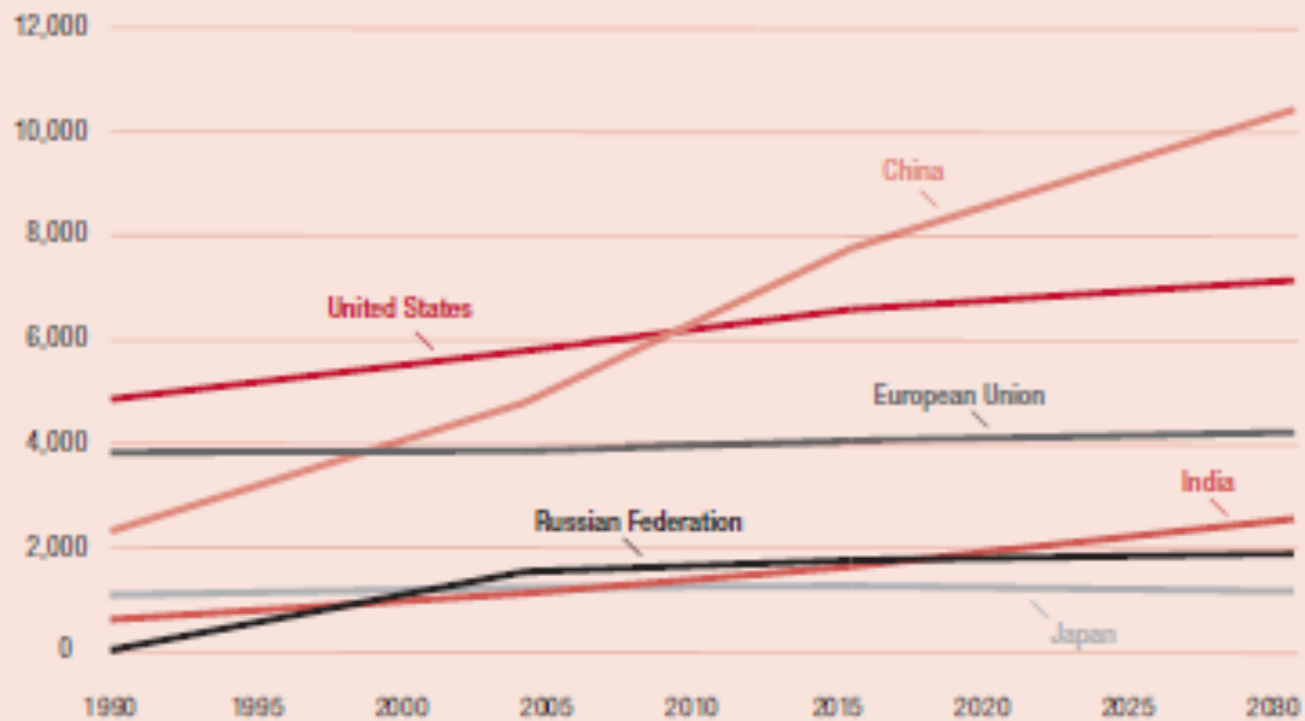


Source: UNDP, HDR, 2007/8

Figure 1.15

Business-as-usual CO₂ emissions on a rising trend

Energy-related CO₂ emissions (Mt CO₂)



Source: EA 2006c.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

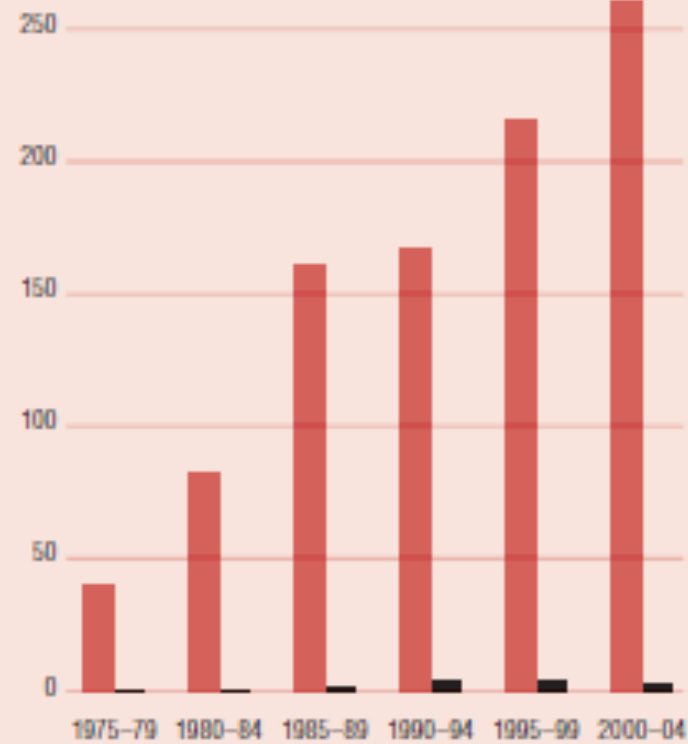
Figure 2.1

Climate disasters are affecting more people

People affected by hydrometeorological disaster (millions per year)

■ Developing countries

■ High-income OECD, Central and Eastern Europe, and the CIS

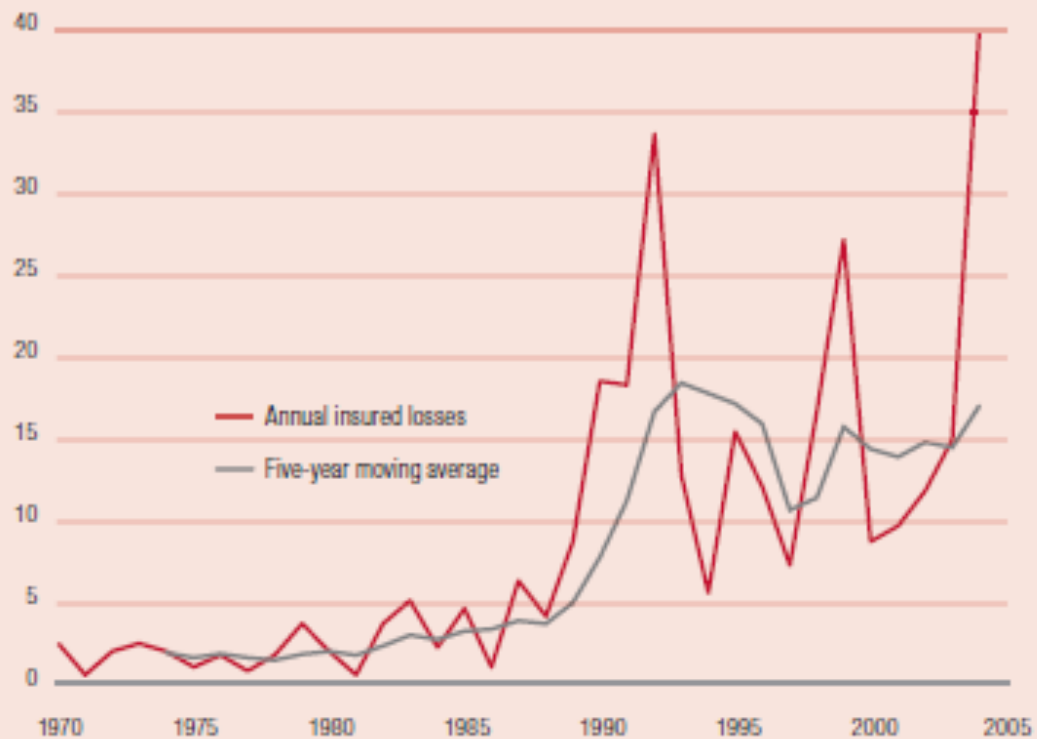


Source: HDRD calculations based on OFDA and CRED 2007.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

Figure 2.3 Climate disasters are driving up insured losses

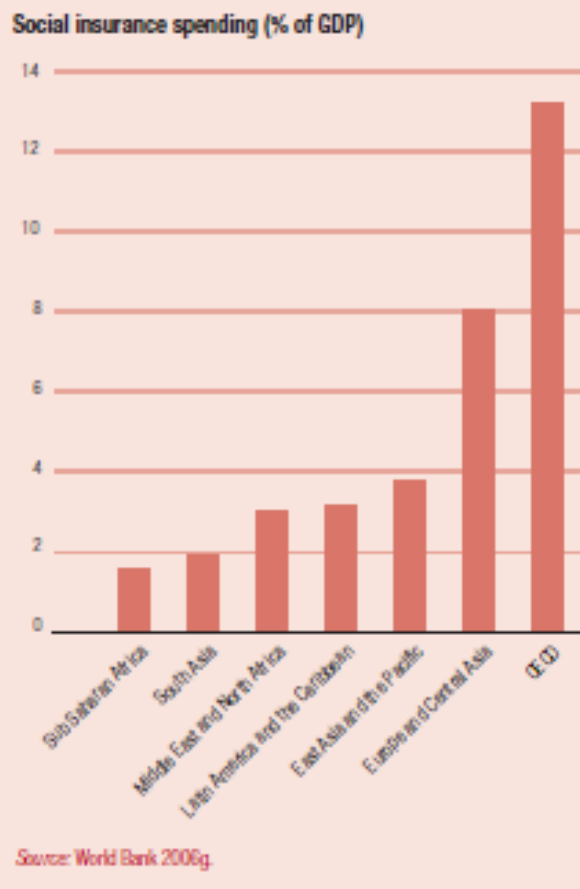
Annual insured losses (US\$ billions)



Source: ABI 2005b.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

Figure 2.4 Social insurance provision is far greater in rich countries



Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

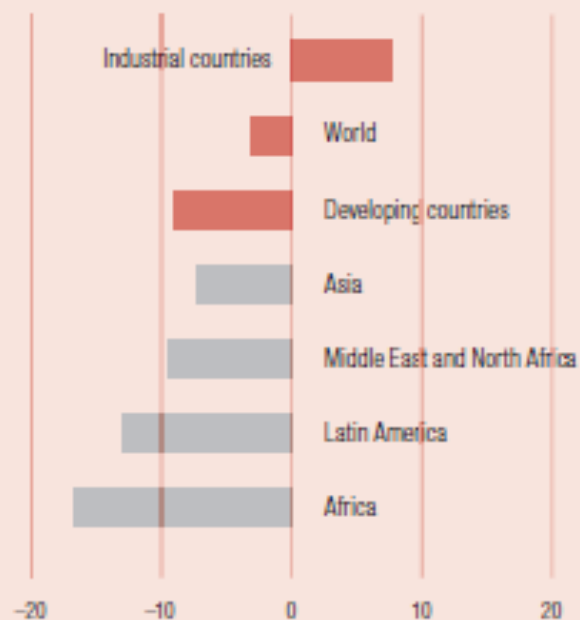
Table 2.4 Agriculture plays a key role in developing regions

	Agricultural value added (% of GDP) 2005	Agricultural labour force (% of total labour force) 2004
Arab States	7	29
East Asia and the Pacific	10	58
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	18
South Asia	17	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	16	58

Source: Column 1: World Bank 2007d; column 2: WRI 2007b.

Figure 2.6 Climate change will hurt developing countries' agriculture

Change in agricultural output potential
(2080s as % of 2000 potential)



Source: Cline 2007.

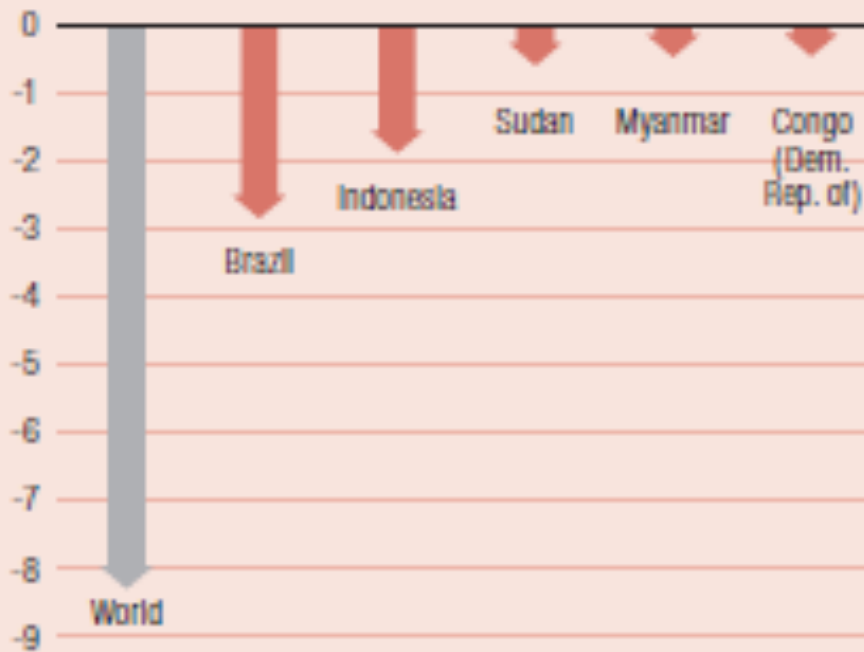
Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

❖ <http://www.gapminder.org/>

Figure 3.9

Forests are in retreat

Annual change, 1990–2005 (million ha per year)



Source: FAO 2007.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

The human impact of safety nets

	Outcome of productive safety net programme (PSNP)	Beneficiary households (%)	Households directly attributing outcome to PSNP (% of beneficiary households)
Food security	Consumed more or better food than last year	74.8	93.5
	Retained food production for consumption	62.4	89.7
Asset protection	Avoided having to sell assets to buy food	62.0	91.3
	Avoided having to use savings to buy food	35.6	89.7
Access to services	Used healthcare facilities more than last year	46.1	75.9
	Kept children in school longer than last year	49.7	86.5
Asset creation	Acquired new household assets	23.4	55.3
	Acquired new skills or knowledge	28.6	85.5

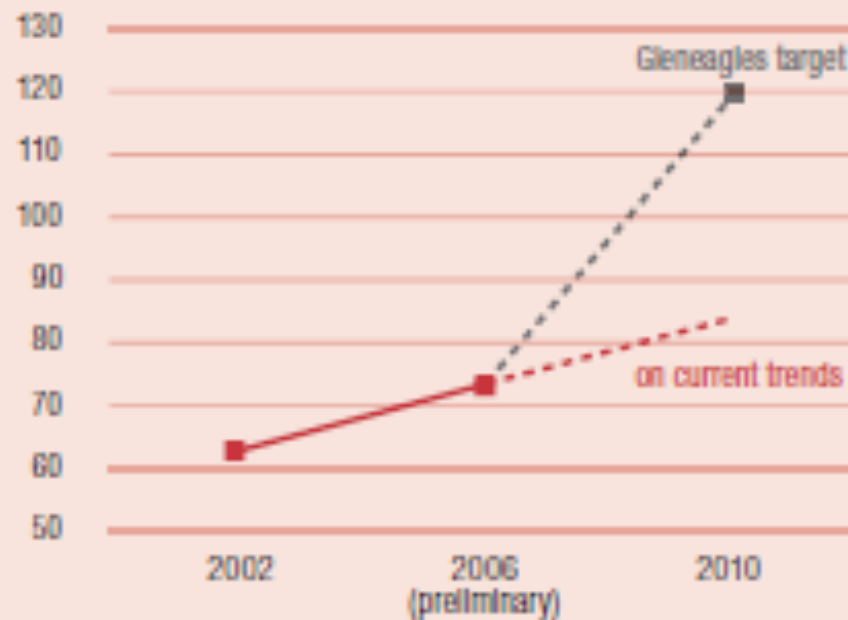
Source: Devereux et al 2006.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

Figure 4.3

Aid flows need to speed up to meet commitments

Development projects, programmes and technical cooperation
(2005 US\$ billion)



Source: Gurrts and Manning 2007.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2007/8

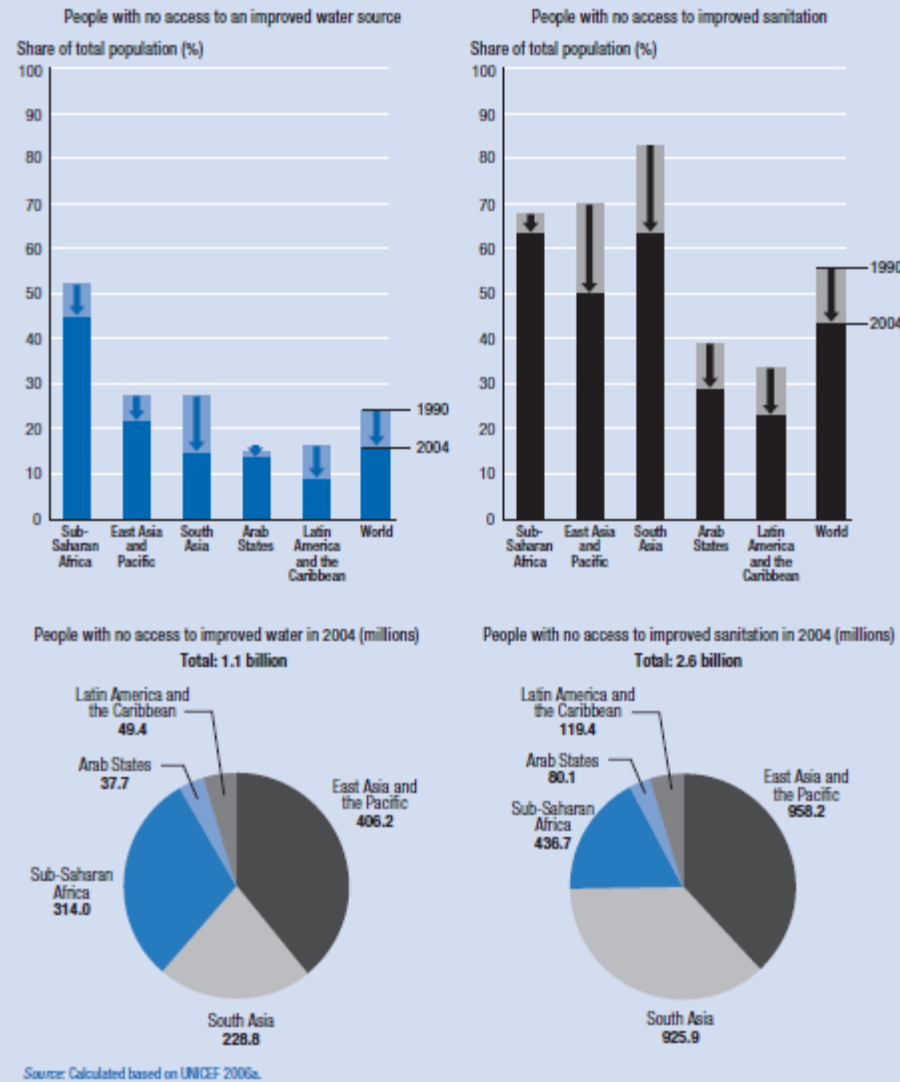
Table 4.3

Investing in adaptation up to 2015

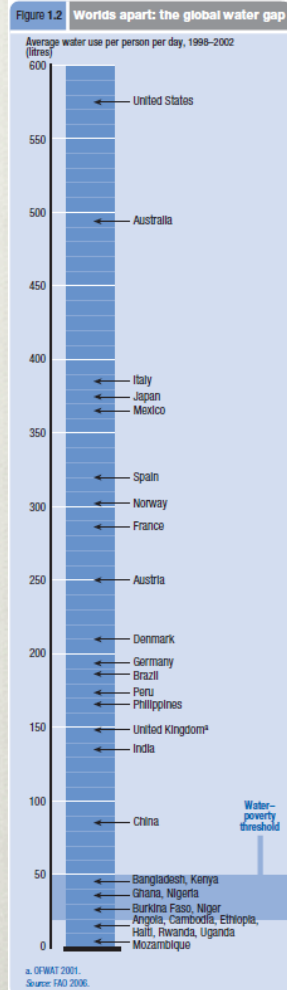
	Estimated cost	
	% of OECD GDP	US\$ billion
Estimated donor country cost	2015	2015
Climate-proofing development investment	0.1	44
Adapting poverty reduction to climate change	0.1	40
Strengthening disaster response	(.)	2
Total	0.2	86

Source: HDRO estimates based on GDP projections from World Bank 2007d.

Figure 1.1 Shrinking slowly: the global water and sanitation deficit

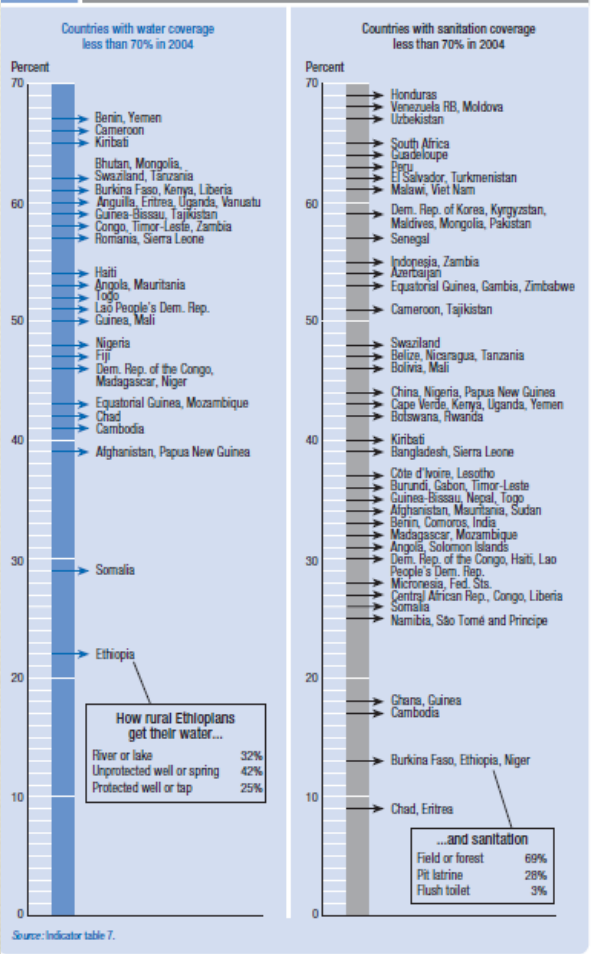


Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

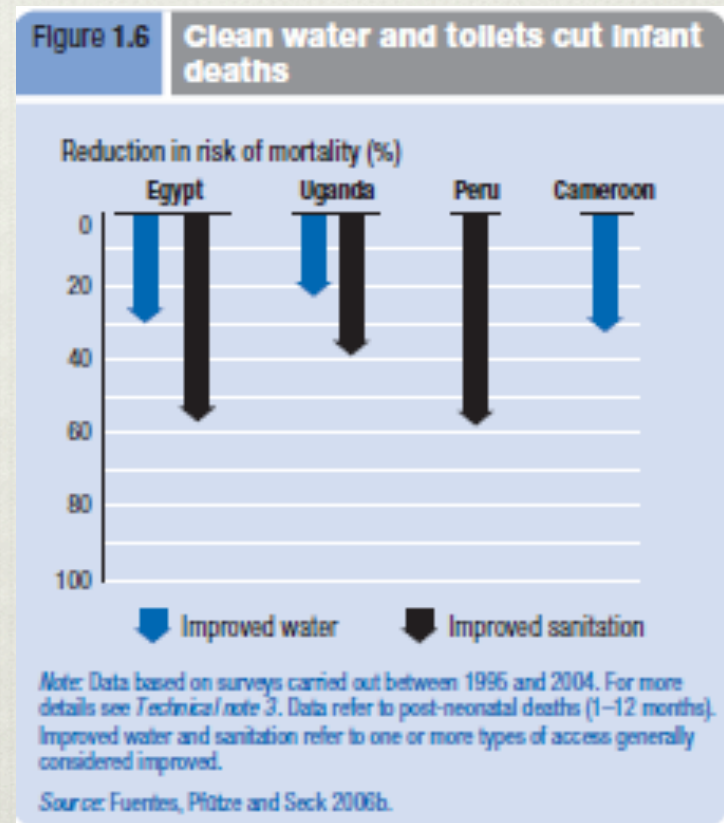
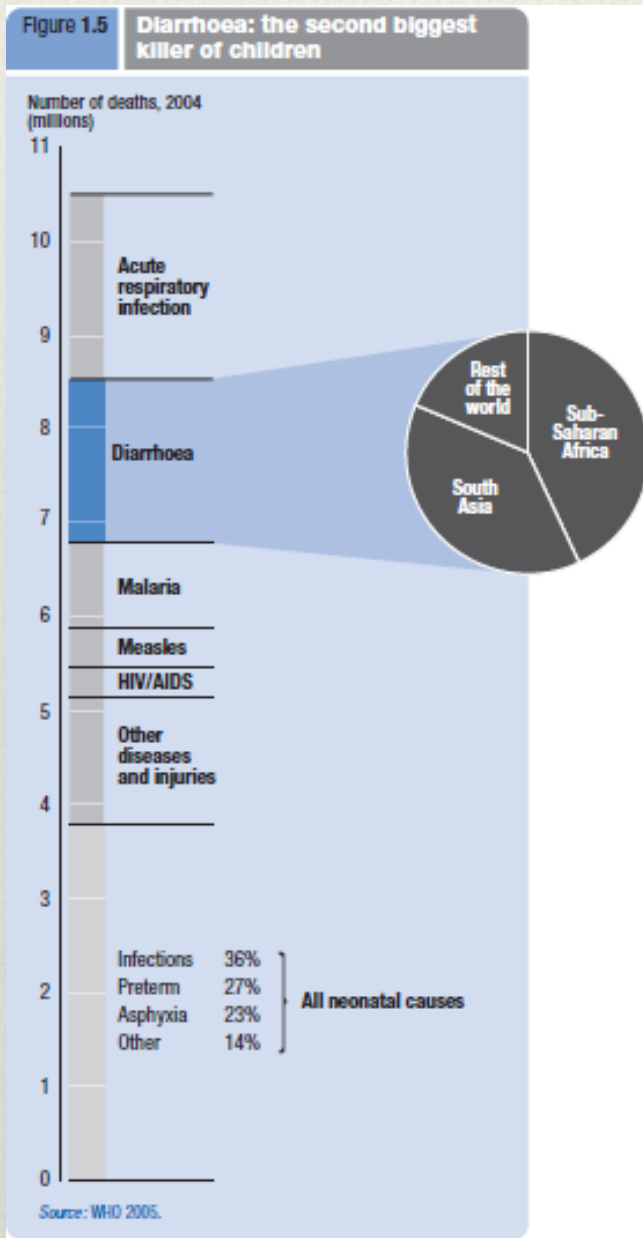


Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006

Figure 1.3 Many countries face a long climb to universal coverage



Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006



Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 1.7 Clean water reduces the risk of diarrhoea...

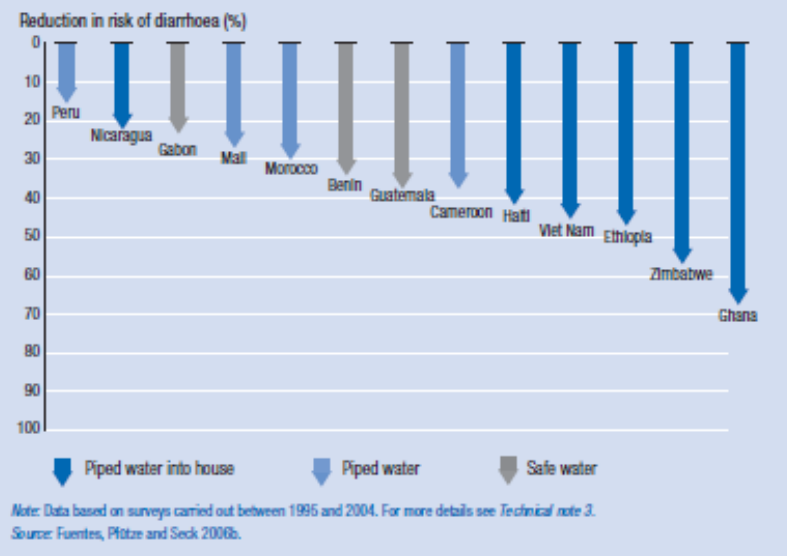
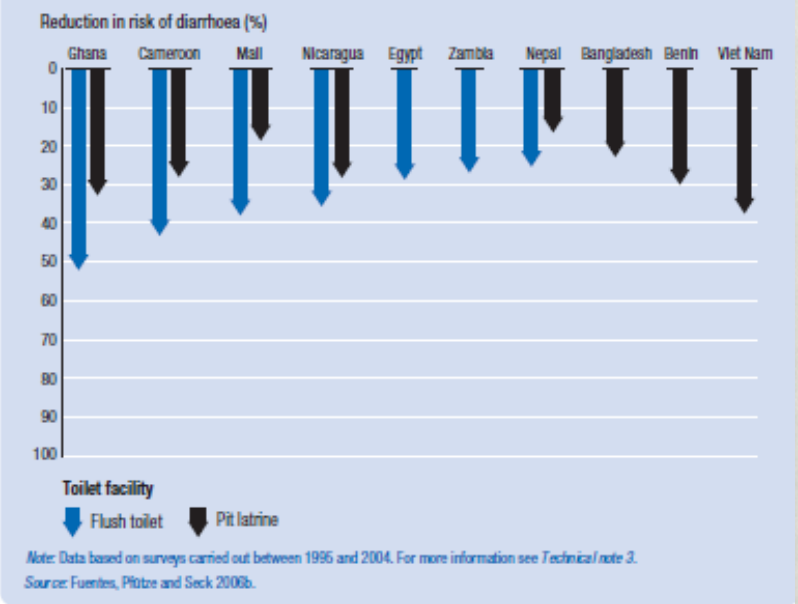
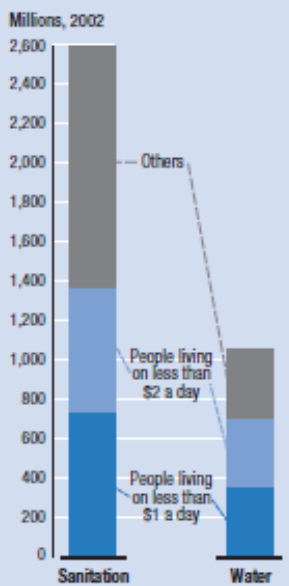


Figure 1.8 ...and so does access to sanitation



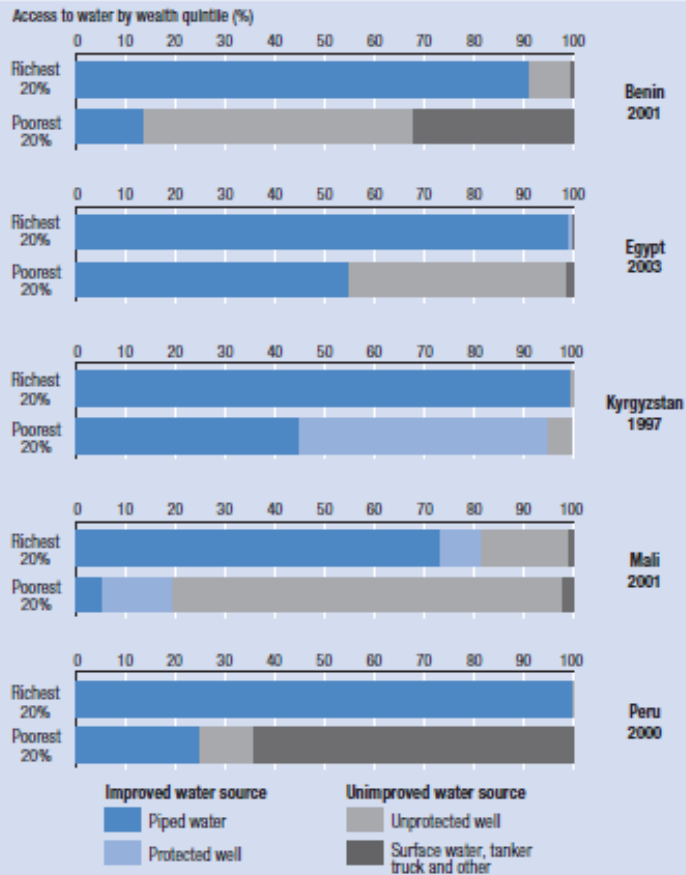
Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 1.9 Poor people account for most of the water and sanitation deficit



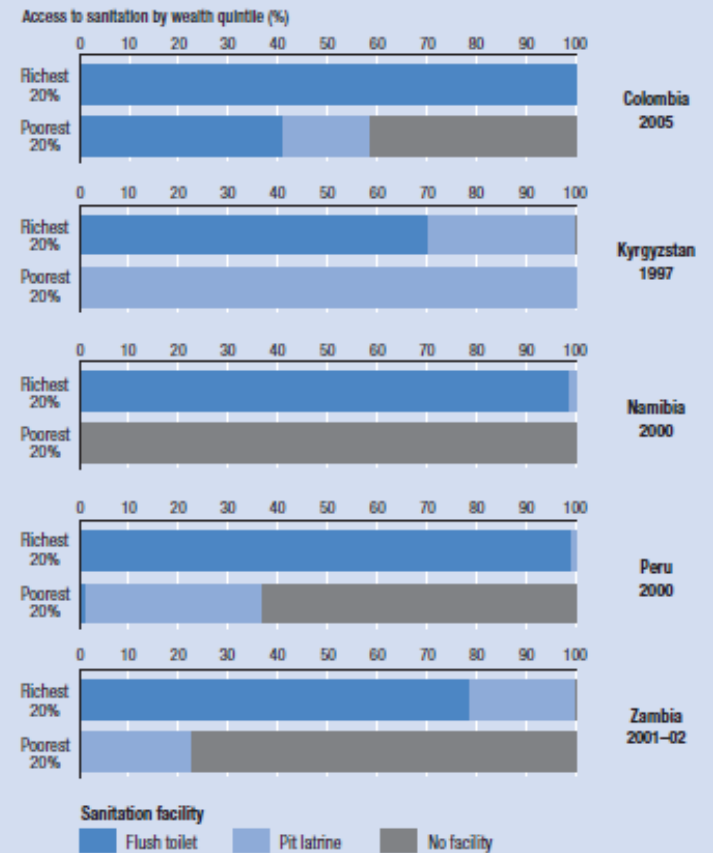
Source: Calculated based on Chen and Ravallion 2004 and WHO and UNICEF 2004a.

Figure 1.10 The water divide



Source: Calculated based on Measure DHS 2006.

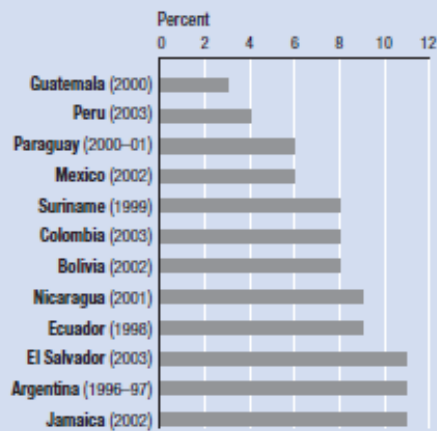
Figure 1.11 The great sanitation divide



Source: Calculated based on Measure DHS 2006.

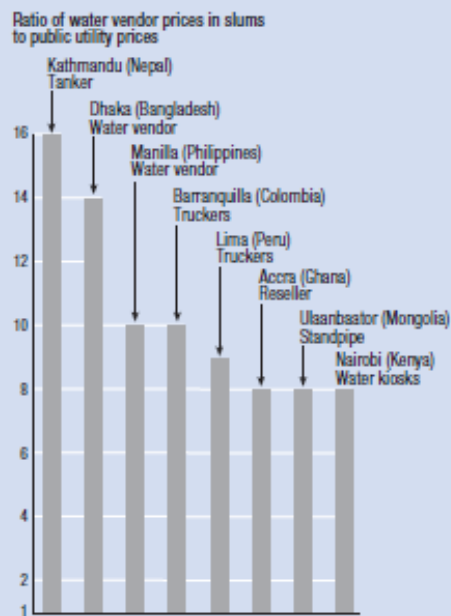
Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 1.13 Paying the price for poverty: water takes a large share of household spending for the poorest 20%



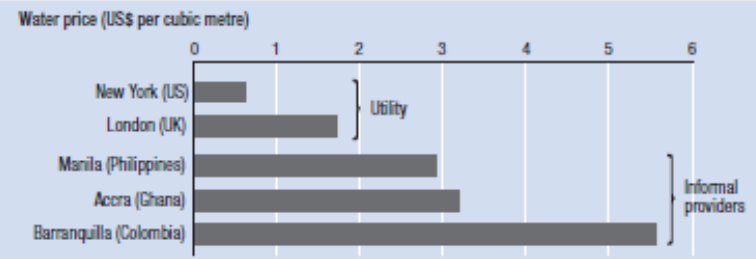
Source: Gasparini and Tomaroli 2006.

Figure 1.14 The costs of being beyond the utility



Source: Conran 2003; Solo 2003; ADB 2004; WUP 2003; WSP-AF 2005c.

Figure 1.15 Water prices: the poor pay more, the rich pay less



Source: Solo 2003; WUP 2003.

Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 1.17 The rural-urban divide: disparities in access to sanitation remain large

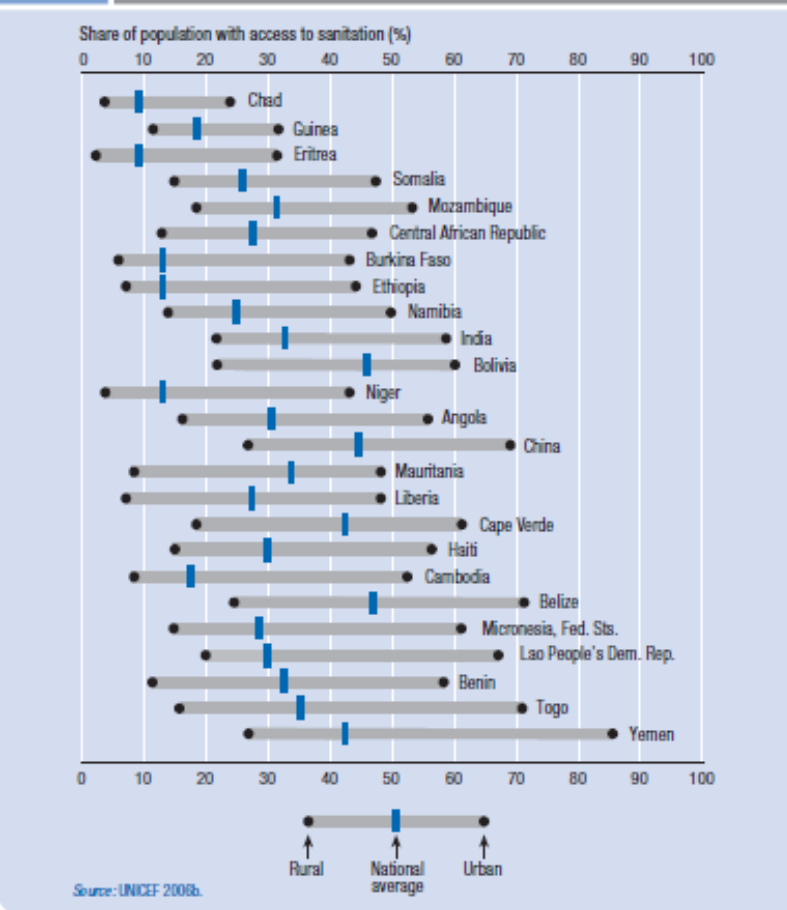
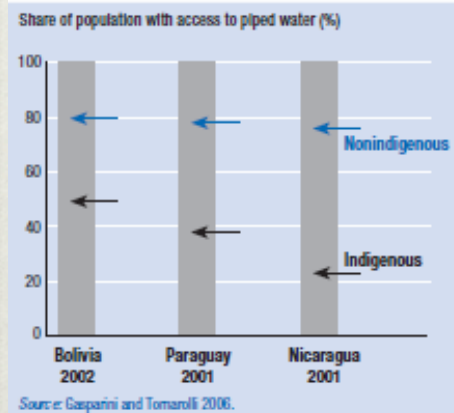


Figure 1.18 Some ethnic groups have much less access to water



Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Table 1.1 The Millennium Development Goal target: past performance and future targets for water and sanitation

People with access to an improved water source (millions)

	1990	2004	Target 2015	Average annual number of people	
				Gaining access 1990–2004	Needing access to meet the target 2004–15
Sub-Saharan Africa	226.6	383.8	627.1	10.5	23.1
Arab States	180.1	231.8	335.8	4.7	6.5
East Asia and the Pacific	1,154.4	1,526.2	1,741.2	22.9	24.3
South Asia	840.6	1,296.4	1,538.1	32.5	22.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	334.3	499.0	527.8	9.0	6.1
World	2,767.7	4,266.4	5,029.5	79.5	82.4

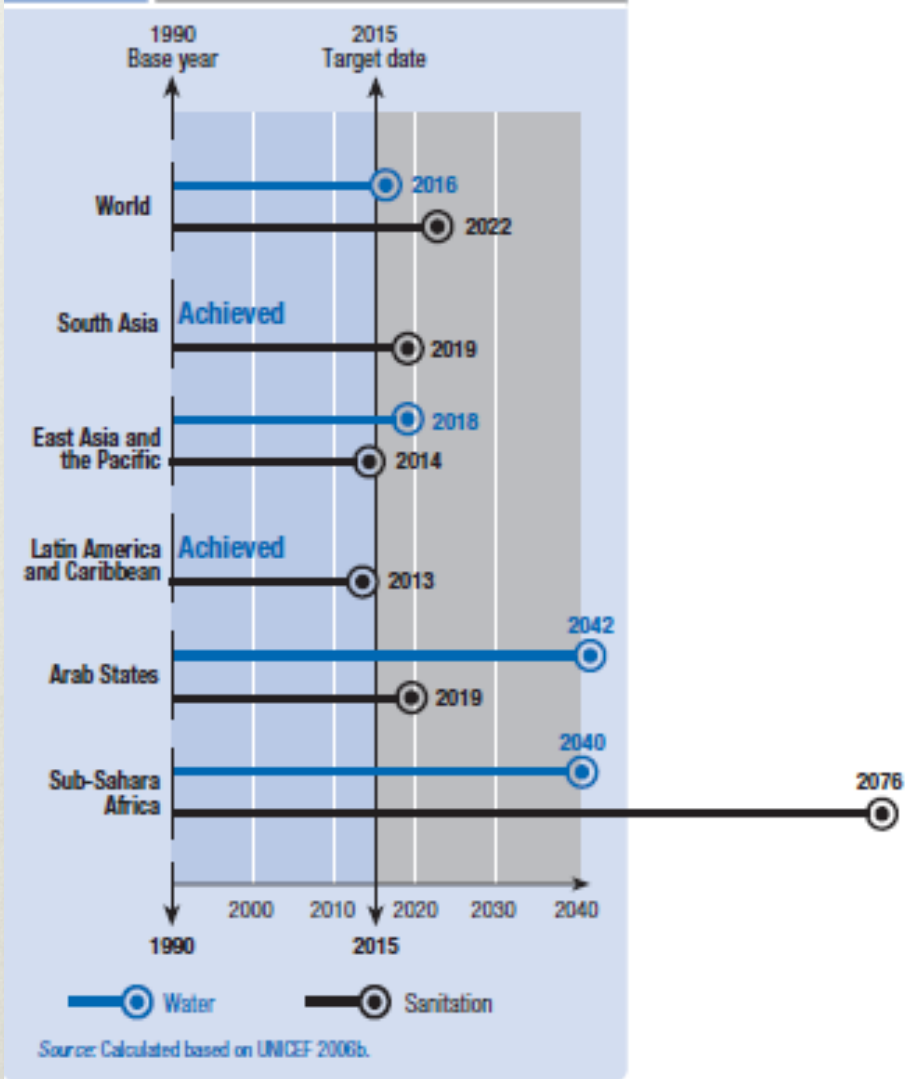
People with access to improved sanitation (millions)

	1990	2004	Target 2015	Average annual number of people	
				Gaining access 1990–2004	Needing access to meet the target 2004–15
Sub-Saharan Africa	148.4	256.5	556.0	7.2	27.9
Arab States	120.6	196.0	267.2	4.9	6.9
East Asia and the Pacific	467.0	958.2	1,284.9	32.0	33.6
South Asia	242.9	543.8	1,083.3	24.7	42.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	279.6	423.2	492.2	8.6	8.4
World	1,456.9	2,663.9	3,994.0	77.5	120.4

Source: Calculated on the basis of WHO and UNICEF 2006 and UN 2005.

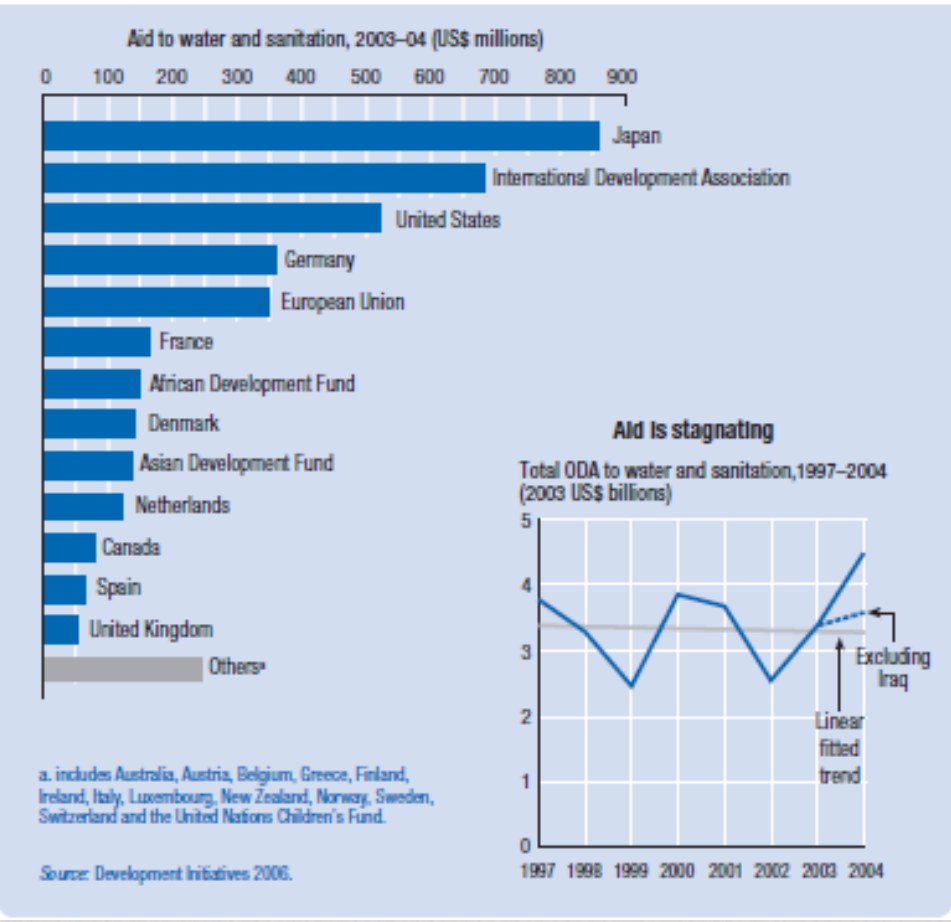
Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 1.20 Some regions are off track for reaching the Millennium Development Goal target for water and sanitation.



Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 1.24 Donors vary widely in commitment, and financing is unpredictable



Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006