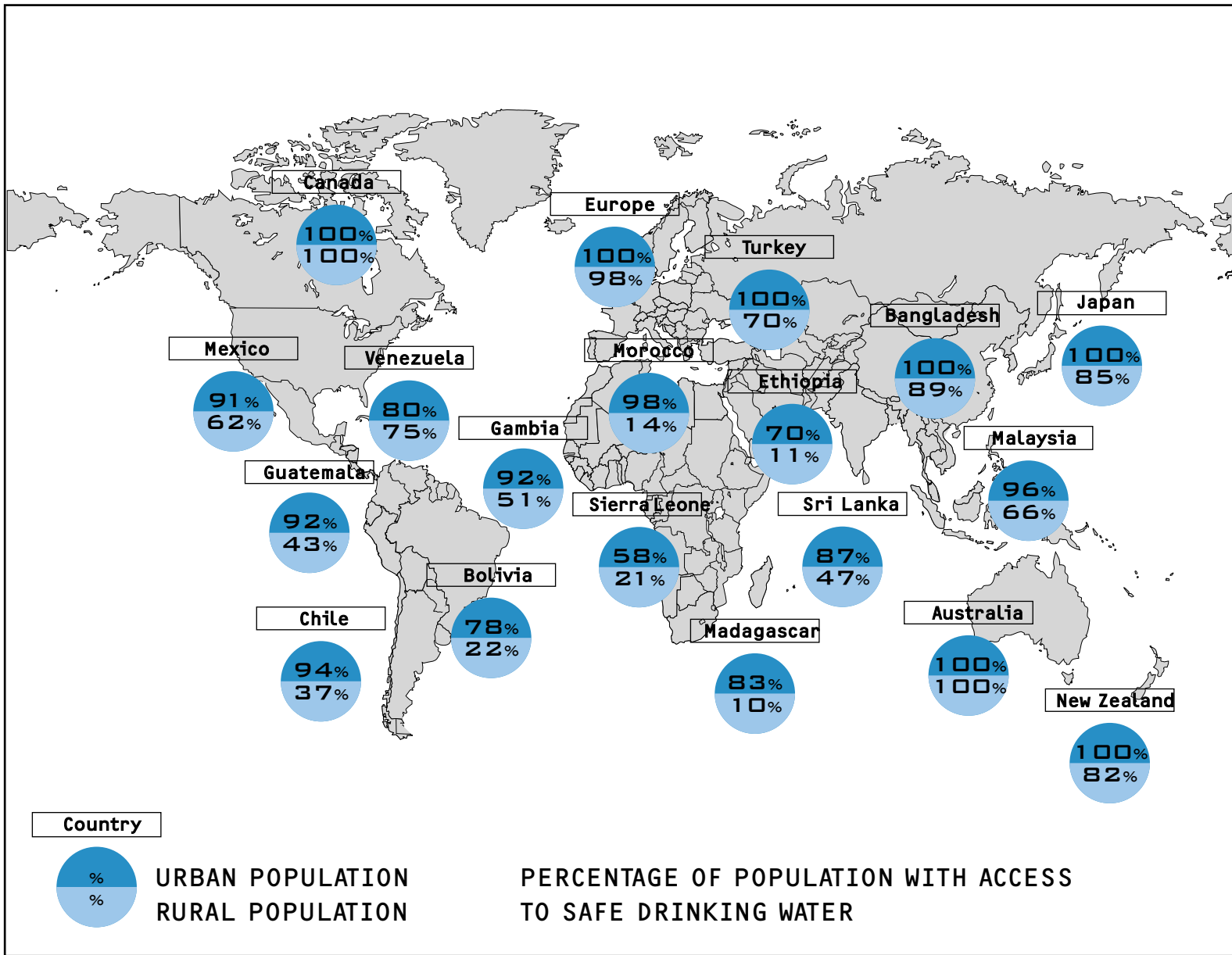


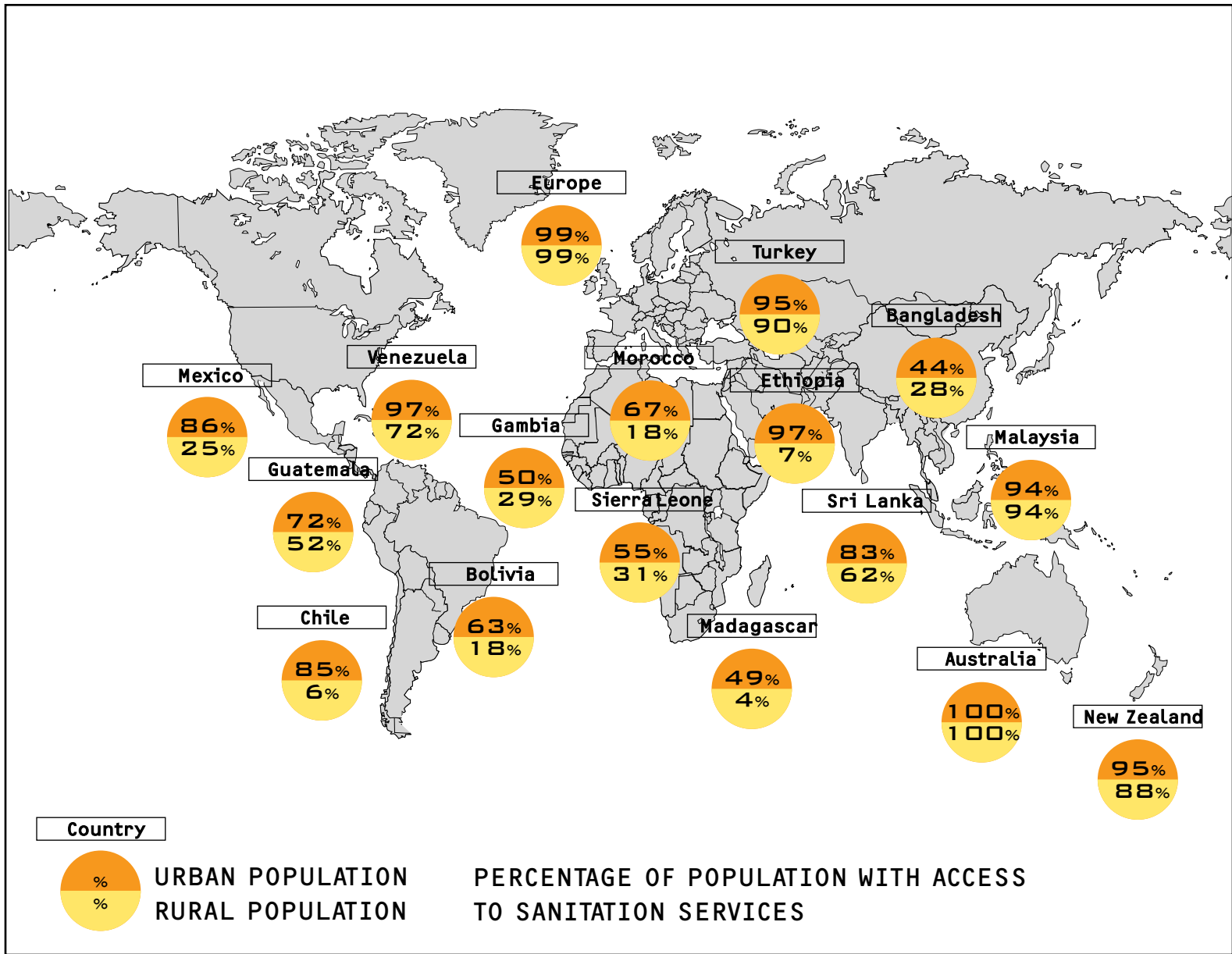
## HUMAN HEALTH

The disruption of ecosystems adversely affects food supplies and water quality and quantity. Damage to ecosystems can cause changes in disease ecology, leading to the emergence of rare and unknown diseases or the resurgence of diseases that were previously controlled. Lost species means lost raw materials for present and potential pharmaceuticals and alternative therapies. Also lost are models through which we learn about human physiology, and organisms whose study allows us to make predictions

about the agents and carriers of disease. We lose future raw materials for new processes and products of biotechnology, many of which are critical to understanding, preventing, and curing disease. We lose indicators of the ability of ecosystems to support life of all kinds, including human life. Finally, living in a world lacking the beauty and tranquillity inherent in diverse, intact ecosystems has profound effects on our mental health.



ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

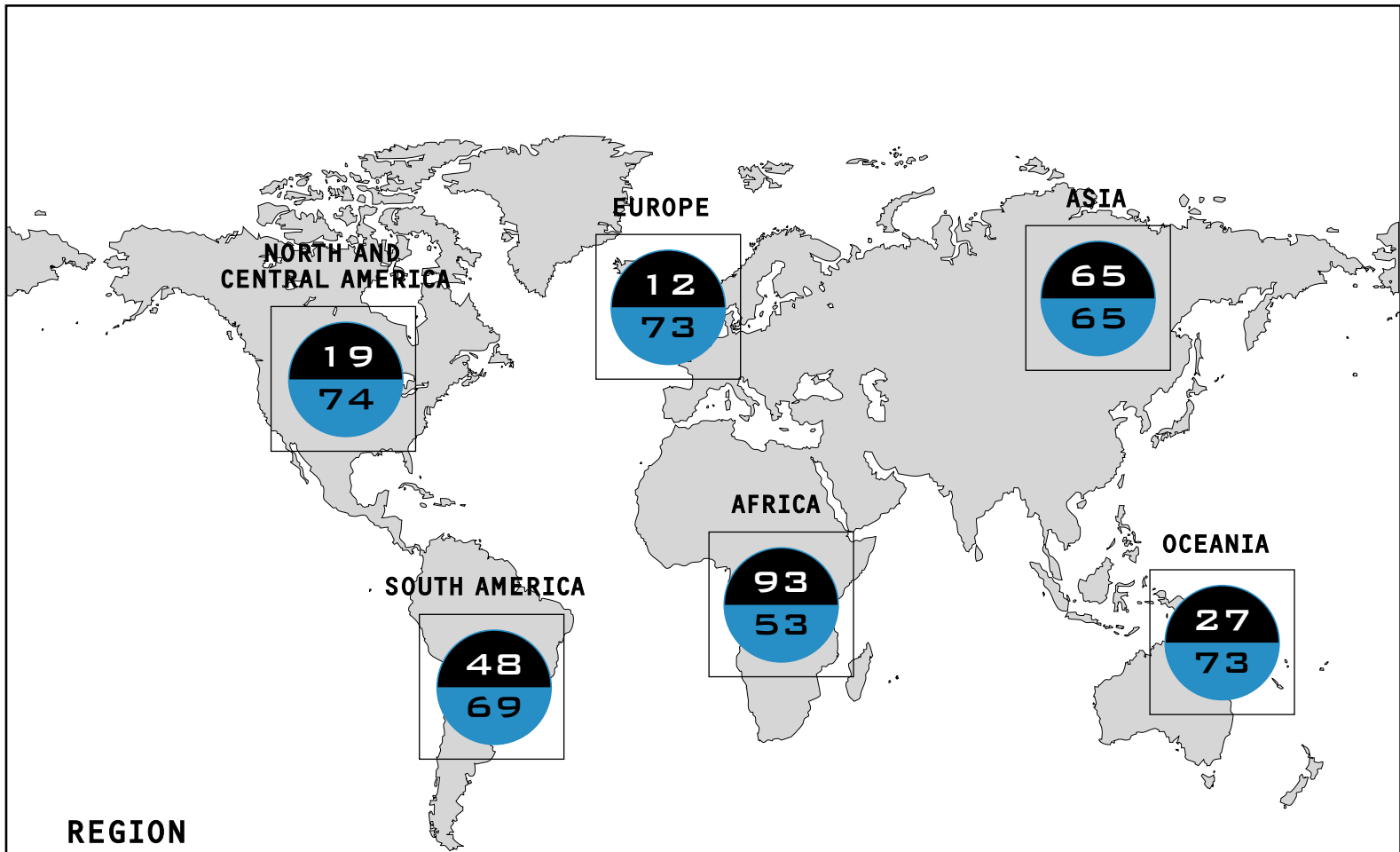


ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES

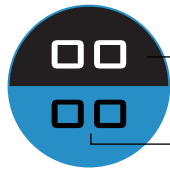


PERCENTAGE OF MALNOURISHED CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 5

MALNUTRITION



REGION



INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (IN YEARS)

INFANT MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY