Cáceres	81.12
Coasa	99.16	Antabamba	94.76	Huepetuhe	81.09
Patambuco	99.16	Piscobamba	94.75	Pomacocha	81.02
Alcamenca	99.13	San Pedro	94.68	Challhuahuacho	80.78
Independencia	99.12	Paruro	94.61	Tintay Puncu	80.67
Anchonga	99.12	Paucara	94.61	Sivia	80.56
Pomacocha	99.09	Chuquibambilla	94.59	Quellouno	80.51
Quiñota	99.04	Tambillo	94.51	Ancahuasi	80.22
Santiago de Lucanamarca	99.03	San Buenaventura	94.51	Marco	80.07
San Marcos de Rocchac	99.03	Chacoche	94.41	Urcos	80.00
Layo	98.98	Sina	94.35	Huaro	79.94
San Antonio de Cachi	98.93	Sañayca	94.34	Casca	79.83
Ccarhuayo	98.93	Lamay	94.32	Janjaillo	79.74
Chilcas	98.90	Ocobamba	94.21	Moya	79.70
Livitaca	98.88	Santillana	94.17	Panao	79.52
Colca	98.87	Combapata	94.12	Yanaca	79.41
Sarhua	98.83	Cahuapanas	94.07	Kosñipata	79.11
Miraflores	98.82	Anco	94.01	Yanatile	79.01
Limbani	98.82	Pocohuanca	94.00	Saylla	78.84
Secclla	98.79	Santiago de Paucaray	93.95	Abancay	78.79
Concepción	98.78	Apongo	93.95	Santa Ana de Tusi	78.78
Pichigua	98.78	Anco_Huallo	93.91	Huaccana	78.75
Anta	98.77	Quiaca	93.79	Huanta	78.62
Aparicio Pomares	98.74	Acocro	93.76	Ayahuanco	78.62
Sabaino	98.71	San Juan	93.71	San Pedro de Coris	78.61
Yanahuaya	98.70	Tambo	93.66	Totos	78.54
Coyllurqui	98.65	El Oro	93.50	Locroja	78.52
Colquepata	98.60	Santo Tomas de Pata	93.48	Nieva	78.43
Marangani	98.59	Saurama	93.44	Cañaris	78.39
Chungui	98.52	Soras	93.31	Yauya	78.15
Pataypampa	98.51	Cuenca	93.10	Imaza	78.13
Mosoc Llacta	98.50	Iguain	92.86	Samugari	78.02
Ocoruro	98.46	Caraybamba	92.82	Ayna	78.01
Canchabamba	98.42	Pilpichaca	92.82	Huacaña	77.88
Llusco	98.40	Jacas Chico	92.78	Marías	77.88
Kaquiabamba	98.38	Marcas	92.78	Zurite	77.45
Cahuac	98.36	Carmen Salcedo	92.77	Huayopata	77.32
Yacus	98.35	Santa Ana de HuaycAHUACHO	92.74	Ascensión	77.18
Omacha	98.32	Vilcabamba	92.52	Ayacucho	77.16
Ranracancha	98.32	Hualla	92.46	Cajay	77.04
Lambrama	98.29	San Salvador	92.42	Kimbiri	76.95
Kunturkanki	98.24	Justo Apu Sahuaraura	92.42	Yaurisque	76.85
Phara	98.22	Julcamarca	92.25	Cachimayo	76.64

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Belén	98.20	Coya	92.15	Pampas	76.59
Coporaque	98.18	Pisac	92.15	San José de Quero	76.52
Huancaray	98.17	Shunqui	91.96	Yucay	76.29
Huancarani	98.16	Surcubamba	91.94	Mollepata	76.26
Caja	98.14	San Gaban	91.82	Chalhuanca	76.15
Cosme	98.14	Vilcabamba	91.81	Andrés Avelino Cáceres Dorregaray	76.00
Tapairihua	98.13	Acos Vinchos	91.59	Anco	75.89
Accomarca	98.06	Salcabamba	91.49	Urubamba	75.81
Curasco	98.03	Huaquirca	91.30	Daniel Hernández	75.64
San Antonio de Antaparco	98.00	San Pedro de Cachora	91.30	Llata	75.41
Cayara	98.00	Pacaycasa	91.28	Villa Virgen	74.69
Luis Carranza	97.99	Vischongo	91.27	San Pedro de Cajas	74.57
Santiago de Tucuma	97.96	Yanas	91.16	Yaquerana	74.48
Gamarra	97.95	Quinua	91.14	El Porvenir	74.45
Eleazar Guzmán Barron	97.93	Acomayo	91.12	Churcampa	74.23
Los Chankas	97.92	Cotaruse	91.01	Llama	74.13
Ocongate	97.91	Querobamba	90.95	Huasicancha	74.02
Vinchos	97.89	Soraya	90.91	Iparia	73.83
Pampamarca	97.88	Lircay	90.88	Pomabamba	73.68
Cocharcas	97.88	Cayna	90.87	Santa Teresa	73.61
Punchao	97.86	Acobamba	90.86	Tapuc	73.54
Obas	97.84	Huamanquiua	90.68	Puerto Bermúdez	73.30
Paras	97.84	Alto Inambari	90.62	Oropesa	73.14
Yanaoca	97.83	Pichos	90.60	Cochaccasa	73.10
Jacas Grande	97.78	Tintay	90.50	Sicsibamba	73.07
Paccaritambo	97.77	Cabana	90.37	Pichari	73.03
Pacucha	97.75	Singa	90.30	Ulcumayo	72.78
Mara	97.73	Carapo	90.14	Pucara	72.74
Tinta	97.73	Pichirhua	90.13	Chacas	72.70
Curpahuasi	97.60	Huando	90.10	Manu	72.65
El Carmen	97.58	Quishuar	90.05	San Miguel de Mayocc	72.64
Socos	97.54	Huancapi	89.97	Machupicchu	72.62
San Pedro de Pillao	97.53	Ticlacayan	89.70	Huancavelica	72.40
Circa	97.53	Ollachea	89.69	Lucre	72.25
Capacmarca	97.50	Sancos	89.52	Sepahua	71.83
Yauli	97.46	Huancarama	89.22	Colpas	71.72
San Miguel de Chaccrapa	97.40	San Jerónimo	89.13	Huancaraylla	71.60
Progreso	97.39	Chincheros	89.09	Sillapata	70.82
Checacupe	97.38	Limatambo	89.04	Acobambilla	70.63
Los Morochucos	97.32	Balsapuerto	88.86	Santo Domingo de Acobamba	70.62
Rochacc	97.29	Musga	88.84	Huaribamba	70.57
Santiago de Pischa	97.29	Huacachi	88.83	Chacapampa	70.48
Uranmarca	97.28	Ocros	88.73	Purús	70.22
Andarapa	97.26	Colcabamba	88.70	Llochegua	70.08
San Pablo	97.24	Cotabambas	88.65	Tahuania	69.77
Cusipata	97.22	San Francisco de Asís	88.46	Paucar	69.70
Chinchaypujio	97.21	Colca	88.38	Chaccho	69.46
Vilca	97.18	Yurua	88.38	Huachocolpa	69.43

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Choras	97.15	Cullhuas	88.33	Santiago	69.19
Sandia	97.09	Vilcanchos	88.26	San Sebastian	69.16
Pampamarca	97.06	Anta	88.23	Maranura	69.11
Chamaca	97.05	Huarocondo	88.17	Huari	68.66
Acopia	97.03	Velille	88.15	Pangoa	68.47
Inkawasi	96.96	Huachocolpa	88.08	Vilcabamba	68.45
Santa María de Chicmo	96.96	Capaya	87.79	San Marcos	68.24
Colcabamba	96.93	Andaymarca	87.77	Umari	67.52
Huanca-Huanca	96.88	San Luis	87.74	Rapayan	67.19
Laria	96.83	Espinar	87.54	San Miguel de Cauri	67.12
Paucartambo	96.81	Pillpinto	87.32	San Jerónimo	67.04
Fidel Olivas Escudero	96.80	Huayllabamba	87.32	Quisqui (Kichki)	66.73
Huayllay Grande	96.79	Aucara	87.31	Villa Kintiarina	66.67
Lares	96.78	Curahuasi	87.29	Parobamba	66.30
Anchihuay	96.75	Molino	87.23	Masin	65.97
Huayana	96.70	Cangallo	87.19	Santa Maria del Valle	65.83
Quinuabamba	96.68	Sicuni	87.17	Yanahuanca	65.73
Palca	96.67	Talavera	87.17	Pazos	65.61
Oronccoy	96.67	Río Tambo	87.12	Izcuchaca	64.88
Haquira	96.66	Ocobamba	86.99	Chavín de Pariarca	64.73
Maras	96.52	Canaria	86.94	Pachas	64.71
Pariahuanca	96.51	Mirgas	86.91	Cusco	64.66
Acos	96.47	Pacobamba	86.82	Llamellin	64.65
Pucacolpa	96.41	Ponto	86.75	Acostambo	64.18
Taray	96.35	Acoria	86.64	Megantoni	64.02
Pitumarca	96.34	Huacrapuquio	86.34	Yaguas	63.70
Challabamba	96.33	Tantamayo	86.33	Inambari	63.19
Huayllati	96.31	Yarumayo	86.21	Ñahuimpuquio	63.13
Tambobamba	96.29	Acraquia	86.20	Paucas	62.69
Juan Espinoza Medrano	96.28	Callanmarca	86.18	Huachis	61.99
Ayapata	96.28	Anra	86.06	Huacaybamba	61.90
Ongoy	96.20	Huanoquite	85.97	Puños	61.82
Chiara	96.18	Huayllan	85.75	Ninacaca	61.63
Huamanguilla	96.18	Luricocha	85.40	Echarate	61.25
Chinchihuasi	96.16	Andahuaylas	85.37	Cochabamba	61.22
Nuevo Occoro	96.11	Kishuara	85.31	Paucartambo	61.11
Colquemarca	96.11	Quivilla	85.24	San Pedro de Chunan	61.05
Macusani	96.11	Toraya	85.09	Vizcatan del Ene	60.95
Rio Santiago	96.08	Fitzcarrald	84.98	Rahuapampa	60.34
San Pedro de Larca	96.07	San Juan Bautista	84.96		
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
Autónomo Maroa	93.03	Autónomo Río Negro	92.87		

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.5
Minor Administrative Divisions with 20,000 or more people of African descent

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
(No municipality)					
Brazil					
Manaus	1 300 375	São Miguel do Guamá	45 697	Tuntum	27 416
Belém	1 006 462	Tomé-Açu	44 954	Almeirim	27 206
São Luís	706 508	Igarapé-Miri	44 634	Alta Floresta	27 041
Cuiabá	359 770	Monte Alegre	44 459	Lábrea	26 442
Ananindeua	355 118	Capitão Poço	43 777	Monção	26 425
Porto Velho	292 807	Portel	43 574	Borba	26 390
Macapá	287 507	Cacoal	43 247	Irituia	26 244
Rio Branco	242 205	Breu Branco	42 911	São Domingos do Capim	26 185
Santarém	230 380	Santana do Araguaia	42 862	Amarante do Maranhão	25 983
Boa Vista	202 246	Ipixuna do Pará	42 782	Nova Olinda do Norte	25 894
Marabá	181 441	Grajaú	42 648	Estreito	25 886
Várzea Grande	176 640	Vargem Grande	42 536	Alto Alegre do Pindaré	25 800
Imperatriz	168 497	Alenquer	41 968	Poconé	25 774
Palmas	148 321	Vilhena	41 245	Santa Rita	25 715
Castanhal	129 814	Benevides	40 428	Prainha	25 637
São José de Ribamar	124 945	Juruti	40 000	Careiro	25 621
Parauapebas	113 914	Zé Doca	39 700	Tarauacá	25 422
Rondonópolis	113 130	Itupiranga	39 552	Eldorado dos Carajás	25 030
Abaetetuba	109 684	Dom Eliseu	39 133	São Domingos do Maranhão	24 629
Araguaína	106 264	Jacundá	38 663	Araguatins	24 626
Codó	101 209	Maués	38 560	Currálinho	24 566
Bragança	97 503	Viana	38 272	Vitorino Freire	24 550
Cametá	93 545	Óbidos	38 220	Primavera do Leste	24 443
Parintins	87 911	Vigia	37 035	Pindaré-Mirim	24 318
Marituba	82 734	Porto Nacional	36 716	Tracuateua	24 209
Barcarena	79 046	Rondon do Pará	36 501	Oeiras do Pará	24 135
Paço do Lumiar	78 657	Augusto Corrêa	36 120	Ouro Preto do Oeste	24 128
Santana	78 122	Lago da Pedra	35 166	Concórdia do Pará	24 017
Açailândia	75 793	Jaru	33 945	Cachoeira do Piriá	23 843
Paragominas	75 634	Barra do Garças	33 743	Timbiras	23 525
Bacabal	74 536	Rosário	33 352	Bom Jesus das Selvas	23 333
Itaituba	72 730	Humaitá	33 291	Gurupá	22 958
Breves	72 695	São Bento	33 073	Icatu	22 915
Tucuruí	71 066	Conceição do Araguaia	33 061	Pontes e Lacerda	22 856
Manacapuru	70 414	Irlanduba	32 708	Maracanã	22 732
Itacoatiara	69 831	Manicoré	32 657	Goianésia do Pará	22 589
Altamira	69 362	Ulianópolis	32 243	Vitória do Mearim	22 527

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	No. of Hab
Ji-Paraná	67 279	Pacajá	32 200	Boca do Acre	22 290
São Félix do Xingu	65 772	Uruará	32 178	Eirunepé	22 168
Balsas	63 391	Sorriso	31 901	Barreirinha	22 157
Coari	62 747	Laranjal do Jari	31 667	Bujaru	21 857
Cáceres	61 149	Bom Jardim	30 930	Tucumã	21 743
Tailândia	59 451	Presidente Dutra	30 923	Arame	21 591
Santa Luzia	59 202	Salinópolis	30 880	Garrafão do Norte	21 446
Pinheiro	59 174	Baião	30 807	Ponta de Pedras	21 430
Barra do Corda	58 897	Tabatinga	30 707	Aurora do Pará	21 371
Moju	57 810	São Mateus do Maranhão	30 652	Mãe do Rio	21 245
Cruzeiro do Sul	57 738	Colinas	30 134	Barra do Bugres	21 243
Santa Inês	57 198	Penalva	30 007	Governador Nunes Freire	21 225
Ariquemes	56 315	Rurópolis	29 928	Machadinho D'Oeste	21 086
Sinop	54 437	Rolim de Moura	29 806	Melgaço	20 932
Redenção	53 767	Sena Madureira	29 612	Santo Antônio do Tauá	20 839
Gurupi	52 534	Turiaçu	29 336	Alto Alegre do Maranhão	20 803
Itapecuru Mirim	51 983	Porto de Moz	29 153	Marapanim	20 559
Tefé	50 880	Santa Helena	28 834	Presidente Figueiredo	20 548
Buriticupu	50 695	Xinguara	28 694	Lucas do Rio Verde	20 526
Oriximiná	50 115	Igarapé-Açu	28 584	Mocajuba	20 511
Santa Isabel do Pará	47 997	Paraíso do Tocantins	28 506	Colinas do Tocantins	20 458
Novo Repartimento	47 518	Curuçá	28 452	Limoeiro do Ajuru	20 272
Viseu	47 343	Afuá	28 431	Benjamin Constant	20 251
Coroatá	47 322	Pedreiras	27 953	Pedro do Rosário	20 166
Capanema	47 309	Guajará-Mirim	27 916	Buritis	20 059
Acará	47 289	Cururupu	27 900	Feijó	20 032
Tangará da Serra	46 328	Muaná	27 749	Peixoto de Azevedo	20 007
Colombia					
(No municipality)					
Ecuador					
(No municipality)					
Guyana					
Demerara-Mahaica	72 464				
Peru					
(No municipality)					
Suriname					
Paramaribo	100 920	Sipaliwini	28 640		
Wanica	29 940	Brokonpondo, Para	21 820		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.6
Minor Administrative Divisions with 60% or more of people of African descent

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
(No municipality)					
Brazil					
Serrano do Maranhão	93.34	Terra Alta	79.92	Fátima	73.34
Bacurituba	92.16	Wanderlândia	79.89	Bela Vista do Maranhão	73.33
Presidente Juscelino	91.88	Dianópolis	79.81	Novo Santo Antônio	73.33
São João da Ponta	91.84	Oriximiná	79.81	São Domingos do Maranhão	73.29
Icatu	91.13	Alvarães	79.78	Gonçalves Dias	73.27
Mirinzal	90.88	São João do Carú	79.76	Tucuruí	73.17
Anamá	90.85	Alenquer	79.75	Rio Preto da Eva	73.05
Boa Vista do Ramos	90.64	Manauquiri	79.74	Ourlândia do Norte	73.05
Santa Rosa do Tocantins	90.52	Riachão	79.70	São Domingos do Azeitão	73.04
Cachoeira do Piriá	90.03	São José dos Basílios	79.66	Pedro Afonso	73.04
Arraias	89.62	Igarapé-Açu	79.65	São Roberto	73.04
Central do Maranhão	89.26	Itapiranga	79.64	Ananás	72.92
Augusto Corrêa	89.19	Tomé-Açu	79.54	Miranda do Norte	72.92
Taipas do Tocantins	89.18	Cutias	79.50	João Lisboa	72.88
Nhamundá	89.00	São Sebastião do Tocantins	79.46	Açailândia	72.84
Cachoeira do Arari	88.90	Santa Rita	79.45	Mirador	72.84
Pedro do Rosário	88.71	Cachoeira Grande	79.44	Abel Figueiredo	72.83
São Miguel do Guamá	88.62	São Bento do Tocantins	79.42	Santa Filomena do Maranhão	72.83
Paraná	88.52	Altamira do Maranhão	79.40	Trairão	72.77
Chaves	88.40	Santo Antônio do Leverger	79.33	Boca do Acre	72.77
Sambaíba	88.37	Nova Colinas	79.31	Combinado	72.76
Acará	88.28	Laranjal do Jari	79.28	Sítio Novo	72.72
Tracuateua	88.18	Bom Jardim	79.21	Dom Aquino	72.69
São Sebastião do Uatumã	88.03	Barcarena	79.16	Plácido de Castro	72.66
Esperantina	87.99	Zé Doca	79.13	Benedito Leite	72.65
Lizarda	87.94	Brasilândia do Tocantins	79.12	Lago dos Rodrigues	72.63
São Domingos do Capim	87.73	Terra Santa	79.10	Conceição do Araguaia	72.57
Chapada da Natividade	87.72	Colares	79.04	Miracema do Tocantins	72.54
Inhangapi	87.65	Bom Jesus do Tocantins	79.04	Nova Brasilândia	72.41
Penalva	87.57	Santa Maria do Pará	79.02	Pau D'Arco	72.40
Pracuúba	87.51	Gurupá	79.00	Igarapé Grande	72.38
Prainha	87.35	Joselândia	78.97	São João da Baliza	72.33
Ipueiras	87.25	Praia Norte	78.96	Paraibano	72.33
Cantanhede	87.24	Rodrigues Alves	78.96	Eirunepé	72.29
Novo Aripuanã	87.06	Mucajá	78.90	Belém	72.28
Brejinho de Nazaré	86.87	Rio dos Bois	78.88	Ribamar Fiquene	72.28
Monte do Carmo	86.84	Tartarugalzinho	78.88	Estreito	72.24
Silvanópolis	86.83	Magalhães Barata	78.84	Macapá	72.20
Beruri	86.82	Careiro da Várzea	78.83	Manaus	72.16
Salvaterra	86.74	Mazagão	78.75	Vitória do Mearim	72.16
Presidente Vargas	86.52	Paulo Ramos	78.75	Itamarati	72.14
Morros	86.51	Eldorado dos Carajás	78.75	Rio Branco	72.11
Turiaçu	86.45	Angico	78.68	Itapuã do Oeste	72.10
Ponte Alta do Bom Jesus	86.38	Araguatins	78.61	Sapucaia	72.08

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Santarém Novo	86.25	Turilândia	78.60	Sucupira	72.02
Porto Alegre do Tocantins	86.23	São Raimundo do Doca Bezerra	78.57	São Félix do Xingu	72.01
Bacuri	86.17	Brejo Grande do Araguaia	78.48	Acrelândia	71.95
Parintins	86.16	Nova Rosalândia	78.48	Uruará	71.84
Bragança	86.11	Lago Verde	78.45	Canaã dos Carajás	71.84
Silves	86.11	São Mateus do Maranhão	78.41	Floresta do Araguaia	71.77
Vargem Grande	86.08	São Miguel do Tocantins	78.37	Guaraí	71.63
Urucurituba	86.06	Breves	78.28	Marechal Thaumaturgo	71.59
Currálinho	86.05	Benevides	78.27	Lajeado Novo	71.51
Caapiranga	85.90	Careiro	78.27	Itinga do Maranhão	71.47
Porto de Moz	85.85	Aguiarnópolis	78.26	Tarauacá	71.43
Cajapió	85.77	São Luís Gonzaga do Maranhão	78.25	Figueirópolis	71.26
Caseara	85.76	Capinzal do Norte	78.21	Jaú do Tocantins	71.17
Boa Vista do Gurupi	85.75	Piraquê	78.21	Redenção	71.16
Codó	85.74	Santarém	78.21	Boa Vista	71.13
Pirapemas	85.68	Santo Antônio do Tauá	78.12	Bandeirantes do Tocantins	71.13
Garrafão do Norte	85.67	Pindaré-Mirim	78.06	Barrolândia	71.12
Codajás	85.62	Novo Airão	78.05	Barra do Corda	71.11
Ourém	85.60	Porto Acre	78.05	Arenápolis	71.07
Santa Cruz do Arari	85.54	Jatobá	78.03	Araguaiana	71.05
Jangada	85.52	Graça Aranha	78.03	Pedreiras	70.86
Alto Parnaíba	85.48	Sítio Novo do Tocantins	78.02	Santa Maria do Tocantins	70.83
Cururupu	85.45	Barra do Ouro	77.93	Xinguara	70.72
Recursolândia	85.35	Santa Luzia do Pará	77.91	Goianorte	70.62
São Félix do Tocantins	85.29	Sena Madureira	77.87	Serra Nova Dourada	70.62
Campos Lindos	85.27	Curionópolis	77.86	Araguaína	70.61
Alcântara	85.24	Piçarra	77.86	Bom Jesus do Araguaia	70.61
Cajari	85.12	Satubinha	77.79	Caroebe	70.61
Concórdia do Pará	85.12	Porto Grande	77.74	Medicilândia	70.61
Palmeirândia	85.10	Abaetetuba	77.74	Itaporã do Tocantins	70.56
Bujaru	85.06	Rondon do Pará	77.72	Porto Franco	70.45
Nossa Senhora do Livramento	85.03	Buriticupu	77.71	Nova Olímpia	70.42
Juruti	84.95	Centro do Guilherme	77.67	Bernardo Sayão	70.40
São Vicente Ferrer	84.84	Marabá	77.65	Jutaí	70.27
Tasso Fragoso	84.76	Tesouro	77.64	Abreulândia	70.26
Conceição do Tocantins	84.67	Centro Novo do Maranhão	77.64	Vale do Anari	70.18
Lagoa do Tocantins	84.59	Babaçulândia	77.63	São Luiz	70.17
Fonte Boa	84.57	Vitorino Freire	77.55	São Félix do Araguaia	70.16
Alto Alegre do Maranhão	84.57	Óbidos	77.47	Lábrea	70.14
Axixá	84.55	Buritirana	77.43	Tapauá	70.02
Oeiras do Pará	84.40	Nova Iorque	77.41	Altamira	70.01
Melgaço	84.38	Davinópolis	77.41	Lima Campos	69.98
Capitão Poço	84.36	Cametá	77.38	Tuntum	69.97
Nova Olinda do Norte	84.36	Vigia	77.33	Várzea Grande	69.93
Belterra	84.35	Viana	77.32	Denise	69.91
Novo Jardim	84.33	Paragominas	77.32	Pugmil	69.83
Rosário	84.27	Nova Olinda	77.29	Couto Magalhães	69.74
Rio Sono	84.24	Marapanim	77.28	Nobres	69.63
Governador Newton Bello	84.12	Itupiranga	77.22	São Luís	69.62

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Rio da Conceição	84.03	Fortuna	77.22	Cáceres	69.53
Timbiras	84.03	Nortelândia	77.18	Pequizeiro	69.50
Guajará	84.01	Placas	77.18	Porto Alegre do Norte	69.48
Guimarães	84.01	Augustinópolis	77.16	Manicoré	69.46
Urucará	83.99	Santana	77.15	Água Azul do Norte	69.42
Olinda Nova do Maranhão	83.87	Cristalândia	77.15	Marianópolis do Tocantins	69.40
Presidente Sarney	83.85	São Pedro dos Crentes	77.15	Vale de São Domingos	69.38
Capixaba	83.78	Cidelândia	77.05	Cujubim	69.36
Itapecuru Mirim	83.70	Colinas	77.01	Brasil Novo	69.26
Mateiros	83.69	Dueré	76.93	Divinópolis do Tocantins	69.16
Irituia	83.68	Axixá do Tocantins	76.87	Presidente Dutra	69.13
Porto Rico do Maranhão	83.62	Manoel Urbano	76.86	Canabrava do Norte	69.12
Governador Nunes Freire	83.56	Igarapé-Miri	76.85	Porto Esperidião	69.11
Amapá	83.56	Uarini	76.77	Japurá	69.08
Baião	83.53	Santa Rita do Tocantins	76.73	Bernardo do Mearim	68.83
Portel	83.52	Filadélfia	76.73	Formoso do Araguaia	68.74
Viseu	83.47	Mocajuba	76.73	Rio Maria	68.74
Senador Alexandre Costa	83.44	Canutama	76.70	Grajaú	68.68
São Salvador do Tocantins	83.40	Juarina	76.69	Porto Velho	68.63
Ipixuna do Pará	83.38	Governador Edison Lobão	76.67	Amarante do Maranhão	68.57
Marajá do Sena	83.36	Coroatá	76.67	Chapada de Areia	68.56
São João do Araguaia	83.33	São José de Ribamar	76.63	Guiratinga	68.51
Alto Paraguai	83.31	Novo Repartimento	76.58	Gurupi	68.44
Monção	83.26	São Francisco do Brejão	76.53	Alvorada	68.42
Tufilândia	83.25	Marituba	76.43	Olho d'Água das Cunhãs	68.31
Soure	83.24	Muricilândia	76.43	Santa Fé do Araguaia	68.24
Feira Nova do Maranhão	83.17	Fortaleza do Taboão	76.41	Poxoréo	68.23
Presidente Médici	83.15	Darcinópolis	76.35	Pastos Bons	68.18
Novo Acordo	83.14	Araguanã	76.34	Arame	68.11
Alto Alegre do Pindaré	83.07	Esperantinópolis	76.34	Imperatriz	68.08
Loreto	82.99	Santana do Araguaia	76.33	Envira	67.91
Curuçá	82.97	Palmeiras do Tocantins	76.32	Nova Marilândia	67.90
Barão de Melgaço	82.94	Lago da Pedra	76.31	São José do Xingu	67.87
Santa Bárbara do Pará	82.92	Dom Eliseu	76.25	Machadinho D'Oeste	67.72
Carrasco Bonito	82.89	Rosário Oeste	76.14	Planalto da Serra	67.61
Matões do Norte	82.85	Mãe do Rio	76.14	Novo Horizonte do Norte	67.58
Almas	82.85	Aveiro	76.10	Cumarú do Norte	67.44
Matinha	82.82	Porto Estrela	76.09	Pontal do Araguaia	67.42
Senador José Porfírio	82.80	Epitaciolândia	76.06	Cocalinho	67.41
Tefé	82.80	Buriti do Tocantins	76.04	São João do Paraíso	67.27
Apicum-Açu	82.73	Senador La Rocque	76.01	Porto Walter	67.11
Governador Luiz Rocha	82.72	Vila Nova dos Martírios	75.96	Guajará-Mirim	67.02
Manacapuru	82.70	Rorainópolis	75.95	Cacaulândia	66.96
Itaguatins	82.70	Primavera	75.92	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade	66.86
Natividade	82.65	São Raimundo das Mangabeiras	75.91	Confresa	66.84
Coari	82.60	Balsas	75.89	Barra do Bugres	66.82

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
São Francisco do Pará	82.60	Santa Luzia do Paruá	75.88	São Pedro da Cipa	66.81
Moju	82.56	São Valério	75.81	Peri Mirim	66.70
Cedral	82.55	Pinheiro	75.71	Bannach	66.70
Salinópolis	82.52	Raposa	75.68	Barcelos	66.56
Governador Eugênio Barros	82.51	Talismã	75.66	Lajeado	66.34
Amapá do Maranhão	82.47	Maurilândia do Tocantins	75.66	Colinas do Tocantins	66.34
Governador Archer	82.44	Presidente Figueiredo	75.61	Nova Mamoré	66.23
Ponta de Pedras	82.43	Bujari	75.60	Luciara	66.13
Centenário	82.38	Oliveira de Fátima	75.58	Pauini	66.05
Peritoró	82.38	Acorizal	75.51	Miranorte	65.99
São João de Pirabas	82.37	Borba	75.48	Costa Marques	65.98
Buriti Bravo	82.26	Carmolândia	75.44	Sandolândia	65.59
Carutapera	82.22	Cariri do Tocantins	75.42	Pium	65.56
Faro	82.21	Poção de Pedras	75.40	Arari	65.36
Nova Esperança do Piriá	82.17	Juruá	75.39	Vale do Paraíso	65.30
Lavandeira	82.16	Pau D'Arco	75.33	Cuiabá	65.28
Maracaçumé	82.01	Crixás do Tocantins	75.29	Jaru	65.27
Nazaré	82.01	Luzinópolis	75.28	Juscimeira	65.19
Bom Jesus das Selvas	81.99	Jacundá	75.28	Santo Afonso	65.15
Lagoa Grande do Maranhão	81.96	Humaitá	75.27	Nova União	65.11
Aurora do Tocantins	81.91	Xambioá	75.27	São José do Rio Claro	65.09
Nova Ipixuna	81.85	Ananindeua	75.24	Anajatuba	65.08
Breu Branco	81.75	Arapoema	75.20	Governador Jorge Teixeira	64.99
Santa Tereza do Tocantins	81.75	Aragominas	75.19	Salto do Céu	64.97
Araguanã	81.74	Serra do Navio	75.07	Palmas	64.96
Ferreira Gomes	81.61	Carauari	75.01	Peixoto de Azevedo	64.93
Palmeirante	81.44	Campestre do Maranhão	74.99	Goiatins	64.82
Junco do Maranhão	81.37	Tailândia	74.97	Campo Novo de Rondônia	64.73
Itaubal	81.30	Castanhal	74.97	Santa Cruz do Xingu	64.60
Taguatinga	81.25	Dois Irmãos do Tocantins	74.95	Tucumã	64.57
São Bento	81.19	Pedra Branca do Amapari	74.84	São José do Povo	64.48
Anori	81.18	Mâncio Lima	74.84	Iracema	64.28
Santo Antônio dos Lopes	81.16	Paço do Lumiar	74.82	Montes Altos	64.22
Afuá	81.13	Bom Lugar	74.82	Santo Antônio do Içá	64.21
Muaná	81.13	Bom Jesus do Tocantins	74.74	Paraíso do Tocantins	64.18
Riachinho	81.12	Porto Nacional	74.71	Paranatinga	64.12
Poconé	81.10	Rurópolis	74.66	Curvelândia	64.03
Caracará	81.10	Bacabeira	74.63	Monte Santo do Tocantins	63.70
Santa Isabel do Pará	81.04	Itaituba	74.60	Torixoréu	63.65
Limoeiro do Ajuru	81.02	São Domingos do Araguaia	74.60	Ouro Preto do Oeste	63.61
Barreirinha	81.00	Lago do Junco	74.59	Colméia	63.46
Godofredo Viana	81.00	Trizidela do Vale	74.55	Santa Terezinha	63.42
São Sebastião da Boa Vista	80.97	Anapu	74.54	Itacajá	63.22
Almeirim	80.94	Bacabal	74.53	Santa Luzia D'Oeste	63.20
Peixe	80.86	Maranhãozinho	74.50	Monte Negro	63.04
Palestina do Pará	80.85	Pindorama do Tocantins	74.42	Rio Branco	63.03
Bonito	80.81	Ulianópolis	74.39	Pimenteiras do Oeste	63.00

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Nova Timboteua	80.73	Novo Alegre	74.36	Alvorada D'Oeste	62.80
Vitória do Jari	80.73	Itapiratins	74.34	Araputanga	62.74
Igarapé do Meio	80.69	Capanema	74.34	Araguaçu	62.72
Curuá	80.67	Quatipuru	74.28	Alto Alegre dos Parecis	62.56
Ponte Alta do Tocantins	80.61	Santa Terezinha do Tocantins	74.27	Urupá	62.47
Pacajá	80.54	Goianésia do Pará	74.22	Chupinguaia	62.42
São Caetano de Odivelas	80.54	Candeias do Jamari	74.21	Ariquemes	62.33
Luís Domingues	80.54	São Félix de Balsas	74.12	Lagoa da Confusão	62.32
Aurora do Pará	80.51	Brasíleia	74.09	Ribeirão Cascalheira	62.16
Sampaio	80.50	Parauapebas	74.01	Bequimão	62.08
Bagre	80.48	Santa Inês	74.01	Lambari D'Oeste	62.02
Itacoatiara	80.41	Carolina	73.95	Reserva do Cabaçal	61.98
Nova Olinda do Maranhão	80.41	Peixe-Boi	73.95	Assis Brasil	61.98
Presidente Kennedy	80.36	Tonantins	73.93	Buritis	61.94
Araguacema	80.34	São Geraldo do Araguaia	73.93	Feijó	61.80
Tupiratins	80.30	Pio XII	73.92	Alto Paraíso	61.77
São Pedro da Água Branca	80.25	Tupirama	73.91	Jauru	61.55
Xapuri	80.22	São João Batista	73.86	Indiavaí	61.51
Irlanduba	80.20	Fortaleza dos Nogueiras	73.86	Amaturá	61.47
Calçoene	80.18	Vitória do Xingu	73.82	Colniza	61.37
Chapada dos Guimarães	80.17	Maués	73.82	Theobroma	61.36
Monte Alegre	80.16	Santa Helena	73.73	Nova Maringá	61.20
Aparecida do Rio Negro	80.16	Aliança do Tocantins	73.71	Ipixuna	61.14
Conceição do Lago-Açu	80.12	Santa Maria das Barreiras	73.63	Itiquira	61.05
Maracanã	80.11	Formosa da Serra Negra	73.61	São Miguel do Guaporé	61.01
Cachoeirinha	80.10	Itaipava do Grajaú	73.61	Nova Xavantina	60.98
Cândido Mendes	80.08	Palmeirópolis	73.58	Teixeirópolis	60.78
Senador Guiomard	80.04	Cruzeiro do Sul	73.55	Novo Mundo	60.66
Maraã	80.02	Tocantinópolis	73.43	Benjamin Constant	60.61
Santa Luzia	79.96	Cantá	73.42	Mirante da Serra	60.49
Brejo de Areia	79.94	Sucupira do Norte	73.39	Apuí	60.21
Anajás	79.92	Dom Pedro	73.37	Corumbiara	60.13
Colombia					
(No municipality)					
Ecuador					
(No municipality)					
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
(No municipality)					
Suriname					
Sipaliwini	78.00				
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.7
Minor Administrative Divisions with 97.7% or more people with at least one UBN

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Bolpebra	100.00	San Andrés	98.78	San Ignacio	98.02
San Lorenzo	100.00	San Javier	98.76	Colquechaca	98.02
Sena	100.00	Huacaraje	98.65	El Puente	97.95
Santos Mercado	100.00	Urubichá	98.64	Inquisivi	97.93
Filadelfia	99.95	Alalay	98.62	Combaya	97.93
Nueva Esperanza	99.94	Ayata	98.61	Arapampa	97.93
San Pedro	99.83	Ingavi	98.58	Pampa Grande	97.91
San Antonio de Lomerío	99.69	La Asunta	98.57	Caripuyo	97.84
Bolívar	99.66	Yaco	98.53	Mocomoco	97.81
Cocapata	99.61	Pocoata	98.50	Pocona	97.73
Sapahaqui	99.45	Malla	98.46	Pelechuco	97.66
Gutiérrez	99.44	S.P. De Buena Vista	98.45	Colquiri	97.65
Villa Nueva (Loma Alta)	99.43	Tapacarí	98.44	Pasorapa	97.55
Puerto Gonzales Moreno	99.36	Chuma	98.42	Villa de Sacaca	97.53
Baures	99.16	Morochata	98.31	Presto	97.47
Exaltación	99.06	San Miguel de Velasco	98.23	Chuquiuta	97.46
Palca	99.04	Ixiamas	98.23	Aucapata	97.38
Santa Rosa	99.04	Luribay	98.22	Magdalena	97.38
Poroma	99.00	Bella Flor	98.22	Ascensión de Guarayos	97.32
Arque	98.96	Charazani	98.14	Vila Vila	97.31
Cairoma	98.91	Saipina	98.14	San Rafael	97.28
Puerto Rico	98.86	Reyes	98.12	Ravelo	97.19
Puerto Siles	98.80	Quirusillas	98.04	Quiabaya	97.16
Ichoca	98.80	Tacopaya	98.04	Omereque	97.11
Brazil					
Porto Walter	100.00	Novo Mundo	99.31	Gurupá	98.29
Careiro da Várzea	100.00	Brasil Novo	99.28	Porto Esperidião	98.27
Pau D'Arco	100.00	Cedral	99.24	Itamarati	98.25
Tracuateua	100.00	Mucajá	99.23	Primavera de Rondônia	98.23
Angico	100.00	Colniza	99.22	Rio Branco	98.23
Itapiratins	100.00	Curionópolis	99.22	Porto Alegre do Norte	98.20
Luzinópolis	100.00	Faro	99.22	Alta Floresta D'Oeste	98.20
Silvanópolis	100.00	Vale do Paraíso	99.21	Igarapé do Meio	98.18
Fernando Falcão	100.00	Apicum-Açu	99.21	Boa Vista do Gurupi	98.17
São Félix de Balsas	100.00	Fonte Boa	99.21	Rondon do Pará	98.17
Bom Jesus do Araguaia	100.00	Monte Negro	99.21	Bandeirantes do Tocantins	98.16
Luciara	100.00	Turilândia	99.18	Santa Rita do Trivelato	98.11
Ponte Branca	100.00	Santa Tereza do Tocantins	99.18	Nova Ubiratã	98.11
Vale de São Domingos	100.00	Anori	99.17	Mazagão	98.11
Nova Guarita	99.95	Afuá	99.16	Vera	98.10
Chaves	99.95	Teixeirópolis	99.15	Indiavaí	98.09
Vale do Anari	99.90	Riachinho	99.13	São Vicente Ferrer	98.08
Araguatins	99.89	Cumarú do Norte	99.13	Grajaú	98.08
Mirante da Serra	99.89	Piçarra	99.10	Penalva	98.04
Buritit	99.88	Porto Franco	99.09	Presidente Vargas	98.03
Matões do Norte	99.87	Cururupu	99.08	Aurora do Tocantins	98.02
São Domingos do Azeitão	99.86	Governador Newton Bello	99.07	Caapiranga	98.02
Terra Alta	99.85	São José dos Basílios	99.06	Graça Aranha	98.00
Nova Monte Verde	99.85	Mâncio Lima	99.04	Aripuanã	97.97
Nova Colinas	99.85	Itaporã do Tocantins	99.03	Porto Alegre do Tocantins	97.97
Nova Esperança do Piriá	99.83	Tocantinópolis	99.03	Rio dos Bois	97.94
Nova Rosalândia	99.81	Colares	99.02	Paulo Ramos	97.94
Igarapé-Miri	99.81	Cachoeira do Piriá	98.99	Nova Mamoré	97.93

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Rondolândia	99.80	Cocalinho	98.98	Bequimão	97.91
Palmeiras do Tocantins	99.79	São Sebastião da Boa Vista	98.97	Bela Vista do Maranhão	97.91
Cutias	99.79	Nova Ipixuna	98.95	Sucupira	97.91
Wanderlândia	99.79	Uruará	98.94	Jordão	97.88
Floresta do Araguaia	99.77	Presidente Sarney	98.93	Fortaleza do Tabocão	97.85
Cidelândia	99.77	Araguaiana	98.92	Senador José Porfírio	97.84
Brejo de Areia	99.77	Concórdia do Pará	98.92	Palmeirante	97.83
Currãozinho	99.77	Marapanim	98.91	Centro do Guilherme	97.83
Santa Helena	99.77	São José do Rio Claro	98.91	São Pedro da Água Branca	97.82
São Sebastião do Uatumã	99.76	Juruti	98.89	Sítio Novo	97.80
Placas	99.76	Figueirópolis D'Oeste	98.87	Apuí	97.79
Rio Maria	99.75	São Bento do Tocantins	98.85	Campos de Júlio	97.78
Cachoeira Grande	99.75	Tufilândia	98.85	Filadélfia	97.76
Nova Olinda do Maranhão	99.75	Ponte Alta do Tocantins	98.84	São Mateus do Maranhão	97.75
Canabrava do Norte	99.74	Mirador	98.83	Oeiras do Pará	97.74
São João do Carú	99.73	Portel	98.83	Centro Novo do Maranhão	97.73
Nova Marilândia	99.72	Cajari	98.83	Santa Maria do Pará	97.73
Cotriguaçu	99.72	Itanhangá	98.82	Aparecida do Rio Negro	97.71
Bannach	99.70	Altamira do Maranhão	98.80	Amarante do Maranhão	97.69
Palestina do Pará	99.70	Joselândia	98.80	Itapuã do Oeste	97.68
Bacurituba	99.70	Fortaleza dos Nogueiras	98.78	Irituia	97.67
Nazaré	99.69	Pio XII	98.78	Canarana	97.66
São Miguel do Tocantins	99.69	Uiramutã	98.76	Poconé	97.66
Curvelândia	99.68	Tomé-Açu	98.74	Pedra Branca do Amapari	97.64
Governador Eugênio Barros	99.68	Guajará	98.74	Tailândia	97.63
Serrano do Maranhão	99.65	Silves	98.74	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	97.62
Vila Nova dos Martírios	99.64	Tonantins	98.74	São Caetano de Odivelas	97.61
Trairão	99.64	Santo Antônio do Içá	98.72	Olinda Nova do Maranhão	97.61
Alto Alegre dos Parecis	99.60	Novo Santo Antônio	98.72	Salto do Céu	97.59
Anamá	99.59	Mirinzal	98.72	Vigia	97.56
Atalaia do Norte	99.59	Ponte Alta do Bom Jesus	98.72	Buriticupu	97.56
Alto Taquari	99.57	Sapucaia	98.72	Conceição do Araguaia	97.55
Melgaço	99.55	São José do Xingu	98.66	Carlinda	97.53
Alto Parnaíba	99.54	Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste	98.66	Novo Repartimento	97.53
Novo Progresso	99.53	Gonçalves Dias	98.65	Rio Sono	97.51
União do Sul	99.53	Ipiranga do Norte	98.65	Palmeirândia	97.49
Presidente Médici	99.52	Castanheiras	98.64	Sandolândia	97.49
São Pedro dos Crentes	99.51	Araguaçu	98.60	Pedro do Rosário	97.48
Machadinho D'Oeste	99.51	Marcelândia	98.59	Amapá	97.48
Jaú do Tocantins	99.50	Itaipava do Grajaú	98.59	Colinas	97.47
Parecis	99.48	Sucupira do Norte	98.59	Itiquira	97.46
Morros	99.48	Igarapé-Açu	98.58	Ulianópolis	97.45
Jutaí	99.46	Santo Antônio do Leste	98.54	Breves	97.44
Anapu	99.45	Redenção	98.53	Capitão Poço	97.39
Santa Luzia D'Oeste	99.45	Acorizal	98.53	São Paulo de Olivença	97.39
Garrafão do Norte	99.44	Pugmil	98.52	Acará	97.37
Anajás	99.44	Guarantã do Norte	98.52	Salvaterra	97.33
Lago dos Rodrigues	99.44	Tasso Fragoso	98.51	Ministro Andreazza	97.33
Piraquê	99.43	Miranorte	98.51	Jacundá	97.32
Paranaíta	99.40	Itupiranga	98.49	Santa Rosa do Purus	97.28
Bom Lugar	99.40	Guimarães	98.49	Icatu	97.28
Ipixuna	99.40	Cujubim	98.48	Paraibano	97.25
Chupinguaia	99.38	Bom Jardim	98.46	São Pedro da Cipa	97.19
Curuá	99.37	Bagre	98.43	Apiacás	97.19
Envira	99.37	Fortuna	98.41	Miranda do Norte	97.16
Alto Garças	99.36	Breu Branco	98.41	Buriti Bravo	97.15

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Jenipapo dos Vieiras	99.34	Pracuúba	98.41	Juína	97.10
São Sebastião do Tocantins	99.34	Formosa da Serra Negra	98.41	Buritirana	97.10
Nova União	99.34	Satubinha	98.37	Chapada de Areia	97.09
Goianésia do Pará	99.34	Jaru	98.37	Eldorado dos Carajás	97.09
Campestre do Maranhão	99.33	São João do Paraíso	98.37	Borba	97.07
Senador Alexandre Costa	99.33	São Francisco do Guaporé	98.36	Denise	97.07
Feijó	99.32	Prainha	98.35	Amajari	97.06
Paraná	99.32	Conceição do Lago-Açu	98.35	Lajeado Novo	97.04
Óbidos	99.32	Jacareacanga	98.33	Limoeiro do Ajuru	97.03
Muaná	99.32	Moju	98.31	Candeias do Jamari	97.00
Santa Terezinha do Tocantins	99.32	Turiaçu	98.31		
Lagoa Grande do Maranhão	99.31	Barreirinha	98.31		
Colombia					
Puerto Colombia	100.00	Morichal	99.69	Mapiripana	99.03
Pana Pana	100.00	San Felipe	99.63	Cacahual	98.50
Papunaua	100.00	La Pedrera	99.54	La Victoria	98.18
Yavarate	100.00	Miriti - Parana	99.53	La Chorrera	97.54
Pacoa	99.93	Puerto Nariño	99.28	Taraira	97.51
Puerto Arica	99.73	Tarapaca	99.21	La Guadalupe	97.30
Ecuador					
Taisha	98.43	Aguarico	92.12	Cuyabeno	90.06
Tiwintza	95.06	Loreto	91.98	Palanda	87.24
Huamboya	93.18	Putumayo	91.17	Paquisha	87.11
Arajuno	92.57	Yacuambi	90.52	Archidona	85.98
Guyana (No data available)					
Peru					
Oronccoy	100.00	Pastaza	99.08	Sondorillo	98.13
Jeberos	100.00	Santa Cruz	99.04	Barranquita	98.10
Rosa Panduro	100.00	Puinahua	98.98	Iparia	98.07
Yaguas	100.00	Yauli	98.81	Yaquerana	98.06
Urarinas	99.96	Huallaga	98.75	Emilio San Martín	98.01
Musga	99.79	Chacabamba	98.72	Las Amazonas	97.97
Andoas	99.76	Balsapuerto	98.67	Vizcatan del Ene	97.86
Alto Nanay	99.75	Trompeteros	98.67	Capelo	97.85
Fitzcarrald	99.70	Canchayllo	98.65	Maquia	97.67
Parinari	99.63	Chacapampa	98.63	Coviriali	97.59
Ongon	99.60	Rio Santiago	98.56	Kosñipata	97.55
Jenaro Herrera	99.58	Río Tambo	98.49	Soplin	97.51
Sarayacu	99.50	San José de Quero	98.45	Marco	97.45
Cahuapanas	99.49	Masisea	98.30	Torres Causana	97.38
Lagunas	99.23	Constitución	98.22	Masma Chicche	97.27
Santa Rosa de Alto Yanajanca	99.21	Piscobamba	98.18		
Yurua	99.14	El Cenepa	98.18		
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.8
Minor Administrative Divisions with 66.7% or more of self-employed workers

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Sapahaqui	88.60	Charazani	79.29	Chayanta	73.67
Luribay	88.20	Pojo	78.76	Sicaya	73.60
Coripata	87.31	Ravelo	78.48	Padilla	72.34
Villa Libertad Licoma	86.76	Caranavi	77.93	Villa de Sacaca	72.31
La Asunta	85.94	Alalay	77.77	Mizque	72.20
Yaco	84.43	Palos Blancos	77.60	Shinahota	71.83
Chulumani	84.40	Caripuyo	77.60	S.P. De Buena Vista	71.27
Cairoma	82.91	Ayata	77.32	Toro Toro	70.83
Morochata	82.77	Apolo	77.22	Sacabamba	70.60
Mocomoco	82.60	Teoponte	77.15	El Villar	70.57
Tacopaya	82.33	Totora	77.14	Mecapaca	70.35
Chuma	82.32	Villa Tunari	77.14	Yanacachi	70.32
Inquisivi	82.10	Moro Moro	77.08	Entre Ríos	70.19
Combaya	81.52	Toco	77.02	Pasorapa	70.15
Tapacarí	81.31	Pocona	76.73	Villa Serrano	69.15
Alto Beni	81.06	Azurduy	76.54	Aiquile	68.75
Bolívar	80.79	Independencia	76.21	Tarvita	68.53
Pocoata	80.32	Irupana	76.11	Sopachuy	68.39
Ichoca	80.15	Anzaldo	76.05	Arani	68.36
Vacas	80.10	Sorata	75.97	Quiabaya	67.71
Colomi	79.99	Aucapata	75.62	Malla	67.39
Palca	79.58	Colquechaca	75.44	Puerto Villarroel	67.31
Cocapata	79.46	Coroico	75.05	Arapampa	67.22
Tiraque	79.45	Curva	74.76	Colquiri	66.83
Cajuata	79.34	Vila Vila	74.70		
Brazil					
Conceição do Lago-Açu	66.98				
Colombia					
(No municipality)					
Ecuador					
Huamboya	71.65	Logroño	68.81	Yacuambi	67.13
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
Cullhuas	93.87	Vinchos	77.22	Sondor	72.11
Utco	92.17	Casca	77.20	Cochabamba	71.94
Pariahuanca	91.26	Carhuacallanga	77.18	Llama	71.90
Vilca	90.68	Cheto	77.16	San Martín	71.73
Huanoquite	88.99	Tantamayo	77.13	Huachon	71.67
Usicayos	88.93	Teniente Manuel Clavero	77.13	Napo	71.67
San Juan	88.22	Recta	77.08	Uranmarca	71.52
Cuenca	88.04	Callanmarca	77.08	Levanto	71.51
Curgos	87.81	Cortegana	77.08	Alcamenca	71.46
Pataypampa	87.62	Chungui	76.88	Olleros	71.43
Caja	87.09	Huanca-Huanca	76.87	Acopia	71.36
Ongon	87.07	Ccapi	76.84	Rondocan	71.34
Mariscal Castilla	86.76	Mazan	76.82	Alonso de Alvarado	71.34
Cahuapanas	86.68	Ocobamba	76.67	Quiquijana	71.29

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Chumuch	86.62	Shamboayacu	76.65	Chavinillo	71.27
Colpas	86.51	San Felipe	76.56	Ragash	71.23
Andoas	86.33	Panao	76.56	Cayara	71.23
Gamarra	86.30	Pacucha	76.40	San Nicolás	71.16
Colquepata	86.29	Santa Cruz	76.29	Alto Pichigua	71.04
Anguia	86.20	Maras	76.28	San Antonio de Cachi	71.02
Mosoc Llacta	85.30	Vista Alegre	76.20	Colcamar	71.01
Torres Causana	85.29	Chimban	76.05	Yarumayo	70.98
Patambuco	85.17	San Silvestre de Cochan	76.05	Suitucancha	70.94
Chiguirip	84.92	Sanagoran	76.01	Micaela Bastidas	70.89
Ulcumayo	84.80	Pebas	76.00	Pazos	70.83
Anta	84.62	Namballe	75.90	Iparia	70.83
Miguel Iglesias	84.55	Marcapata	75.78	Kishuara	70.74
Chacapampa	84.46	Sarayacu	75.78	Tabaconas	70.55
San Pedro de Chaulan	84.13	Palcamayo	75.73	Balsas	70.43
Providencia	83.99	Manta	75.68	Quiñota	70.43
Checca	83.54	Acocro	75.64	Huarango	70.41
Curpahuasi	83.47	Sartimbamba	75.57	Chalamarca	70.35
Tupac Amaru	83.44	Alto Saposoa	75.56	Paras	70.34
Cayna	83.20	Soraya	75.53	Chuschi	70.26
Colcha	83.07	Taray	75.48	Emilio San Martín	70.26
Luis Carranza	83.04	Gregorio Pita	75.33	Choropampa	70.26
Locroja	82.92	Coporaque	75.32	Querocotillo	70.19
Ccarhuayo	82.76	Paccha	75.31	Yamon	70.19
Cosme	82.69	Indiana	75.22	Santiago de Challas	70.14
Andabamba	82.67	Yaurisque	75.21	Cholon	70.09
San Juan de Rontoy	82.56	Chincho	75.20	Huayllabamba	70.05
San Jerónimo	82.35	Río Tambo	75.04	Pachiza	70.05
Santiago de Tucuma	82.23	Aparicio Pomares	74.94	Anchonga	70.04
Jacas Chico	82.07	Oxamarca	74.87	Acos	69.95
Conchan	82.05	Totos	74.74	Paucartambo	69.87
Kaquiabamba	81.92	San Luis de Lucma	74.71	San José de Lourdes	69.82
Inkawasi	81.65	Villa Kintiarina	74.66	Huarmaca	69.81
Yanahuaya	81.59	Paucarbamba	74.61	Jepelacio	69.73
Andarapa	81.52	Tapairihua	74.60	Ocobamba	69.64
Chiliquin	81.49	Chicche	74.52	Pillpinto	69.50
Sarhua	81.42	Ocros	74.51	Puños	69.39
Longuita	81.36	Cañaris	74.45	La Merced	69.27
Sorochuco	81.35	Rosa Panduro	74.44	Congalla	69.24
Chadin	81.23	Pilchaca	74.38	Rumisapa	69.13
Pacobamba	81.23	Chazuta	74.34	Condebamba	69.13
Concepción	81.18	Rapayan	74.32	Pampachiri	69.01
San José de Quero	81.16	Pilpichaca	74.24	Ituata	69.01
Jenaro Herrera	80.93	Alto Nanay	74.17	Chiara	68.97
Las Amazonas	80.76	Zapatero	74.16	Mirgas	68.92
Catilluc	80.69	Janjaillo	74.15	Echarate	68.91
Limabamba	80.65	Santa Rosa	74.14	Maranura	68.77
Quehue	80.62	Barranquita	74.10	Phara	68.70
Sondorillo	80.60	San Pedro de Pillao	74.04	Omia	68.69
El Carmen	80.44	Huayana	74.04	Luya Viejo	68.69
María	80.42	Santo Domingo de Anda	74.02	Santa Cruz	68.62
Quisqui (Kichki)	80.42	El Oro	74.00	Yavari	68.60
Chanca	80.33	Sangarara	73.95	Kunturkanki	68.58
Pimpingos	80.31	Checacupe	73.92	Pastaza	68.53
La Ramada	80.20	Huarocondo	73.82	Capaya	68.48

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Quellouno	80.13	Huimbayoc	73.70	Sina	68.44
Yanatile	80.10	Teniente Cesar López Rojas	73.69	Cusipata	68.43
Yauli	80.01	Ancahuasi	73.64	Ocalli	68.40
Chuquibamba	80.00	Shatoja	73.57	Alto Tapiche	68.37
Santo Domingo de la Capilla	79.99	Oronccooy	73.57	Sitacocha	68.35
Sallique	79.93	Coasa	73.26	Llusco	68.35
Challabamba	79.92	Capelo	73.25	Bajo Biavo	68.32
Conayca	79.90	San Pablo	73.25	Huasicancha	68.31
San Francisco	79.87	Ocumal	73.24	Lamay	68.30
Laria	79.78	Urarinas	73.22	Chiara	68.26
Marcabal	79.65	Shanao	73.18	Uchumarca	68.11
Lares	79.60	Tabalosos	73.16	San Francisco de Asís	68.06
Omacha	79.55	Hermilio Valdizan	73.13	Lajas	68.06
Anchihuay	79.50	Santa Rosa	73.06	Cujillo	68.06
Layo	79.42	Chinchaypujio	73.04	Morcolla	68.06
Cuispes	79.29	San Pedro de Putina Punco	73.03	Tinta	67.94
Huasmin	79.10	Vilcanchos	73.00	San Francisco de Cayran	67.71
Salcahuasi	79.08	Saquena	72.99	San Pedro de Larcay	67.68
Pampa Hermosa	79.01	Tapo	72.94	Eleazar Guzmán Barron	67.67
Yacus	78.99	La Libertad de Pallan	72.88	Monobamba	67.64
Miraflores	78.91	Chinchihuasi	72.87	Pichirhua	67.63
Tambillo	78.89	Acobambilla	72.85	Pallanchacra	67.50
Los Chankas	78.77	Parinari	72.85	Aco	67.50
Puinahua	78.69	Quichuas	72.85	Santa Teresa	67.49
Campanilla	78.66	Tacabamba	72.84	Ahuaycha	67.48
Tapiche	78.62	San Carlos	72.83	Socos	67.36
Uchuraccay	78.47	Corani	72.81	Juan Espinoza Medrano	67.33
Fernando Lores	78.42	Jircan	72.81	Paccaritambo	67.25
Sabaino	78.39	La Jalca	72.72	Santo Tomas	67.20
Pampamarca	78.31	Santa Ana de Tusi	72.66	Pocohuanca	67.18
San Antonio de Antaparco	78.29	Yanama	72.65	Santa Ana de HuaycAHUACHO	67.15
San Rafael	78.27	San José del Alto	72.65	Pomacanchi	67.14
Marías	78.20	Yanaca	72.65	Soloco	67.13
El Carmen de la Frontera	78.08	Santo Tomas de Pata	72.60	Alto Inambari	67.12
Rosario	77.87	Churubamba	72.56	San Andrés de Cutervo	67.10
San Isidro de Maino	77.78	Shipasbamba	72.52	Pucayacu	67.07
Inguilpata	77.71	Sarin	72.49	Encañada	67.07
Chirimoto	77.60	Langui	72.47	Cochamal	67.05
Ccorca	77.57	Chinchao	72.44	Pomacocha	67.02
Jivia	77.51	Huando	72.38	Combapata	66.99
Masisea	77.42	Acostambo	72.33	Chupuro	66.99
Huacar	77.41	Chavín de Pariarca	72.28	Cocabamba	66.85
Santa María del Valle	77.38	Tres Unidos	72.23	Las Pirias	66.80
Chaca	77.33	Acobamba	72.22	San Roque de Cumbaza	66.72
Seclla	77.30	Sitabamba	72.16		
Balsapuerto	77.27	Chugay	72.13		
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.9
Minor Administrative Divisions with 23% or more of children engaged in child labor

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational state of)					
Pucara	32.59	Mecapaca	25.80	Comarapa	24.28
Quiabaya	31.14	Mocomoco	25.34	Chuma	24.19
Villa de Sacaca	30.16	Teoponte	24.81	Colquechaca	23.95
San Javier	29.25	Pampa Grande	24.79	El Torno	23.71
Ayata	28.69	Pailón	24.71	Cairoma	23.62
Moro Moro	26.22	Tomina	24.63	Luribay	23.09
Cabezas	25.91	Cajuata	24.52		
Brazil					
Uiramutã	39.82	Tapauá	28.02	Porto Walter	25.48
Seringueiras	35.41	Aragominas	27.88	Nova União	25.31
Nova Olinda do Norte	31.80	Aveiro	27.72	Porto de Moz	25.04
Jutaí	31.36	Anapu	26.53	Colniza	24.05
Itapiratins	30.56	Alto Alegre dos Parecis	26.01	Alto Alegre	23.37
Oeiras do Pará	29.95	Reserva do Cabaçal	25.61	Buritis	23.26
Uarini	28.18	Urupá	25.51	Brejo de Areia	23.04
Colombia					
(No municipality)					
Ecuador					
(No municipality)					
Guyana					
Mahaica-Berbice	23.30				
Peru					
	86.67	Tintay	51.53	Cahuapanas	26.58
Andoas	57.92				
Suriname					
(No data available)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.10
Minor Administrative Divisions with 31.2% or more adolescents between 15 and 19 years old married or in union

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Ingavi	53.95	Filadelfia	42.54	Villa Nueva (Loma Alta)	34.40
Nueva Esperanza	47.06	Santos Mercado	42.22	Puerto Siles	33.33
Santa Rosa	43.33	Sena	35.53	Loreto	32.35
Bolpebra	43.00	Bella Flor	34.72		
Brazil					
Campinápolis	33.11				
Colombia					
Mapiripan	45.12	Barranco Minas	33.76	Solano	32.41
Papunaua	44.44	Mapiripana	33.33	Uribe	32.03
La Macarena	39.21	La Guadalupe	33.33	Puerto Nariño	31.82
Pana Pana	36.17	Piamonte	33.24		
Cumaribo	36.07	Puerto Gaitan	32.90		
Ecuador					
(No municipality)					
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
Recta	66.67	Loreto, Maynas, distrito: Alto Nanay	37.37	Sepahua	34.60
Chiliquin	52.94	Amazonas, Condorcanqui, distrito: Nieva	37.22	Tahuania	34.59
Vizcatan del Ene	50.00	Tahuamanu	37.21	Río Tambo	34.09
Yuyapichis	44.79	Masisea	36.93	Pampa Hermosa	33.92
Yurua	44.44	Caynarachi	36.66	Llochegua	33.86
Iñapari	44.29	Huimbayoc	36.17	Manseriche	33.78
Teniente Manuel Clavero	43.40	Pastaza	36.12	Santa Cruz	33.64
Pachiza	43.26	Papaplaya	36.07	El Oro	33.33
Canayre	42.73	Vista Alegre	35.90	Pion	32.61
Soplin	41.67	La Morada	35.87	San José de Sisa	32.61
Urarinas	41.21	Nueva Requena	35.86	Alto Biavo	32.46
Chirimoto	40.85	Curimana	35.61	El Milagro	32.31
Rosa Panduro	40.00	Huallaga	35.53	Morona	31.91
Teniente Cesar López Rojas	39.34	Balsapuerto	35.48	Chipurana	31.88
Shatoja	38.83	Las Pirias	35.40	Caspisapa	31.71
Sonche	38.46	Iparia	35.36	Tournavista	31.62
Alto Saposoa	38.30	Codo del Pozuzo	35.17	Shamboycu	31.43
Santa Catalina	38.10	Yaguas	35.14	Puerto Inca	31.36
Fitzcarrald	38.10	Raymondi	35.03		
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.11
Minor Administrative Divisions with 31.2% or more adolescent mothers aged 15 to 19 years or more

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Ingavi	85.42	Urubichá	53.24	Arapampa	45.45
Nueva Esperanza	76.92	San Andrés	51.99	Gutiérrez	45.12
Bolpebra	70.37	Santa Rosa	51.78	San Borja	45.12
Filadelfia	68.59	Ascensión de Guarayos	51.24	San Miguel de Velasco	44.90
Sena	67.52	Cobija	50.93	Cajuata	44.78
Villa Nueva (Loma Alta)	66.10	Concepción	49.79	Mineros	44.13
Santa Rosa	62.50	San Ramón	49.57	Reyes	43.54
Loreto	60.00	El Puente	49.39	Exaltación	43.35
Puerto Siles	60.00	Riberalta	49.34	Baures	43.21
Santos Mercado	60.00	Santa Rosa del Sara	48.72	Toro Toro	42.92
San Lorenzo	58.02	Porvenir	48.33	San Rafael	42.86
Bella Flor	57.61	San Joaquín	47.62	San Ignacio de Velasco	42.82
Puerto Gonzales Moreno	57.41	Guayaramerín	46.55	Mapiri	42.73
San Javier	56.56	Ixiamas	46.26	Villa Tunari	42.38
Puerto Rico	54.32	Sicaya	45.83		
San Pedro	53.52	Chimoré	45.59		
Brazil					
Jacareacanga	43.95				
Colombia					
Mapiripán	76.92	La Chorrera	50.00	Pana Pana	45.95
Barranco Minas	44.83				
Ecuador					
(No municipality)					
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
Yurua	45.83	Canayre	42.86	Yuyapichis	42.49
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.12
Minor Administrative Divisions with 80.1% or more people in overcrowded situations

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Puerto Gonzales Moreno	89.52	San Lorenzo	81.83	Ichoca	81.15
Sena	83.09	Ingavi	81.32	Santos Mercado	80.61
Brazil					
Uiramutã	83.72	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	82.29		
Colombia					
PACOA	85.88	MIRITI - PARANA	85.37		
Ecuador					
TAISHA	80.38				
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
Pasco, Daniel Alcides Carrión, distrito: Santa Ana de Tusi	82.91	Ucayali, Coronel Portillo, distrito: Iparia	80.97		
Loreto, Maynas, distrito: Torres Causana	80.98	Loreto, Datem del Marañón, distrito: Cahuapanas	80.63		
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.13
Minor Administrative Divisions with 20% or less of people with access to potable water

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Santa Rosa	18.84	Santos Mercado	16.23	Nueva Esperanza	5.18
San Ignacio	18.45	Riberalta	14.07	San Pedro	5.13
Baures	18.38	Villa Nueva (Loma Alta)	11.63	San Lorenzo	1.69
Puerto Gonzales Moreno	17.64	Bolpebra	11.23	Sena	0.29
Filadelfia	17.27	Reyes	10.58		
Bella Flor	16.59	San Antonio de Lomerío	6.20		
Brazil					
Chaves	19.53	Amapá	14.80	Melgaço	10.91
Currálinho	18.31	Careiro da Várzea	14.70	Anajás	7.08
Colombia					
Puerto Asís	19.31	Cacahual	5.82	San Felipe	1.89
Inírida	15.26	El Encanto	3.96	La Victoria	1.85
San Miguel	15.13	Mitu	3.78	Miriti - Parana	1.50
Barranco Minas	12.94	Taraira	3.56	Puerto Nariño	1.26
Mapiripán	12.35	La Chorrera	3.43	Tarapaca	1.10
Puerto Santander	12.13	Caruru	2.96	Puerto Colombia	1.03
Cumaribo	9.06	Puerto Arica	2.56	La Pedrera	0.86
Pacoa	7.98	Papunaua	2.32	Yavarate	0.26
La Guadalupe	6.82	Morichal	1.98	Pana Pana	0.11
Ecuador					
Taisha	7.87				
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
Andoas	18.27	Teniente Manuel Clavero	12.42	Canchayllo	7.98
Ramón Castilla	17.62	Las Amazonas	11.95	Putumayo	3.95
Kosñipata	17.38	Yaquerana	11.50	Parinari	2.57
Barranquita	17.22	Pastaza	10.36	Jenaro Herrera	2.47
Trompeteros	14.83	Santa Cruz	10.28	Alto Nanay	2.43
Lagunas	14.36	Maquia	10.19	Urarinas	1.92
Fitzcarrald	14.09	Emilio San Martín	9.56	Yaguas	1.04
Puinahua	13.88	Sarayacu	8.75	Rosa Panduro	0
Suriname					
Sipaliwini	14.58				
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
Autónomo Río Negro	13.00				

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.14
Minor Administrative Divisions with 20% or less of the population having access to improved sanitation

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Santivañez	19.94	Villa Rivero	11.23	Villa Nueva (Loma Alta)	5.81
Coroico	19.84	Cuchumuela	11.21	Pelechuco	5.36
Samaipata	19.60	Charagua	11.11	Pasorapa	5.32
San Carlos	19.20	Azurduy	10.96	Chuquiuta	5.29
Colomi	19.06	Trigal	10.87	Colquechaca	5.28
Mineros	18.98	Lagunillas	10.72	Puerto Siles	5.28
Mecapaca	18.81	Villa Tunari	10.62	Baures	5.26
El Villar	18.80	Totora	10.54	Ichoca	5.08
Cotoca	18.56	Vila Vila	10.53	Villa de Sacaca	4.97
Okinawa Uno	18.46	San Ignacio de Velasco	10.31	Arapampa	4.78
San Benito	18.45	Padilla	10.24	Pampa Grande	4.68
Monteagudo	18.42	Saipina	10.11	Caripuyo	4.67
Tipuani	17.88	Mapiri	10.10	Pocona	4.42
Curva	17.81	Apolo	9.97	Ixiamas	4.42
Villa Libertad Licoma	17.74	Muyupampa	9.76	Malla	4.39
Quime	17.55	Ascensión de Guarayos	9.73	Puerto Gonzales Moreno	4.28
Villa Serrano	17.24	Santa Rosa	9.71	Tacachi	4.26
Riberalta	17.09	Sacabamba	9.70	Urubichá	4.23
Shinahota	17.09	Bella Flor	9.45	Quirusillas	4.13
Gral. Saavedra	16.85	Chayanta	9.37	Nueva Esperanza	4.06
Cajuata	16.73	Tarabuco	9.29	Morochata	3.98
Cuatro Cañadas	16.65	San Andrés	9.05	Alalay	3.97
San José de Chiquitos	16.54	Acasio	9.04	San Lorenzo	3.93
El Torno	15.84	Concepción	8.88	Inquisivi	3.92
Fernández Alonso	15.56	Santa Rosa del Sara	8.84	Tapacarí	3.89
Porvenir	15.56	Mizque	8.64	Puerto Rico	3.85
Arbieto	15.41	Mairana	8.53	Mocomoco	3.70
Zudáñez	15.15	Loreto	8.48	Combaya	3.70
Caranavi	14.52	San Javier	8.48	Luribay	3.69
Guanay	14.49	Cabezas	8.24	Aucapata	3.66
Reyes	14.40	Arque	8.09	Ayata	3.66
Sopachuy	14.18	Sorata	8.02	S.P. De Buena Vista	3.42
Mojocoya	14.05	Exaltación	7.97	Charazani	3.39
Sicaya	13.85	Cuevo	7.87	Pocoata	3.39
Entre Ríos	13.47	Teoponte	7.59	San Miguel de Velasco	3.35
Anzaldo	13.35	Presto	7.48	Ingavi	3.15
San Borja	12.91	Tacopaya	7.33	Chuma	3.01
San Ignacio	12.88	Ravelo	7.32	Cairoma	2.93
Toro Toro	12.69	Huacaraje	7.14	Gutiérrez	2.83
Yapacaní	12.61	Quiabaya	7.11	Poroma	2.72
San Ramón	12.55	Tacacoma	7.09	Bolpebra	2.70
Toco	12.47	Magdalena	6.91	Yaco	2.33
Chimoré	12.44	Independencia	6.90	San Antonio de Lomerío	2.31
San Javier	12.39	Colquiri	6.86	Filadelfia	2.10
Palos Blancos	12.30	Vacas	6.83	Palca	1.83
Alto Beni	11.94	El Puente	6.72	Cocapata	1.43
Tiraque	11.91	Santa Rosa	6.69	Sena	1.37
Tarvita	11.87	San Rafael	6.65	Sapahaqui	0.99

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Pailón	11.82	La Asunta	6.52	San Pedro	0.77
San Joaquín	11.75	Omereque	6.32	Bolívar	0.62
Puerto Villarroel	11.65	San Ramón	6.07	Santos Mercado	0.25
San Julián	11.46	Pojo	6.01		
Brazil					
Parintins	19.91	Riachão	9.80	São Bento do Tocantins	3.32
Pimenteiras do Oeste	19.80	Gaúcha do Norte	9.68	São Francisco do Guaporé	3.32
Campo Novo de Rondônia	19.71	Turiagu	9.65	Porto Esperidião	3.31
Paraíso do Tocantins	19.40	Augustinópolis	9.60	Palmeirândia	3.31
Cláudia	19.39	Cametá	9.52	Capitão Poço	3.26
General Carneiro	19.23	Ouro Preto do Oeste	9.51	Nova Ubiratã	3.26
Viseu	19.19	Santa Carmem	9.50	Graça Aranha	3.25
Altamira	19.19	Vitorino Freire	9.50	Jacareacanga	3.24
Esperantina	19.13	Alvorada	9.40	Melgaço	3.24
Aragominas	19.12	Alto Alegre do Pindaré	9.31	Indiavaí	3.23
Praia Norte	18.87	Cantá	9.31	Aurora do Tocantins	3.22
Tocantínia	18.80	Mateiros	9.26	Marapanim	3.22
Babaçulândia	18.79	São João de Pirabas	9.19	Rondon do Pará	3.21
Dois Irmãos do Tocantins	18.72	Tonantins	9.16	Guimarães	3.18
Colíder	18.71	Redenção	9.16	Aripuanã	3.17
Lábrea	18.70	Itaúba	9.15	Satubinha	3.14
Arenápolis	18.62	Costa Marques	9.13	Teixeirópolis	3.14
Bujari	18.53	Goianésia do Pará	9.10	Itiquira	3.14
Ponta de Pedras	18.52	Feira Nova do Maranhão	9.09	Vera	3.04
Igarapé Grande	18.50	Serra Nova Dourada	9.07	Paulo Ramos	2.99
Seringueiras	18.40	Itupiranga	9.02	Amarante do Maranhão	2.99
Balsas	18.39	Laranjal do Jari	9.01	Nova Ipixuna	2.95
Sampaio	18.37	Tarauacá	8.95	Alta Floresta D'Oeste	2.95
Lago da Pedra	18.33	Estreito	8.91	Jenipapo dos Vieiras	2.95
Monte do Carmo	18.32	Governador Archer	8.91	Ministro Andreazza	2.94
Maraã	18.24	Abel Figueiredo	8.89	Rio dos Bois	2.93
São Felipe D'Oeste	18.15	Manicoré	8.88	Itapuã do Oeste	2.93
Marituba	18.14	Brejo Grande do Araguaia	8.86	Juruti	2.93
Governador Luiz Rocha	18.02	Novo Horizonte do Oeste	8.86	Conceição do Lago-Açu	2.91
Autazes	18.01	Rio Maria	8.82	Canarana	2.91
Novo Alegre	17.96	Capinzal do Norte	8.81	Cachoeira do Piriá	2.90
Benevides	17.87	São Francisco do Brejão	8.73	Santa Rosa do Purus	2.88
São Domingos do Maranhão	17.85	Santa Luzia	8.67	Silves	2.87
Careiro	17.80	Campos Lindos	8.66	Bom Jardim	2.86
Autónomo Río Negro	17.78	Ferreira Gomes	8.65	Afuá	2.85
Juarina	17.69	Tesouro	8.60	Rio Sono	2.83
Tapauá	17.64	Pindaré-Mirim	8.51	Pio XII	2.83
Formoso do Araguaia	17.64	Conceição do Tocantins	8.47	Santo Antônio do Içá	2.81
Presidente Kennedy	17.36	São Domingos do Capim	8.39	Presidente Sarney	2.81
Cerejeiras	17.23	Candeias do Jamari	8.39	Mirinzal	2.79
Vitória do Mearim	17.19	Goianorte	8.39	Santo Antônio do Leste	2.76
Senador La Rocque	17.14	Amaturá	8.32	Piçarra	2.74
Pium	17.12	Divinópolis do Tocantins	8.31	Altamira do Maranhão	2.73
Alenquer	17.09	São Luís Gonzaga do Maranhão	8.31	Mucajá	2.72
Araguanã	17.06	Castanheira	8.30	Fortaleza dos Nogueiras	2.71

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Alto Alegre	17.06	Filadélfia	8.28	Aparecida do Rio Negro	2.71
Bonito	17.05	Santo Antônio do Tauá	8.27	Itaipava do Grajaú	2.63
Dom Pedro	16.99	Zé Doca	8.26	Araguaçu	2.60
Tapurah	16.98	Feijó	8.25	Anamá	2.53
Lago do Junco	16.98	Nova Olímpia	8.25	Fortaleza do Tabocão	2.49
Santa Maria das Barreiras	16.97	Nova Santa Helena	8.17	Riachinho	2.48
Santana do Araguaia	16.97	Monção	8.15	Tomé-Açu	2.45
Abaetetuba	16.70	Urucará	8.14	Bandeirantes do Tocantins	2.41
Araguaína	16.64	Amajari	8.10	São Sebastião do Tocantins	2.38
Santa Rita	16.59	Borba	8.09	Sucupira	2.38
Santa Luzia do Paruá	16.37	Ariquemes	8.08	Igarapé do Meio	2.36
Humaitá	16.28	Nova Mamoré	8.00	Matões do Norte	2.34
Trizidela do Vale	16.24	Itinga do Maranhão	7.98	Guarantã do Norte	2.33
Monte Alegre	16.07	Campinápolis	7.89	São José do Xingu	2.32
Juruá	15.99	São Miguel do Guamá	7.84	Fortuna	2.32
Santana	15.89	Novo Horizonte do Norte	7.84	Igarapé-Açu	2.26
Dianópolis	15.65	Mâncio Lima	7.82	Gonçalves Dias	2.26
Cachoeirinha	15.63	Eldorado dos Carajás	7.82	São João do Paraíso	2.21
Carutapera	15.40	Juscimeira	7.81	Mirador	2.20
Raposa	15.36	Acorizal	7.78	Primavera de Rondônia	2.19
Alta Floresta	15.25	Alto Araguaia	7.78	Castanheiras	2.15
Juara	15.19	Rosário	7.71	São Sebastião do Uatumã	2.12
Jacundá	15.17	Dom Aquino	7.68	Governador Newton Bello	2.11
Sambaíba	15.17	Buriti Bravo	7.62	Cocalinho	2.11
Muricilândia	15.14	Central do Maranhão	7.62	Igarapé-Miri	2.10
Japurá	15.09	Cristalândia	7.61	Joselândia	2.10
Nortelândia	15.07	São Mateus do Maranhão	7.59	Formosa da Serra Negra	2.09
Pau D'Arco	15.06	Rodrigues Alves	7.50	Rio Branco	2.09
Loreto	15.01	Aveiro	7.49	Marcelândia	2.06
Pontal do Araguaia	14.88	Vigia	7.38	Tasso Fragoso	2.04
Caroebe	14.85	Olinda Nova do Maranhão	7.38	Machadinho D'Oeste	2.03
Nhamundá	14.81	Glória D'Oeste	7.36	Nova Olinda do Maranhão	1.94
Santo Antônio do Leverger	14.78	Lima Campos	7.36	Miranorte	1.94
Rolim de Moura	14.67	Juína	7.29	Curuá	1.94
Xinguara	14.58	Dom Eliseu	7.13	Porto Franco	1.93
Monte Santo do Tocantins	14.58	Acará	7.07	Sucupira do Norte	1.89
Barcelos	14.57	Guajará	7.03	Santa Rita do Trivelato	1.89
Bragança	14.51	Concórdia do Pará	7.01	São José do Rio Claro	1.87
Rosário Oeste	14.50	Manaquiri	6.95	Figueirópolis D'Oeste	1.86
São Félix do Araguaia	14.34	Buriticupu	6.89	Buritis	1.86
Porto de Moz	14.30	Marechal Thaumaturgo	6.86	Anori	1.84
Santa Cruz do Arari	14.19	Itapiranga	6.79	Colares	1.84
Tartarugalzinho	14.11	Senador José Porfírio	6.78	Monte Negro	1.82
Normandia	14.02	Jangada	6.74	Faro	1.81
Maurilândia do Tocantins	14.02	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	6.72	São Sebastião da Boa Vista	1.79
Terra Santa	14.00	Limoeiro do Ajuru	6.71	Ipiranga do Norte	1.78
Peri Mirim	14.00	João Lisboa	6.70	Morros	1.75

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Pirapemas	14.00	Cujubim	6.63	Pau D'Arco	1.74
Nova Iorque	13.97	Porto dos Gaúchos	6.56	Campestre do Maranhão	1.70
Espigão D'Oeste	13.95	Nova Olinda	6.54	Pugmil	1.70
Calçoene	13.95	Paraibano	6.53	Cachoeira Grande	1.68
Irlanduba	13.84	Mazagão	6.48	Senador Alexandre Costa	1.68
Barra do Corda	13.82	Anajás	6.47	Chupinguaia	1.67
Novo Airão	13.80	Brasilândia do Tocantins	6.47	São João do Carú	1.66
Nova Olinda do Norte	13.76	Santo Antônio dos Lopes	6.40	Cedral	1.65
Timbiras	13.69	Planalto da Serra	6.40	Itaporã do Tocantins	1.60
Abreulândia	13.67	Rurópolis	6.39	Santa Luzia D'Oeste	1.55
Lago Verde	13.57	Itamarati	6.38	Brasil Novo	1.54
Esperantinópolis	13.49	Conquista D'Oeste	6.35	Santa Tereza do Tocantins	1.54
Bacuri	13.46	São José do Povo	6.31	Ponte Alta do Bom Jesus	1.52
Plácido de Castro	13.44	Centro do Guilherme	6.23	Floresta do Araguaia	1.51
Urupá	13.43	São Caetano de Odivelas	6.22	Rondolândia	1.50
Olho d'Água das Cunhãs	13.42	Buritirana	6.20	Araguaiana	1.46
Sena Madureira	13.36	Montes Altos	6.17	Santa Terezinha do Tocantins	1.46
Pacajá	13.35	Icatu	6.08	Muaná	1.46
Ourém	13.35	Envira	6.08	São Domingos do Azeitão	1.46
Bom Jesus do Tocantins	13.25	Alcântara	6.03	Fonte Boa	1.45
Água Boa	13.25	Uiramutã	6.02	São José dos Basílios	1.42
Recursolândia	13.17	Porto Alegre do Tocantins	5.97	Itanhangá	1.42
Açailândia	13.17	Brasnorte	5.83	Sapucaia	1.39
Sorriso	13.09	Breves	5.80	Cumarú do Norte	1.33
Novo Aripuanã	13.07	Careiro da Várzea	5.77	Trairão	1.30
Theobroma	13.00	Tailândia	5.76	Mirante da Serra	1.27
São Salvador do Tocantins	12.86	Palmeirante	5.75	Apicum-Açu	1.25
Novo Santo Antônio	12.68	São Raimundo das Mangabeiras	5.74	Cururupu	1.22
Arapoema	12.67	Xambioá	5.72	Paraná	1.16
Vilhena	12.65	Nova Esperança do Piriá	5.72	Parecis	1.08
São Raimundo do Doca Bezerra	12.61	Denise	5.68	Novo Progresso	1.07
Nova Canaã do Norte	12.57	Lambari D'Oeste	5.65	Alto Parnaíba	1.07
Terra Nova do Norte	12.57	Querência	5.62	Ipixuna	1.05
Miracema do Tocantins	12.56	Peixoto de Azevedo	5.60	Nazaré	1.00
Manoel Urbano	12.53	Moju	5.55	Jaú do Tocantins	0.99
Dueré	12.53	Lagoa da Confusão	5.41	Curvelândia	0.99
Cruzeiro do Sul	12.45	São Pedro da Água Branca	5.33	Placas	0.98
Paragominas	12.43	Cotriguaçu	5.32	Tocantinópolis	0.97
Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade	12.37	Carlinda	5.30	Anapu	0.96
Matinha	12.32	Colorado do Oeste	5.27	Lago dos Rodrigues	0.95
Tucuruí	12.25	São Vicente Ferrer	5.25	Nova União	0.95
São João do Araguaia	12.23	Apiacás	5.21	Canabrava do Norte	0.89
Reserva do Cabaçal	12.22	Feliz Natal	5.11	Jutaí	0.88
Corumbiara	12.08	Breu Branco	4.97	Bom Lugar	0.83
Novo Repartimento	12.05	São Valério	4.89	Novo Mundo	0.83
Uarini	11.96	Pedro do Rosário	4.87	Óbidos	0.79
Nova Timboteua	11.96	Presidente Vargas	4.84	Vale do Paraíso	0.79
Campo Verde	11.94	Miranda do Norte	4.84	Alto Garças	0.77

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Sítio Novo do Tocantins	11.94	Salvaterra	4.83	Presidente Médici	0.77
Taguatinga	11.94	Jordão	4.83	Garrafão do Norte	0.74
Arame	11.90	Gurupá	4.79	Cidelândia	0.73
Vitória do Jari	11.90	Lajeado Novo	4.66	Serrano do Maranhão	0.72
Rorainópolis	11.89	Boca do Acre	4.62	Bannach	0.71
Bernardo Sayão	11.81	Cajari	4.62	Bacurituba	0.69
Marianópolis do Tocantins	11.77	Barreirinha	4.58	Wanderlândia	0.67
Barra do Ouro	11.76	Curionópolis	4.55	Alto Taquari	0.66
Pedra Preta	11.56	Pastos Bons	4.49	Chaves	0.65
Jauru	11.53	Araguainha	4.48	Atalaia do Norte	0.64
Centro Novo do Maranhão	11.48	Nova Nazaré	4.45	Paranaíta	0.60
Combinado	11.47	Nova Monte Verde	4.43	Alto Alegre dos Parecis	0.59
Santa Maria do Tocantins	11.45	Colinas	4.43	Vila Nova dos Martírios	0.58
Santo Afonso	11.44	Penalva	4.38	Piraquê	0.57
Canutama	11.35	Porto Alegre do Norte	4.38	Bom Jesus do Araguaia	0.55
São Domingos do Araguaia	11.29	Sandolândia	4.35	São Miguel do Tocantins	0.53
Eirunepé	11.18	Grajaú	4.27	Nova Marilândia	0.53
Oliveira de Fátima	11.04	Campos de Júlio	4.26	São Pedro dos Crentes	0.49
Bujaru	11.00	Conceição do Araguaia	4.22	União do Sul	0.47
Benjamin Constant	10.95	Turilândia	4.22	Currálinho	0.47
Alto Paraíso	10.90	Irituia	4.19	Luciara	0.46
Ulianópolis	10.89	Oeiras do Pará	4.13	Governador Eugênio Barros	0.45
Apuí	10.81	Santa Helena	4.07	Tracuateua	0.42
Rio Preto da Eva	10.78	Pracuúba	4.05	Nova Rosalândia	0.37
São Miguel do Guaporé	10.75	Bagre	4.05	Palestina do Pará	0.30
São Gabriel da Cachoeira	10.73	Bequimão	4.04	Ponte Branca	0.30
Matupá	10.61	Bela Vista do Maranhão	4.02	Silvanópolis	0.28
São Bento	10.56	São Paulo de Olivença	4.00	Brejo de Areia	0.23
Sinop	10.53	Poconé	3.91	Itapiratins	0.23
Araputanga	10.52	Colniza	3.82	Araguatins	0.21
Peritoró	10.41	Caseara	3.81	Cutias	0.21
Palmeirópolis	10.32	Salto do Céu	3.76	Palmeiras do Tocantins	0.21
Santa Isabel do Pará	10.28	Lagoa Grande do Maranhão	3.72	Nova Colinas	0.15
Santa Bárbara do Pará	10.27	Boa Vista do Gurupi	3.69	Terra Alta	0.15
Porto Acre	10.14	Tufilândia	3.66	São Félix de Balsas	0.12
Tabaporã	10.12	Ponte Alta do Tocantins	3.62	Vale do Anari	0.10
Brejinho de Nazaré	10.11	Jaru	3.55	Vale de São Domingos	0.06
Acrelândia	10.04	Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste	3.52	Nova Guarita	0.05
Tuntum	9.88	Santa Maria do Pará	3.50	Porto Walter	0
Goiatins	9.88	Sítio Novo	3.49	Angico	0
Anajatuba	9.85	Prainha	3.48	Luzinópolis	0
Portel	9.85	São Pedro da Cipa	3.41	Fernando Falcão	0
Santa Filomena do Maranhão	9.84	Chapada de Areia	3.36		
Marajá do Sena	9.84	Uruará	3.35		
Colombia					
Vaupés-Papunaua	19.26	La Victoria	13.86	La Guadalupe	5.84
Morichal	17.86	San Felipe	12.95	Pana Pana	3.32
La Pedrera	16.52	Miriti - Parana	12.87	Puerto Colombia	3.10
Cumaribo	14.47	Pacoa	6.12		

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Ecuador					
Huamboya	16.73	Tiwintza	14.88		
Arajuno	15.63	Taisha	4.43		
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
San Nicolás	20.00	Lagunas	15.60	Chacabamba	9.96
Urarinas	19.45	Limbani	15.49	Coviriali	9.56
Chalamarca	19.45	Soraya	15.44	Rosa Panduro	9.45
Huayllan	19.23	Santa Cruz	15.33	Independencia	9.12
Choropampa	19.14	San José de Ticllas	15.28	Huallaga	8.78
Capelo	18.83	Belén	15.20	Heroínas Toledo	8.44
Mazan	18.75	Huimbayoc	15.12	Sarayacu	7.84
Vargas Guerra	18.65	Acobambilla	15.03	Acobamba	7.80
Layo	18.58	Santa Rosa de Alto Yanajanca	15.02	Carhuacallanga	7.51
Teniente Cesar López Rojas	18.22	Constitución	14.99	Vista Alegre	7.50
Pampachiri	18.04	San Juan de Iscos	14.63	Masma Chicche	7.10
Pariahuanca	17.89	UcayNueva Requena	14.58	Balsapuerto	7.04
Tahuania	17.63	Yorongos	14.55	Kosñipata	6.93
Cullhuas	17.52	Padre Márquez	14.49	Tunan Marca	6.74
San Pablo	17.46	San Antonio de Cachi	14.46	Masisea	6.55
Nieva	17.43	Soplin	14.23	Santo Domingo de Acobamba	6.22
Puinahua	17.37	Huancaray	14.12	El Porvenir	6.16
Conchan	17.36	Pastaza	14.10	San Juan de Jarpa	5.42
Napo	17.28	Ocoruro	14.03	Torres Causana	4.76
Yuyapichis	17.23	Rio Santiago	13.61	Río Tambo	4.71
Ricran	17.13	Megantoni	13.43	Sondorillo	4.45
Emilio San Martín	17.02	Ituata	13.41	Piscobamba	4.22
Parinari	16.97	Iparia	12.94	Yurua	4.18
Alto Nanay	16.89	Yanacancha	12.72	Vizcatan del Ene	4.10
Campanilla	16.86	Chipurana	12.15	Fitzcarrald	3.86
Janjaillo	16.85	Puno, Sandia, distrito: Patambuco	12.11	Andoas	2.84
Pampa Hermosa	16.82	San Pedro de Chunan	12.04	Marco	2.83
La Unión	16.78	Acostambo	11.99	Jeberos	2.33
El Porvenir	16.69	Inahuaya	11.97	San José de Quero	2.28
El Carmen de la Frontera	16.53	Casca	11.80	Ongon	2.17
El Milagro	16.49	Andarapa	11.26	Musga	1.86
Acolla	16.35	Kaquiabamba	11.12	Cahuapanas	1.53
Pancan	16.31	Yaquerana	10.85	Chacapampa	1.37
Teniente Manuel Clavero	16.09	Ongoy	10.72	Yauli	1.19
Anta	16.08	Cañaris	10.50	Oronccoy	0.10
Goyllarisquizga	15.98	Barranquita	10.27		
Bajo Biavo	15.85	Santiago de Pischa	10.01		
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
Autónomo Río Negro	17.78				

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

Table A5.15
Minor Administrative Divisions with 20% or less of the population with access to electricity

Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages	Minor Administrative Division (MIAD)	Percentages
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					
Gutiérrez	19.13	San Javier	12.92	Bolpebra	8.04
S.P. De Buena Vista	17.04	Poroma	12.00	Bella Flor	5.87
Santos Mercado	16.59	Azurduy	11.78	Sena	5.08
Alalay	13.22	La Asunta	8.97	San Pedro	0.34
Brazil					
Amajari	10.57	Chaves	8.11	Uiramutã	1.16
Colombia					
Miriti - Parana	19.41	Yavarate	5.16	San Felipe	2.38
Puerto Santander	18.37	La Guadalupe	4.46	Morichal	1.98
Cacahual	12.85	Puerto Colombia	3.38	La Victoria	1.20
Cumaribo	9.36	Mapiripana	2.75	Pacoa	1.15
Ecuador					
Taisha	7.48				
Guyana					
(No data available)					
Peru					
Andoas	17.51	Oroncoy	10.40	Cahuapanas	3.42
Rígo Santiago	15.89	Yaquerana	8.69	El Cenepa	1.41
Balsapuerto	13.15	Masisea	7.34	Rosa Panduro	0
Fitzcarrald	11.36	Ongon	6.36		
Limbaní	10.84	Yaguas	3.57		
Suriname					
(No municipality)					
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)					
(No municipality)					

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the processing with Redatam of the microdata from the population and housing censuses available at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, except for Guyana (Guyana Labour Force Survey of 2019). Available at <https://oraotca.org/>.

In the context of this study, the Amazon region is not just a diverse combination of biomes that is of great structural importance given its contribution to the environment and climate; it is also home to more than 50 million people.

To enable better understand the living conditions and various needs and vulnerabilities of Amazonian peoples, this document analyses sociodemographic inequality gaps among the population living in the territories of the Amazon region. An analysis of sociodemographic indicators taken from population censuses and household surveys of member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) shows that poverty and inequality are higher in the Amazon regions than in other areas of those countries. The study also highlights the heterogeneity of the population in the Amazon region, which is made up of diverse groups, including Afrodescendants and Indigenous Peoples, and is highly urbanized.

