

The Little Green Data Book

09

Agriculture

Forests and biodiversity

Energy

Emissions and pollution

Water and sanitation

Environment and health

National accounting aggregates



THE WORLD BANK

2009 | THE LITTLE GREEN DATA BOOK



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Foreword

Welcome to *The Little Green Data Book 2009*. As in the 2008 edition, this year's edition includes a *Focus* section, four introductory pages that focus on a specific issue related to development and the environment. This year the focus is on urban areas and the environment, exploring how cities and climate change are affecting the way we live and how good public policies can improve prospects for future generations.

One of every two people in the world today lives in an urban area. By 2050 that number is expected to rise to 70 percent of the world's population, with urban areas home to some 7 billion people. These figures underscore how urbanization is increasingly shaping the world we live in, particularly in developing countries, where 90 percent of growth in urban areas is projected to take place over the next 20 years.

Urbanization and economic growth move in tandem. As emerging market economies develop, they increase their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. The emissions of developed and developing country economies together increase the vulnerability of cities to climate change. Cities are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts because they concentrate people, infrastructure, and economic activity. But good public policies can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants while minimizing the impacts from climate change.

The Little Green Data Book 2009 is a collaboration between the Development Data Group of the Development Economics Vice Presidency and the Environment Department of the World Bank. We welcome your suggestions on how to improve future editions and make them more useful.

Shaida Badiee
Director
Development Data Group

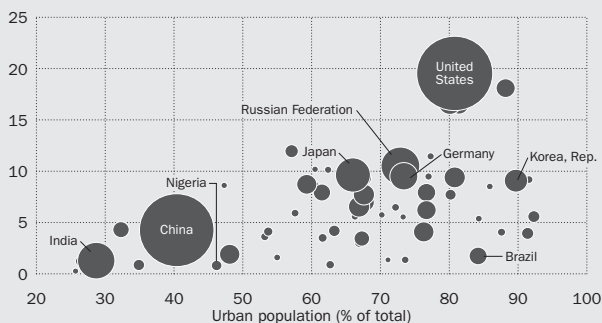
James Warren Evans
Director
Environment Department

Focus: urbanization

Economic growth, urbanization, and greenhouse gas emissions

Economic growth and urbanization move in tandem. Because most economic activity is concentrated in urban areas, cities have a key role in climate change. Affluence and lifestyle choices determine greenhouse gas emissions, and historically, developed countries have had greater greenhouse gas emissions than developing countries. The world is urbanizing fast; 70 percent of the world's population will live in cities by 2050. Under the business-as-usual scenario greenhouse gas emissions will also increase significantly.

Carbon dioxide emissions, 2005 (metric tons per person)



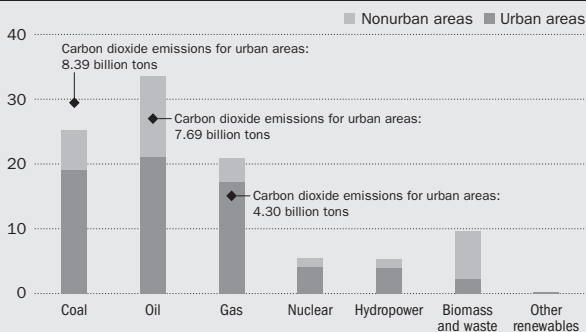
Note: Bubble size corresponds to total carbon dioxide emissions (kilotons).

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

Cities consume the vast majority of the world's energy

Cities meet approximately 72 percent of their energy demand from coal, oil, and natural gas, the main contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. Cities also use about 70 percent of the energy from renewable sources; however, these sources still make up just a small share of total energy consumed. National governments and cities have choices regarding their energy mix, and public policies can play an important role in improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

Energy demand as % of total energy demand, and related carbon dioxide emissions, 2005

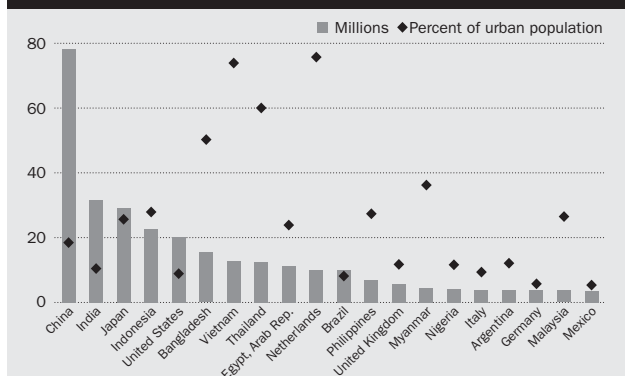


Source: IPCC 2007; IEA 2008.

Coastal cities are vulnerable to sea level rise

Cities are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Some 360 million urban inhabitants live in low-elevation coastal zones, exposing them to sea level rise and storm surges. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimates that average sea level rose 0.17 meter in the 20th century and predicts a 1 meter rise over the next 100 years linked to climate change.

Countries with highest urban populations living in the low-elevation coastal zone, 2000

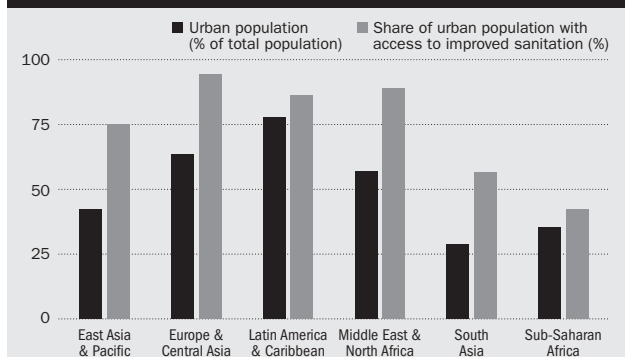


Source: CIESIN 2007.

Infrastructure investments in urban areas

Urban areas, because of their density, offer mass-targeting options that provide access to water, sanitation, and solid waste management more cost-efficiently than rural areas can. Infrastructure investments can thus be cost effective in targeting beneficiaries. Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern and Central Asia, with the highest urbanization rates, have greater access to sanitation services; South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, with the lowest urbanization rates, have the least access.

Access to improved sanitation, 2006 (%)



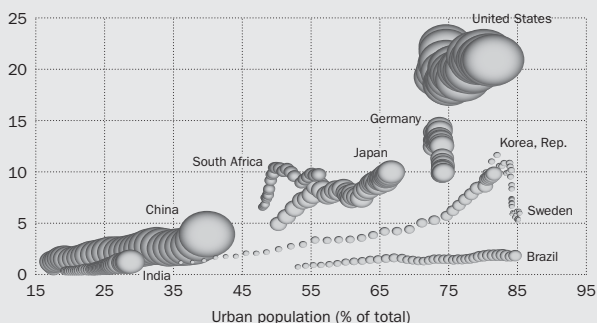
Source: World Development Indicators data files.

Focus: urbanization

Policies matter

Policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions can have a major impact. During the last 40 years Germany and Sweden adopted policies that have dramatically decreased per capita carbon dioxide emissions. As China and India urbanize and absorb an increasing share of global manufacturing, their carbon dioxide emissions will increase. Though their per capita carbon dioxide emission levels will be lower than those in developed countries, going forward, China and India will benefit from the experience of countries like Germany and Sweden.

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita, 1967–2005
(metric tons per person)



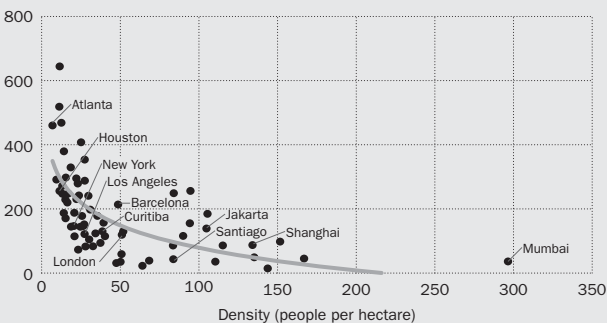
Note: Bubble size corresponds to total carbon dioxide emissions (kilotons).

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

Compact cities tend to use less energy

Compact cities tend to be more sustainable than sprawling cities. Urban form can be important in determining land and energy use and the cost of infrastructure and municipal services. Denser cities use less energy for transportation, which lowers transport-related emissions, can provide access to services at lower cost, and implement more energy efficiency measures.

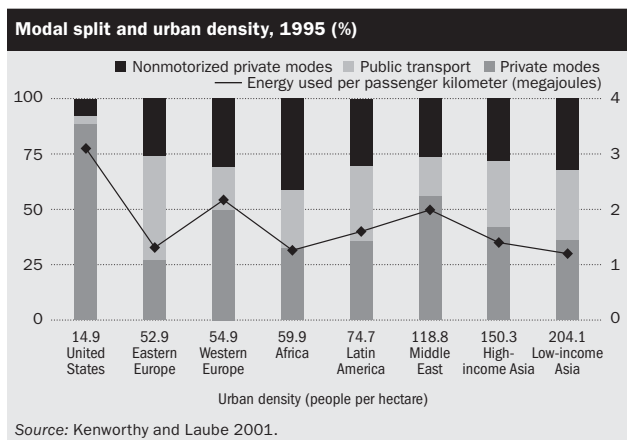
Transport-related emissions per capita, 1995 (kilograms)



Source: Kenworthy and Laube 2001; City Mayors 2007.

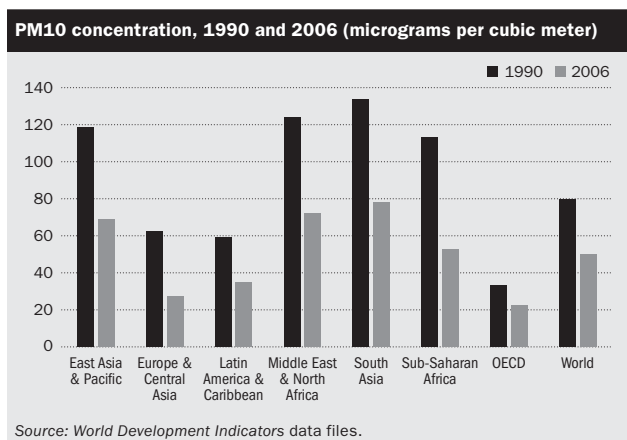
Choice of transport modes affects energy use

Countries favoring private transport use more energy per passenger kilometer than countries with high levels of public and nonmotorized transport modes. As density increases, people tend to use more public transportation and nonmotorized forms of transport, lowering transportation energy use per capita. High energy use per capita in the United States and Western Europe can be explained by high incomes; in Middle Eastern countries, by fuel subsidies.



Improvements in air quality

Concentrations of PM10 (particulate matter 10 microns in diameter), a standard used to measure air quality, decreased significantly in all regions in 1990–2005, with the most pronounced drops in developing countries. This may be a result of multiple factors, such as policies to improve air quality standards in urban areas (through incentives to switch from diesel to compressed natural gas), fuel and vehicle quality improvements, and greater awareness of the impacts of air pollution on public health.



Data notes

The data in this book are for the most recent year available; for details, see the *Glossary*. Regional aggregates include data for low- and middle-income economies only. Aggregates for regions and income groups are shown only if data are available for 66 percent of the economies in that group.

Symbols used:

- 0 or 0.0** indicates zero or small enough that the number rounds to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.
- ..** indicates that data are not available.
- \$** indicates current U.S. dollars.

Data are shown for economies with populations greater than 30,000 or for smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank. The word *country* (used interchangeably with *economy*) does not imply political independence or official recognition by the World Bank but refers to any economy for which the authorities report separate social or economic statistics.

The selection of indicators in these pages includes some that are being used to monitor progress toward the Millennium Development Goals. For more information about the eight goals—halving poverty and increasing well-being by 2015—please visit our Web site www.developmentgoals.org or see *World Development Indicators 2009*.

Regional tables

The country composition of regions is based on the World Bank's analytical regions and may differ from common geographic usage.

East Asia and Pacific

American Samoa, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Democratic Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

Europe and Central Asia

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria, Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza, Republic of Yemen.

South Asia

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

World

Population (millions) **6,610** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **129,645** GDP (\$ billions) **54,583.8**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 7,995 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 50 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.2 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.3 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 939 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 111 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 496 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 30.4 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,820 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 9.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,751 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 66.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 15.9 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 29.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 50 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 291 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 6,624 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 9.0 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 70 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 86 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 77 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 60 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 44 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 78 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 68 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 22.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.3 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 3.0 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 8.8 |

East Asia & Pacific

Population (millions) **1,912** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **15,871** GDP (\$ billions) **4,365.5**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,182 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 43 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.5 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.1 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 51 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 458 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 120 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 547 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.4 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 14.0 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.4 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,258 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 14.7 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,669 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 82.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 15.0 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|-------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.9 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 123.4 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 106 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,948 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 10.2 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 74 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 87 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 66 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 59 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 75 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 27 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 48.0 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.1 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 4.9 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 30.6 |

Europe & Central Asia

Population (millions) **446** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **23,110** GDP (\$ billions) **3,156.1**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 6,052 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 64 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.2 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.1 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-------|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 28 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,228 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 110 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 129 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 38.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.1 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.5 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,930 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 2.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,835 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 67.7 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 17.4 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|-------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.7 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.0 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -29.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 27 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 255 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|--------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 11,806 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 7.2 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 60 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 89 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 79 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.0 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.0 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.7 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.0 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 3.2 |

Latin America & Caribbean

Population (millions) **561** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **20,156** GDP (\$ billions) **3,615.9**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,801 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.1 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.5 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-------|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 36 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,158 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 117 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 232 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 45.4 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.5 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 16.7 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,240 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 15.9 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,808 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 37.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 57.3 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 33.4 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 35 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 295 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|--------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 23,965 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.0 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 71 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 91 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 73 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 78 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 51 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 86 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 26 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 22.9 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.6 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.5 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 5.4 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 6.7 |

Middle East & North Africa

Population (millions) **313** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **8,644** GDP (\$ billions) **850.2**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,820 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 57 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.6 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.0 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-------|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 22 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,313 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 665 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 2.4 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.4 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.6 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.0 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,254 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,418 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 91.1 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 7.4 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.7 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 96.8 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 72 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 277 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 728 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 122.3 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 86 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 89 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 77 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 62 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 38 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 33.3 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.7 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 21.3 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.0 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 3.4 |

South Asia

Population (millions) **1,522** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **4,781** GDP (\$ billions) **1,443.5**

| | |
|---|-----|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 880 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 29 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.8 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 55 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 417 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 107 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 617 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 16.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.6 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 468 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 30.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 453 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 78.3 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 17.4 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|-------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.1 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 106.7 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 78 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 33 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,196 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 51.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 89 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 87 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 84 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 33 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 23 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 57 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 78 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 36.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.0 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.7 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.0 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 23.9 |

Sub-Saharan Africa

Population (millions) **800** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **23,578** GDP (\$ billions) **847.4**

| | |
|---|-----|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 951 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 36 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 4.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.6 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 44 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 287 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 109 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 351 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 26.5 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.6 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.3 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.0 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 670 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 56.3 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 531 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 65.6 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 18.0 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 40.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 53 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 64 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,824 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.2 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 87 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 58 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 46 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 81 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 31 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 24 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 42 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 146 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 17.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.1 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 11.7 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.5 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -5.0 |

Income group tables

For operational and analytical purposes the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Each economy in *The Little Green Data Book* is classified as low income, middle income, or high income. Low- and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

Low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$935 or less in 2007.

Middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$935 but less than \$11,456. Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of \$3,705.

High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$11,456 or more.

Euro area includes the member states of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union that have adopted the euro as their currency: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, and Spain.

Low income

Population (millions) **1,296** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **21,217** GDP (\$ billions) **801.4**

| | |
|---|-----|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 603 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 38.8 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 41 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 54 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 126 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 5.8 |

Middle income

Population (millions) **4,258** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **74,923** GDP (\$ billions) **13,490.0**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,910 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 48 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.2 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 673 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 115 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 473 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 32.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.6 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,267 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 12.3 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,651 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 72.9 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 20.6 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.7 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.3 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 43.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 56 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 144 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 6,589 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 8.5 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 76 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 89 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 60 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 45 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 76 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 45 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 32.3 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.5 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 7.1 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 14.0 |

Lower middle income

Population (millions) **3,435** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **34,405** GDP (\$ billions) **6,896.1**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.3 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 532 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 511 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 16.3 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 99 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 71 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 50 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 23.5 |

Upper middle income

Population (millions) **824** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **40,518** GDP (\$ billions) **6,594.6**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.9 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-------|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 110 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 27.6 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 332 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|--------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 89 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 4.9 |

Low and middle income

Population (millions) **5,554** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **96,140** GDP (\$ billions) **14,296.3**

| | |
|---|-------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,366 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 44 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.6 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.5 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 599 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 115 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 510 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 31.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.3 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.7 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.1 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,108 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 15.9 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,380 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 71.5 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 21.5 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.7 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 42.9 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 58 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 123 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 6,128 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.2 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 78 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 84 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 76 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 41 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 73 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 74 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 32.0 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.6 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 7.2 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 13.6 |

Euro area

Population (millions) **324** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,513** GDP (\$ billions) **12,277.6**

| | |
|---|--------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 35,818 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 73 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.6 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.4 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|--------|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 22,860 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 98 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 183 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 37.2 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.8 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.6 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.7 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,936 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.9 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,956 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 50.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 9.1 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|-----|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 8.1 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 2.2 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 23 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 771 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,907 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 22.3 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 38 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 22.3 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.4 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 11.9 |

High income

Population (millions) **1,056** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **33,505** GDP (\$ billions) **40,309.7**

| | |
|---|--------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.7 |

Agriculture

| | |
|---|--------|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 323 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | |
|--|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | |
| Animal species, threatened | |
| Higher plant species, total known | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | |

Energy

| | |
|--|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 11.4 |

Emissions and pollution

| | |
|--|-------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,159 |

Water and sanitation

| | |
|---|-------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 |

Environment and health

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7 |

National accounting aggregates

| | |
|---|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 8.5 |

Country tables

China

Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; or Taiwan, China.

Serbia and Montenegro

Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006. Where available, data for each country are shown separately. However, some indicators for Serbia prior to 2006 include data for Montenegro. Moreover, data for most indicators from 1999 onward for Serbia exclude data for Kosovo, which in 1999 became a territory under international administration pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

Afghanistan

Population (millions) .. Land area (1,000 sq. km) **652** GDP (\$ billions) **8.4**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 880 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | .. | 29 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 58 | 55 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 417 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 107 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | 617 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.3 | 16.8 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.7 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 5.6 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 578 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 30 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 468 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 30.4 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 453 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 78.3 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.03 | 0.52 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 1.08 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -73.5 | 106.7 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 41 | 78 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 33 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 1,196 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 42.3 | 51.7 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 98 | 89 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 84 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 94 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 33 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 23 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 57 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 78 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 36.2 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 2.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 23.9 | 5.8 |

Albania

Population (millions) **3.2** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **27.4** GDP (\$ billions) **10.8**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,300 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 46 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 41 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,495 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 108 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 301 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 29.0 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.7 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 376 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 52 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,031 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 715 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 10.1 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 961 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 1.8 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 98.2 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.1 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -51.9 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 44 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 233 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 8,456 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 62 | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 97 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 97 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 1.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.2 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.9 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.7 | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Algeria

Population (millions) **34** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,382** GDP (\$ billions) **135.3**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,620 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 65 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 17 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,219 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 123 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 162 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.0 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.6 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.0 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 472 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 72 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,164 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,100 | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.2 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 870 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 99.4 | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.6 | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.2 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 78.6 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 71 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 158 | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 332 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 54.0 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 65 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 85 | 89 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 87 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 94 | 77 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 87 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 37 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 57.9 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.5 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 29.7 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 19.4 | 3.4 | 23.5 |

American Samoa

Population (thousands) **65** Land area (sq. km) **200** GDP (\$ millions) **..**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 2,182 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 92 | 43 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 25 | 51 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 458 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 120 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 273 | 547 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 89.5 | 28.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 14.0 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 46 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 76 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 471 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 123.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 87 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 81 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 96 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 66 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 59 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 75 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 27 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 10.7 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 4.9 |

Andorra

Population (thousands) **82** Land area (sq. km) **470** GDP (\$ millions) **..**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 89 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | .. | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | .. | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 55 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 754 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 34.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 7.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | .. |
| Animal species, threatened | 9 | .. |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | .. |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | .. |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 25 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Angola

Population (millions) **17** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,247** GDP (\$ billions) **61.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,540 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 56 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 46 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 196 | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 148 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 224 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 47.4 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,226 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 63 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,185 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 26 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 8.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 620 | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 63.9 | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 153 | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 9.9 | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 90.1 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 93.5 | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 66 | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 78 | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 8,696 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.2 | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 60 | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 51 | 58 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 39 | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 62 | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 50 | 31 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 16 | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 79 | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 28.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 158 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 31.8 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.3 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 55.6 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -37.3 | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Antigua and Barbuda

Population (thousands) **85** Land area (sq. km) **440** GDP (\$ millions) **981**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 11,650 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 31 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 32 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,751 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 108 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 719 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 21.4 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 186 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 34 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,158 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.7 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.1 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 40.2 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 12 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 613 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 9.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 20 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Argentina

Population (millions) **40** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,737** GDP (\$ billions) **262.5**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 6,040 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 92 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 47 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 10,762 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 12 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 12.1 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.3 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,413 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 159 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 9,372 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 44 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 17.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.6 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,766 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.7 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,620 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 59.0 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 33.0 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.9 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 39.2 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 73 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 312 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 6,987 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 10.6 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 74 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 80 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 92 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 16 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 27.2 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 7.7 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 8.3 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Armenia

Population (millions) **3.0** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **28.2** GDP (\$ billions) **9.2**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,630 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 64 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -1.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -1.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 49 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 4,198 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 124 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 219 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 10.0 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.7 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 380 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 36 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,553 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 859 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,612 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 24.8 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 30.7 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.4 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 3.6 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 59 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 67 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,023 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 32.5 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 66 | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 98 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 91 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 29.7 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.7 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 18.1 | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Population (thousands) **101** Land area (sq. km) **180** GDP (\$ billions) **1.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 47 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 11 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 104 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 2,678 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 2.2 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 92 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 22 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 460 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 23.0 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 25.5 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Australia

Population (millions) **21** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **7,682** GDP (\$ billions) **821.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 35,760 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 89 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 58 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 33,252 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 101 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 5 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 21.3 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 9.6 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,227 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 733 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 15,638 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 55 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 87.7 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 5,917 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 11,332 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 92.3 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 6.2 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 18.1 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 25.9 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 15 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,199 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 23,412 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 4.9 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 75 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 22.8 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 15.3 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 3.8 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 5.2 | 8.5 |

Austria

Population (millions) **8.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **82.5** GDP (\$ billions) **373.2**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 41,960 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 67 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 40 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 22,775 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 99 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 199 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 46.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 28.5 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 513 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 66 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,100 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.4 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,132 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 13.1 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 8,090 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 34.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 57.4 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 8.9 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 27.8 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 33 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 906 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 6,614 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.8 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 1 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 26.2 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 15.1 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.7 | 8.5 |

Azerbaijan

Population (millions) **8.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **82.7** GDP (\$ billions) **31.2**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,640 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 52 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 58 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,212 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 137 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 221 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 11.3 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 4.8 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 446 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 40 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,300 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,659 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,514 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 89.3 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 10.7 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.4 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -20.5 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 60 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 192 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 948 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 150.5 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 76 | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 78 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 59 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 80 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 70 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 3.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 21.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 39 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 59.9 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.5 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 52.6 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -6.6 | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Bahamas, The

Population (thousands) **331** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **10** GDP (\$ billions) **6.6**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 17,160 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 84 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 1 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 28,961 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 105 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 683 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 51.4 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 347 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 49 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,111 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 5 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 3.6 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 8.1 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 37 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 60 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Bahrain

Population (thousands) **753** Land area (sq. km) **710** GDP (\$ millions) **15.8**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 17,390 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 88 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 14 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 131 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 4,204 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.7 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 210 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 30 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 195 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 11,874 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 12,628 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 27.1 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 68.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 68 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,385 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 5 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 8,935.0 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 45 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.3 | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.4 | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Bangladesh

Population (millions) **159** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **130** GDP (\$ billions) **68.4**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 470 | 880 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 27 | 29 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 69 | 55 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 346 | 417 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 110 | 107 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,432 | 617 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 6.7 | 16.8 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.7 | 5.6 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 735 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 97 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 12 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 1.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.0 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 161 | 468 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 33.7 | 30.4 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 146 | 453 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 94.3 | 78.3 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 5.7 | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 160.1 | 106.7 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 135 | 78 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 11 | 33 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 662 | 1,196 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 75.6 | 51.7 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 96 | 89 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 80 | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 78 | 84 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 94 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 36 | 33 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 32 | 23 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 48 | 57 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.8 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 61 | 78 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 32.2 | 36.2 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.7 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.9 | 2.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 21.8 | 23.9 | 5.8 |

Barbados

Population (thousands) **294** Land area (sq. km) **430** GDP (\$ billions) **3.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 8,080 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 39 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 44 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 15,533 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 105 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,124 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 4.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 236 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 33 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 572 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.4 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 22.1 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 40 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 272 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 112.5 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 22 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 99 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Belarus

Population (millions) **9.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **207.5** GDP (\$ billions) **44.8**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 4,220 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 73 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 43 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,445 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 118 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 50 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 38.0 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.2 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 297 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 17 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,100 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,939 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 5.0 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,322 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 99.6 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.1 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.5 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -41.3 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 6 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 192 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,834 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 7.5 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 30 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 95 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 93 | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 91 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 26.9 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 18.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Belgium

Population (millions) **11** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **30** GDP (\$ billions) **452.8**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 41,110 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 97 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 46 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 39,812 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 97 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 34 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 22.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 519 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 26 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,550 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 5,782 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 8,684 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 39.9 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.4 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.8 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 3.6 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 22 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 894 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,129 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.8 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.7 | 8.5 |

Population (thousands) **304** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **23** GDP (\$ billions) **1.3**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,760 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 51 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 7 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 6,696 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 116 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 208 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 72.5 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 35.8 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 691 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 55 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,894 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 30 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.8 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 162.4 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 15 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 52,633 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.9 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 20 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 91 | 95 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.7 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 11.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Benin

Population (millions) **9.0** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **110.6** GDP (\$ billions) **5.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 570 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 41 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 32 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 536 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 123 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 185 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 21.3 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 23.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 644 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 33 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,500 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 14 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 321 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 61.1 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 69 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 259.0 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 46 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 79 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,141 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.3 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 45 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 57 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 78 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 11 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 59 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 123 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.8 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Bermuda

Population (thousands) **64** Land area (sq. km) **50** GDP (\$ billions) **5.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 100 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 20 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 93 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 0 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 20.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 243 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 47 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 167 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.0 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -3.1 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Bhutan

Population (thousands) **657** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **47** GDP (\$ billions) **1.1**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,770 | 880 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 33 | 29 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 13 | 55 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 138 | 417 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 102 | 107 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 276 | 617 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 68.0 | 16.8 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 26.4 | 5.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 717 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 48 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,468 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 7 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 468 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 30.4 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 453 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 78.3 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 222.9 | 106.7 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 26 | 78 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 33 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 144,509 | 1,196 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.4 | 51.7 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 94 | 89 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 81 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 79 | 84 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 94 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 52 | 33 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 50 | 23 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 71 | 57 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 84 | 78 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 70.0 | 36.2 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.9 | 9.5 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 2.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 60.0 | 23.9 | 23.5 |

Bolivia

Population (millions) **9.5** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,084.4** GDP (\$ billions) **13.1**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,260 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 65 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 35 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 783 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 116 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 108 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 54.2 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 20.2 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,775 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 90 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 17,367 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 71 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 12.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.2 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 625 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 13.8 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 485 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 56.0 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 40.8 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 68.2 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 94 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 126 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 31,892 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.5 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 81 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 86 | 91 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 69 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 43 | 78 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 22 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 54 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 22.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 24.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 57 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 30.1 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.1 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.3 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 21.6 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Population (millions) **3.8** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **51.2** GDP (\$ billions) **15.1**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,790 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 47 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 42 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 10,051 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 205 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 42.7 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.5 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 390 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 50 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,427 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.4 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,385 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 56.1 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 43.9 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.9 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 280.2 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 19 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 245 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 9,409 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 95 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 92 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 2.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 14 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 8.9 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.1 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Botswana

Population (millions) **1.9** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **566.7** GDP (\$ billions) **12.3**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 6,120 | 951 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 59 | 36 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.9 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 46 | 44 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 367 | 287 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 107 | 109 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 208 | 351 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 21.1 | 26.5 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 30.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 739 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 15 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,151 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 11.7 | 3.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,054 | 670 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 23.2 | 56.3 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,419 | 531 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 65.6 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 18.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.5 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 110.0 | 40.1 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 67 | 53 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 313 | 64 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,276 | 4,824 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 8.1 | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 41 | 87 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 58 | 95 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 46 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 81 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 47 | 31 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 30 | 24 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 60 | 42 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 40.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.5 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 40 | 146 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 57.9 | 17.4 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.8 | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.6 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 11.7 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 8.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 42.9 | -5.0 | 4.9 |

Brazil

Population (millions) **192** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **8,459** GDP (\$ billions) **1,313.4**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,860 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 85 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 31 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,218 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 124 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 50 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 56.5 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 17.9 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 2,290 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 356 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 56,215 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 382 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 100.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.3 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,184 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 29.6 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,060 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 9.8 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 83.2 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.7 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 60.6 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 23 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 253 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 28,277 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.1 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 62 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 58 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 37 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 84 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 24.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 17.0 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.3 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 4.5 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Brunei Darussalam

Population (thousands) **389** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **5** GDP (\$ billions) **11.5**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 26,740 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 74 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.2 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 5 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 86,426 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 142 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 708 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 52.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 61.5 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 567 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 72 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,000 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 99 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 7,346 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 8,174 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 15.8 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -7.9 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 54 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,010 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 21,837 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Bulgaria

Population (millions) **7.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **108.6** GDP (\$ billions) **39.5**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 4,580 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 71 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 48 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 7,239 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 95 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 73 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 33.4 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.1 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 485 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 45 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,572 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,688 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.9 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 4,311 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 47.8 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 9.3 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.7 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -41.0 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 57 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 313 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,742 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 50.0 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 19 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 17.8 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 5.7 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Burkina Faso

Population (millions) **15** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **274** GDP (\$ billions) **6.8**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 430 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 19 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 40 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 179 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 109 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 235 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 24.8 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 14.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 581 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 14 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,100 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.05 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.05 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 33.6 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 84 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 846 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.4 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 86 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 72 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 66 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 13 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 6 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 41 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 191 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.4 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Burundi

Population (millions) **8.5** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **25.7** GDP (\$ millions) **974**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 110 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 10 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 91 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 64 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 104 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 732 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 5.9 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 713 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 46 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,500 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.09 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.03 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 15.1 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 29 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,184 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.9 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 77 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 70 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 84 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 41 | 31 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 44 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 180 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 6.6 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 11.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Cambodia

Population (millions) **14** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **177** GDP (\$ billions) **8.3**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 550 | 2,182 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 21 | 43 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 30 | 51 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 337 | 458 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 120 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 303 | 547 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 59.2 | 28.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.4 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 23.5 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 648 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 162 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 31 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 351 | 1,258 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 71.3 | 14.7 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 88 | 1,669 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 95.7 | 82.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 4.1 | 15.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.03 | 0.92 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.04 | 3.59 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 19.5 | 123.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 46 | 69 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 31 | 106 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 8,346 | 4,948 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.4 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 98 | 74 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 65 | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 61 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 80 | 96 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 28 | 66 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 19 | 59 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 62 | 75 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 91 | 27 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 15.9 | 48.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.1 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 7.9 | 30.6 | 5.8 |

Cameroon

Population (millions) **19** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **465** GDP (\$ billions) **20.7**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,050 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 56 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 20 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 666 | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 108 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 136 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 45.6 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.6 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,258 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 159 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 8,260 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 355 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 12.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 390 | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 79.2 | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 186 | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 5.9 | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 94.1 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 131.5 | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 62 | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 44 | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 14,731 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.4 | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 74 | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 47 | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 42 | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 58 | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 11.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 148 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.7 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.7 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 6.4 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 5.3 | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Population (millions) **33** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **9,094** GDP (\$ billions) **1,329.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 39,650 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 80 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 7 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 47,181 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 14 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 34.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 683 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 70 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,270 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 21.5 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.3 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 8,262 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 16,753 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 24.1 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 58.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 16.6 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 25.4 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 17 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,536 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 86,426 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 12 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.9 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 7.4 | 8.5 |

Cape Verde

Population (thousands) **530** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **4** GDP (\$ billions) **1.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,430 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 59 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 18 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,510 | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 95 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 469 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 20.7 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -2.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 186 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 26 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 774 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 225.0 | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 566 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 32 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.0 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 17.6 | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Cayman Islands

Population (thousands) **54** Land area (sq. km) **260** GDP (\$ millions) **..**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 100 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 4.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 12 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 100 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 0 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 47.7 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.5 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 221 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 31 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 539 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.1 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 26.5 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 24 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Central African Republic

Population (millions) **4.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **623.0** GDP (\$ billions) **1.7**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 370 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 38 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 8 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 384 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 111 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 134 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 36.5 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 850 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 13 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,602 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 15 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 1.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.09 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.06 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 27.8 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 44 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 32,463 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.0 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 4 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 51 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 25 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 40 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 26.5 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 172 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 4.5 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.2 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -2.9 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Population (millions) **11** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,259** GDP (\$ billions) **7.1**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 540 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 26 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 39 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 225 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 109 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 180 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 9.5 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 9.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 635 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 21 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,600 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.01 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.01 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -2.6 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 109 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,394 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.5 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 83 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 40 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 71 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 4 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 23 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.2 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 31.2 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 209 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 26.9 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.2 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 40.7 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -24.0 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Channel Islands

Population (thousands) **149** Land area (sq. km) **190** GDP (\$ billions) **11.5**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 68,640 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 31 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 40 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 2,710 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 4.2 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | .. |
| Animal species, threatened | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | .. |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | .. |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Population (millions) **17** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **749** GDP (\$ billions) **163.9**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 8,190 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 88 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 |

Agriculture

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 20 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 5,720 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 120 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 104 | 232 | 110 |

Forests and biodiversity

| | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|
| Forest area (% of land area) | 21.5 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.7 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 604 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 101 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,284 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 40 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 15.3 | | |

Energy

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.0 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,812 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 15.9 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,207 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 38.5 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 59.5 | 57.3 | 27.6 |

Emissions and pollution

| | | | |
|--|------|------|------|
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.1 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 87.1 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 48 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 381 | 295 | 332 |

Water and sanitation

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 53,270 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.4 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 64 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 95 | 91 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 72 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 94 | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 74 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 86 | 89 |

Environment and health

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9 | 26 | 24 |

National accounting aggregates

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 28.7 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.3 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 16.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -0.1 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

China

Population (millions) **1,318** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **9,327** GDP (\$ billions) **3,205.5**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,370 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 42 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 60 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 430 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 121 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 542 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 21.2 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.4 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,801 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 370 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 32,200 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 446 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 66.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,433 | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 12.0 | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,041 | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 82.6 | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 15.2 | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 131.2 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 73 | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 93 | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,133 | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 22.4 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 68 | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 65 | 66 | 55 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 59 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 74 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 54.4 | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 4.5 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 36.8 | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Colombia

Population (millions) **44** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,110** GDP (\$ billions) **207.8**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 4,100 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 74 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,821 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 115 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 565 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 54.7 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 25.5 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 2,288 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 429 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 51,220 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 223 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 51.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 11.0 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 695 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 14.9 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 968 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 20.1 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 78.7 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 2.1 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 22 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 173 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 48,014 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.5 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 46 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 77 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 78 | 78 | 55 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 58 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.6 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 20 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.6 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.1 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 6.6 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 3.6 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Comoros

Population (thousands) **628** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2** GDP (\$ millions) **449**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 680 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 28 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 80 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 436 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 104 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 541 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 3.0 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 5.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 153 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 84 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 721 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 5 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 33.3 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 33 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,910 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.8 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 47 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 91 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 26 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 49 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 66 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 7.9 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.0 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 2.8 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Congo, Dem. Rep.

Population (millions) **62** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,267** GDP (\$ billions) **9.0**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 140 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 33 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 10 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 149 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 97 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 595 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 58.9 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,578 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 125 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 11,007 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 65 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 19.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 0.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 289 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 92.4 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 96 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.3 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 99.7 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.04 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -46.0 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 47 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 3 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 14,423 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.0 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 31 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 29 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 82 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 25 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 42 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 11.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 22.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 161 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 12.1 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.0 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 3.1 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -0.8 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Congo, Rep.

Population (millions) **3.8** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **341.5** GDP (\$ billions) **7.6**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,540 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 61 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 31 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 290 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 65.8 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 14.3 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 763 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 35 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 35 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 10.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 327 | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 57.6 | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 155 | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 17.9 | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 82.1 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 70.6 | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 64 | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 81 | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 58,937 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.0 | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 9 | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 35 | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 21 | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 19 | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 125 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 45.4 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.4 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 56.5 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -23.4 | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Costa Rica

Population (millions) **4.5** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **51.1** GDP (\$ billions) **26.3**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,520 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 63 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 57 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 4,643 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 737 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 46.8 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 21.8 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,070 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 139 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 12,119 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 111 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 9.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 9.3 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,040 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 15.5 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,801 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 6.1 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 75.9 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.7 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 150.4 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 36 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 339 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 25,189 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.4 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 53 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 78 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.2 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.2 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Côte d'Ivoire

Population (millions) **19** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **318** GDP (\$ billions) **19.8**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 920 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 48 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 64 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 817 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 102 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 282 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 32.7 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 12.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 931 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 75 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,660 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 105 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 3.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 385 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 63.8 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 182 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 72.7 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 27.3 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 61.5 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 36 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 27 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,988 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.2 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 65 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 66 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 12 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 38 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 4.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 127 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 9.6 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.0 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 7.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -3.2 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Croatia

Population (millions) **4.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **55.9** GDP (\$ billions) **51.3**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 10,460 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 57 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 48 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 10,916 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 97 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 174 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 38.2 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.6 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 461 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 83 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,288 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,017 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.1 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,636 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 51.0 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 48.8 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.2 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -7.0 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 30 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 479 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 8,499 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 95 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 99 | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 11.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.6 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 13.8 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Cuba

| Population (millions) | 11 | Land area (1,000 sq. km) | 110 | GDP (\$ billions) | .. |
|---|-------|--------------------------|--------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | Latin America & Caribbean Country data | Upper middle- income group |
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 5,801 | 7,107 | | |
| Urban population (% of total) | 76 | 78 | 75 | | |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | | |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | | |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 60 | 36 | 31 | | |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 3,158 | 2,947 | | |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 102 | 117 | 113 | | |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 75 | 232 | 110 | | |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 24.7 | 45.4 | 39.3 | | |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | | |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.4 | 16.7 | 10.3 | | |
| Animal species, total known | 423 | | | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 131 | | | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,522 | | | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 163 | | | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 12.5 | | | | |
| Energy | | | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 | | |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 944 | 1,240 | 2,300 | | |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 11.9 | 15.9 | 7.0 | | |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,231 | 1,808 | 3,242 | | |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 96.7 | 37.0 | 62.8 | | |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.6 | 57.3 | 27.6 | | |
| Emissions and pollution | | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.3 | 0.5 | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.2 | 2.5 | 5.5 | | |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -24.1 | 33.4 | -8.3 | | |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 17 | 35 | 30 | | |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 70 | 295 | 332 | | |
| Water and sanitation | | | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,386 | 23,965 | 16,993 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 21.5 | 2.0 | 13.8 | | |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 69 | 71 | 57 | | |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 91 | 91 | 95 | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 78 | 73 | 83 | | |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 97 | 98 | | |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 98 | 78 | 83 | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 95 | 51 | 64 | | |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 86 | 89 | | |
| Environment and health | | | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7 | 26 | 24 | | |
| National accounting aggregates | | | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 | | |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 12.6 | 12.8 | | |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 8.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | | |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 5.4 | 7.6 | | |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.9 | 1.3 | | |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 | 0.6 | | |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | | |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 | | |

Cyprus

Population (thousands) **855** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **9** GDP (\$ billions) **21.3**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 24,940 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 70 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 18 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 101 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 214 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 18.9 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 9.7 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 370 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 26 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,682 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 7 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.5 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.4 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,094 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.5 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,239 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 8.4 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 51.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 44 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 831 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 913 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 31.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 71 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Czech Republic

Population (millions) **10** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **77** GDP (\$ billions) **175.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 14,580 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 74 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | -0.2 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 55 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 6,241 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 95 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 89 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 34.3 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 16.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 474 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 31 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,900 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,485 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,509 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 64.6 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 3.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 11.7 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -26.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 629 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,272 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 19.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 2 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 100 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 27.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.4 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.4 | 8.5 |

Denmark

Population (millions) **5.5** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **42.4** GDP (\$ billions) **311.6**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 55,440 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 86 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 61 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 40,052 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 103 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 34 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 11.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.8 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.8 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 508 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 28 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,450 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.9 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,850 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 12.9 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,864 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 78.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.1 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 8.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -7.4 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 19 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 910 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,099 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 21.2 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 43 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.9 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 7.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 14.4 | 8.5 |

Djibouti

Population (thousands) **833** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **23** GDP (\$ millions) **830**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,090 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 87 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 73 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 65 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 131 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 11,178 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.2 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 418 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 79 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 826 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 6.2 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 45 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 360 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.3 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 16 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 92 | 89 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 54 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 67 | 77 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 11 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 76 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 127 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.4 | 23.5 |

Dominica

Population (thousands) **73** Land area (sq. km) **750** GDP (\$ millions) **314**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 4,030 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 74 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 31 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 4,817 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 99 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 390 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 61.3 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 26.5 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 180 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 37 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,228 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 11 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.6 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 93.8 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 26 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 78 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Dominican Republic

Population (millions) **9.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **48.4** GDP (\$ billions) **36.7**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,560 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 68 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 71 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 4,943 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 108 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 383 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.4 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 24.4 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 260 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 94 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,657 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 30 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 6.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.2 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 816 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 18.0 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,309 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 89.8 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 10.0 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 96.3 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 20 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 182 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,159 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 16.1 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 66 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 91 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 74 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 81 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 38 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 21.0 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.0 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 8.4 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Ecuador

Population (millions) **13** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **277** GDP (\$ billions) **44.5**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,110 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 65 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 27 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,778 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 353 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 39.2 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 22.6 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,856 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 369 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 19,362 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1,839 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 29.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.1 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 851 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 5.2 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 759 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 53.7 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 46.3 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 76.8 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 25 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 328 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 32,385 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.9 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 82 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 95 | 91 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 91 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 84 | 78 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 72 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 91 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 57.2 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 26.9 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.7 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 18.4 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -2.9 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Egypt, Arab Rep.

Population (millions) **75** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **995** GDP (\$ billions) **130.5**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,580 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 43 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 4 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,128 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,394 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.1 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -2.8 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.3 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 599 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 108 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,076 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 2.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 843 | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 2.3 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,382 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 88.3 | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 11.2 | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 130.0 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 119 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 146 | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 24 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3,794.4 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 86 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 98 | 89 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 66 | 77 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 52 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 36 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 22.4 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.2 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.4 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 13.4 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 3.4 | 23.5 |

El Salvador

Population (millions) **6.9** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **20.7** GDP (\$ billions) **20.4**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,850 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 60 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 82 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,700 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 105 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 406 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 14.4 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.0 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 571 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 38 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,911 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 26 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.6 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 697 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 31.6 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 721 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 44.2 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 35.1 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 144.5 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 33 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 153 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,590 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 7.2 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 59 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 68 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 86 | 78 | 55 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 80 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 42.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 12.5 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.3 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 3.0 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Equatorial Guinea

Population (thousands) **508** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **28** GDP (\$ billions) **9.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 12,860 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 39 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 12 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,198 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 95 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 228 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 58.2 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.9 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 16.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 571 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 44 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,250 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 63 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 1.5 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.0 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 3,596.9 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 8 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 51,227 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.4 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 1 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 43 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 42 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 45 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 51 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 46 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 60 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 206 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 73.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 19.8 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 93.1 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -39.3 | 8.5 |

Eritrea

Population (millions) **4.8** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **101.0** GDP (\$ billions) **1.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 270 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 20 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 75 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 94 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 573 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 15.4 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 607 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 88 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 150 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 73.0 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 49 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 99.3 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 56 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 11 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 578 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 20.8 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 95 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 60 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 57 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 74 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 5 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 3 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 14 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 23.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 70 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.8 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Estonia

Population (millions) **1.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **42.4** GDP (\$ billions) **20.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 12,830 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 69 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -1.1 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.9 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 20 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,021 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 104 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 70 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 53.9 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 47.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 334 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 12 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,630 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.0 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,638 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 10.7 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,883 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 98.5 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.1 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 13.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -35.7 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 13 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 644 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 9,475 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.2 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 5 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 95 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 94 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 21.9 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 23.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -11.9 | 8.5 |

Ethiopia

Population (millions) **79** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,000** GDP (\$ billions) **19.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 220 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 17 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 34 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 177 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 113 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 481 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 13.0 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 18.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,127 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 79 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,603 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 22 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 8.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 289 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 90.0 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 38 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.3 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 99.7 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 165.9 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 68 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 15 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,543 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 4.6 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 94 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 31 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 8 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 27 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.6 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 23.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 119 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 20.9 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.5 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.6 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Faeroe Islands

Population (thousands) **48** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1.4** GDP (\$ billions) **..**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 41 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 2 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 968 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 268 | |
| Animal species, threatened | .. | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 236 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 13.6 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 6.5 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 14 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Population (thousands) **834** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **18** GDP (\$ billions) **3.4**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,750 | 2,182 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 52 | 43 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 25 | 51 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,867 | 458 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 96 | 120 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 203 | 547 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 54.7 | 28.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.8 | 14.0 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 127 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 124 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,518 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 66 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.0 | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 101.8 | 123.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 22 | 69 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 34,221 | 4,948 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.2 | 10.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 71 | 74 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 51 | 81 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 43 | 96 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 55 | 59 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 87 | 75 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18 | 27 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.7 | 10.7 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.0 | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 4.9 |

Finland

Population (millions) **5.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **304.6** GDP (\$ billions) **244.7**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 44,300 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 63 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 7 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 33,738 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 109 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 88 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 73.9 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 9.7 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 501 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 20 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,102 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 7,108 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 20.4 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 17,177 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 36.2 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 14.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 10.1 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 5.1 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 18 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 915 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 20,232 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.3 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 3 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 26.5 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.8 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.9 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 17.1 | 8.5 |

France

Population (millions) **62** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **550** GDP (\$ billions) **2,589.8**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 38,810 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 77 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 54 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 47,153 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 98 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 77 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.3 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 665 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 127 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,630 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 8 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 5.3 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,444 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 7,813 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 9.7 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 9.8 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.2 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 4.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 13 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 781 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,893 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 22.4 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 10 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.2 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.3 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.9 | 8.5 |

French Polynesia

Population (thousands) **263** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **4** GDP (\$ billions) **3.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 16,070 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 52 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 12 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 109 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 4,116 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.7 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 137 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 102 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 959 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 47 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 4.6 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.7 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 12.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 38,078 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 98 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Population (millions) **1.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **257.7** GDP (\$ billions) **11.6**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 7,020 | 951 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 85 | 36 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.4 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 20 | 44 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,663 | 287 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 102 | 109 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 65 | 351 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 84.5 | 26.5 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 13.5 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 798 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 45 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,651 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 108 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 9.9 | 3.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,391 | 670 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 56.3 | 56.3 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,083 | 531 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 44.8 | 65.6 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 54.8 | 18.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.08 | 0.49 | 0.52 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.2 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -74.9 | 40.1 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 8 | 53 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 123 | 64 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 123,291 | 4,824 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.1 | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 42 | 87 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 47 | 46 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 81 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 36 | 31 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 30 | 24 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 37 | 42 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 15.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 91 | 146 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 46.3 | 17.4 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.2 | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 33.3 | 11.7 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 1.7 | -5.0 | 4.9 |

Gambia, The

Population (millions) **1.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **10.0** GDP (\$ millions) **644**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 320 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 56 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 81 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 244 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 104 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 213 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 47.1 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 668 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 32 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 974 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 50.0 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 86 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,758 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.0 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 65 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 91 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 52 | 31 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 55 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 50 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 21.5 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 109 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 12.6 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.7 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 4.2 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Georgia

Population (millions) **4.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **69.5** GDP (\$ billions) **10.2**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,120 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 53 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -1.5 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -1.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 43 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,937 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 103 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 265 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 39.7 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.9 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 366 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 49 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,350 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 754 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 19.3 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,549 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 27.1 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 72.9 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.1 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -72.4 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 47 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 131 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 13,216 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.8 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 65 | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 93 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 92 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 4.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 30 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 17.0 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.4 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 7.7 | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Germany

Population (millions) **82** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **349** GDP (\$ billions) **3,317.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 38,990 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 74 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 49 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 26,418 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 99 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 184 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 31.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 21.7 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 613 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 62 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,682 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 12 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,231 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 7,174 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 61.6 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 3.2 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -20.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 19 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 686 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,301 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 44.0 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 20 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.9 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 14.3 | 8.5 |

Ghana

Population (millions) **23** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **228** GDP (\$ billions) **15.1**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 590 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 49 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 65 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 332 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 117 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 281 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 24.2 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.9 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 978 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 57 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,725 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 117 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 413 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 63.3 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 304 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 33.3 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 66.7 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 94.3 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 34 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 58 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,291 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.2 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 66 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 71 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 10 | 31 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 6 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 15 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 115 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.2 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.9 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 11.5 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Greece

Population (millions) **11** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **129** GDP (\$ billions) **313.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 25,740 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 61 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 65 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 9,105 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 96 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 167 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 29.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.9 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 530 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 107 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,992 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 11 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.8 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 9.3 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,792 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,372 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 87.2 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 9.7 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 8.6 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 32.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 36 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 684 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 5,182 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 13.4 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 80 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 98 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 9.5 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -3.7 | 8.5 |

Greenland

Population (thousands) **57** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **410** GDP (\$ billions) ..

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 83 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 1 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 166 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 12 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 529 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.8 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 0.7 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 10,624,264 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Grenada

Population (thousands) **106** Land area (sq. km) **340** GDP (\$ millions) **605**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,920 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 31 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,522 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 103 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 3,652 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 12.1 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.8 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 181 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 34 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,068 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.2 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 93.9 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 20 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 91 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 97 | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 19 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 16.0 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Population (thousands) **173** Land area (sq. km) **540** GDP (\$ millions) ..

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 93 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 37 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 107 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 582 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 48.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 71 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 31 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 330 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 99 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Guatemala

Population (millions) **13** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **108** GDP (\$ billions) **33.9**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,450 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 48 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 43 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,652 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 108 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 466 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 36.3 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 32.6 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 877 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 145 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 8,681 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 83 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 8.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.6 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 628 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 51.5 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 529 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 39.0 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 48.3 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 125.0 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 62 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 142 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 8,181 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.8 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 80 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 96 | 91 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 94 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 84 | 78 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 79 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 39 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 16.8 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.9 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 6.5 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Guinea

Population (millions) **9.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **245.7** GDP (\$ billions) **4.6**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 400 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 34 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 51 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 193 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 115 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 503 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 27.4 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 855 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 64 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 22 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 34.1 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 70 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 24,093 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.7 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 90 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 70 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 59 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 91 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 19 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 12 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 33 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 15.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 21.2 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 150 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 8.8 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.6 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 4.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -4.9 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Guinea-Bissau

Population (millions) **1.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **28.1** GDP (\$ millions) **357**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 200 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 30 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 58 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 246 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 375 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 73.7 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 560 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 33 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 29.8 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 72 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 9,441 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.1 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 82 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 47 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 82 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 26 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 48 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 31.5 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 198 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.0 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.5 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 17.3 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Guyana

Population (thousands) **739** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **197** GDP (\$ billions) **1.1**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,250 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 28 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 9 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,383 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 111 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 76.7 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.5 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,023 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 46 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,409 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 22 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 31.7 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 30 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 326,316 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.7 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 98 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 91 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 80 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 5.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 60 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.8 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 7.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 17.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Haiti

Population (millions) **9.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **27.6** GDP (\$ billions) **6.7**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 520 | 5,801 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 45 | 78 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.5 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 58 | 36 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 3,158 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 101 | 117 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 683 | 232 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 3.8 | 45.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 16.7 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 312 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 101 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,242 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 29 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 5.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.0 | 7.3 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 272 | 1,240 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 75.8 | 15.9 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 37 | 1,808 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 52.5 | 37.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 47.5 | 57.3 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 77.9 | 33.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 37 | 35 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 34 | 295 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,354 | 23,965 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 7.6 | 2.0 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 94 | 71 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 51 | 73 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 70 | 97 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 12 | 51 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 29 | 86 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 39.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 25.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 76 | 26 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.8 | 12.6 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.5 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 5.8 |

Honduras

Population (millions) **7.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **111.9** GDP (\$ billions) **12.2**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,590 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 47 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 26 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,489 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 165 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 342 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 41.5 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 19.6 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 900 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 120 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,680 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 110 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 7.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.5 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 621 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 41.5 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 642 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 56.1 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 43.2 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 186.8 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 43 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 121 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 13,504 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.9 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 80 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 74 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 66 | 78 | 55 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 55 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 78 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.8 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.8 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 13.6 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Hong Kong, China

Population (millions) **6.9** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1.0** GDP (\$ billions) **207.2**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 31,560 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 100 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | .. | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | .. | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 363 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 42 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 6 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | .. | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 14.3 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,653 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.3 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,883 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.7 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 47.3 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 240 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 33.8 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.8 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 22.9 | 8.5 |

Hungary

Population (millions) **10** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **90** GDP (\$ billions) **138.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 11,680 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 67 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.1 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 65 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 8,102 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 111 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 74 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 22.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.6 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.8 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 455 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 47 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,214 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,740 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,882 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 57.9 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.5 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.6 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -6.2 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 19 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 484 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 597 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 127.3 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 32 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 17.7 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 7.9 | 8.5 |

Iceland

Population (thousands) **311** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **100** GDP (\$ billions) **20.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 57,750 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 92 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 23 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 53,483 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 105 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 331 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.5 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -4.1 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.9 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 338 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 17 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 377 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.7 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 14,237 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 31,328 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 73.4 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.4 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 8.2 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 18 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,069 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 546,629 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.1 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 0 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 12.7 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 16.1 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 7.2 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 3.6 | 8.5 |

Population (millions) **1,125** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,973** GDP (\$ billions) **1,176.9**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 950 | 880 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 29 | 29 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 61 | 55 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 402 | 417 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 107 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 489 | 617 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 22.8 | 16.8 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.1 | 5.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,602 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 413 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 18,664 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 246 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 39.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 510 | 468 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 28.3 | 30.4 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 503 | 453 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 80.9 | 78.3 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 15.3 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 106.3 | 106.7 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 65 | 78 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 33 | 33 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,121 | 1,196 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 51.2 | 51.7 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 86 | 89 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 89 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 86 | 84 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 94 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 28 | 33 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 18 | 23 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 52 | 57 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.2 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 72 | 78 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 38.8 | 36.2 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.7 | 2.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 26.4 | 23.9 | 23.5 |

Indonesia

Population (millions) **226** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,812** GDP (\$ billions) **432.8**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,650 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 50 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 26 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 596 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 123 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 498 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 48.8 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.8 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.2 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 2,271 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 701 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 29,375 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 386 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 81.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 803 | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 29.2 | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 530 | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 87.8 | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 7.2 | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 181.0 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 83 | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 118 | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 12,578 | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.9 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 91 | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 71 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 89 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 37 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 67 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 31 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 27.2 | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 6.9 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 6.7 | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Population (millions) **71** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,629** GDP (\$ billions) **286.1**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,540 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 68 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 29 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,687 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 115 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 138 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 6.8 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.4 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 656 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 89 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 8,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 7.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,438 | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.5 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,290 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 90.9 | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 9.1 | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 106.9 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 51 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 569 | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,809 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 72.6 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 92 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 89 | 88 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 77 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 24.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 11.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 33 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 43.4 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.9 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 26.8 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 7.3 | 3.4 | 23.5 |

Iraq

| Population (millions) | .. | Land area (1,000 sq. km) | 437 | GDP (\$ billions) | 12.6 |
|---|-------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | | 2,820 | 1,905 | |
| Urban population (% of total) | .. | | 57 | 42 | |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | | 2.6 | 2.9 | |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | | 2.0 | 1.3 | |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | | 23 | 22 | 47 | |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,756 | | 2,313 | 532 | |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 123 | | 116 | 116 | |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | | 665 | 511 | |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | | 1.9 | 2.4 | 25.0 | |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | | -0.1 | -0.4 | 0.1 | |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | | .. | 3.6 | 11.0 | |
| Animal species, total known | | 498 | | | |
| Animal species, threatened | | 55 | | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | | .. | | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | | 0 | | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | | 1.6 | | | |
| Energy | | | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | | 5.0 | 3.9 | |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | | 1,254 | 1,019 | |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | | 0.1 | 1.2 | 15.2 | |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,091 | | 1,418 | 1,269 | |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | | 98.5 | 91.1 | 79.0 | |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | | 1.5 | 7.4 | 16.3 | |
| Emissions and pollution | | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | | 0.6 | 0.8 | |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | | 74.2 | 96.8 | 93.5 | |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | | 115 | 72 | 67 | |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | | 405 | 277 | 99 | |
| Water and sanitation | | | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | | 728 | 4,117 | |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | | 187.5 | 122.3 | 8.7 | |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | | .. | 86 | 80 | |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | | .. | 81 | 82 | |
| Urban (% of urban population) | | .. | 95 | 96 | |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | | .. | 62 | 43 | |
| Urban (% of urban population) | | .. | 88 | 71 | |
| Environment and health | | | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | | 7.0 | | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | | .. | | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | .. | 38 | 50 | |
| National accounting aggregates | | | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | | 33.3 | 41.7 | |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | | 11.3 | 10.7 | |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | | 4.7 | 2.6 | |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | | 21.3 | 6.6 | |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | | 0.4 | 1.2 | |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | | 1.0 | 1.2 | |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | | 0.6 | 1.1 | |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | | 3.4 | 23.5 | |

Ireland

Population (millions) **4.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **68.9** GDP (\$ billions) **259.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 47,610 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 61 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 61 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 14,641 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 98 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 135 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 9.7 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -2.8 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 471 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 25 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 950 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 10.9 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,628 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,488 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 83.3 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 2.6 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 10.2 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 38.3 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 16 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,194 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 11,223 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.3 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 0 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 25.6 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 18.1 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 12.3 | 8.5 |

Isle of Man

Population (thousands) **77** Land area (sq. km) **570** GDP (\$ billions) **3.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 45,810 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 51 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 46 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 495 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 6.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | .. |
| Animal species, threatened | 3 | .. |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | .. |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | .. |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Population (millions) **7.2** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **21.6** GDP (\$ billions) **164.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 22,170 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 92 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 24 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 118 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 184 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 7.9 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.7 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.6 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 649 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 127 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,317 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.8 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.9 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,017 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,889 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 99.9 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.1 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.2 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 92.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 31 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 543 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 104 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 260.5 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 58 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.9 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.0 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Italy

Population (millions) **59** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **294** GDP (\$ billions) **2,101.6**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 33,490 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 68 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 50 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 25,416 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 98 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 245 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 33.9 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.2 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.6 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 610 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 119 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,599 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 19 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.8 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 9.1 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,125 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,755 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 82.7 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 12.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.7 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 14.2 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 27 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 732 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,074 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 24.3 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 45 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.8 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 8.9 | 8.5 |

Jamaica

Population (millions) **2.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **10.8** GDP (\$ billions) **11.4**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,330 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 53 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 47 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,759 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 99 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 720 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 31.3 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.0 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 333 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 71 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,308 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 209 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 4.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.6 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,724 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 10.5 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,453 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 96.4 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 2.2 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.8 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 27.6 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 43 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 392 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,514 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 4.4 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 49 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 | 78 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 84 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 82 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 3.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 31 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.2 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Japan

Population (millions) **128** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **365** GDP (\$ billions) **4,384.3**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 37,790 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 66 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 13 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 37,842 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 97 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 996 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 68.2 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 9.5 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 763 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 297 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,565 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 12 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 36.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,129 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 8,220 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 59.2 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 7.9 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.6 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 13.8 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 30 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 658 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,365 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 20.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 62 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 31.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.0 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 19.5 | 8.5 |

Jordan

Population (millions) **5.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **88.2** GDP (\$ billions) **15.8**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,840 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 78 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 11 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,392 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 115 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 638 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.9 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.6 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 490 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 89 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,100 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,294 | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,904 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 99.5 | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.4 | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 101.4 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 45 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 323 | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 119 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 138.0 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 65 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 91 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 71 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 8.2 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.4 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 3.4 | 23.5 |

Kazakhstan

Population (millions) **15** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,700** GDP (\$ billions) **104.9**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,020 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 58 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 77 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,652 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 116 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 29 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.2 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.9 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 642 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 57 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 16 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 5.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.4 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,012 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.1 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 4,293 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 89.2 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 10.8 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 11.9 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -37.2 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 19 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 252 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,871 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 46.4 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 82 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 91 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 89 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 3.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 32 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 32.5 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 28.3 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -9.9 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Kenya

Population (millions) **38** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **569** GDP (\$ billions) **24.2**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 640 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 21 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 47 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 344 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 536 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 6.2 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 12.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,510 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 208 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,506 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 103 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 8.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 491 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 73.6 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 145 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 30.5 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 50.6 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 90.5 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 36 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 34 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 552 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 13.2 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 79 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 57 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 49 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 42 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 48 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 19 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 121 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 17.1 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.8 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 13.1 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Kiribati

Population (thousands) **95** Land area (sq. km) **810** GDP (\$ millions) **78**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,120 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 44 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 46 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 8 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 2,594 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 2.7 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 51 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 87 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 60 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 16.7 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 65 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 53 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 77 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 33 | 66 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 20 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 46 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 63 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 5.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Korea, Dem. Rep.

Population (millions) **24** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **120** GDP (\$ billions) ..

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 2,182 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 62 | 43 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 25 | 51 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 458 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 113 | 120 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 324 | 547 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 51.4 | 28.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.9 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.6 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 474 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 40 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,898 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 913 | 1,258 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.8 | 14.7 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 797 | 1,669 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 43.8 | 82.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 56.2 | 15.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.5 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -66.2 | 123.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 68 | 69 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 16 | 106 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,817 | 4,948 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 13.5 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 55 | 74 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 96 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 66 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 59 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 75 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 55 | 27 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 5.8 |

Korea, Rep.

Population (millions) **48** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **99** GDP (\$ billions) **969.8**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 19,730 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 81 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 19 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 12,275 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 98 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 569 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 63.5 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.5 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 512 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 58 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,898 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.7 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.0 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,483 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.1 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 8,063 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 61.7 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.9 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.4 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 87.2 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 35 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 534 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,338 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 28.7 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 48 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 29.9 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.7 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 19.1 | 8.5 |

Kuwait

Population (millions) **2.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **17.8** GDP (\$ billions) **112.1**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 38,420 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 98 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 9 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 13,521 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 117 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 287 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -4.7 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 381 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 39 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 234 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.6 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 9,729 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 16,311 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 36.9 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 115.6 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 97 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,358 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 54 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.9 | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.2 | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.3 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 32.5 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Kyrgyz Republic

Population (millions) **5.2** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **191.8** GDP (\$ billions) **3.7**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 610 | 6,052 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 36 | 64 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 56 | 28 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 966 | 2,228 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 101 | 110 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 257 | 129 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 4.5 | 38.3 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.2 | 6.1 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 265 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 26 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,500 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 14 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 1.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 542 | 2,930 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.1 | 2.2 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,015 | 3,835 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 12.8 | 67.7 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 87.2 | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.1 | 7.0 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -55.9 | -29.3 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 22 | 27 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 52 | 255 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 8,873 | 11,806 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 21.7 | 7.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 94 | 60 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 | 88 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 99 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 93 | 79 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 | 94 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 4.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 38 | 23 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 6.7 | 24.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.1 | 12.8 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 |

Population (millions) **5.9** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **230.8** GDP (\$ billions) **4.1**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 630 | 2,182 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 30 | 43 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 6.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 8 | 51 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 457 | 458 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 115 | 120 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 411 | 547 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 69.9 | 28.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 16.3 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 919 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 94 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 8,286 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 21 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 5.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 520.6 | 123.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 49 | 69 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 32,495 | 4,948 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.6 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 90 | 74 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 60 | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 53 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 86 | 96 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 48 | 66 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 38 | 59 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 87 | 75 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 1.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.2 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 70 | 27 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.5 | 48.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.3 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 14.0 | 30.6 | 5.8 |

Latvia

Population (millions) **2.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **62.3** GDP (\$ billions) **27.2**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 9,920 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 68 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -1.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 28 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,974 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 119 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 67 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 47.2 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 16.7 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 393 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 21 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,153 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,017 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 25.9 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,876 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 43.0 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 55.2 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.8 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -55.6 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 16 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 533 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 7,355 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.8 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 13 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 95 | 95 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 78 | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 71 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 82 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 15.4 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 6.2 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Lebanon

Population (millions) **4.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **10.2** GDP (\$ billions) **24.4**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,800 | 2,820 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 87 | 57 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 | 22 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 32,025 | 2,313 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 105 | 116 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 289 | 665 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 13.3 | 2.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.8 | -0.4 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.4 | 3.6 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 447 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 40 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,173 | 1,254 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 2.7 | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,141 | 1,418 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 92.5 | 91.1 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 7.5 | 7.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.2 | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 85.7 | 96.8 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 36 | 72 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 359 | 277 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,172 | 728 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 27.3 | 122.3 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 60 | 86 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 81 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 95 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 77 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 88 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 4.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 29 | 38 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 33.3 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.1 | 11.3 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 21.3 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -10.6 | 3.4 | 4.9 |

Lesotho

Population (millions) **2.0** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **30.4** GDP (\$ billions) **1.6**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,030 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 25 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 77 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 427 | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 460 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -3.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.2 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 370 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 10 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,591 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 41 | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,607 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.0 | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 20 | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 78 | 58 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 74 | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 93 | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 36 | 31 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 34 | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 43 | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.7 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 84 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 32.7 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.3 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 10.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Liberia

Population (millions) **3.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **96.3** GDP (\$ millions) **735**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 140 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 59 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 27 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 98 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 378 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 32.7 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 759 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 65 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,200 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 46 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 1.6 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 40 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 53,852 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.1 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 55 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 52 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 72 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 7 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 49 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 39.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 133 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | -19.3 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.4 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 6.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Libya

Population (millions) **6.2** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,759.5** GDP (\$ billions) **58.3**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 9,010 | 2,820 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 77 | 57 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 9 | 22 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 2,313 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 116 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 78 | 665 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.1 | 2.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.1 | 3.6 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 413 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 35 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,825 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,943 | 1,254 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.9 | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,688 | 1,418 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 91.1 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 7.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.5 | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 48.5 | 96.8 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 88 | 72 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 591 | 277 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 97 | 728 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 721.0 | 122.3 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 83 | 86 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 89 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 81 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 95 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 97 | 77 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 62 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 88 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 4.3 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 16.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18 | 38 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 33.3 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 45.1 | 21.3 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.4 | 4.9 |

Liechtenstein

Population (thousands) **35** Land area (sq. km) **160** GDP (\$ millions) **..**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 14 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 44 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 743 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 43.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 40.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 297 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 4 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,410 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 32 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Lithuania

Population (millions) **3.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **62.7** GDP (\$ billions) **38.3**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 9,770 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 67 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 45 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 5,020 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 96 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 60 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 33.5 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.7 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 298 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 19 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,796 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,517 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 8.8 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,233 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 22.1 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 3.3 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.1 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -42.8 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 19 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 403 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,610 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.7 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 7 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 17.0 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.5 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 7.6 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Luxembourg

Population (thousands) **480** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2.6** GDP (\$ billions) **49.5**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 72,430 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 83 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 50 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 30,035 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 98 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 131 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 33.5 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 16.6 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 350 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 5 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,246 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 9,972 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 16,414 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 92.1 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 3.1 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 24.8 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 14.3 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 15 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 5,382 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,083 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Macao, China

Population (thousands) **480** Land area (sq. km) **28** GDP (\$ billions) **14.2**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 14,020 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 100 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | .. | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | .. | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 60 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 10 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | .. | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.7 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 117.9 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 48 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Macedonia, FYR

Population (millions) **2.0** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **25.4** GDP (\$ billions) **7.7**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,470 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 66 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 49 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,739 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 103 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 124 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 35.6 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 7.1 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 380 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 36 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,500 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,355 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 6.0 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,495 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 76.4 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 23.6 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.1 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -34.0 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 171 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,651 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 89 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 92 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 17 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 21.1 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.4 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.9 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 13.1 | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Madagascar

Population (millions) **20** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **582** GDP (\$ billions) **7.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 320 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 29 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 70 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 175 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 107 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 452 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 22.1 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 427 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 355 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 9,505 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 281 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 29.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 198.8 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 34 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 17,133 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 4.4 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 96 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 36 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 76 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 12 | 31 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 10 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 18 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 112 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 13.4 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.2 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 7.7 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Malawi

Population (millions) **14** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **94** GDP (\$ billions) **3.6**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 250 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 18 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 49 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 109 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 421 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 36.2 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 19.5 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 865 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 140 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,765 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 14 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.08 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 65.2 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 33 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,159 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.3 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 80 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 72 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 60 | 31 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 62 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 51 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 27.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 111 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 9.6 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.6 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 4.3 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Malaysia

Population (millions) **27** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **329** GDP (\$ billions) **186.7**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 6,420 | 2,182 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 69 | 43 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.2 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 24 | 51 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 551 | 458 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 126 | 120 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 462 | 547 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 63.6 | 28.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 18.2 | 14.0 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,083 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 455 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 15,500 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 686 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 13.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.7 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,617 | 1,258 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.1 | 14.7 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,388 | 1,669 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 92.3 | 82.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 7.7 | 15.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.3 | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 333.9 | 123.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 23 | 69 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 567 | 106 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 21,846 | 4,948 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.6 | 10.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 62 | 74 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 81 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 96 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 94 | 66 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 93 | 59 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 75 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11 | 27 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 38.4 | 48.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.5 | 10.7 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.5 | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 10.3 | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 20.2 | 30.6 | 4.9 |

Maldives

Population (thousands) **305** Land area (sq. km) **300** GDP (\$ billions) **1.1**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,190 | 880 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 37 | 29 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 47 | 55 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 417 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 92 | 107 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 4,880 | 617 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 3.0 | 16.8 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 5.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 181 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 55 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 583 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 468 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 30.4 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 453 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 78.3 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 364.3 | 106.7 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 32 | 78 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 33 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 98 | 1,196 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 51.7 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 89 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 83 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 76 | 84 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 94 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 59 | 33 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 42 | 23 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 57 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 22.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 30 | 78 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 36.2 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.9 | 9.5 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 2.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 23.9 | 23.5 |

Mali

Population (millions) **12** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,220** GDP (\$ billions) **6.9**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 500 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 32 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 32 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 244 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 117 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 168 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 10.3 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 758 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 19 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,741 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 6 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.05 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.05 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 33.9 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 152 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,865 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 10.9 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 90 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 60 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 48 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 86 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 45 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 39 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 59 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 196 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 13.6 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.0 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 6.5 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Population (thousands) **409** Land area (sq. km) **320** GDP (\$ billions) **7.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 16,680 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 94 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 31 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 96 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 287 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.9 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 14.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 391 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 22 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 914 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 9.9 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,153 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 4,970 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.3 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 14.3 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 489 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 123 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 100.0 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 20 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.0 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Marshall Islands

Population (thousands) **58** Land area (sq. km) **180** GDP (\$ millions) **149**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,240 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 71 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 78 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 93 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 837 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | .. | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 61 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 85 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 100 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 76.9 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 66 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 54 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Mauritania

Population (millions) **3.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,030.7** GDP (\$ billions) **2.6**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 840 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 41 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 39 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 356 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 105 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 353 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 615 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 49 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,100 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -38.1 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 86 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 128 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 425.0 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 88 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 54 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 70 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 10 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 44 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 119 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 28.0 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.9 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 17.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 1.2 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Mauritius

Population (millions) **1.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2.0** GDP (\$ billions) **6.8**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,580 | 951 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 42 | 36 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 56 | 44 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 5,338 | 287 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 109 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 717 | 351 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 18.2 | 26.5 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.3 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 151 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 131 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 750 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 88 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.7 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 133.1 | 40.1 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 18 | 53 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,182 | 4,824 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 26.4 | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 68 | 87 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 58 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 46 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 81 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 94 | 31 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 94 | 24 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 42 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15 | 146 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.7 | 17.4 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.8 | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.9 | -5.0 | 4.9 |

Mayotte

Population (thousands) **186** Land area (sq. km) **374** GDP (\$ millions) ..

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 951 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | .. | 36 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 53 | 44 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 287 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 109 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | 351 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 14.7 | 26.5 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal species, threatened | 68 | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | .. | .. |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | .. | .. |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 40.1 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 53 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,824 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 87 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 58 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 46 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 81 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 31 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 24 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 42 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. | .. |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. | .. |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 146 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 11.7 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 4.9 |

Mexico

Population (millions) **105** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,944** GDP (\$ billions) **1,022.8**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 9,400 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 77 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 55 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,821 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 98 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 33.0 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.3 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,570 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 636 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 26,071 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 261 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 68.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.7 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,702 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.6 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,003 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 79.8 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 12.2 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.1 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 12.3 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 36 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 486 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,885 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 19.1 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 77 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 95 | 91 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 85 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 81 | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 48 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 91 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 35 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 25.7 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 6.9 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.3 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Micronesia, Fed. Sts.

Population (thousands) **111** Land area (sq. km) **700** GDP (\$ millions) **236**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,280 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 22 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 44 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 2,851 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 90.6 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 7.3 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 105 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 139 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,194 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 5 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 94 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 94 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 25 | 66 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 14 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 61 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 40 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Moldova

Population (millions) **3.8** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **32.9** GDP (\$ billions) **4.4**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,210 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 42 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -1.5 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 77 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 891 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 119 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 120 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 10.0 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.4 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 253 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 27 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,752 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 884 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,516 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 97.5 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 2.0 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.1 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -66.2 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 36 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 78 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 263 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 231.0 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 33 | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 90 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 85 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 79 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 73 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 20.4 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.8 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.6 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 16.0 | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Population (thousands) **33** Land area (sq. km) **2** GDP (\$ millions) **..**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 100 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | .. | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | .. | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 16 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 14 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Mongolia

Population (millions) **2.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,566.5** GDP (\$ billions) **3.9**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,290 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 57 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 83 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,030 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 74 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 95 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 6.5 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 13.9 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 527 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 36 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,823 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 4.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,080 | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.8 | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,298 | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -12.0 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 110 | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 166 | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 13,341 | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.3 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 52 | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 48 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 31 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 64 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 2.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 43 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 42.5 | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.5 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 14.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 16.3 | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Montenegro

Population (thousands) **599** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **14** GDP (\$ billions) **3.5**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,270 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 61 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | .. | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | .. | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | .. | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal species, threatened | 52 | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | .. | .. |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 98 | 95 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 91 | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 86 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. | .. |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. | .. |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Morocco

Population (millions) **31** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **446** GDP (\$ billions) **75.1**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,290 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 56 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 68 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,623 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 117 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 160 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 9.8 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.1 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.1 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 559 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 80 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,675 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.3 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 458 | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.2 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 685 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 92.3 | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 6.9 | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 104.4 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 23 | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 940 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 43.4 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 87 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 58 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 54 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 34 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 32.8 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.9 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.2 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 25.6 | 3.4 | 23.5 |

Mozambique

Population (millions) **21** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **786** GDP (\$ billions) **7.8**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 330 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 36 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 5.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 62 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 154 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 107 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 306 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 24.5 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 913 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 143 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,692 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 46 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 7.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 1.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 420 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 81.6 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 461 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.1 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 99.9 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.09 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 88.6 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 28 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 20 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,693 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.6 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 87 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 26 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 71 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 19 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 53 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 168 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 3.1 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.9 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 7.1 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -10.2 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Myanmar

Population (millions) **49** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **658** GDP (\$ billions) **..**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 2,182 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 32 | 43 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 17 | 51 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 458 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 124 | 120 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 331 | 547 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 49.0 | 28.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.3 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.4 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,335 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 189 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 7,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 38 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 10.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 295 | 1,258 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 72.1 | 14.7 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 93 | 1,669 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 46.1 | 82.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 53.9 | 15.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 165.3 | 123.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 58 | 69 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 28 | 106 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 18,051 | 4,948 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.8 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 98 | 74 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 80 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 80 | 96 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 59 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 75 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 2.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 103 | 27 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 5.8 |

Namibia

Population (millions) **2.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **823.3** GDP (\$ billions) **7.0**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,450 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 36 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 47 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,134 | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 135 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 161 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 9.3 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.2 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 811 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 58 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,174 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 24 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 5.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 721 | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 12.7 | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,546 | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 5.9 | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 94.1 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 34,750.0 | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 47 | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 297 | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,961 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 4.9 | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 71 | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 93 | 58 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 90 | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 35 | 31 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 18 | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 66 | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 68 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 40.3 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 7.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 4.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 31.7 | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Nepal

Population (millions) **28** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **143** GDP (\$ billions) **10.3**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 350 | 880 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 17 | 29 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 30 | 55 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 210 | 417 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 107 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 968 | 617 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 25.4 | 16.8 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.9 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 16.0 | 5.6 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 74 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 6,973 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 7 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.9 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 340 | 468 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 86.2 | 30.4 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 80 | 453 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.4 | 78.3 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 99.6 | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 395.9 | 106.7 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 34 | 78 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 11 | 33 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 7,051 | 1,196 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 5.1 | 51.7 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 96 | 89 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 89 | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 | 84 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 | 94 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 27 | 33 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 24 | 23 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 45 | 57 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 23.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 27.5 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 55 | 78 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 28.2 | 36.2 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 2.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 17.9 | 23.9 | 5.8 |

Netherlands

Population (millions) **16** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **34** GDP (\$ billions) **765.8**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 45,650 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 81 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 57 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 44,232 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 93 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 356 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 10.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 12.7 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 539 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 23 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,221 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.3 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,901 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 7,055 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 86.7 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.1 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.7 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -10.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 34 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 792 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 672 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 72.2 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 34 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 27.6 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.6 | 8.5 |

Netherlands Antilles

Population (thousands) **191** Land area (sq. km) **800** GDP (\$ millions) ..

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 92 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 10 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 107 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 189 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.5 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 300 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 37 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 9,161 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,656 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 20.9 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 223.8 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 30 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 2,916 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

New Caledonia

Population (thousands) **242** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **18** GDP (\$ billions) **2.7**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 14,020 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 64 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 14 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 103 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,418 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 39.2 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 7.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 178 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 137 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,250 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 218 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 8.5 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 11.3 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 63.6 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 69 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

New Zealand

Population (millions) **4.2** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **267.7** GDP (\$ billions) **135.7**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 27,080 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 86 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 65 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 28,271 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 116 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 38 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 31.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 24.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 424 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 122 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,382 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 21 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 20.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,192 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 9,646 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 35.2 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 53.9 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.2 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 33.4 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 14 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,196 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 77,336 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 42 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 15.5 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.7 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Nicaragua

Population (millions) **5.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **121.4** GDP (\$ billions) **5.7**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 990 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 56 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 44 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,172 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 128 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 125 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 42.7 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 17.6 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 813 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 72 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 7,590 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 39 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 3.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.8 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 624 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 52.2 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 426 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 72.2 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 12.5 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 47.9 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 28 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 100 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 33,854 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.7 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 83 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 79 | 91 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 63 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 48 | 78 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 34 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 57 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 31.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 14.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 35 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 14.6 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.7 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.0 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 6.5 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Niger

Population (millions) **14** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,267** GDP (\$ billions) **4.2**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 280 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 16 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 30 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 157 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 102 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 77 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.0 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 616 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 19 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,460 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.08 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 1.0 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 132 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 247 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 62.3 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 95 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 42 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 32 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 91 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 7 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 3 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 27 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 40.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 176 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.7 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Nigeria

Population (millions) **148** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **911** GDP (\$ billions) **165.5**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 920 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 48 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 81 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 238 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 12.2 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,189 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 80 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,715 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 171 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 6.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 726 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 79.6 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 116 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 66.6 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 33.4 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 152.1 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 45 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 60 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,493 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 3.6 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 69 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 47 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 30 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 65 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 30 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 25 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 35 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 15.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 189 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.8 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 25.2 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Northern Mariana Islands

Population (thousands) **84** Land area (sq. km) **180** GDP (\$ millions) **..**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 91 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | .. | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | .. | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 7 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 739 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 72.4 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 99 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 80 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 5 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 2.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 98 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 94 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Norway

Population (millions) **4.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **304.3** GDP (\$ billions) **388.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 77,370 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 77 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 3 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 38,218 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 101 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 121 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 30.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 525 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 32 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,715 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.3 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.6 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 5,598 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 5.1 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 24,296 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.5 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 98.5 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 11.4 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 74.7 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 15 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,023 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 81,119 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 11 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 38.3 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 15.7 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 13.4 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.5 | 8.5 |

Oman

Population (millions) **2.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **309.5** GDP (\$ billions) **35.7**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 12,860 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 72 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 6 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,350 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 97 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,152 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 557 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 68 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,204 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 6 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.7 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.6 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 6,057 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 4,456 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 12.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 206.3 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 108 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 608 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 539 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 94.4 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 88 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.2 | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.7 | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Pakistan

Population (millions) **162** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **771** GDP (\$ billions) **142.9**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 860 | 880 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 36 | 29 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 35 | 55 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 717 | 417 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 113 | 107 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 477 | 617 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 2.5 | 16.8 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.9 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.5 | 5.6 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 820 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 97 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,950 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 4.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 499 | 468 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 34.9 | 30.4 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 480 | 453 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 65.2 | 78.3 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 32.5 | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 97.4 | 106.7 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 120 | 78 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 55 | 33 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 339 | 1,196 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 308.0 | 51.7 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 96 | 89 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 90 | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 87 | 84 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 94 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 58 | 33 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 40 | 23 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 57 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 24.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 26.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 90 | 78 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.5 | 36.2 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 3.3 | 2.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 11.0 | 23.9 | 5.8 |

Palau

Population (thousands) **20** Land area (sq. km) **460** GDP (\$ millions) **164**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 8,270 | 2,182 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 79 | 43 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | .. | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 20 | 51 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 458 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 120 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 114 | 547 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 87.6 | 28.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 14.0 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 120 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 122 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.7 | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 123.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 89 | 87 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 94 | 81 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 79 | 96 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 67 | 66 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 52 | 59 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 75 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10 | 27 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.3 | 10.7 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 4.9 |

Panama

Population (millions) **3.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **74.4** GDP (\$ billions) **19.5**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,500 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 72 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 30 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 4,004 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 105 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 172 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 57.7 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.2 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,145 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 126 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 9,915 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 194 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 10.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 11.6 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 845 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 17.4 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,506 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 38.9 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 59.8 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.8 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 88.1 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 35 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 293 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 44,130 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.6 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 28 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 81 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 63 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 78 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.7 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.7 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Papua New Guinea

Population (millions) **6.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **452.9** GDP (\$ billions) **6.3**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 850 | 2,182 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 13 | 43 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 2 | 51 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 601 | 458 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 120 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 2,210 | 547 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 65.0 | 28.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.0 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 980 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 304 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 11,544 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 142 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 25.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 82.7 | 123.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 69 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 126,658 | 4,948 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.0 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 1 | 74 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 32 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 | 96 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 41 | 59 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 67 | 75 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 16.5 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 65 | 27 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 39.2 | 48.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.6 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 18.0 | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 30.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 5.8 |

Paraguay

Population (millions) **6.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **397.3** GDP (\$ billions) **12.2**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,710 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 60 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 61 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,047 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 58 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 46.5 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.9 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 864 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 37 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 7,851 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 10 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.0 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 660 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 52.0 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 900 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.0 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 100.0 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 71.5 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 77 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 197 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 15,358 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.5 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 71 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 52 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 42 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 89 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 16.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 29 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.6 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.3 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.9 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 12.3 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Peru

Population (millions) **28** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,280** GDP (\$ billions) **107.3**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,410 | 5,801 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 71 | 78 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 17 | 36 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,526 | 3,158 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 115 | 117 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 213 | 232 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 53.7 | 45.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 13.7 | 16.7 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 2,222 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 261 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 17,144 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 275 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 33.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 14.0 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 491 | 1,240 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 17.4 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 899 | 1,808 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 20.8 | 37.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 78.5 | 57.3 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 76.0 | 33.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 54 | 35 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 135 | 295 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 57,925 | 23,965 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.2 | 2.0 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 82 | 71 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 84 | 91 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 63 | 73 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 92 | 97 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 72 | 78 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 36 | 51 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 85 | 86 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.3 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 15.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 20 | 26 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 25.7 | 22.9 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.4 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 1.5 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 10.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 3.1 | 6.7 | 23.5 |

Philippines

Population (millions) **88** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **298** GDP (\$ billions) **144.1**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,620 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 64 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 41 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,097 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 553 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 24.0 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.6 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.1 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 812 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 425 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 8,931 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 216 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 32.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 498 | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 26.1 | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 578 | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 64.0 | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 17.5 | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.9 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 70.7 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 23 | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 89 | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 5,450 | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.0 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 74 | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 78 | 66 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 72 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 81 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 28 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 31.6 | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 21.7 | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Poland

Population (millions) **38** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **306** GDP (\$ billions) **422.1**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 9,850 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 61 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 52 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,260 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 95 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 121 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 30.0 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 24.6 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 534 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 33 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,450 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,562 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 5.5 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,585 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 97.1 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 1.3 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.9 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -13.0 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 37 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 323 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,406 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 30.2 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 8 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 95 | 95 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 22.0 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.3 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 11.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Portugal

Population (millions) **11** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **92** GDP (\$ billions) **222.8**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 18,950 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 59 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 40 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 6,279 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 99 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 354 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 41.3 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.3 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 606 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 143 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,050 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 16 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 5.5 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.7 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,402 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 11.9 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 4,799 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 67.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 22.6 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.9 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 47.3 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 23 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 659 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,582 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 29.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 78 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 99 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 12.6 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.4 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 3.0 | 8.5 |

Puerto Rico

Population (millions) **3.9** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **8.9** GDP (\$ billions) **67.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 10,950 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 98 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 25 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 98 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 132 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 46.0 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.3 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 348 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 48 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,493 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 53 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 4.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,801 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Population (thousands) **836** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **11** GDP (\$ billions) **52.7**

| | Country data | High- income group |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 96 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.6 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 6 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 108 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 203 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | .. | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 159 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 27 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 355 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 22,057 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 17,181 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 62.6 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 308.9 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 51 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 2,558 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 61 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 870.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 59 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.8 | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.8 | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Romania

Population (millions) **22** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **230** GDP (\$ billions) **166.0**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 6,390 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 54 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 63 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 5,294 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 108 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 27.7 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.2 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 466 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 59 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,400 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.4 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,860 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 8.1 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,402 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 61.7 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 29.3 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.1 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -42.6 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 14 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 216 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,963 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 54.8 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 57 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 88 | 95 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 76 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 72 | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 54 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 21.1 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 2.1 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 9.3 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Russian Federation

Population (millions) **142** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **16,381** GDP (\$ billions) **1,290.1**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 7,530 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 73 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | -0.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 13 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,629 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 113 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 32 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 49.4 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.8 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 941 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 151 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 11,400 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 7 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 34.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 4,745 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.1 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,122 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 66.4 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 17.4 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 10.5 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -33.5 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 18 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 349 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 30,350 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.8 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 18 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 70 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 93 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 31.3 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 17.9 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Rwanda

Population (millions) **9.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **24.7** GDP (\$ billions) **3.3**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 320 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 18 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 8.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 79 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 184 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 121 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 635 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 19.5 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -2.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 871 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 49 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,288 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.08 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.07 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 14.6 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 26 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 976 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.6 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 68 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 65 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 61 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 82 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 23 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 20 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 34 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.1 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 14.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 181 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 16.2 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.0 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 9.0 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Population (thousands) **181** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **3** GDP (\$ millions) **525**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,700 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 23 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.1 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 33 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,768 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 103 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 463 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 60.4 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.8 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.0 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 55 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 71 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 20.6 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 88 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 87 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 66 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 27 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 23.5 |

San Marino

Population (thousands) **31** Land area (sq. km) **60** GDP (\$ billions) **1.7**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 46,770 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 94 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | .. | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | .. | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 17 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | .. | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 176 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.7 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | .. | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 9 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 1 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.0 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 9 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 17.3 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

São Tomé and Príncipe

Population (thousands) **158** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1** GDP (\$ millions) **145**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 870 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 60 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 59 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 109 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 711 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.5 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 126 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 31 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 895 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 35 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 2.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 55.6 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 39 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 13,796 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 86 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 24 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 18 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 29 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 5.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 99 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.4 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Saudi Arabia

Population (millions) **24** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,000** GDP (\$ billions) **381.7**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 15,470 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 83 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 81 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 16,651 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 112 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 123 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.4 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 38.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 527 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 94 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,028 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 6,170 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 7,080 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 16.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 93.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 113 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 1,262 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 99 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 986.1 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 88 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 96 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 99 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.8 | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.1 | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.4 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 7.2 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 42.1 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Senegal

Population (millions) **12** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **193** GDP (\$ billions) **11.2**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 830 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 42 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 43 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 227 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 270 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 45.0 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 803 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 57 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,086 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 7 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 250 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 39.6 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 150 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 87.0 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 9.6 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 61.9 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 95 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 47 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,079 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 8.6 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 93 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 65 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 93 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 9 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 54 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 7.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 15.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 114 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 21.8 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.4 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.2 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Serbia

Population (millions) **7.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **88.4** GDP (\$ billions) **40.1**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 4,540 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 52 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | .. | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 103 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | .. | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 42 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,303 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 4.7 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 4,040 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 69.9 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 30.1 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 363 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 95 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 92 | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Seychelles

Population (thousands) **85** Land area (sq. km) **460** GDP (\$ millions) **728**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 8,960 | 951 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 54 | 36 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.7 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 13 | 44 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 433 | 287 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 109 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 3,905 | 351 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 87.0 | 26.5 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.3 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 263 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 110 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 250 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 45 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.0 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 409.7 | 40.1 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 53 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,824 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 7 | 87 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 46 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 81 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 31 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 24 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 42 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13 | 146 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | -0.3 | 17.4 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.3 | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.8 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -8.4 | -5.0 | 4.9 |

Sierra Leone

Population (millions) **5.8** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **71.6** GDP (\$ billions) **1.7**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 260 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 37 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 40 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 588 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 38.5 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 4.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 823 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 47 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,090 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 47 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 181.3 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 50 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 27,358 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.2 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 92 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 32 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 83 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 5 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 20 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 25.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 262 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 9.8 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 7.9 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 2.1 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Singapore

Population (millions) **4.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **0.7** GDP (\$ billions) **161.3**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 32,340 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 100 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 1 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 46,408 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 116 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 0 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 3.3 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 4.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 473 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 213 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,282 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 54 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 6,968 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 8,520 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 13.2 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 34.2 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 41 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 580 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 131 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 15.1 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.7 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Slovak Republic

Population (millions) **5.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **48.1** GDP (\$ billions) **75.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 11,720 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 56 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 40 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 5,848 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 106 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 170 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 40.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 20.0 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 419 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 37 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,124 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,465 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,136 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 26.8 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 14.1 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.8 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -28.8 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 15 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 359 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,334 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 24.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.8 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 13.1 | 8.5 |

Slovenia

Population (millions) **2.0** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **20.1** GDP (\$ billions) **47.2**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 21,510 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 49 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.1 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 25 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 47,995 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 107 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 574 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 62.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.7 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 437 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 77 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,200 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,618 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 6.5 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 7,124 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 38.8 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 23.8 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.4 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -17.6 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 30 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 858 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 9,251 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 28.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 18.4 | 8.5 |

Solomon Islands

Population (thousands) **495** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **28** GDP (\$ millions) **388**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 750 | 2,182 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 18 | 43 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 3 | 51 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 613 | 458 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 119 | 120 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 2,178 | 547 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 77.6 | 28.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.6 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.7 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 320 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 195 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,172 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 16 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 4.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 9.1 | 123.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 37 | 69 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 90,237 | 4,948 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 70 | 87 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 65 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 94 | 96 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 32 | 66 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 18 | 59 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 75 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 70 | 27 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.2 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 5.8 |

Somalia

Population (millions) **8.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **627.3** GDP (\$ billions) ..

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 36 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 71 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 393 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 11.4 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 824 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 106 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,028 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 17 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 6.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.07 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 3,120.0 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 31 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 690 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 55.0 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 99 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 29 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 10 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 63 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 23 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 7 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 51 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 23.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 142 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

South Africa

Population (millions) **48** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **1,214** GDP (\$ billions) **283.0**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,720 | 951 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 60 | 36 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 82 | 44 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,670 | 287 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 111 | 109 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 129 | 351 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 7.6 | 26.5 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.1 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,149 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 324 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 23,420 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 74 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 20.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,739 | 670 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 10.5 | 56.3 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 4,810 | 531 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 93.5 | 65.6 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 1.5 | 18.0 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 8.7 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 23.2 | 40.1 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 53 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 334 | 64 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 936 | 4,824 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 27.9 | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 63 | 87 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 93 | 58 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 82 | 46 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 81 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 59 | 31 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 49 | 24 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 66 | 42 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.2 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 59 | 146 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 14.5 | 17.4 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.4 | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 3.1 | 11.7 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 0.4 | -5.0 | 4.9 |

Spain

Population (millions) **45** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **499** GDP (\$ billions) **1,436.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 29,290 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 77 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 58 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 18,054 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 96 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 74 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 35.9 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -1.9 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.3 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 647 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 169 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,050 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 49 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 6.8 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,277 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,206 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 61.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 8.5 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 7.9 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 62.2 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 32 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 893 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,478 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 32.0 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 68 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 21.9 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.8 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.4 | 8.5 |

Sri Lanka

Population (millions) **20** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **65** GDP (\$ billions) **32.3**

| | Country data | South Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,540 | 880 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 15 | 29 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 36 | 55 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 705 | 417 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 107 | 107 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,823 | 617 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 29.9 | 16.8 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.3 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 17.5 | 5.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 504 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 254 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,314 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 280 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 7.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 472 | 468 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 54.3 | 30.4 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 400 | 453 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 50.6 | 78.3 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 49.4 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 193.1 | 106.7 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 82 | 78 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 90 | 33 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,499 | 1,196 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 25.2 | 51.7 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 95 | 89 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 82 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 79 | 84 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 94 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 86 | 33 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 86 | 23 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 89 | 57 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 5.0 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21 | 78 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.3 | 36.2 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.3 | 9.5 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 2.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 14.3 | 23.9 | 23.5 |

St. Kitts and Nevis

Population (thousands) **49** Land area (sq. km) **260** GDP (\$ millions) **527**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 9,990 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 32 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,228 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 60 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 465 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 20.4 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 139 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 33 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 659 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 2 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.8 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 105.6 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 15 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 492 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 91 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 96 | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.6 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

St. Lucia

Population (thousands) **168** Land area (sq. km) **610** GDP (\$ millions) **980**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 5,520 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 28 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 33 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,246 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 74 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 2,983 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 27.9 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.4 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 175 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 38 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,028 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 6 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.4 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.2 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 129.5 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 31 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 98 | 91 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 98 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

St. Vincent & Grenadines

Population (thousands) **120** Land area (sq. km) **390** GDP (\$ millions) **553**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 4,210 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 47 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 26 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,215 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 111 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,289 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 27.4 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.3 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 185 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 34 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,166 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 1.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.6 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 136.4 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 28 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 91 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 19 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Sudan

Population (millions) **39** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **2,376** GDP (\$ billions) **46.2**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 950 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 43 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.1 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 58 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 661 | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 116 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 112 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.4 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 4.8 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,254 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 88 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,137 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 17 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 5.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 470 | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 77.5 | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 95 | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 67.5 | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 32.5 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 97.3 | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 165 | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 65 | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 778 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 124.4 | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 97 | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 64 | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 78 | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 24 | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 50 | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 5.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 29.4 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 109 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 13.2 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 15.7 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -13.2 | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Suriname

Population (thousands) **458** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **156** GDP (\$ billions) **2.2**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 4,730 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 75 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 1 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,166 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 107 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 197 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 94.7 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.8 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 877 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 33 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,018 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 26 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.2 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 31.2 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 28 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 192,272 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 0.8 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 93 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 79 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 60 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 89 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 4.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 14.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 29 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Swaziland

Population (millions) **1.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **17.2** GDP (\$ billions) **2.9**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,560 | 951 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 25 | 36 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 81 | 44 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,376 | 287 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 105 | 109 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 482 | 351 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 31.5 | 26.5 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 614 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 14 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,715 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 11 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 125.0 | 40.1 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 33 | 53 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,300 | 4,824 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 39.5 | 3.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 97 | 87 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 60 | 58 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 51 | 46 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 87 | 81 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 50 | 31 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 46 | 24 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 64 | 42 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 10.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 91 | 146 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.8 | 17.4 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.2 | -5.0 | 23.5 |

Sweden

Population (millions) **9.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **410.3** GDP (\$ billions) **454.3**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 47,870 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 84 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 8 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 36,162 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 99 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 52 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 67.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 10.3 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 542 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 29 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,750 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 5,650 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 18.4 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 15,231 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 2.6 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 43.1 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.4 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -1.9 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 12 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 899 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 18,692 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.7 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 9 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 27.5 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.7 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 7.2 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 19.6 | 8.5 |

Switzerland

Population (millions) **7.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **40.0** GDP (\$ billions) **424.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 60,820 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 73 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 38 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 24,526 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 100 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 484 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 30.5 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 29.5 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 475 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 45 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,030 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 9.7 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,770 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 7.2 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 8,360 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 1.6 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 49.8 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -3.6 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 26 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 839 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 5,351 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.4 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 2 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 13.9 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

Syrian Arab Republic

Population (millions) **20** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **184** GDP (\$ billions) **37.7**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,780 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 54 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 76 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,382 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 120 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 181 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 2.5 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -1.4 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.7 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 432 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 68 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 975 | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,466 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 89.3 | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 10.7 | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 90.9 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 75 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 264 | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 352 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 238.4 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 88 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 89 | 89 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 92 | 77 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 18.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 17 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 19.7 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 19.2 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -9.7 | 3.4 | 23.5 |

Tajikistan

Population (millions) **6.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **140.0** GDP (\$ billions) **3.7**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 460 | 6,052 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 26 | 64 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 30 | 28 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 426 | 2,228 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 158 | 110 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 518 | 129 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 2.9 | 38.3 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 14.0 | 6.1 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 427 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 28 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,000 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 14 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.7 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 548 | 2,930 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 2.2 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,241 | 3,835 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 2.3 | 67.7 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 97.7 | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.8 | 7.0 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -77.8 | -29.3 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 50 | 27 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 226 | 255 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 9,837 | 11,806 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 18.0 | 7.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 92 | 60 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 67 | 95 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 58 | 88 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 93 | 99 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 92 | 89 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 91 | 79 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 94 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 1.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 67 | 23 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 13.9 | 24.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.9 | 12.8 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 6.3 | 3.2 | 5.8 |

Tanzania

Population (millions) **40** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **886** GDP (\$ billions) **16.2**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 410 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 25 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 39 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 306 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 109 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 317 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 39.8 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 38.7 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,431 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 349 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 10,008 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 240 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 14.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 527 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 91.0 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 59 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 48.3 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 51.7 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 100.2 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 25 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 27 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,078 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.2 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 89 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 46 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 81 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 33 | 31 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 34 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 31 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.1 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 12.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 116 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.2 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 5.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Thailand

Population (millions) **64** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **511** GDP (\$ billions) **245.4**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,400 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 33 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 36 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 615 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 103 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 300 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 28.4 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 19.9 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,271 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 357 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 11,625 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 86 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 8.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,630 | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 16.6 | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,080 | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 91.9 | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 5.9 | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 182.9 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 71 | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 314 | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,290 | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 41.5 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 95 | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 66 | 55 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 95 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 34.0 | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 4.1 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 21.4 | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Timor-Leste

Population (millions) **1.1** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **14.9** GDP (\$ billions) **395**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,510 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 27 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 23 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 114 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 591 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 53.7 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.3 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 6.3 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 15 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.6 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | .. | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 62 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 56 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 77 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 41 | 66 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 32 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 64 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 14.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 97 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 1.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Togo

Population (millions) **6.6** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **54.4** GDP (\$ billions) **2.5**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 360 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 41 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 67 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 353 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 112 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 151 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 7.1 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 11.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 740 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 34 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 3,085 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 10 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 375 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 84.5 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 97 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 57.5 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 41.2 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 79.0 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 35 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 34 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,748 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.5 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 45 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 40 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 86 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 3 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 24 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 31.1 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 100 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.3 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Tonga

Population (thousands) **102** Land area (sq. km) **720** GDP (\$ millions) **253**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,480 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 25 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.9 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 42 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 3,340 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 103 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 514 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 5.0 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 8.6 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 51 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 52 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 463 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 4 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.0 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 52.4 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 87 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 96 | 66 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 96 | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 5.4 | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -1.6 | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Trinidad and Tobago

Population (millions) **1.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **5.1** GDP (\$ billions) **20.9**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 14,480 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 13 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 26 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,408 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 114 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,550 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 44.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 4.7 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 551 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 47 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,259 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 2.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.0 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 10,768 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 5,006 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 99.6 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 24.7 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 93.1 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 101 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 607 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,881 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 8.1 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 6 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 93 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 92 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 92 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 3.0 | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 35 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 31.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.0 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 41.9 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -22.8 | 8.5 |

Tunisia

Population (millions) **10** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **155** GDP (\$ billions) **35.0**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 3,210 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 66 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 63 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 2,630 | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 109 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 128 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 6.8 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -3.4 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.5 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 438 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 54 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,196 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 7.8 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 863 | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 13.3 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,221 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 99.1 | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.7 | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 2.2 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 65.7 | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 30 | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 165 | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 410 | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 62.9 | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 82 | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 94 | 89 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 84 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 99 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 85 | 77 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 64 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 5.8 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.9 | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.8 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 6.7 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 4.6 | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 12.5 | 3.4 | 23.5 |

Turkey

Population (millions) **74** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **770** GDP (\$ billions) **655.9**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 8,030 | 6,052 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 68 | 64 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 54 | 28 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,946 | 2,228 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 107 | 110 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 99 | 129 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 13.2 | 38.3 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 1.6 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 581 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 128 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 8,650 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 6.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,288 | 2,930 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 5.5 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,053 | 3,835 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 74.7 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 25.1 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 3.4 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 75.2 | -29.3 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 40 | 27 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 176 | 255 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 3,072 | 11,806 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 17.7 | 7.2 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 74 | 60 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 97 | 95 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 95 | 88 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 99 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 88 | 89 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 72 | 79 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 96 | 94 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 29.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 29.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 16.0 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 5.3 | 3.2 | 4.9 |

Turkmenistan

Population (millions) **5.0** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **469.9** GDP (\$ billions) **12.9**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 650 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 48 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 70 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 144 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 111 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 8.8 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.7 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 421 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 42 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 3 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,524 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,123 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 8.6 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 29.9 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 55 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 217 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 274 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1,812.5 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 98 | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 1.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 3.2 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 50 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.1 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 92.6 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.2 | 23.5 |

Uganda

Population (millions) **31** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **197** GDP (\$ billions) **11.8**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 370 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 13 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 64 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 179 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 109 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 469 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 18.4 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 31.9 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,375 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 121 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,900 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 38 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.09 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.08 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 183.8 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 12 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,261 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 64 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 60 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 33 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 34 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 29 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 22.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 19.6 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 130 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 14.0 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 8.3 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 4.9 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Ukraine

Population (millions) **47** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **579** GDP (\$ billions) **141.2**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 2,560 | 6,052 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 68 | 64 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.5 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | -0.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 71 | 28 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,872 | 2,228 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 118 | 110 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 47 | 129 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 16.5 | 38.3 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 3.3 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 445 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 59 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 5,100 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 0.5 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,937 | 2,930 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.4 | 2.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,400 | 3,835 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 46.6 | 67.7 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 6.7 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 6.9 | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -52.2 | -29.3 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 27 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 189 | 255 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 1,142 | 11,806 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 70.7 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 52 | 60 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 97 | 95 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 97 | 88 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 99 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 93 | 89 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 83 | 79 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 94 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24 | 23 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 23.1 | 24.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.2 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 3.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 10.7 | 3.2 | 23.5 |

United Arab Emirates

Population (millions) **4.4** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **83.6** GDP (\$ billions) **163.3**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 26,270 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 78 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 5.0 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 7 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 27,487 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 66 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 1,430 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 3.7 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -1.6 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.2 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 298 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 42 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | .. | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.7 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 11,036 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 14,567 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 30.1 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 126.3 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 127 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 2,044 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 34 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2,665.3 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 83 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 97 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 95 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 6.2 | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 8.8 | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

United Kingdom

Population (millions) **61** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **242** GDP (\$ billions) **2,772.0**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 40,660 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 90 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 70 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 27,701 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 98 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 108 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 11.8 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.6 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 19.6 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 660 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 51 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,623 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 14 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 3.5 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 8.6 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 3,814 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 6,185 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 75.6 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 1.2 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 9.1 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | -4.0 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 15 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 779 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 2,377 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 6.6 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 3 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 15.7 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.7 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 4.3 | 8.5 |

United States

Population (millions) **302** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **9,162** GDP (\$ billions) **13,751.4**

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 46,040 | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 81 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 45 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 47,463 | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 105 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 33 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 33.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 15.1 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,356 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 948 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 19,473 | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 244 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 94.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 5.5 | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 7,768 | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 13,564 | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 71.3 | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 6.8 | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 19.5 | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | 20.4 | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 21 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 2,016 | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 9,283 | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 17.1 | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 41 | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 99 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 94 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8 | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 14.0 | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 14.8 | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 2.0 | 8.5 |

Uruguay

Population (millions) **3.3** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **175.0** GDP (\$ billions) **23.1**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 6,390 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 92 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 85 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 8,482 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | .. | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 19 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 8.6 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -3.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 532 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 71 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 2,278 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 1 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 10.3 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 962 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 14.9 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 2,042 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 35.2 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 64.0 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.7 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 42.2 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 175 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 258 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 17,750 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 5.3 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 96 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 100 | 91 | 95 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 100 | 73 | 83 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 97 | 98 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 100 | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 99 | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 100 | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 14 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 13.4 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Uzbekistan

Population (millions) **27** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **425** GDP (\$ billions) **22.3**

| | Country data | Europe & Central Asia group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 730 | 6,052 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 37 | 64 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.1 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 66 | 28 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,927 | 2,228 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 119 | 110 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 352 | 129 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 7.7 | 38.3 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 2.0 | 6.1 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 434 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 37 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,800 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 15 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 1.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 1,829 | 2,930 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.0 | 2.2 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 1,694 | 3,835 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 87.2 | 67.7 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 12.8 | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 4.3 | 7.0 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -10.3 | -29.3 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 55 | 27 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 68 | 255 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 608 | 11,806 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 357.0 | 7.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 93 | 60 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 82 | 88 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 99 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 95 | 79 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 97 | 94 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 0.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 5.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 41 | 23 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 38.6 | 24.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.2 | 12.8 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 9.4 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 38.5 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 5.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -6.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 |

Vanuatu

Population (thousands) **226** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **12** GDP (\$ millions) **452**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,840 | 2,182 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 24 | 43 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 4.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 12 | 51 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 1,219 | 458 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 110 | 120 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 824 | 547 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 36.1 | 28.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.7 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | 130 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 108 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 870 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 10 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 2.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,258 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 14.7 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,669 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 82.0 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 15.0 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.4 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 33.3 | 123.4 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 18 | 69 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 106 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 4,948 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 96 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 66 | 55 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 59 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 75 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 34 | 27 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 48.0 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 5.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 30.6 | 23.5 |

Venezuela, RB

Population (millions) **27** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **882** GDP (\$ billions) **228.1**

| | Country data | Latin America & Caribbean group | Upper middle-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 7,550 | 5,801 | 7,107 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 93 | 78 | 75 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 25 | 36 | 31 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 6,916 | 3,158 | 2,947 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 95 | 117 | 113 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 77 | 232 | 110 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 54.1 | 45.4 | 39.3 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 72.3 | 16.7 | 10.3 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,745 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 190 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 21,073 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 69 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 25.3 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 4.7 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 2,302 | 1,240 | 2,300 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 0.9 | 15.9 | 7.0 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 3,174 | 1,808 | 3,242 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 28.0 | 37.0 | 62.8 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 72.0 | 57.3 | 27.6 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 5.6 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 26.2 | 33.4 | -8.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 11 | 35 | 30 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 609 | 295 | 332 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 26,287 | 23,965 | 16,993 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 1.2 | 2.0 | 13.8 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 47 | 71 | 57 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 91 | 95 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 73 | 83 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 97 | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 78 | 83 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | | | |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 51 | 64 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 86 | 89 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 9.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 19 | 26 | 24 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 34.8 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 18.7 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 5.9 | 6.7 | 4.9 |

Vietnam

Population (millions) **85** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **310** GDP (\$ billions) **68.6**

| | Country data | East Asia & Pacific group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 770 | 2,182 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 27 | 43 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 31 | 51 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 313 | 458 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 125 | 120 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 927 | 547 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 41.7 | 28.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | -2.2 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 5.2 | 14.0 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,116 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 261 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 10,500 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 147 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 12.1 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 621 | 1,258 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 46.4 | 14.7 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 598 | 1,669 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 58.2 | 82.0 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 41.8 | 15.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.2 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 376.0 | 123.4 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 55 | 69 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 84 | 106 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 4,304 | 4,948 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 19.5 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 68 | 74 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 90 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 96 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 65 | 66 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 56 | 59 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 | 75 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 20.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 11.3 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15 | 27 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 35.5 | 48.0 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 9.4 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 11.6 | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | 15.2 | 30.6 | 5.8 |

Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Population (thousands) **108** Land area (sq. km) **350** GDP (\$ millions) ..

| | Country data | High-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | .. | 37,572 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 95 | 78 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 17 | 38 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 27,680 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 99 | 102 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 315 | 323 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 27.1 | 28.8 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 1.2 | -0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.3 | 11.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 234 | |
| Animal species, threatened | 20 | |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 11 | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | 0.2 | |
| Energy | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 6.3 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5,416 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 3.4 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 9,675 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 62.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 11.4 |
| Emissions and pollution | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 12.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 19.1 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 39 | 26 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 1,159 |
| Water and sanitation | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 9,313 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 10.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 43 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 98 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | .. | 100 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | .. | 99 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | .. | 100 |
| Environment and health | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | .. | 7 |
| National accounting aggregates | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 20.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 14.5 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.3 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 8.5 |

West Bank and Gaza

Population (millions) **3.7** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **6.0** GDP (\$ billions) **4.0**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Lower middle-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 1,290 | 2,820 | 1,905 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 72 | 57 | 42 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990–2007) | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 62 | 22 | 47 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | .. | 2,313 | 532 |
| Food production index (1999–2001 = 100) | 113 | 116 | 116 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 919 | 665 | 511 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.5 | 2.4 | 25.0 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990–2005) | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | .. | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| Animal species, total known | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal species, threatened | 17 | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, total known | .. | .. | .. |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 0 | .. | .. |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0–100, median is 1.5) | .. | .. | .. |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | .. | 1,254 | 1,019 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | .. | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | .. | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | .. | 91.1 | 79.0 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | .. | 7.4 | 16.3 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | .. | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990–2005) | .. | 96.8 | 93.5 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 72 | 67 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | .. | 277 | 99 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | .. | 728 | 4,117 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | .. | 122.3 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | .. | 86 | 80 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 89 | 89 | 88 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 88 | 81 | 82 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 95 | 96 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 80 | 77 | 55 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 69 | 62 | 43 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 84 | 88 | 71 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 17.0 | .. | .. |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | .. | .. | .. |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 27 | 38 | 50 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 33.3 | 41.7 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 21.3 | 6.6 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.4 | 23.5 |

Yemen, Rep.

Population (millions) **22** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **528** GDP (\$ billions) **22.5**

| | Country data | Middle East & N. Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 870 | 2,820 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 30 | 57 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 34 | 22 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 328 | 2,313 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 106 | 116 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 990 | 665 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 1.0 | 2.4 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 0.0 | 3.6 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 459 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 107 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 1,650 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 159 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.2 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 6.7 | 5.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 326 | 1,254 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 1.1 | 1.2 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 190 | 1,418 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 100.0 | 91.1 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 0.0 | 7.4 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | 110.2 | 96.8 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | .. | 72 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 106 | 277 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 94 | 728 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 161.9 | 122.3 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 90 | 86 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 66 | 89 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 65 | 81 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 68 | 95 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 46 | 77 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 30 | 62 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 88 | 88 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 24.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 27.5 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 73 | 38 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 33.3 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.1 | 11.3 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 22.5 | 21.3 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | 3.4 | 5.8 |

Zambia

Population (millions) **12** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **743** GDP (\$ billions) **11.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 770 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 35 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 35 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 204 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 101 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 142 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 57.1 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 40.4 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 1,025 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 35 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,747 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 8 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 3.8 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 625 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 78.2 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 730 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 0.6 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 99.4 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -3.1 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 40 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 32 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 6,728 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 2.2 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 76 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 41 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 90 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | | | |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 52 | 31 | 39 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 51 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 55 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 15.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 21.2 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 170 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | 26.2 | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | 10.7 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | 0.1 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | 19.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | -3.0 | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Zimbabwe

Population (millions) **13** Land area (1,000 sq. km) **387** GDP (\$ billions) **3.4**

| | Country data | Sub-Saharan Africa group | Low-income group |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| GNI per capita, <i>World Bank Atlas</i> method (\$) | 340 | 951 | 574 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 37 | 36 | 32 |
| Urban population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Population growth (average annual %, 1990-2007) | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) | 40 | 44 | 39 |
| Agricultural productivity (value added per worker, 2000 \$) | 205 | 287 | 330 |
| Food production index (1999-2001 = 100) | 84 | 109 | 112 |
| Population density, rural (people/sq. km of arable land) | 261 | 351 | 603 |
| Forests and biodiversity | | | |
| Forest area (% of land area) | 45.3 | 26.5 | 24.7 |
| Deforestation (average annual %, 1990-2005) | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Nationally protected area (% of land area) | 14.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Animal species, total known | 883 | | |
| Animal species, threatened | 32 | | |
| Higher plant species, total known | 4,440 | | |
| Higher plant species, threatened | 17 | | |
| GEF benefits index for biodiversity (0-100, median is 1.5) | 1.9 | | |
| Energy | | | |
| GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$/kg oil equivalent) | .. | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) | 724 | 670 | 478 |
| Energy from biomass products and waste (% of total) | 63.3 | 56.3 | 53.8 |
| Electric power consumption per capita (kWh) | 900 | 531 | 309 |
| Electricity generated using fossil fuel (% of total) | 43.2 | 65.6 | 48.4 |
| Electricity generated by hydropower (% of total) | 56.8 | 18.0 | 38.8 |
| Emissions and pollution | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg/2005 PPP \$) | .. | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons) | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| CO ₂ emissions growth (% , 1990-2005) | -31.2 | 40.1 | 39.3 |
| Particulate matter (urban-pop.-weighted avg., µg/cu. m) | 27 | 53 | 69 |
| Transport sector fuel consumption per capita (liters) | 35 | 64 | 41 |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| Internal freshwater resources per capita (cu. m) | 915 | 4,824 | 4,619 |
| Freshwater withdrawal | | | |
| Total (% of internal resources) | 34.3 | 3.2 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal) | 79 | 87 | 90 |
| Access to improved water source (% of total population) | 81 | 58 | 68 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 72 | 46 | 60 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 98 | 81 | 84 |
| Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) | 46 | 31 | 39 |
| Rural (% of rural population) | 37 | 24 | 33 |
| Urban (% of urban population) | 63 | 42 | 54 |
| Environment and health | | | |
| Acute resp. infection prevalence (% of children under five) | 16.0 | | |
| Diarrhea prevalence (% of children under five) | 13.9 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 90 | 146 | 126 |
| National accounting aggregates | | | |
| Gross savings (% of GNI) | .. | 17.4 | 25.4 |
| Consumption of fixed capital (% of GNI) | .. | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| Education expenditure (% of GNI) | .. | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Energy depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| Mineral depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Net forest depletion (% of GNI) | .. | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| CO ₂ damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Particulate emission damage (% of GNI) | .. | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) | .. | -5.0 | 5.8 |

Glossary

Access to improved sanitation is the percentage of population with adequate access to 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. (World Health Organization; data are for 2006)

Access to improved water source is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as piped water into a dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap or standpipe; tubewell or borehole; protected dug well or spring; or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include an unprotected dug well or spring, cart with small tank or drum, bottled water, and tanker trucks. Reasonable access to an adequate amount means the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling. (World Health Organization; data are for 2006)

Acute respiratory infection prevalence is the percentage of children under age five with acute respiratory infection in the two weeks prior to the survey. (United Nations Children's Fund; data are for the most recent year available during 1998–2005)

Adjusted net savings equal gross savings minus consumption of fixed capital, plus education expenditures, minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and particulate emission and carbon dioxide damage. (World Bank; data are for 2007)

Agricultural land is arable land, land under permanent crops, and permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops. (Food and Agriculture Organization; data are for 2005)

Agricultural productivity is the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in 2000 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture. Agricultural productivity is measured by value added per unit of input. Agricultural value added includes that from forestry and fishing. Thus interpretations of land productivity should be made with caution. (See World Bank 2009 for details; data are for 2003–05)

Animal species, threatened, include the number of birds and mammal species classified by the World Conservation Union as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known. (World Conservation Monitoring Centre and *World Conservation Union*; data are for 2008)

Glossary

Animal species, total known, are mammals (excluding whales and porpoises) and birds included within a country's breeding or wintering ranges. (World Conservation Monitoring Centre and World Conservation Union; data are for 2004)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) damage is estimated at \$20 per ton of carbon (the unit damage in 1995 U.S. dollars) times the number of tons of carbon emitted. (World Bank estimates; data are for 2007)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions growth is the cumulative percentage change in emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. Emissions include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center; data are for 1990–2005)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita are carbon dioxide emissions divided by midyear population. (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, World Bank, and United Nations; data are for 2005)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per unit of GDP are carbon dioxide emissions in kilograms per unit of GDP in 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States. (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center and World Bank; data are for 2005)

Consumption of fixed capital is the replacement value of capital used up in the process of production. (United Nations; data are extrapolated to 2006 from the most recent year available)

Deforestation is the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. Negative numbers indicate an increase in forest areas. (Food and Agriculture Organization; data are for 1990–2005)

Diarrhea prevalence is the percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey. (United Nations Children's Fund; data are for the most recent year available during 1998–2005)

Education expenditure is public current operating expenditures in education, including wages and salaries and excluding capital investments in buildings and equipment. (United Nations; data are extrapolated to 2007 from the most recent year available)

Electricity generated using fossil fuel is use of coal, oil, and gas as a percentage of total inputs to the generation of electricity. (International Energy Agency; data are for 2006)

Electricity generated by hydropower is use of hydropower as a percentage of total inputs to the generation of electricity. (International Energy Agency; data are for 2006)

Electric power consumption per capita is the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants, minus transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants plus imports minus exports divided by midyear population. (International Energy Agency; data are for 2006)

Energy depletion is the ratio of the value of the stock of energy resources to the remaining reserve lifetime (capped at 25 years). It covers crude oil, natural gas, and coal. (See World Bank 2009 for details; estimates are based on sources and methods in Kunte and others 1998; data are for 2007.)

Energy from biomass products and waste is energy from solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste, and municipal waste as a percentage of total energy use. (International Energy Agency; data are for 2006)

Energy use per capita refers to apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. (International Energy Agency; data are for 2006)

Food production index indicates the relative level of net food production compared with the base period 1999–2001. It covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value (See the Food and Agriculture Organization's *Production Yearbook* for details; data are for 2005)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not. (Food and Agriculture Organization; data are for 2005)

Freshwater withdrawal, agriculture, is withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production as a percentage of total freshwater withdrawal. (World Resources Institute; data are for various years; for details see *World Development Indicators 2009, Primary data documentation*.)

Freshwater withdrawal, total, is total water withdrawal, excluding evaporation losses from storage basins and including water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of internal renewable resources because river flows from other countries are not included, because extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable, or because there is significant water reuse. (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Resources Institute; data are for various years; for details see *World Development Indicators 2009, Primary data documentation*.)

GDP is gross domestic product and measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. GDP at purchaser values (market prices) is the sum of gross value added by all resident and nonresident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. (World Bank, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and United Nations; data are for 2007)

Glossary

GDP per unit of energy use is 2006 gross domestic product (GDP) in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is GDP converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States. (International Energy Agency and World Bank; data are for 2006)

GEF benefits index for biodiversity is a composite index of relative biodiversity potential for each country developed by the Global Environment Facility, based on the species represented in each country, their threat status, and the diversity of habitat types in each country. The index shown in the tables has been normalized so that values run from 0 (no biodiversity potential) to 100 (maximum biodiversity potential) (World Bank; estimates are for 2008)

GNI per capita is gross national income (GNI) divided by midyear population. GNI is gross domestic product plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from abroad. GNI per capita is in current U.S. dollars, converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method (see *World Development Indicators 2008, Statistical methods*). (World Bank, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and United Nations; data are for 2007)

Gross savings are the difference between gross national income and public and private consumption plus net current transfers. (World Bank, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and United Nations; data are for 2007)

Higher plant species, threatened, are the number of species classified by the World Conservation Union as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known. (World Conservation Monitoring Centre and World Conservation Union; data are for 2008)

Higher plant species, total known, are native vascular plant species. (World Conservation Monitoring Centre and World Conservation Union; data are for 2004)

Internal freshwater resources per capita are internal renewable resources, which include flows of rivers and groundwater from rainfall in the country but excludes river flows from other countries, divided by midyear population. (Refers to data reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization as of 2007)

Land area is a country's total land area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes. (Food and Agriculture Organization; data are for 2007)

Mineral depletion is the ratio of the value of the stock of mineral resources to the remaining reserve lifetime (capped at 25 years). It covers bauxite, copper, iron, lead, nickel, phosphate, tin, gold, silver, and zinc. (See World Bank 2009 for details; estimates are based on sources and methods in Kunte and others 1998; data are for 2007).

Nationally protected area is totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries; protected landscapes and seascapes; and scientific reserves. It includes World Conservation Union–protected area categories I–VI. (World Conservation Monitoring Centre; data are for the most recent year available)

Net forest depletion is the product of unit resource rents and the excess of roundwood harvest over natural growth. If growth exceeds harvest, this figure is zero. (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank estimates of natural growth; data are for 2007)

Particulate emission damage is calculated as the willingness to pay to reduce the risk of illness and death attributable to particulate emissions. (World Bank estimates; data are for 2006)

Particulate matter is fine suspended particulates of less than 10 microns in diameter that are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing damage. The indicator is the population-weighted average of all cities in the country with a population greater than 100,000. (World Bank estimates; data are for 2006)

Population includes all residents who are present regardless of legal status or citizenship except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. (United Nations; data are midyear estimates for 2007)

Population density, rural, is rural population divided by arable land area. Rural population is estimated as the difference between the total population and urban population. (See *urban population*; data are for 2007)

Population growth is the exponential change in population for the period indicated. (United Nations; data are for 1990–2007)

Transport sector fuel consumption is the average volume of fuel consumed per capita in the transport sector (International Road Federation 2008; data are for 2006).

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. (United Nations and United Nations Children’s Fund; data are for 2005)

Urban population is the share of the midyear population living in areas defined as urban in each country (United Nations; data are for 2007)

Urban population growth is the exponential change in urban population for the period indicated. (United Nations; data are for 1990–2007)

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OF KOREA KUWAIT KYRGYZ REPUBLIC LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC LATVIA LEBANON
LESOTHO LIBERIA LIBYA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA LUXEMBOURG MACAO, CHINA FORMER
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA MADAGASCAR MALAWI MALAYSIA MALDIVES MALI
MALTA MARSHALL ISLANDS MAURITANIA MAURITIUS MAYOTTE MEXICO FEDERATED STATES
OF MICRONESIA MOLDOVA MONACO MONGOLIA MONTENEGRO MOROCCO MOZAMBIQUE
MYANMAR NAMIBIA NEPAL NETHERLANDS NETHERLANDS ANTILLES NEW CALEDONIA NEW
ZEALAND NICARAGUA NIGER NIGERIA NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS NORWAY OMAN
PAKISTAN PALAU PANAMA PAPUA NEW GUINEA PARAGUAY PERU PHILIPPINES POLAND
PORTUGAL PUERTO RICO QATAR ROMANIA RUSSIAN FEDERATION RWANDA SAMOA SAN
MARINO SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL SERBIA SEYCHELLES SIERRA
LEONE SINGAPORE SLOVAK REPUBLIC SLOVENIA SOLOMON ISLANDS SOMALIA SOUTH
AFRICA SPAIN SRI LANKA ST. KITTS AND NEVIS ST. LUCIA ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES
SUDAN SURINAME SWAZILAND SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TAJIKISTAN
TANZANIA THAILAND TIMOR-LESTE TOGO TONGA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TUNISIA TURKEY
TURKMENISTAN UGANDA UKRAINE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UNITED KINGDOM UNITED
STATES URUGUAY UZBEKISTAN VANUATU REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA VIETNAM
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS WEST BANK AND GAZA REPUBLIC OF YEMEN ZAMBIA ZIMBABWE