

LAC 1998 Environment Goal Area Trend Review Notes.

#1 The Agency's Environment Goal Area is divided into 5 sub-goal areas.

#2 LAC has approximately 1/2 of the World's tropical forests.

#3 Brazil has more forest and a greater area deforested per year than the rest of the region combined.

#4 In relative terms, though, those with the least amount of forest have the greatest rate of deforestation.

(e.g. Jamaica has only 1/3 of its forest left and with a 7.5% deforestation rate per year. At this rate the country will be deforested in 10 years.

In almost all countries rates of deforestation have increased during the first half of the 90's compared to the previous decade.

Global concerns vs. Local development -- If we want to save the most trees per dollar and have the greatest impact in addressing GCC then maybe Brazil is the place to work. If we are concerned about sustainable development, though, then we need to be concerned about sustainable forestry in every country.

#5 Region's biodiversity parallels forest situation

The LAC contains 40 to 50% of the world's biodiversity—region contains forests, deserts, coral reefs, mangroves, mountains, large river systems, etc.

On absolute terms Brazil has the greatest number of species. On a per hectare basis, though, several countries have more species than Brazil. In addition many countries have endemic species, that is species found nowhere else.

Region suffers high rate of habitat destruction—one of world's highest rates of deforestation.

#6 Deterioration of ecosystems in the region is severe. For example 1/3 of the region's coral reefs are highly threatened and an additional 1/3 face a medium threat. We can expect the situation to continue to deteriorate.

Large % of jobs in the Caribbean depend on coral reefs—fishing and tourism.

#7 In relative terms the contribution of industry to GDP has remained the same over the last 20 years. However, in absolute terms industrial output and associated demand for raw materials, and production of pollution has quadrupled over this time.

#8 We can expect the demand for energy and resulting pollution to continue to grow as LAC tries to meet its citizen's growing demand for energy.

#9 In our presence countries, Mexico has the greatest Industrial CO2 emissions, but Brazil's CO2 emissions due to deforestation exceeds all sources of emissions of all our countries combined.

#10 A significant proportion of the population lives in urban areas and, the proportion is growing. The countries that we work in though have a lower percentage in urban areas compared to the region overall.

#11 A significantly lower percentage of rural compared to urban people have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. If wanting to meet the needs of the most in the most cost effective manner one might focus on the urban areas. If wanting to meet the needs of the neediest, one might focus on rural inhabitants.

#12 The LAC region continues to have the greatest amount of potable water per person than any other area in the world, but the trend (only 1/3 the amount of water per person compared to fifty years ago) is alarming and portends an emerging crisis.

#13 The Bureau obligates approximately 20% of its DA budget to the environment. Considering all spigots (DA, ESF, CN) the environment has approximately 15% of the Bureau's budget.

#14 70% of the environment budget addresses rural and green issues. Energy, urban, and rural have a relatively small part of the budget.

#15 There is a great deal of variability from year to year due to pipeline considerations etc., in environmental obligation within missions, and only three years of data are presented here. Therefore, one should not read too much into the data presented. If there are any trends it would appear that environmental funding in Peru and Jamaica is going up, while funding for RSD is going down.

#16-#17 Both graphs show that with little investment in pollution prevention technologies, significant savings can be realized in a short period of time.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

1. Environmental conditions in the LAC region are bad, getting worse, and the rate of deterioration is accelerating. Addressing environmental issues is not a luxury. Our activities are helping to slow down the rate of acceleration. The positive results that we are having will mean that things will not be as bad as they otherwise would be.
2. Resource Allocation:
 - a. The Bureau has done a good job of balancing the need to address global vs. local development issues, but we need to keep examining this distribution,

and with the increased public interest on global issues make sure that we maintain the proper balance and not lose sight of the vital importance of environment to every country's sustainable development.

3. Environmental Partnership:

We need to take advantage of the interest in "environmental partnerships" and expanded trade, and the potential they have for engaging private sector resources and market driven solutions to development needs.

4. Potable water is an emerging crisis. We need to be forward thinking in how USAID may become effectively be involved in addressing this issue.

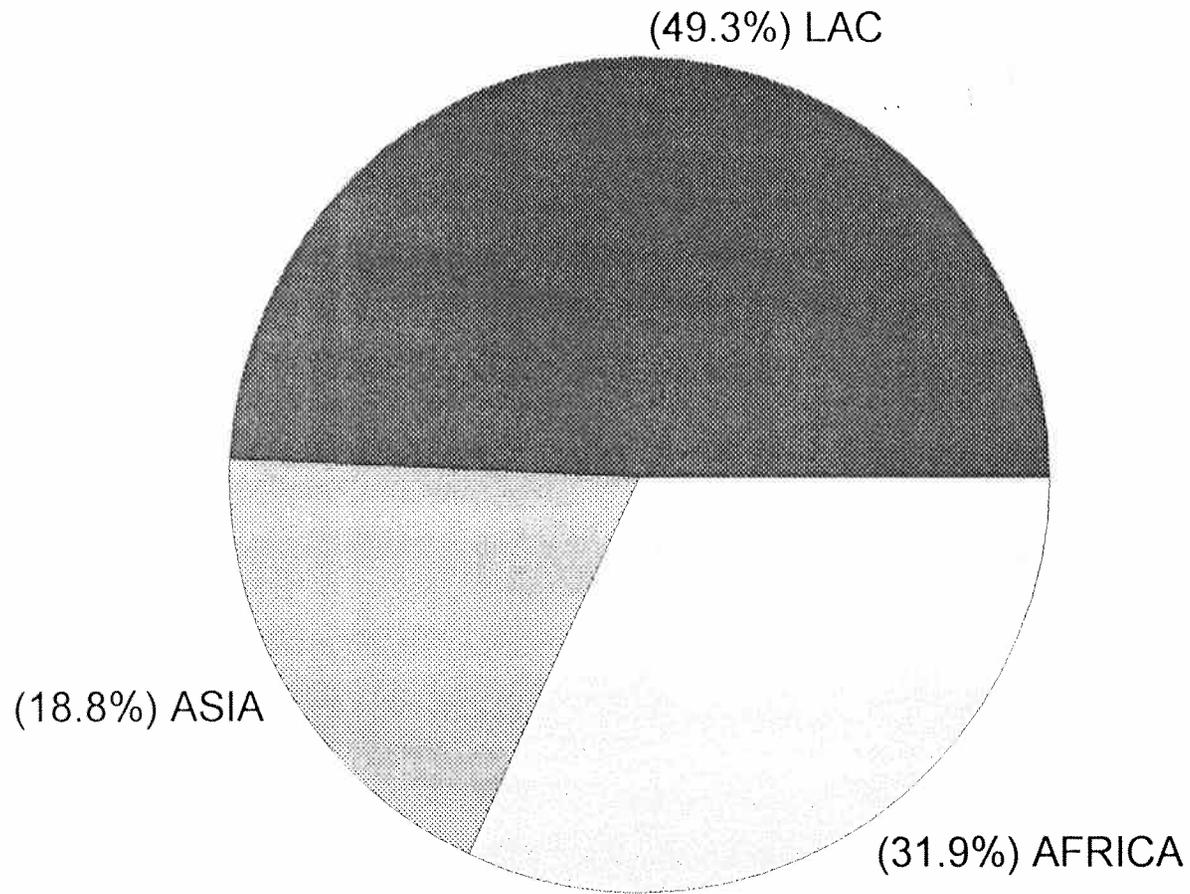
#1

Agency Environment Goal

Goal Areas:

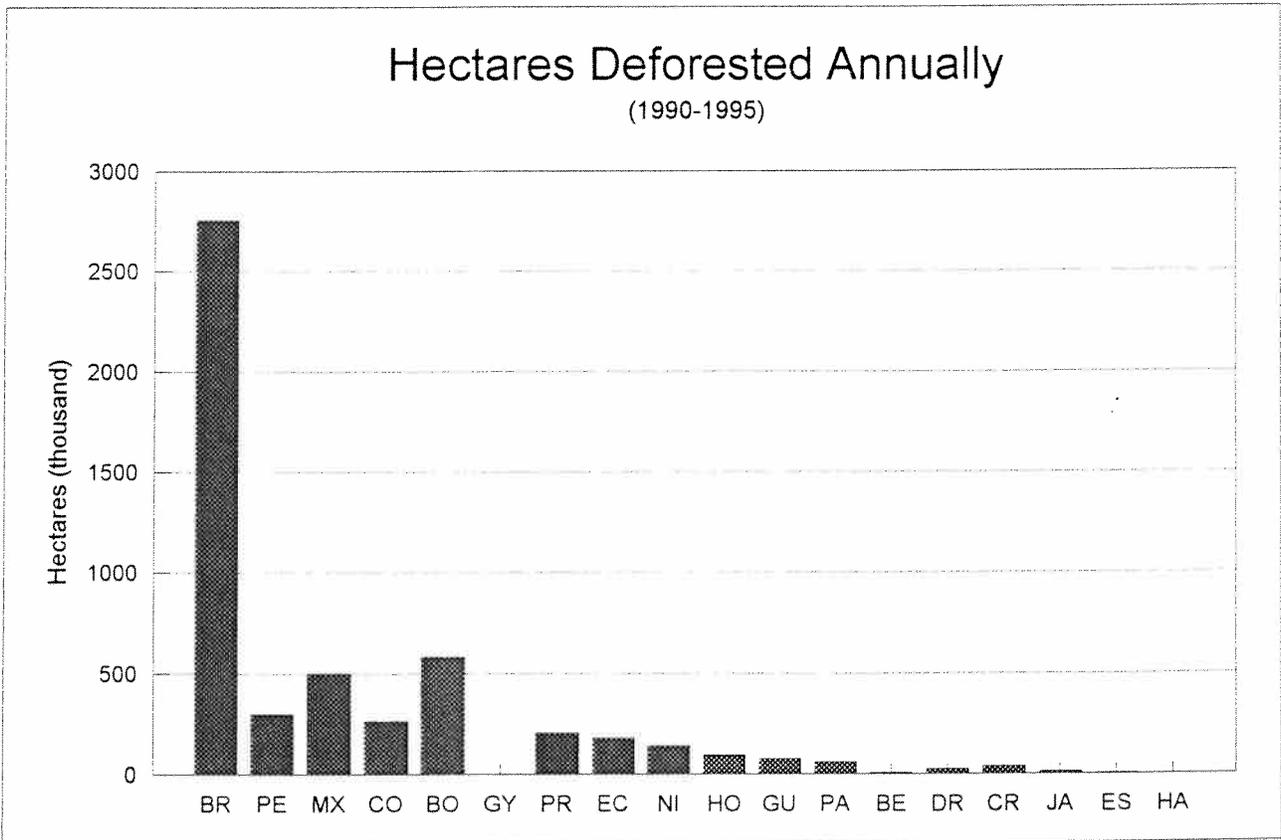
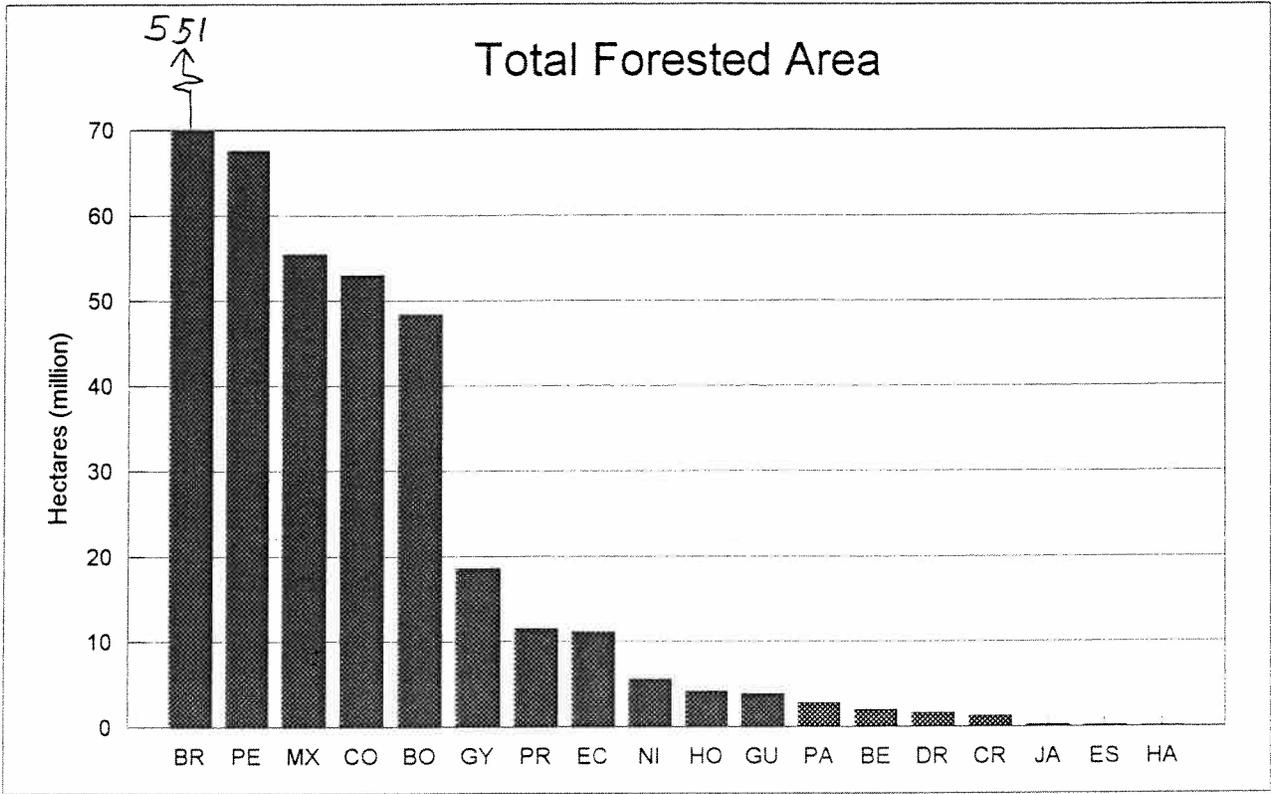
- > Global Climate Change
- > Biodiversity
- > Urban and Industrial Pollution
- > Energy
- > Natural Resource Management:
 - Forest
 - Water
 - Coastal
 - Sustainable Agriculture

World's Tropical Forests



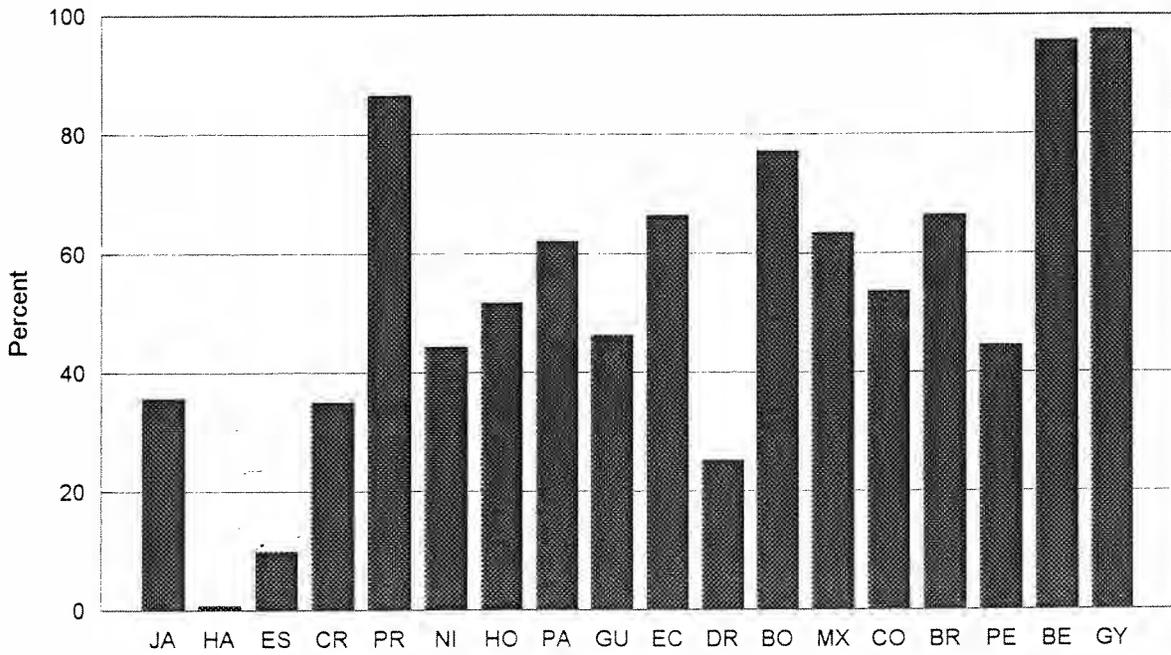
Total = 1,407,649,000 ha

#3

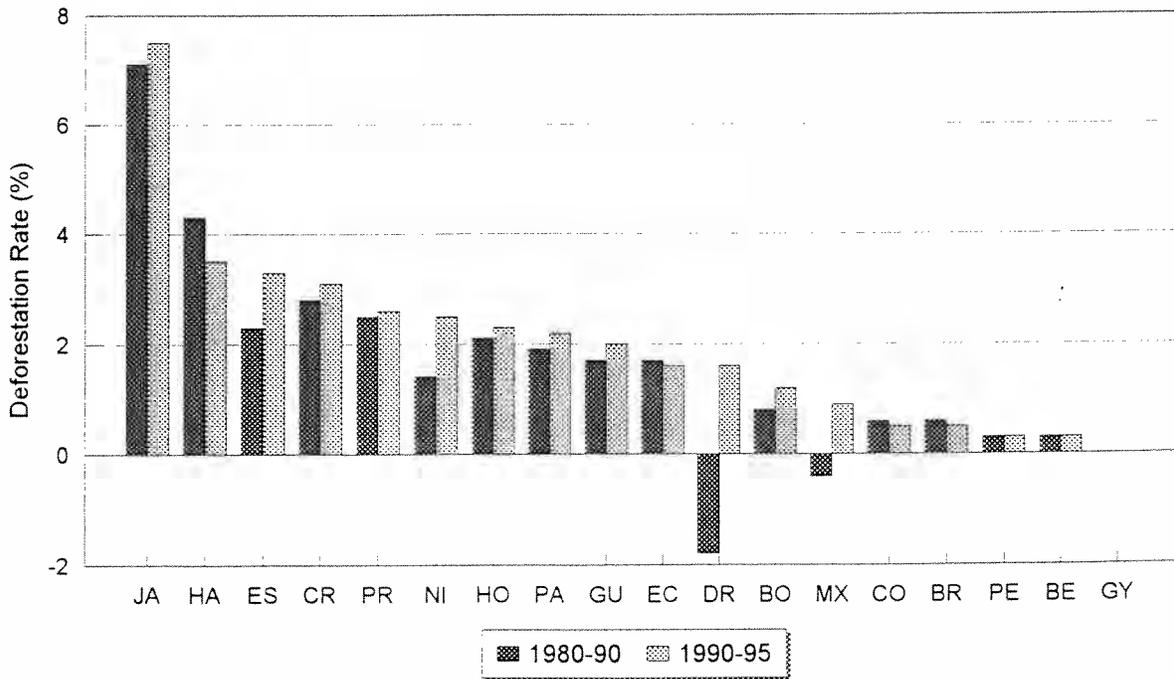


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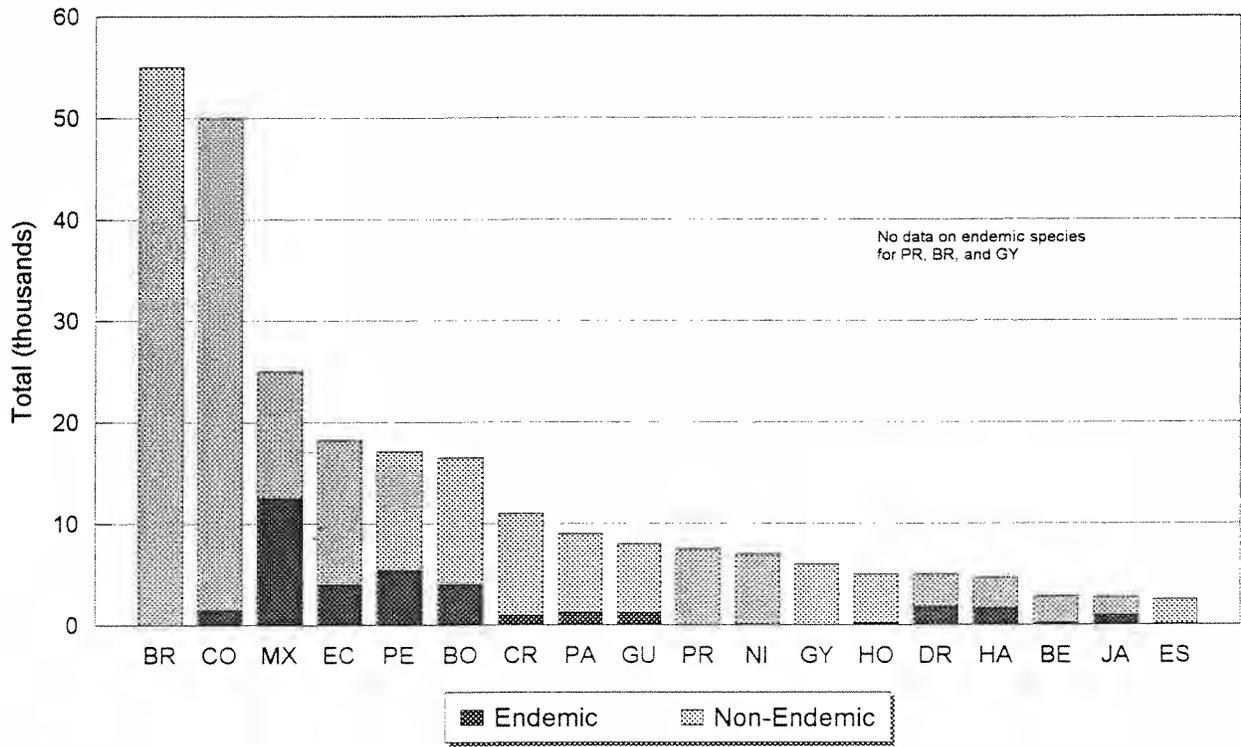
Percent of Original Forest Remaining



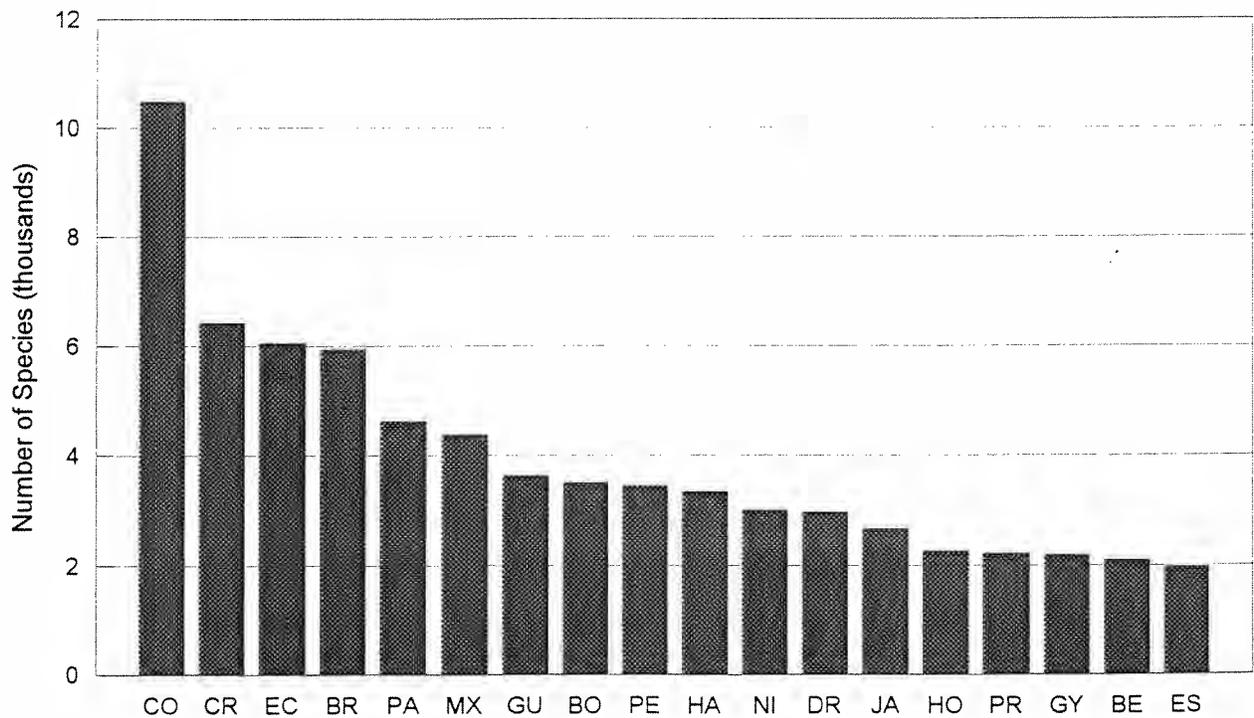
Annual Deforestation Rates



Higher Plant Species



Plant Species per 10,000 km2



HA



Tropical Americas

Estimated Threat to Coral Reefs

- low
- medium
- high

Bathymetry

- 0 - 50m
- 50 - 200m
- 200 - 2000m
- 2000 - 4000m
- > 4000m

Map Scale 1:25,000,000
Map Projection: Mercator

300 0 300 600 Kilometers

110 W

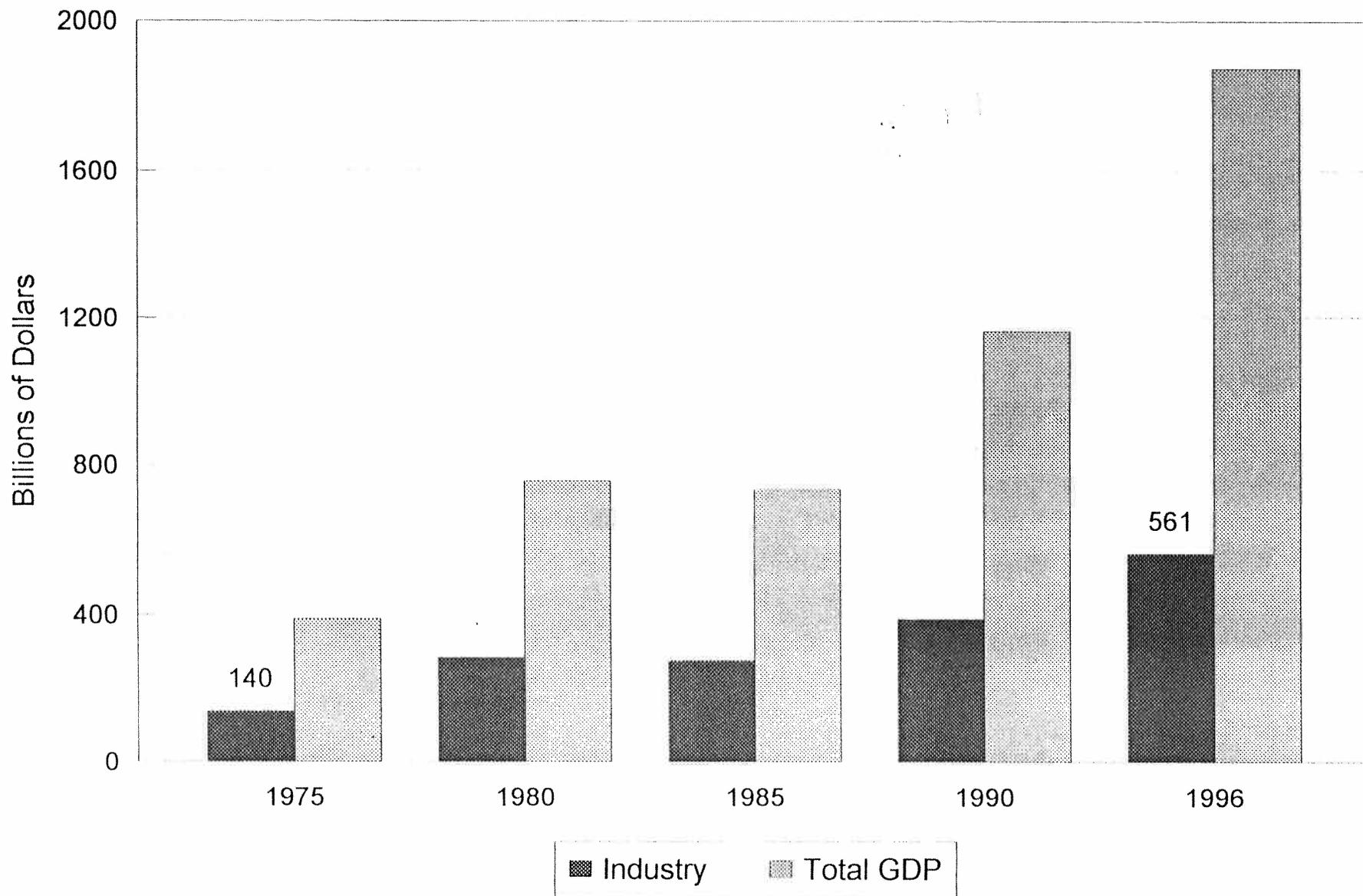
100 W

90 W

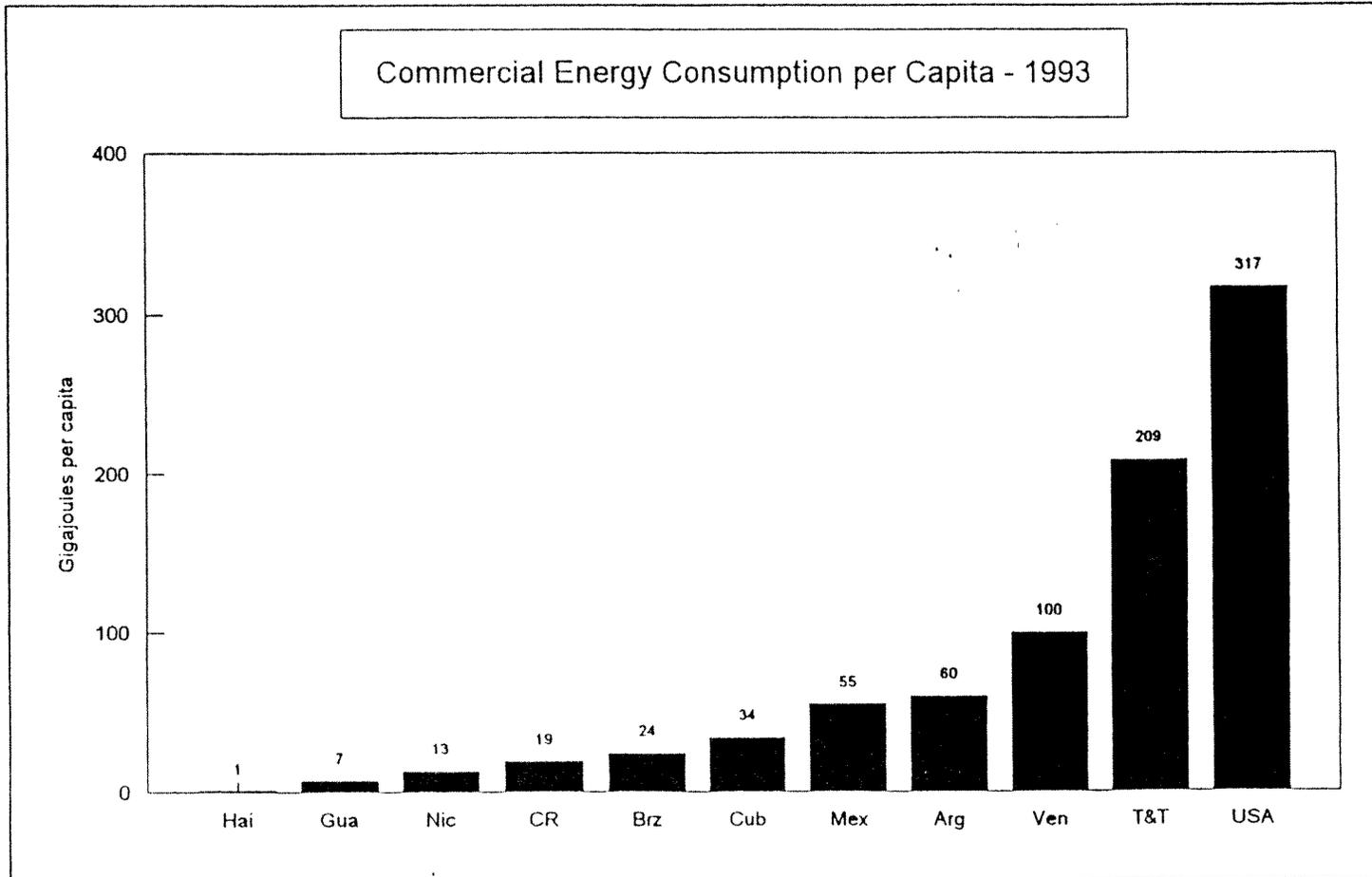
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Industry Contribution to GDP in LAC

(1996 constant dollars)



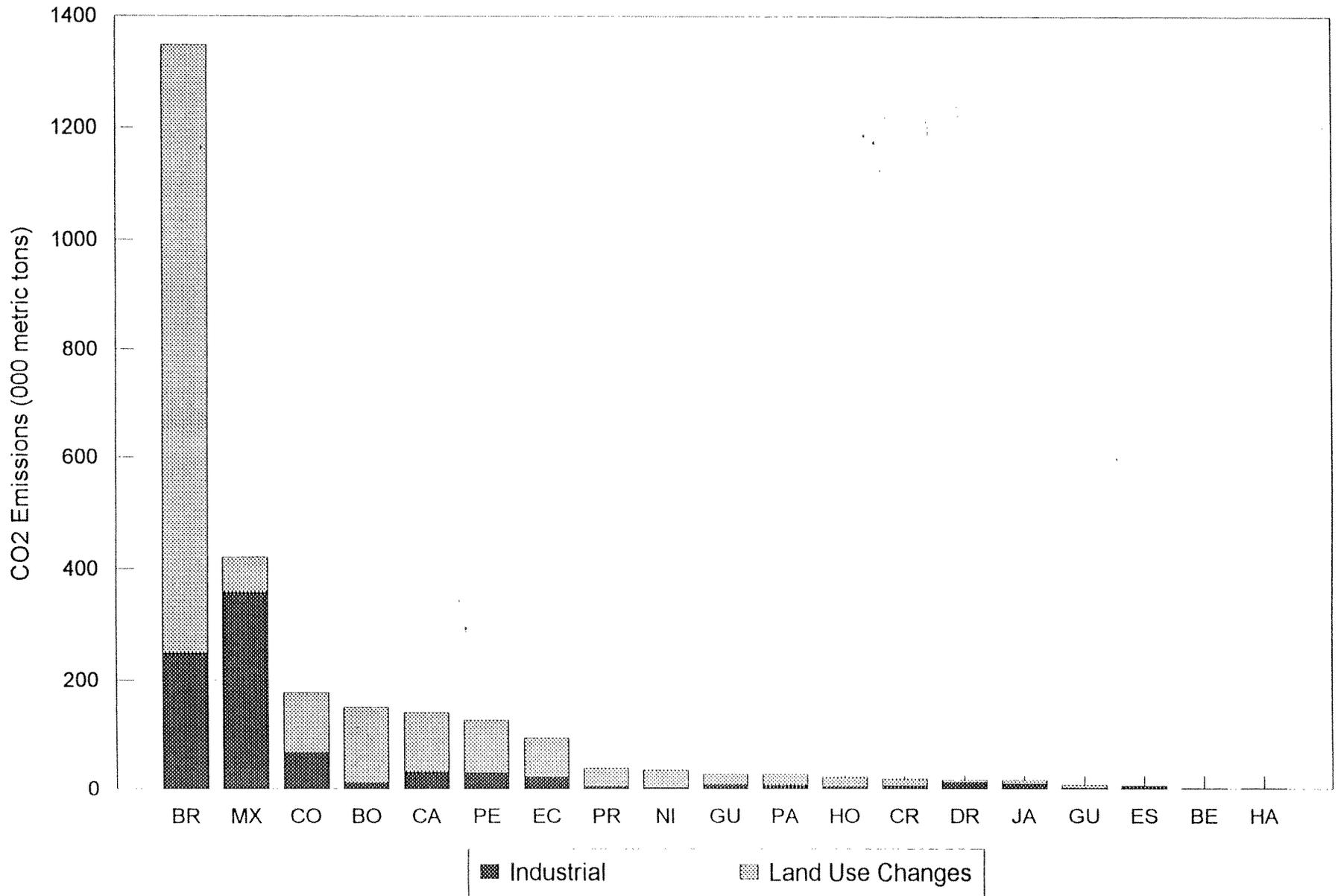
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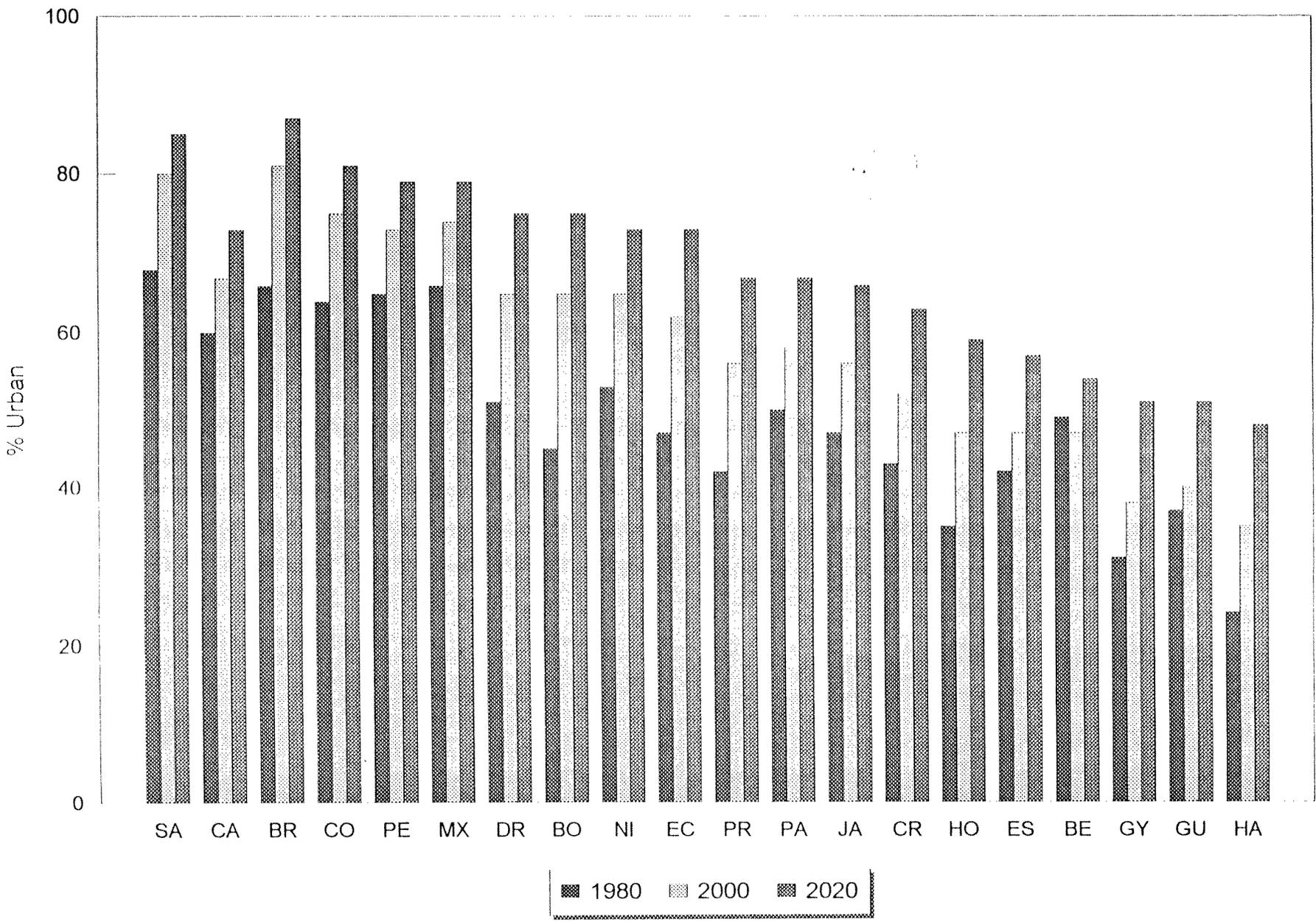
Source: World Resources Institute, World Resources 1996-1997.

Total CO2 Emissions

(1995)

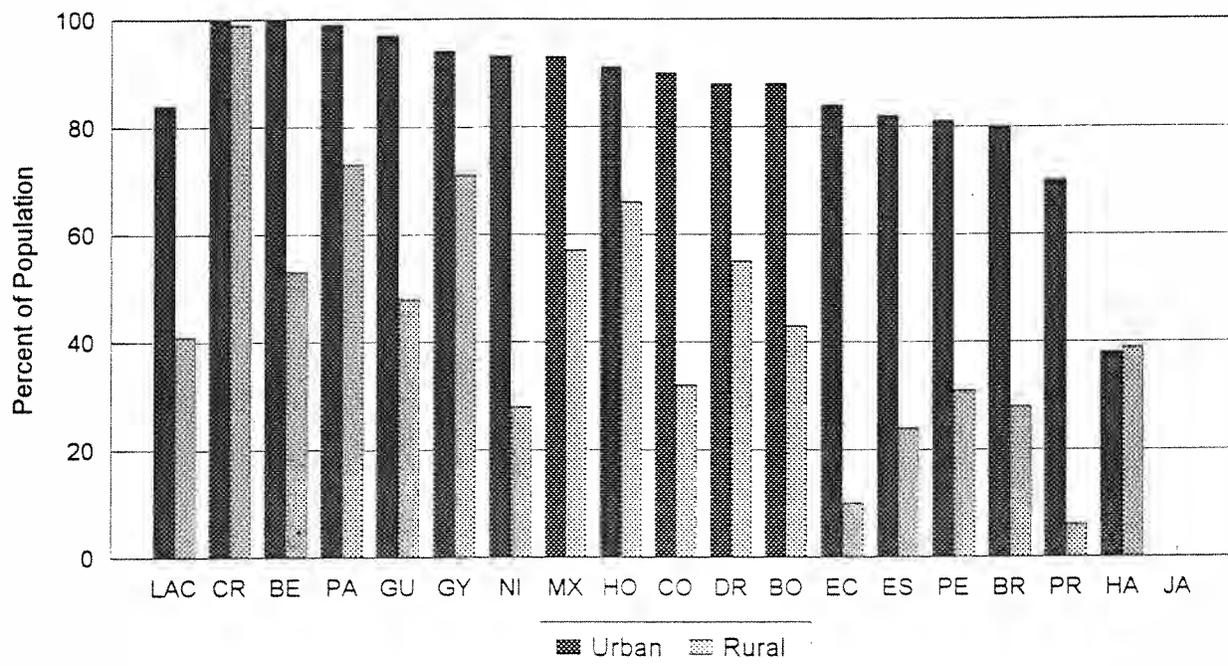


Percent Urban Population

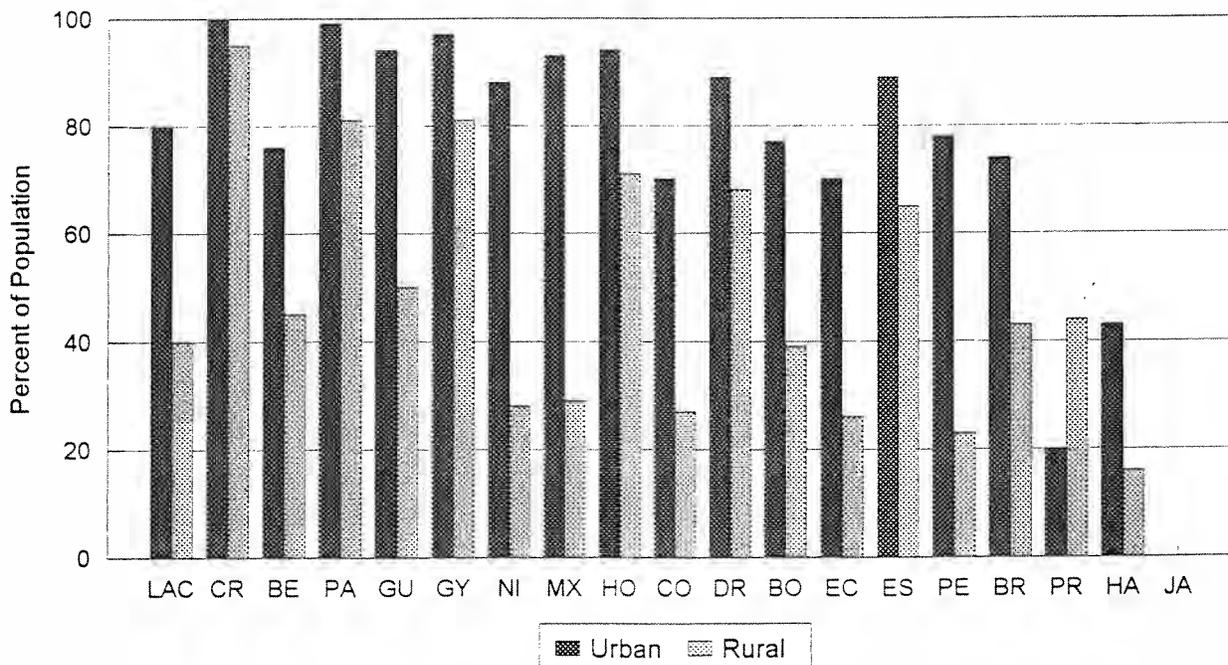


#11

Access to Safe Drinking Water



Access to Adequate Sanitation



214.

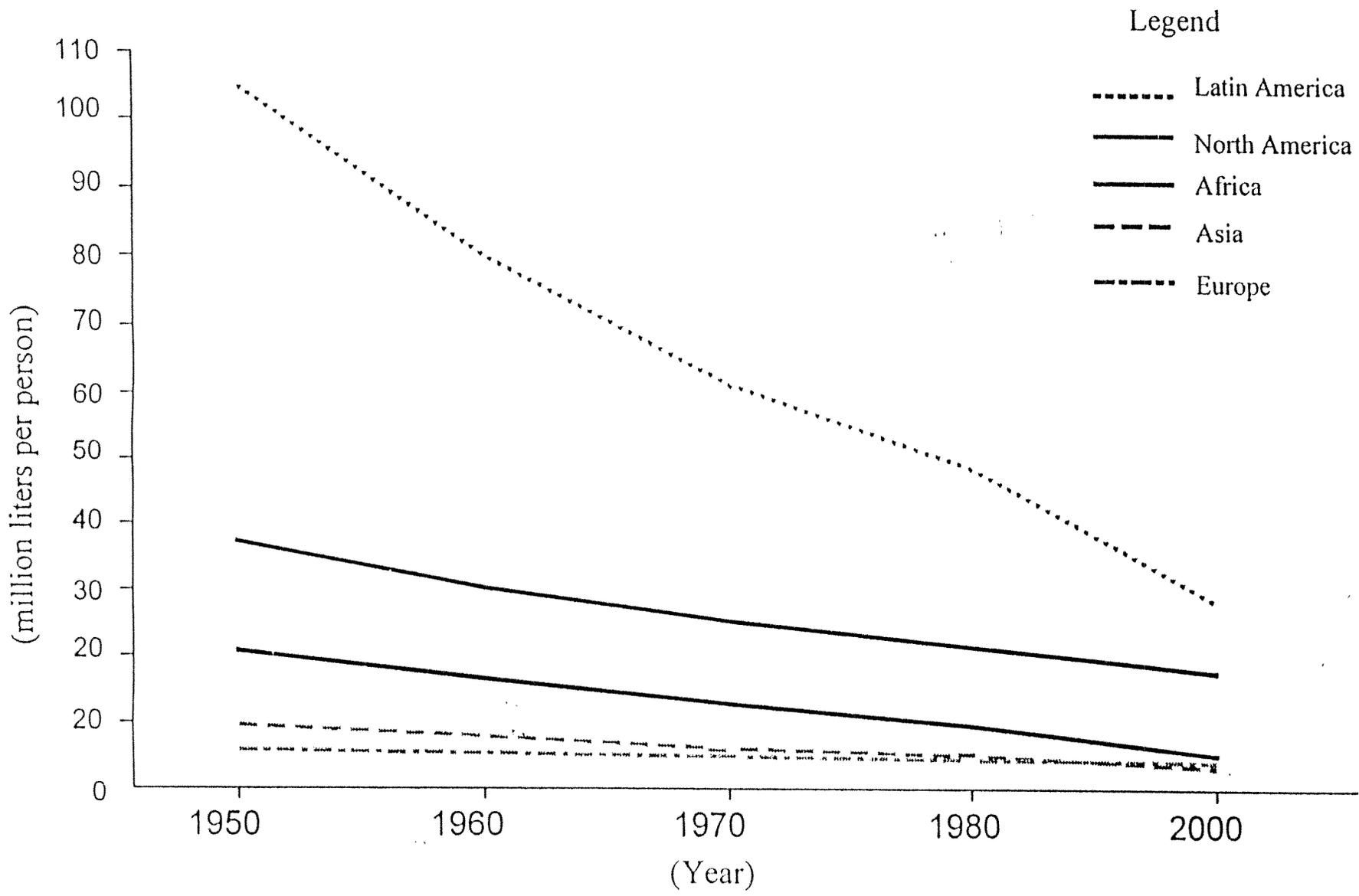


Figure 1
Water Availability per Person by Region From 1950-2000

#13

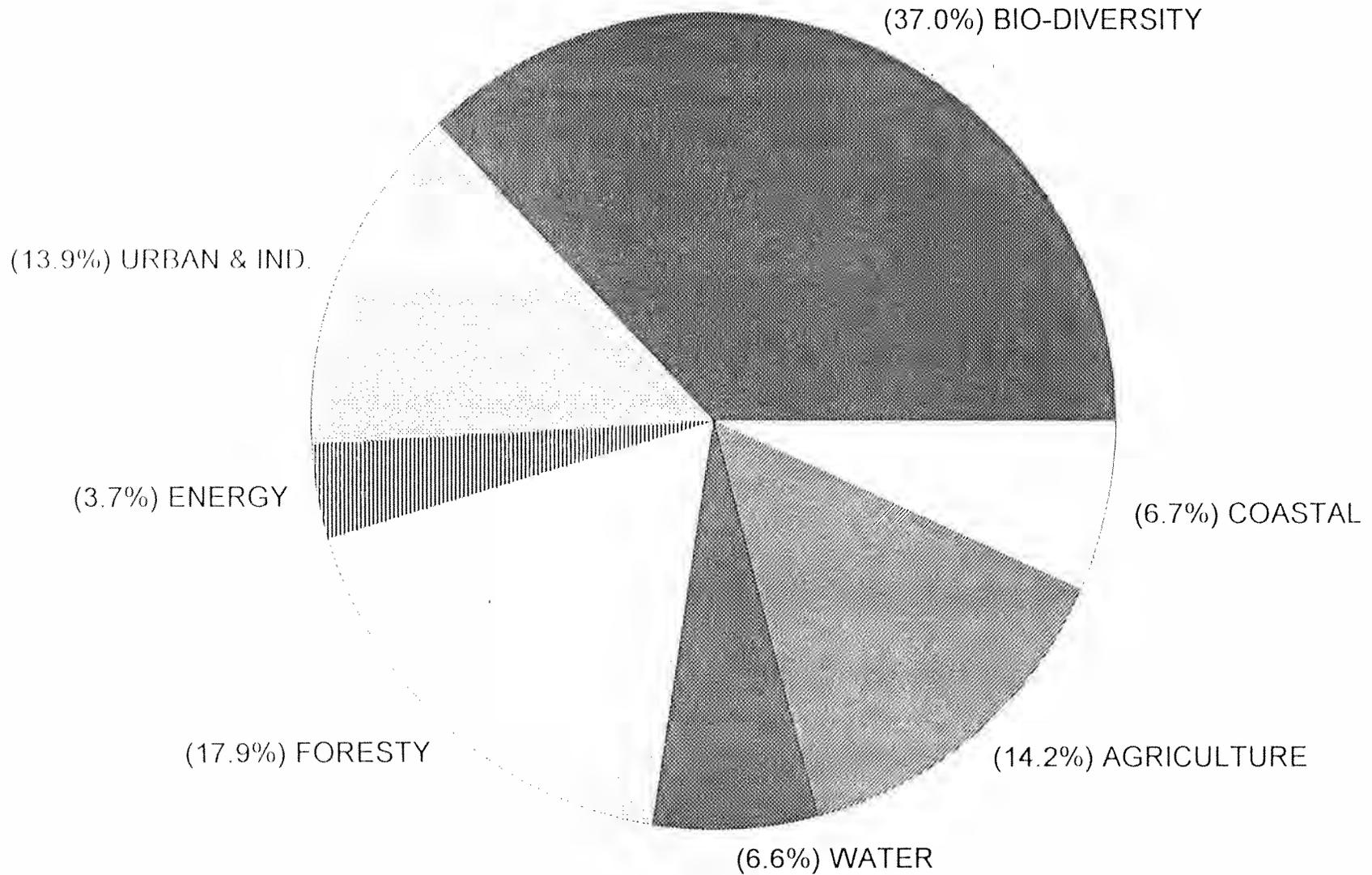
**Environment Budget as Percent of Bureau Budget
(millions)**

	Total LAC	Environment	% Environment
1997	273,888	44,701	16.3
1998	293,500	57,020	19.4
1999	297,478	57,682	19.4
2000	293,500	53,825	18.3

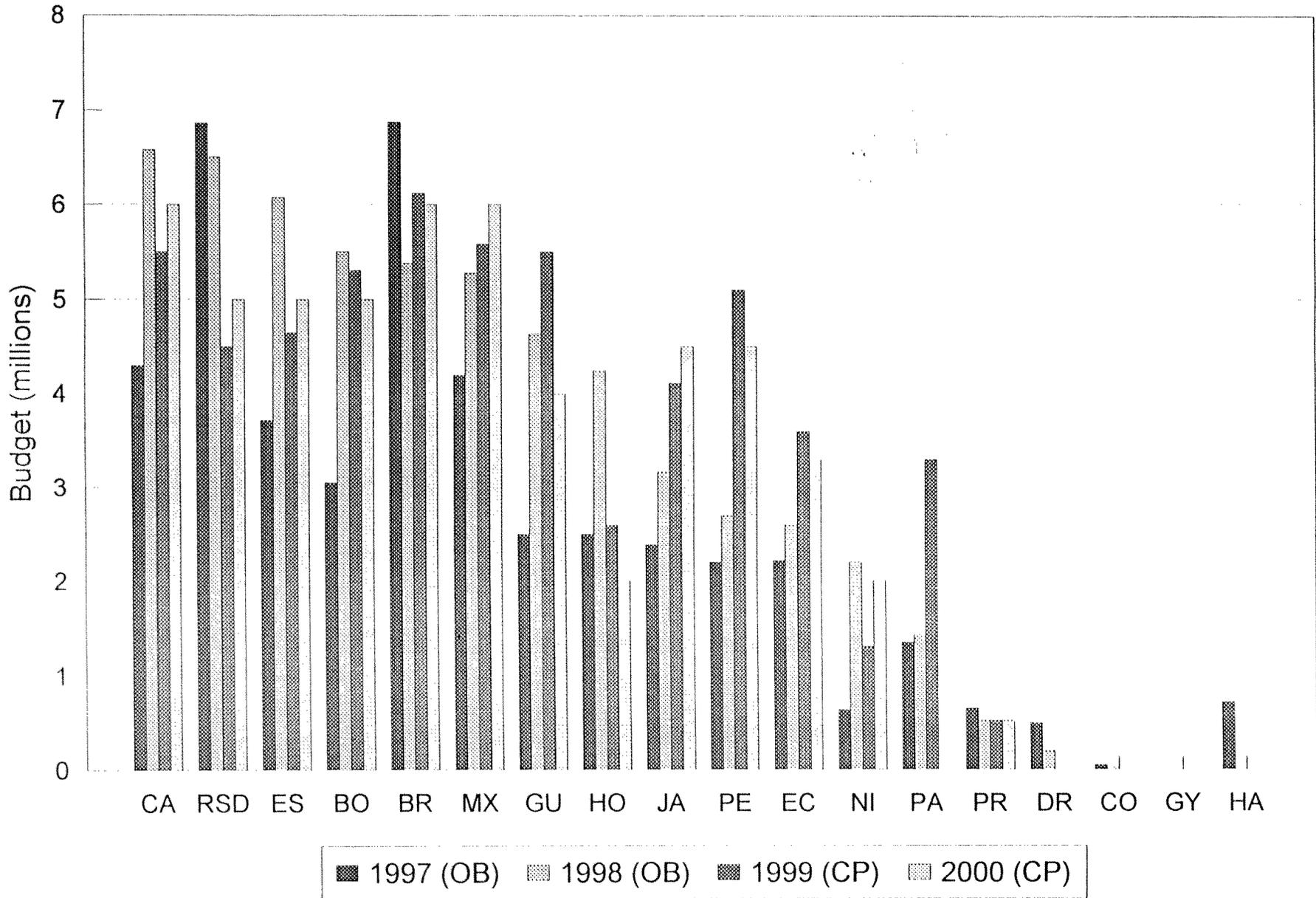
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LAC Environmental Obligations

FY 1998 Budget = \$65,488,000 (DA, ESF, CN)



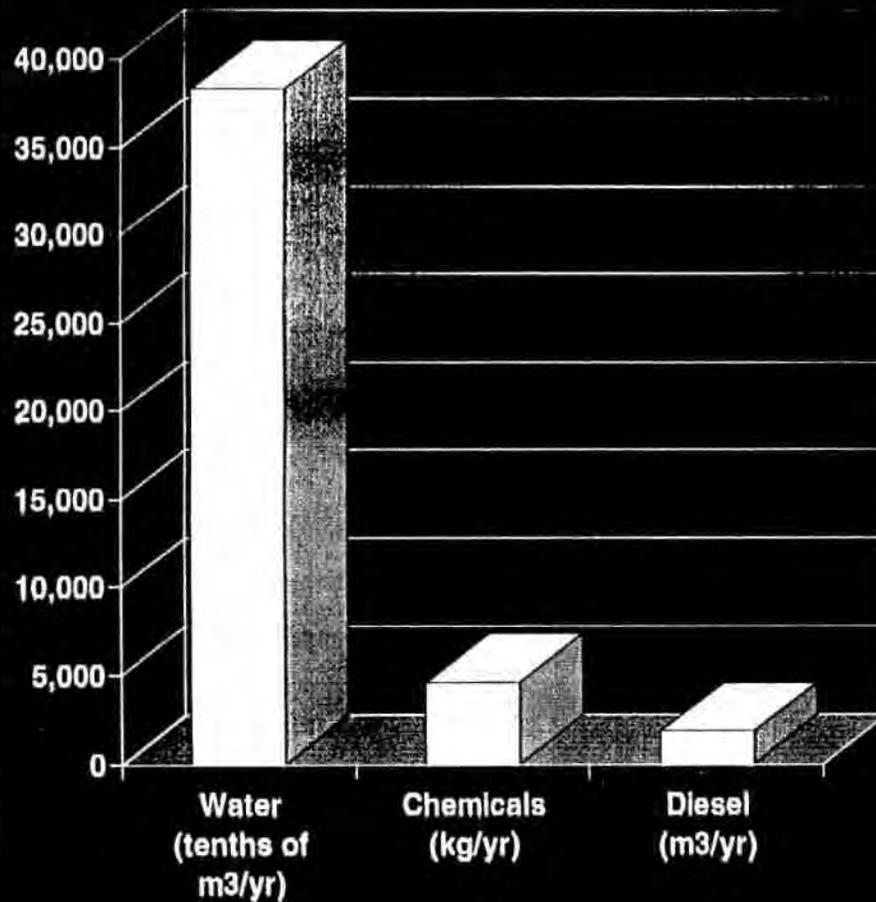
Environmental Budget by Country



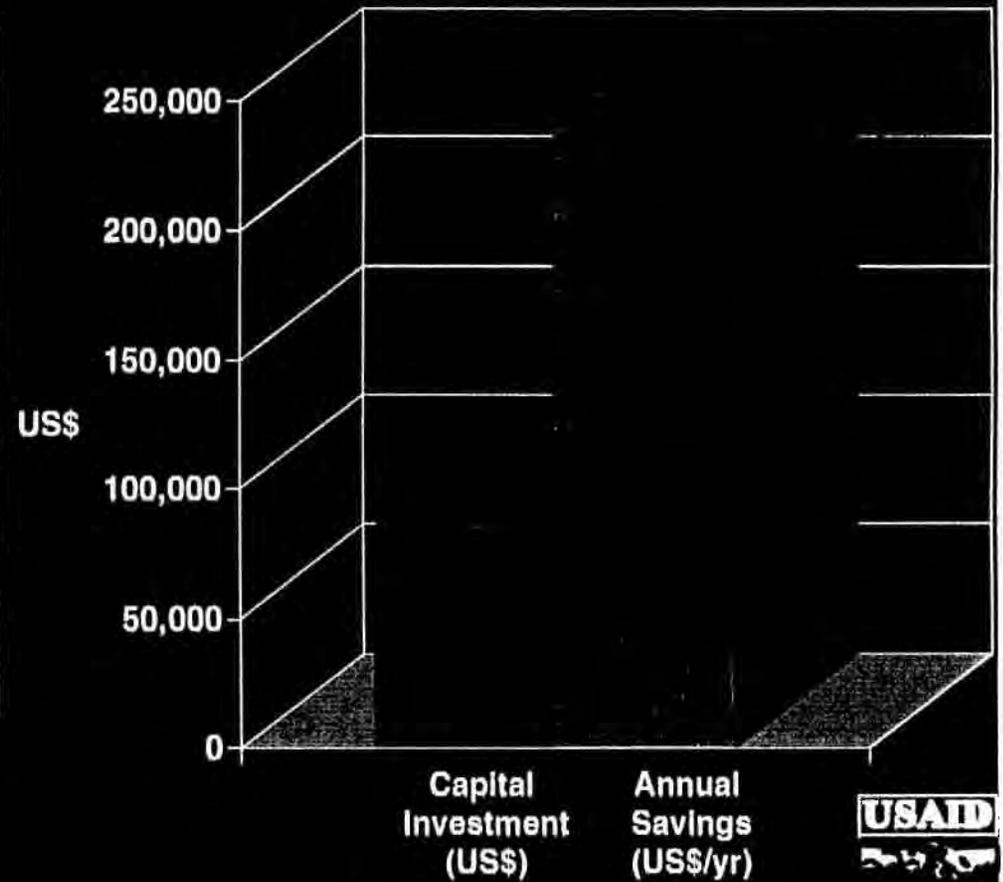
EP3 Example 2

Applying PP Techniques to Four Textile Plants in Quito, Ecuador

Environmental Benefits



Economic Benefits



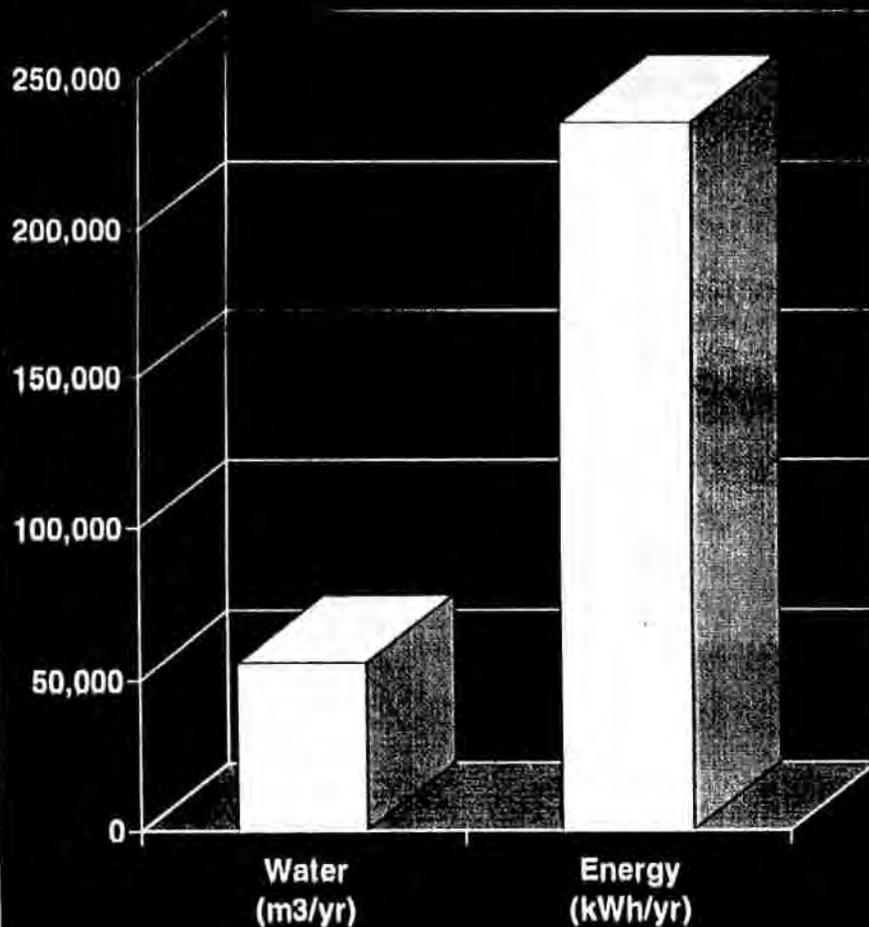
Payback Period = ~ 4 months



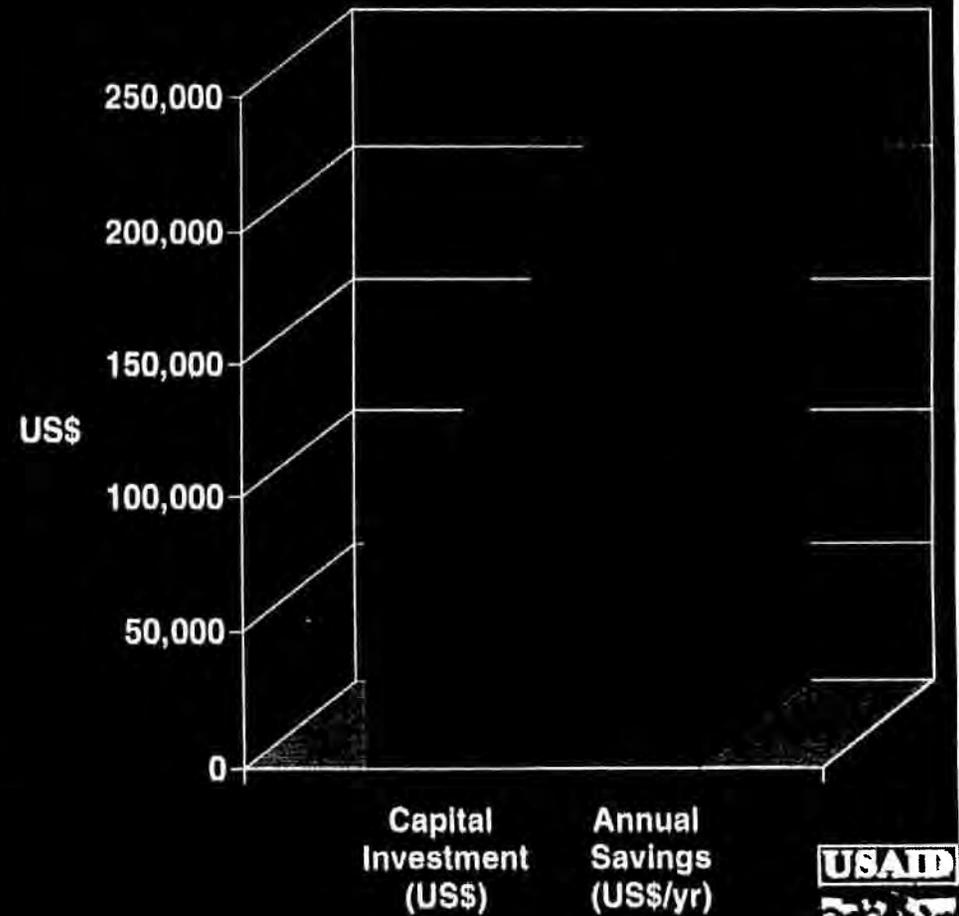
EP3 Example 4

Auditing Six Hotels in Jamaica

Environmental Benefits



Economic Benefits



Payback Period = ~ 6 months

USAID

