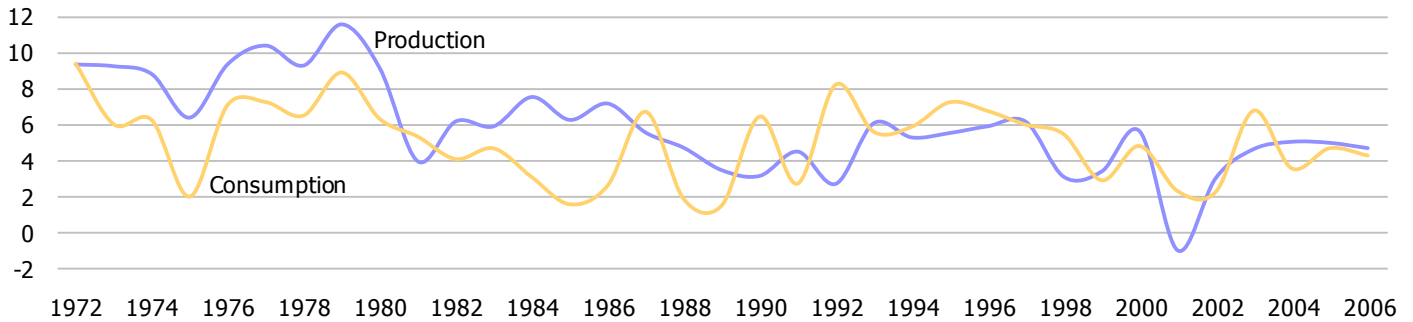


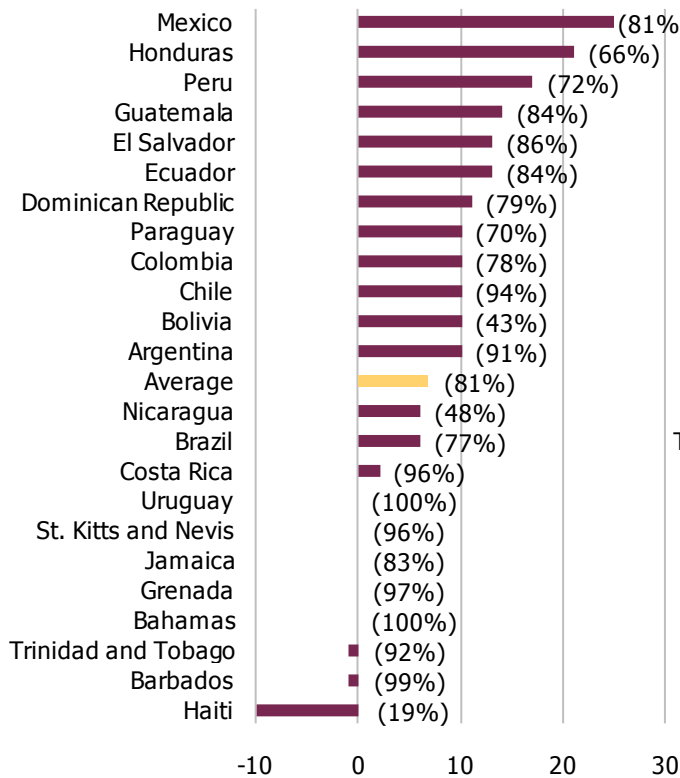
Electricity Production and Consumption Growth in LAC

Annual % growth of kWh



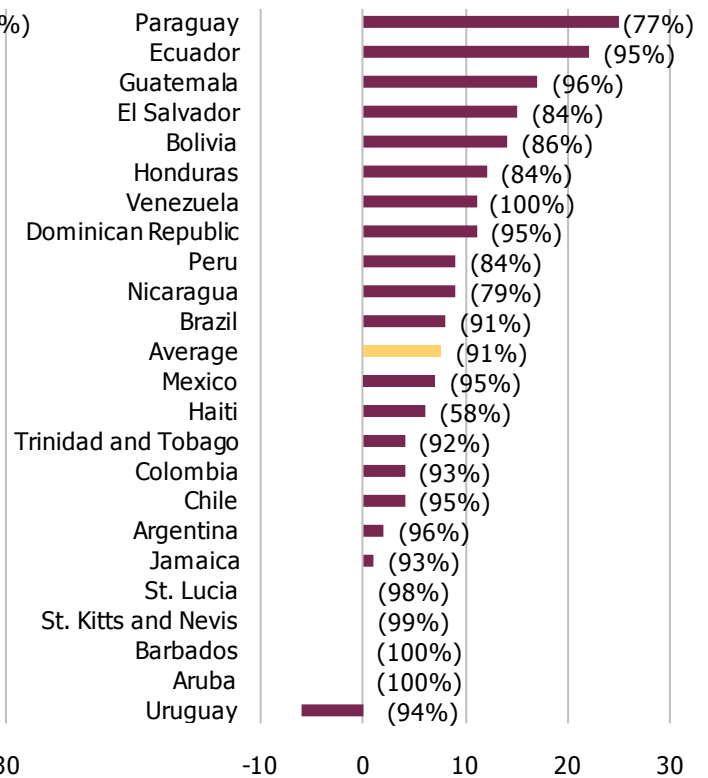
Increase in Access to Sanitation Services (and 2006 level of access)

1990-2006 increase in population percentage with access to facilities



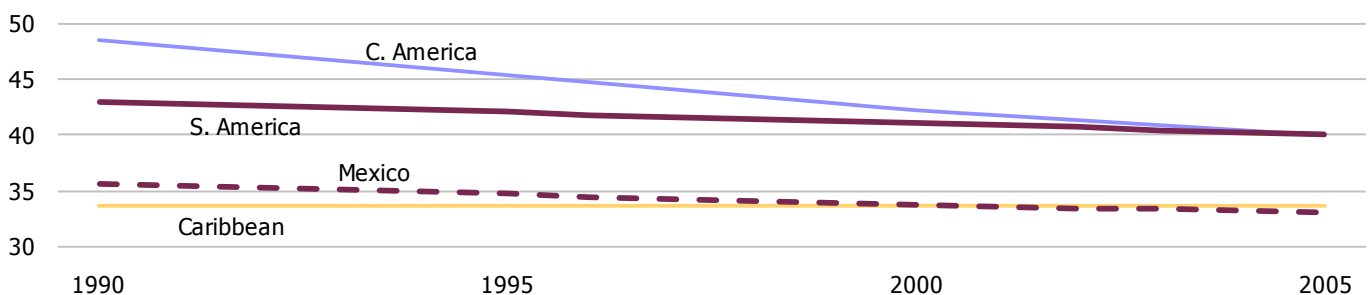
Increase in Access to Improved Water Sources (and 2006 level of access)

1990-2006 increase in population percentage with access to facilities



Regional Forest Coverage

Unweighted average percent of land area



5.1 | Environmental Performance Index - 2008
0-100 higher is better

	EPI Policy Categories								
	Environmental Performance Index	Biodiversity & Habitat	Air Quality Environmental Effects	Air Quality Human Effects	Climate Change	Environmental Burden of Disease	Productive Natural Resources	Water Effects on Nature	Water Effects on Humans
Belize	72	89	99	80	40	92	81	79	61
Cuba	81	28	97	98	65	98	87	72	91
Dominican Republic	83	66	97	90	79	91	85	68	83
Guyana	65	55	100	69	37	82	77	75	68
Haiti	61	6	100	52	84	64	77	79	20
Jamaica	79	35	87	74	70	96	96	80	82
Trinidad and Tobago	70	47	91	65	29	98	96	80	92
Caribbean	72.9	46.7	95.8	75.5	57.4	88.8	85.6	76.1	71.2
Costa Rica	90	48	99	84	98	98	97	79	93
El Salvador	77	4	98	81	89	91	74	79	64
Guatemala	77	36	98	58	80	84	79	85	88
Honduras	75	47	100	67	77	86	76	77	71
Nicaragua	73	45	99	69	76	86	84	79	51
Panama	83	64	98	80	78	95	89	86	76
Central America	79.4	40.8	98.8	73.2	83.0	89.8	83.1	80.7	73.7
Argentina	82	34	87	77	82	98	72	75	91
Bolivia	65	78	49	43	61	73	85	71	56
Brazil	83	54	49	84	83	94	89	86	77
Chile	83	43	88	86	78	98	88	70	90
Colombia	88	75	98	91	87	95	95	75	86
Ecuador	84	80	99	96	80	91	62	72	88
Paraguay	78	59	80	35	94	91	86	62	76
Peru	78	58	97	71	87	89	81	58	64
Uruguay	82	0	100	59	88	98	85	90	100
Venezuela	80	75	98	98	68	95	73	69	67
South America	80.3	55.5	84.4	74.0	81.1	92.1	81.4	72.7	79.6
Mexico	80	42	89	87	71	96	87	58	85
LAC	77.9	48.7	91.5	74.7	74.3	90.8	83.3	75.1	75.9

5.2 | Threatened Species and Protected Areas

	Animal Species Threatened (number) 2008	Plant Species Threatened (number) 2003	Protected Area % of Surface Area 2006	Protected Areas (hectares) 2006	Protected Areas (number) 2006	Protected Marine Areas (number) 2006	Protected Marine Areas (sq. km) 2004
Antigua and Barbuda	34	4	1.0	0	2	11	66
Aruba	22	.	.	.	.	1	0
Bahamas	49	5	1.0	600	11	31	1,248
Barbados	33	2	0.0	0	4	3	3
Belize	55	30	30.0	816,400	74	51	1,830
Bermuda	47	4	.	100	26	106	150
British Virgin Islands	.	11	.	100	2	33	.
Cayman Islands	31	2	.	400	4	44	233
Dominica	37	11	4.0	19,900	5	2	5
Dominican Republic	94	30	33.0	1,180,900	44	15	8,553
Falkland Islands	.	5	.	4,200	29	4	.
French Guiana	.	16	5.0	522,700	31	3	.
Grenada	34	3	0.0	600	1	1	.
Guyana	46	23	2.0	486,000	3	.	.
Haiti	101	29	0.0	7,300	8	.	.
Jamaica	71	208	14.0	162,800	62	12	8,191
Martinique	.	9	11.0	63,800	6	8	.
Netherlands Antilles	37	2	1.0	200	4	11	78
St. Kitts and Nevis	33	2	10.0	0	1	1	26
St. Lucia	38	6	2.0	9,400	20	31	10
St. Vincent and Grenadines	34	5	1.0	4,400	9	19	39
Suriname	33	27	12.0	1,845,800	8	7	1,354
Trinidad and Tobago	47	1	2.0	24,200	52	13	65
Turks and Caicos Islands	.	2	.	500	6	27	.
Caribbean							
Costa Rica	139	110	23.0	1,115,500	127	39	4,812
El Salvador	38	26	1.0	20,000	74	2	75
Guatemala	145	85	31.0	3,537,200	157	4	103
Honduras	120	111	20.0	2,189,300	58	21	1,899
Nicaragua	72	39	18.0	2,131,600	69	5	1,304
Panama	126	195	25.0	762,200	32	23	10,041
Central America							
Argentina	159	42	6.0	17,356,000	272	36	7,818
Bolivia	90	70	20.0	21,851,100	39	.	.
Brazil	356	381	19.0	151,519,900	839	84	47,447
Chile	101	40	21.0	2,780,100	69	31	114,479
Colombia	429	222	32.0	28,273,300	247	17	8,111
Ecuador	369	986	19.0	6,262,700	100	5	141,012
Paraguay	37	10	6.0	2,340,500	33	.	.
Peru	261	274	13.0	17,587,100	58	3	3,387
Uruguay	71	1	0.0	61,000	16	4	64
Venezuela	190	67	63.0	63,808,400	212	20	21,343
South America							
Mexico	636	261	9.0	10,245,500	150	42	82,056
LAC							

5.3 | Land Resources and Use thousand hectares

	Land Area	Total Agricultural Area		Permanent Pasture		Arable Land		Permanent Crops		Forest Area	
	2007	1997	2005	1997	2005	1997	2005	1997	2005	1990	2005
Antigua and Barbuda	44	14	14	4	4	8	8	2	2	9	9
Bahamas	1,001	12	14	2	2	6	8	4	4	515	515
Barbados	43	19	19	2	2	16	16	1	1	2	2
Belize	2,281	148	152	50	50	64	70	34	32	1,653	1,653
Bermuda	5	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Cayman Islands	26	3	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	12	12
Dominica	75	17	23	2	2	3	5	12	16	50	46
Dominican Republic	4,838	3,429	3,420	2,089	2,100	860	820	480	500	1,376	1,376
Falkland Islands	.	.	.	1,130	1,130	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grenada	34	12	13	1	1	2	2	9	10	4	4
Guadeloupe	.	.	.	25	21	.	.	7	5	.	.
Guyana	19,685	1,740	1,740	1,230	1,230	480	480	30	30	15,104	15,104
Haiti	2,756	1,590	1,590	490	490	780	780	320	320	116	105
Jamaica	1,083	513	513	229	229	174	174	110	110	345	339
Martinique	.	.	.	11	11	.	.	12	9	.	.
St. Kitts and Nevis	26	9	10	2	2	6	7	1	1	5	5
St. Lucia	61	19	20	2	2	3	4	14	14	17	17
St. Vincent and Grenadines	39	11	10	2	2	5	5	4	3	10	11
Suriname	15,600	88	91	21	21	57	60	10	10	14,776	14,776
Trinidad and Tobago	513	133	133	11	11	75	75	47	47	235	226
Caribbean	48,110	7,758	7,766	5,305	5,312	2,541	2,516	1,097	1,114	34,231	34,201
Costa Rica	5,106	2,845	2,895	2,340	2,340	225	225	280	330	2,564	2,391
El Salvador	2,072	1,610	1,704	794	794	565	660	251	250	375	298
Guatemala	10,843	4,522	4,652	2,602	2,602	1,370	1,440	550	610	4,748	3,938
Honduras	11,189	3,395	2,936	1,520	1,508	1,520	1,068	355	360	7,385	4,648
Nicaragua	12,140	4,797	5,326	2,817	3,165	1,750	1,925	230	236	6,538	5,189
Panama	7,443	2,140	2,230	1,477	1,535	510	548	153	147	4,376	4,294
Central America	48,793	19,309	19,743	11,550	11,944	5,940	5,866	1,819	1,933	25,986	20,758
Argentina	273,669	128,415	129,355	99,900	99,850	27,500	28,500	1,015	1,005	35,262	33,021
Bolivia	108,438	36,861	37,768	33,831	34,512	2,859	3,050	171	206	62,795	58,740
Brazil	845,942	259,566	263,600	194,266	197,000	57,740	59,000	7,560	7,600	520,027	477,698
Chile	74,880	15,222	15,245	12,925	12,930	1,982	1,950	315	365	15,263	16,121
Colombia	110,950	45,082	42,557	40,825	38,944	2,539	2,004	1,718	1,609	61,439	60,728
Ecuador	27,684	8,012	7,552	5,008	4,990	1,609	1,348	1,395	1,214	13,817	10,853
Paraguay	39,730	22,645	24,258	19,960	19,960	2,600	4,200	85	98	21,157	18,475
Peru	128,000	21,066	21,310	16,906	17,000	3,650	3,700	510	610	70,156	68,742
Uruguay	17,502	14,883	14,955	13,520	13,543	1,320	1,370	43	42	905	1,506
Venezuela	88,205	21,636	21,690	18,240	18,240	2,593	2,650	803	800	52,026	47,713
South America	1,715,000	573,388	578,290	455,381	456,969	104,392	107,772	13,615	13,549	852,847	793,597
Mexico	194,395	107,300	107,500	79,900	79,900	25,000	25,000	2,400	2,600	69,016	64,238
LAC	2,006,298	707,755	713,299	552,136	554,125	137,873	141,154	18,931	19,196	982,080	912,794

5.4 | Agriculture and Aquaculture

	Crop Production Index (1999- 2001=100)	Food Production Index (1999- 2001=100)	Fertilizer Consumption (metric tons)	Agricultural Subsidies (% of value added)	Fish Production (metric tons)	Over Fishing (1-7)	Nitrogen Loading (mg/liter)	Organic Water Pollutants	kg per day
	2005	2005	2006	2008	2005	2006	2006	(Year)	
Anguilla	.	.	.	.	250	2	.	.	.
Antigua and Barbuda	113	108	.	.	2,999	2	.	.	.
Bahamas	112	105	.	.	11,357	1	14	(2001)	885
Barbados	98	105	1,807	.	1,869	4	.	.	.
Belize	111	116	6,248	0.00	14,548	3	11	.	.
Bermuda	90	93	.	.	406	2	.	.	.
Dominica	99	99	669	.	579	.	.	.	.
Dominican Republic	104	108	.	13.81	12,086	4	57	(1997)	88,640
Falkland Islands	.	.	.	.	84,548	.	2	.	.
Grenada	102	103	.	.	2,050	2	.	.	.
Guadeloupe	.	.	.	.	10,131	5	.	.	.
Guyana	100	106	13,684	0.51	53,980	4	6	.	.
Haiti	97	101	.	28.03	8,300	3	60	(1997)	46
Jamaica	97	99	8,130	10.17	18,766	3	10	.	.
Martinique	.	.	.	.	5,592	4	.	.	.
Puerto Rico	117	98	.	.	2,968	2	9	.	.
St. Kitts and Nevis	57	60	.	.	450	2	.	.	.
St. Lucia	63	74	.	.	1,410	4	.	.	.
St. Vincent and Grenadines	115	111	.	.	2,745	4	.	.	.
Suriname	107	107	7,999	.	40,191	2	6	.	.
Trinidad and Tobago	79	114	17,373	16.02	13,414	3	10	(2003)	7,624
Turks and Caicos Islands	.	.	.	.	5,495	2	.	.	.
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	.	99	.	.	1,269	3	.	.	.

Caribbean

Costa Rica	111	110	193,151	4.05	46,378	4	5	.	.
El Salvador	92	105	56,255	31.71	43,317	4	20	.	.
Guatemala	104	108	228,814	5.90	16,756	4	10	.	.
Honduras	141	165	81,582	1.30	48,580	3	13	.	.
Nicaragua	124	128	162,669	4.90	40,897	3	7	.	.
Panama	111	105	17,008	0.00	222,756	5	7	(2001)	12,937

Central America

Argentina	122	114	1,446,263	13.67	933,902	4	692	(2002)	155,536
Bolivia	120	116	15,464	0.00	7,090	.	154	(2001)	11,539
Brazil	126	124	8,467,571	2.03	1,008,066	4	20	.	.
Chile	122	120	609,302	0.36	5,028,539	7	128	(2005)	96,504
Colombia	114	115	766,532	0.04	181,072	4	8	(2005)	86,992
Ecuador	109	114	256,205	1.01	486,023	6	19	(2005)	44,748
Paraguay	119	114	258,160	3.14	23,100	.	31	(2002)	10,814
Peru	113	115	339,892	0.14	9,416,130	7	106	.	.
Uruguay	.	.	191,601	0.00	125,953	4	30	.	.
Venezuela	100	95	372,633	0.86	492,210	5	12	.	.

South America

Mexico	107	110	1,652,609	9.66	1,422,344	5	8,222	(1989)	370,810
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LAC

5.5 | Water Resources
cubic meters

	Renewable Internal Freshwater per capita	Internal Groundwater Availability per capita	Freshwater Availability per capita	EPI Water Quality Indicator Target=100	EPI Water Stress Indicator %
	2007	2005	2005	2008	2008
Antigua and Barbuda	613.1	.	.	.	.
Bahamas	60.4	.	.	.	.
Barbados	272.2	.	.	.	.
Belize	52,633.1	.	.	74	0
Dominican Republic	2,158.7	1,330	2,230	76	20
Guyana	326,315.9	.	299,980	70	0
Haiti	1,353.6	270	1,550	76	2
Jamaica	3,514.5	1,470	3,490	76	0
St. Kitts and Nevis	491.9	.	.	.	.
Suriname	192,271.8	.	.	.	.
Trinidad and Tobago	2,880.6	.	1,910	76	0
Caribbean	52,960.5	1,023.3	61,832.0	74	4
Costa Rica	25,189.4	8,840	23,170	74	0
El Salvador	2,590.1	920	3,400	74	0
Guatemala	8,180.9	2,660	15,000	82	0
Honduras	13,503.9	5,550	18,710	74	2
Nicaragua	33,854.4	10,490	32,070	74	0
Panama	44,129.7	6,620	28,890	85	3
Central America	21,241.4	5,846.7	20,206.7	77	1
Argentina	6,986.7	3,380	27,270	86	24
Bolivia	31,891.8	14,830	80,900	66	2
Brazil	28,277.5	10,460	53,070	84	2
Chile	53,270.4	8,760	20,280	74	16
Colombia	48,014.2	11,250	90,580	72	3
Ecuador	32,384.8	10,000	29,520	79	19
Paraguay	15,358.2	6,810	110,270	70	23
Peru	57,924.9	11,000	65,420	60	17
Uruguay	17,750.2	6,770	265,040	88	0
Venezuela	26,287.2	8,670	60,500	70	10
South America	31,814.6	9,193.0	80,285.0	75	12
Mexico	3,884.9	1,310	4,620	71	32
LAC	36,858.7	6,569.5	56,266.8	75	8

5.6 | Drinking Water from improved sources

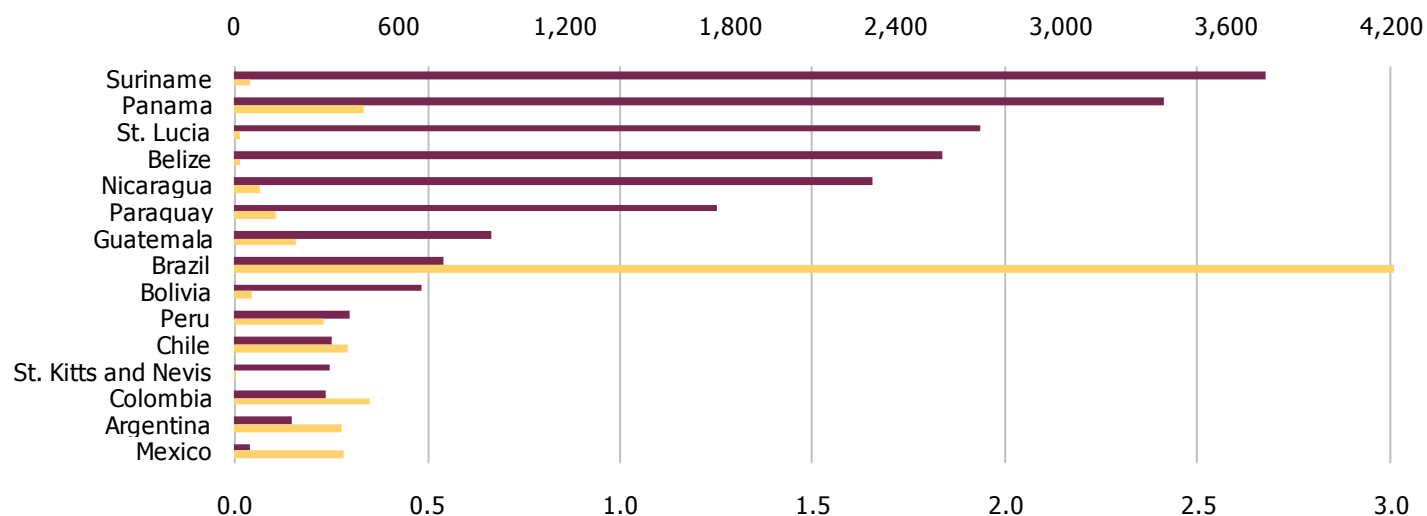
	Total Population Coverage			|	Rural Population Coverage			|	Urban Population Coverage		
	1995	2000	2006		1995	2000	2006		1995	2000	2006
Antigua and Barbuda	91	91	.	|	89	89	.	|	95	95	95
Aruba	100	100	100	|	100	100	100	|	100	100	100
Bahamas	96	97	.	|	86	86	.	|	98	98	98
Barbados	100	100	100	|	100	100	100	|	100	100	100
Belize	91	91	.	|	82	82	.	|	100	100	100
Dominica	97	97	.	|	90	90	.	|	100	100	100
Dominican Republic	88	92	95	|	75	84	91	|	97	97	97
Grenada	94	94	.	|	93	93	.	|	97	97	97
Guyana	88	89	93	|	85	86	91	|	97	97	98
Haiti	54	56	58	|	49	50	51	|	65	67	70
Jamaica	93	93	93	|	87	87	88	|	98	98	97
St. Kitts and Nevis	99	99	99	|	99	99	99	|	99	99	99
St. Lucia	98	98	98	|	98	98	98	|	98	98	98
St. Vincent and Grenadines	.	.	.	|	93	93	.	|	.	.	.
Suriname	91	91	92	|	71	73	79	|	99	98	97
Trinidad and Tobago	90	91	94	|	90	91	93	|	94	95	97
Caribbean	91.3	91.9	92.2		86.7	87.6	89.0		95.8	95.9	96.2
Costa Rica	96	97	98	|	92	95	96	|	99	99	99
El Salvador	74	79	84	|	54	60	68	|	91	92	94
Guatemala	85	91	96	|	79	86	94	|	93	96	99
Honduras	77	80	84	|	65	69	74	|	93	94	95
Nicaragua	74	77	79	|	53	59	63	|	91	90	90
Panama	92	92	92	|	79	80	81	|	100	98	96
Central America	83.0	86.0	88.8		70.3	74.8	79.3		94.5	94.8	95.5
Argentina	95	96	96	|	75	78	80	|	98	98	98
Bolivia	78	82	86	|	56	62	69	|	93	94	96
Brazil	86	89	91	|	55	57	58	|	95	96	97
Chile	92	93	95	|	57	65	72	|	99	98	98
Colombia	90	91	93	|	71	73	77	|	98	98	99
Ecuador	80	88	95	|	71	81	91	|	87	92	98
Paraguay	61	69	77	|	36	44	52	|	84	89	94
Peru	79	81	84	|	51	56	63	|	90	91	92
Uruguay	100	100	100	|	100	100	100	|	100	100	100
Venezuela	90	.	.	|	72	.	.	|	93	.	.
South America	85.1	87.7	90.8		64.4	68.4	73.6		93.7	95.1	96.9
Mexico	90	93	95	|	76	81	85	|	95	97	98
LAC	87.8	89.6	91.0		76.6	79.6	81.3		94.9	95.5	96.3

5.7 | Energy Use and Supply

	Energy Production (Kt of oil equivalent)		Energy Use (Kg of oil equivalent)		Energy Use per capita (Kg of oil equivalent)		Energy Imports (% commercial use)		Energy Supply per \$1000 GDP (Kg of oil equivalent)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2000	2005
Dominican Republic	1,485	1,536	7,810	7,844	879	816	81	80	187	149
Haiti	1,543	1,968	2,089	2,567	240	272	26	23	181	228
Jamaica	482	497	4,008	4,590	1,539	1,724	88	89	224	201
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,489	1,730	8,253	9,161	100	100	.	.
Trinidad and Tobago	18,386	34,620	10,181	14,304	7,799	10,768	-81	-142	731	624
Caribbean	4,379	7,724	5,115	6,207	3,742	4,548	42.9	30.2	331	301
Costa Rica	1,592	2,345	3,350	4,573	834	1,040	52	49	107	101
El Salvador	2,329	2,631	4,269	4,713	678	697	45	44	126	128
Guatemala	5,230	5,440	7,312	8,183	636	628	28	34	129	128
Honduras	1,535	2,021	3,235	4,329	512	621	53	53	159	172
Nicaragua	1,540	2,103	2,792	3,453	539	624	45	39	223	231
Panama	678	792	2,876	2,779	957	845	76	72	117	95
Central America	2,151	2,555	3,972	4,672	693	743	50.0	48.4	144	143
Argentina	84,487	83,865	58,624	69,098	1,573	1,766	-44	-21	163	152
Bolivia	7,374	14,290	4,380	5,849	516	625	-68	-144	168	156
Brazil	152,313	206,717	191,126	224,129	1,082	1,184	20	8	134	132
Chile	8,786	9,970	25,392	29,775	1,628	1,812	65	67	160	148
Colombia	72,966	84,588	27,239	30,211	673	695	-168	-180	123	108
Ecuador	22,678	29,819	8,685	11,240	697	851	-161	-165	123	119
Paraguay	6,157	6,708	3,926	3,971	720	660	-57	-69	195	176
Peru	9,363	11,470	12,117	13,553	466	491	23	15	87	78
Uruguay	1,211	784	2,705	3,190	818	962	55	75	105	94
Venezuela	216,931	195,547	58,156	62,223	2,348	2,302	-273	-214	245	232
South America	58,227	64,376	39,235	45,324	1,052	1,135	-60.8	-62.9	150	140
Mexico	230,242	255,967	152,100	177,428	1,536	1,702	-51	-44	140	150
LAC	38,514	43,349	26,994	31,351	1,587	1,829	-6.6	-10.6	182	172

Private Energy Sector Investment in Selected Countries, 2007

■ % of GDP (lower scale) ■ Total private investment in millions \$US (upper scale)

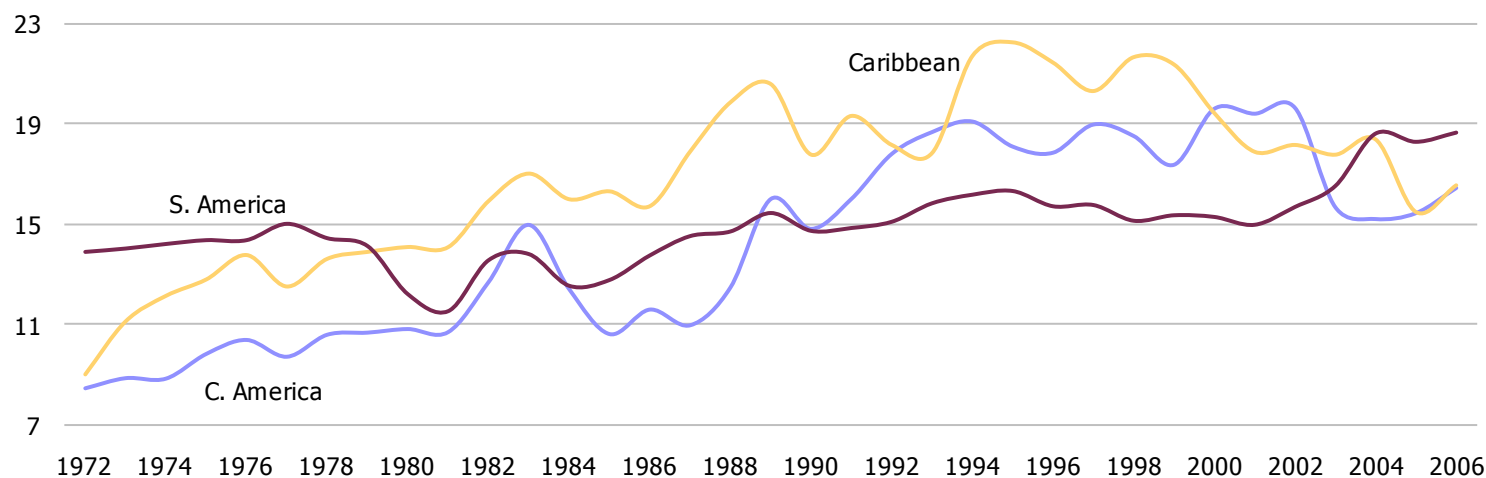


5.8 | Electricity Production by Source percent of total production

	Electricity Production (million KWh)		Coal Sources		Hydro- electric		Natural Gas		Nuclear		Oil	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Dominican Republic	10,307	14,150	5.3	13.4	5.4	10.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	88.9	67.3
Haiti	594	570	0.0	0.0	47.6	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	52.5
Jamaica	6,656	7,473	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	96.4
Netherlands Antilles	1,095	1,271	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Trinidad and Tobago	5,644	7,045	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Caribbean	24,296	30,509										
Costa Rica	6,941	8,698	0.0	0.0	81.5	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.1
El Salvador	3,909	5,597	0.0	0.0	29.8	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	44.2
Guatemala	5,856	7,916	8.5	13.6	32.9	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	25.3
Honduras	3,917	5,982	0.0	0.0	60.7	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	56.1
Nicaragua	2,473	2,958	0.0	0.0	8.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	72.2
Panama	5,124	5,989	0.0	0.0	48.8	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	38.9
Central America	28,220	37,140										
Argentina	90,120	114,990	1.5	1.8	41.1	33.0	47.7	50.2	7.8	6.7	1.1	7.0
Bolivia	3,983	5,293	0.0	0.0	53.5	40.8	26.4	39.3	0.0	0.0	18.3	16.7
Brazil	327,875	419,337	3.5	2.4	81.7	83.2	3.1	4.4	4.4	3.3	4.8	3.0
Chile	43,918	57,555	12.0	17.1	51.6	59.5	30.7	19.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6
Colombia	44,063	54,301	8.6	7.5	72.2	78.7	17.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Ecuador	11,050	15,406	0.0	0.0	64.0	46.3	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	36.0	44.1
Paraguay	45,317	53,784	0.0	0.0	100	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	20,778	27,358	1.5	3.0	84.7	78.5	3.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	8.4
Uruguay	9,252	5,619	0.0	0.0	99.4	64.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	35.1
Venezuela	90,117	110,357	0.0	0.0	67.1	72.0	22.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	10.7	14.6
South America	686,473	864,000										
Mexico	209,136	249,648	11.1	12.7	13.6	12.2	23.9	45.5	4.2	4.4	44.3	21.6
LAC	948,125	1,181,297										

Regional Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Losses

Percent of output



5.9 | Carbon Dioxide Emissions - 2006
metric tons of Carbon emissions

Total emissions by activity (thousand metric tons)

	Per Capita Emissions (metric tons)	Total emissions by activity (thousand metric tons)					
		Fossil Fuel Consumption	Solid Fuel Consumption	Liquid Fuel Consumption	Gas Fuel Consumption	Cement Production	Gas Flaring
Anguilla	1.00	14	.	14	.	.	.
Antigua and Barbuda	1.38	116	.	116	.	.	.
Aruba	6.12	630	.	630	.	.	.
Bahamas	1.78	583	3	580	.	.	.
Barbados	1.33	365	.	307	14	44	.
Belize	0.73	223	.	223	.	.	.
Bermuda	2.41	154	.	154	.	.	.
British Virgin Islands	1.19	27	.	27	.	.	.
Dominica	0.47	32	.	32	.	.	.
Dominican Republic	0.59	5,552	579	4,418	174	381	.
Falkland Islands	4.60	14	3	11	.	.	.
Grenada	0.62	66	.	66	.	.	.
Guadeloupe	1.27	584	.	553	.	31	.
Guyana	0.54	411	.	411	.	.	.
Haiti	0.06	494	.	453	.	41	.
Jamaica	1.24	3,314	23	3,187	.	103	.
Martinique	1.27	510	.	480	.	30	.
Netherlands Antilles	6.21	1,176	.	1,176	.	.	.
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.86	37	.	37	.	.	.
St. Lucia	0.62	104	.	104	.	.	.
St. Vincent and Grenadines	0.53	54	.	54	.	.	.
Suriname	1.32	665	.	656	.	9	.
Trinidad and Tobago	6.90	9,164	.	1,365	7,679	120	.
Caribbean	1.87	24,289	608	15,054	7,867	759	.
Costa Rica	0.49	2,142	85	1,786	.	272	.
El Salvador	0.25	1,762	1	1,583	.	178	.
Guatemala	0.25	3,209	310	2,559	.	340	.
Honduras	0.27	1,962	138	1,634	.	190	.
Nicaragua	0.21	1,182	.	1,110	.	72	.
Panama	0.53	1,753	1	1,609	.	143	.
Central America	0.33	12,010	535	10,281	.	1,195	.
Argentina	1.21	47,328	779	24,041	21,294	1,214	.
Bolivia	0.32	3,110	.	2,119	723	222	45
Brazil	0.51	96,143	14,257	64,602	10,928	5,377	978
Chile	1.00	16,391	4,085	7,633	4,074	559	40
Colombia	0.37	17,297	2,553	8,896	4,319	1,365	164
Ecuador	0.64	8,544	.	7,339	447	408	350
Paraguay	0.18	1,087	.	1,005	.	82	.
Peru	0.38	10,539	771	6,195	1,045	680	1,848
Uruguay	0.56	1,872	2	1,669	58	143	.
Venezuela	1.73	46,798	38	26,932	14,616	1,496	3,717
South America	0.69	249,109	22,485	150,431	57,504	11,546	7,142
Mexico	1.13	118,950	6,512	75,297	30,337	5,524	1,280
LAC	1.33	404,358	30,140	251,063	95,708	19,024	8,422

Sources and Technical Notes – Environment

Figures

Electricity Production and Consumption Growth

Source World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.

Definitions *Electricity consumption* the annual total of Kilowatt Hours demanded per year. *Electricity production* the annual total of Kilowatt Hours indigenously produced per year.

Increase in Access to Sanitation Services and Improved Water Sources

Source World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.

Definition *Access to sanitation services* the percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. *Access to improved water sources* the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

Regional Forest Coverage

Source World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.

Definition *Forest area* is the unweighted average percent of land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.

Table 5.1

Environmental Performance Index - 2008

Source Yale Center for Environmental Health, *Environmental Performance Index* (accessed online January, 2008) as of June, 2009. Esty, Daniel C., Marc A. Levy, Tanja Srebotnjak, Alexander de Sherbinin, Christine H. Kim, and Bridget Anderson (2006).

Definition *Environmental Performance Index* is an index centered on measuring the broad environmental protection objectives of 1) reducing environmental stresses on human health, and 2) promoting ecosystem vitality and sound natural resource management (higher is better). The index is scaled to a range of 0 to 100, so that higher numbers are better. *Biodiversity and Habitat* is the weighted average index of water consumption, wilderness protection, ecoregion protection, and timber harvest rate. *Air Quality Environmental Effects* is

the weighted average index of ecosystem (regional) Ozone and sulfur dioxide emissions (higher is better). *Air Quality Human Effects* is the weighted average index of urban particulates, indoor air pollution, and health ozone indicators (higher is better). *Climate Change* is the weighted average index of emissions per capita, emissions per electricity generation, and industrial Carbon intensity (higher is better). *Environmental Burden of Disease* scales data published by the World Health Organization. Target is zero disability adjusted life years (DALYs) (result is scaled 0-100, higher is better). *Productive Natural Resources* is the weighted average index of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries indexes (higher is better). *Water Effects on Nature* is the weighted average index of water quality and water stress (higher is better). *Water Effects on Humans* is the weighted average index of adequate sanitation and drinking water (higher is better).

Table 5.2

Threatened Species and Protected Marine Areas

Sources *Animal Species Threatened and Protected Marine Area (number)* World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009. *Plant Species Threatened, Protected Marine Areas*, United Nations Environmental Program (available online at <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch/>) as of March, 2009. *Protected Area % of Surface Area* Population Resource Bureau, *PRB 2008 World Population Data Sheet: International Migration Is Reshaping United States, Global Economy*, September, 2008. *Protected Areas and Protected Marine areas* World Resources Institute (online version) as of January, 2009.

Definitions *Animal Species Threatened and Plant Species Threatened* the number of respective species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. *Protected Marine Areas* those areas under IUCN Categories I-VI as listed in the World Conservation Monitoring Centre Protected Areas Database. The values listed are as of 2004. *Protected Areas in number and hectares* reflect data as of 2004. *Protected Area % of Surface Area* values reflect data as of 2006. It is the percentage of a country's total surface area nationally designated as protected under one of several categories designated by the World Conservation Union (IUCN). The categories are: a strict nature reserve, a wilderness area, a national park, a natural monument, a habitat or species management area, a protected landscape or seascape, and/or a managed resource protected area, as well as nationally designated protected areas for which no IUCN category has been defined or provided by a national agency. The total surface area of a country includes terrestrial area plus any territorial sea area (up to 12 nautical miles).

Table 5.3

Land Resources and Use

Sources *Land area, Total Agricultural Area and Forest Area* World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of April, 2009. *Pasture, Arable Land, Permanent Crop* World Resources Institute (online version) as of January, 2009.

Definitions *Agricultural land* equals the sum of *Arable Land and Permanent Crops* with *Permanent Pasture* land. *Permanent pasture* an established plant community in which the dominant species are perennial grasses, there are few or no shrubs, and trees are absent. *Forest area* is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not. Graphically represented that is:

Country's total land area		
Total agricultural area		non-agricultural
Arable land and permanent crops	Permanent pasture	
		Forest area
← 100% →		

Table 5.4

Agriculture and Aquaculture

Sources World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009; United Nations Environmental Program (<http://geodata.grid.unep.ch/>) as of March, 2009, and Yale Center for Environmental Health, *Environmental Performance Index* (accessed online January, 2008) as of June, 2009. Esty, Daniel C., Marc A. Levy, Tanja Srebotnjak, Alexander de Sherbinin, Christine H. Kim, and Bridget Anderson (2006).

Definitions *Crop Production Index* shows agricultural production for each year relative to the base period 1989-91. It includes all crops except fodder crops. Regional and income group aggregates for the FAO's production indexes are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period 1989-91. *Food production index* excluding, coffee and tea, the per capita production of a country's agricultural products that contain nutrients. Calculated relative to the 1999-2001 period and multiplied by 100. *Fertilizer* refers to nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers. *Agricultural subsidies* are the value of agricultural payments that have been linked to more intensive agricultural production patterns and associated environmental damages; adjusted for environmental payments as percent of agricultural value added (%). Some countries may have negative values representing either net taxes or administered prices. *Fish production* relates to catch of aquatic organisms, taken for commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes from inland, brackish and marine waters. The harvest from mariculture, aquaculture and other kinds of fish farming is also included. Data include all quantities caught for both food and feed purposes but exclude discards. Catches of fish, crustaceans and mollusks are expressed in live weight that is the nominal weight

of the aquatic organisms at the time of capture. To assign nationality to catches, the flag of the fishing vessel is used, unless the wording of chartering and joint operation contracts indicates otherwise. According to the inland or marine area where caught, capture production is also classified into seven major inland fishing areas and 18 major marine fishing areas, internationally established for fishery statistical purposes. *Over Fishing* is a score between 1 and 7 with high scores corresponding to over fishing (1 = no over fishing). *Nitrogen Loading* is an average nitrogen concentration in a country's water bodies (milligrams per liter). *Organic Water Pollutants* are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Notes *Crop Production Index* and *Food Production Index* reliability is limited by the accuracy and precision of production and price data as production data is derived rather than directly measured. Presented figures are calculated using the FAO's method.

Table 5.5

Water Resources

Sources *Renewable Internal Freshwater* World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009; *Water Poverty Index* World Resources Institute (online version) as of January, 2009. *Available Freshwater and Groundwater* International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, and the World Economic Forum and Yale University (accessed online April, 2005) as of June, 2009. *EPI Water Quality Indicator* and *EPI Water Stress Indicator*, Yale Center for Environmental Health, *Environmental Performance Index*, (accessed online January, 2008) as of June, 2009. Esty, Daniel C., Marc A. Levy, Tanja Srebotnjak, Alexander de Sherbinin, Christine H. Kim, and Bridget Anderson (2006).

Definitions *Renewable Internal Freshwater Resources* flows refer to internal renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country. Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita are calculated using the World Bank's population estimates. *Available Freshwater per Capita* measures the sum of internal renewable water per capita (average annual surface runoff and groundwater recharge generated from endogenous precipitation, taking into account evaporation from lakes and wetlands) and per capita water inflow from other countries. *Internal Available Groundwater per Capita* groundwater data are divided by population data and expressed in cubic meters per capita. The *EPI Water Quality Indicator* is a proximity-to-target composite of water quality, adjusted for monitoring stations' density in each country, with the maximum score of 100. For the 2008 EPI five water quality parameters were chosen, including dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus. The *EPI Water Stress Indicator* is calculated as the percentage of a country's territory affected by oversubscription of water

resources. A high degree of oversubscription is indicated when the water use is more than 40% of available supply.

Table 5.6

Drinking Water

Sources *Improved Drinking Water Coverage* World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009. *Water Consumption Indicator*, Yale Center for Environmental Health, *Environmental Performance Index*, (accessed online January, 2008) as of June, 2009. Esty, Daniel C., Marc A. Levy, Tanja Srebotnjak, Alexander de Sherbinin, Christine H. Kim, and Bridget Anderson (2006).

Definitions *Improved drinking water coverage* the percentage of people with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling. *Water Consumption Indicator* is a percentage of territory in which consumption exceeds 40% of available water (percent).

Table 5.7

Energy Use and Supply

Source World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009; and United Nations Environmental Program (<http://geodata.grid.unep.ch/>) as of December, 2009.

Definitions *Energy production* refers to primary electricity as well as forms of primary energy—petroleum (crude oil, natural gas liquids, and oil from non-conventional sources), natural gas, solid fuels (coal, lignite, and other derived fuels), and combustible renewables, and waste. *Energy use* is the apparent consumption of commercial energy, which is equal to native production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. *Energy imports* are calculated as the difference between energy use and energy production; a negative number indicates a net exporter of energy. *Energy supply per \$1000 GDP* the ratio of energy use per unit of gross domestic product measured in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP). Total primary energy domestic supply is calculated as production of fuels + inputs from other sources + imports - exports - international marine bunkers + stock changes. It includes coal, crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives, petroleum products, gases, combustible renewables and waste, electricity, and heat. Domestic supply differs from final consumption in that it does not take account of distribution losses. The

supply and use of energy commodities are converted to Kg oil equivalent using standard coefficients for each energy source. *Private energy sector investment* covers infrastructure projects in energy (electricity and natural gas transmission and distribution) that have reached financial closure and directly or indirectly serve the public. Movable assets and small projects such as windmills are excluded. The types of projects included are operations and management contracts, operations and management contracts with major capital expenditure, greenfield projects (in which a private entity or a public-private joint venture builds and operates a new facility), and divestiture.

Notes Figure displays private energy sector investment for selected LAC countries. Data source does not include data for investment in Venezuela in 2007.

Table 5.8

Electricity Production by Source

Source World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.

Definitions *Electricity Production* is measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station. In addition to hydropower, coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power generation, it covers generation by geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy, as well as that from combustible renewables and waste. Production includes the output of electricity plants that are designed to produce electricity solely as well as that of combined heat and power plants (i.e., cogeneration plants). *Electric power transmission and distribution losses* include losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution and in the distribution to consumers, including pilferage. Production less transmission and distribution losses, own-use, and transformation losses is equal to end-use electricity consumption.

Notes *Natural Gas* refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids. *Oil* refers to crude oil and petroleum products. Figure depicts the aggregate regional power losses from 1972 to 2006 per the World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of April, 2009.

Table 5.9

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Source Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, *Trends Online: A Compendium of Data on Global Change*. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, US Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as of July, 2009.

Definitions *Emissions* materials (gases, particles, vapors, chemical compounds, etc.) that come out of smokestacks, chimneys, and tailpipes. *Fossil Fuel* any hydrocarbon deposit that can be burned for heat or power, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas. *Flaring* the burning of waste gases through a flare stack or other device before releasing them to the air.

Note Missing values indicate that no emissions were measured or estimated.