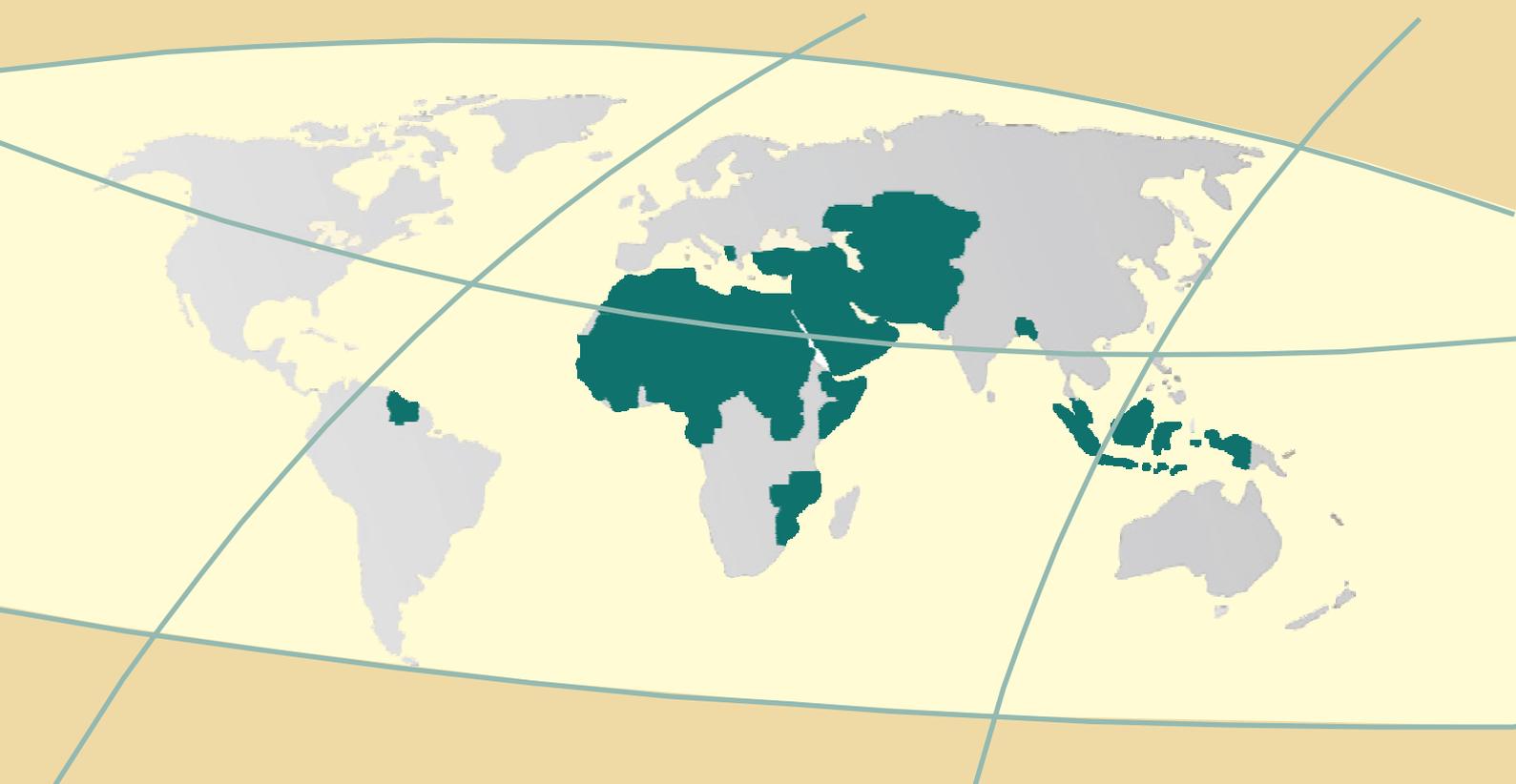


ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES



Organization of the Islamic Conference

**Statistical Economic and Social Research
and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
(SESRTCIC)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this report is to analyze the environmental prospects of the OIC member countries in the light of the data and information provided in the Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) 2005 prepared by Yale University, Columbia University, World Economic Forum and the European Commission. Environmental Sustainability is linked to the long-term maintenance of valued environmental resources. The ESI 2005 takes into consideration the current conditions of countries in terms of maintaining environmental sustainability in the future. Based on the data taken from the ESI report, the report attempts to give a view of the environmental prospects of; the OIC member countries as a whole with comparison to the overall world average and each OIC member country, taking into account the performance of the world, peer group and OIC average.

The ESI 2005 emphasizes the multi-dimensional aspect of environmental sustainability by constructing the overall sustainability index from 76 data sets, which are blended under 21 indicators. These 21 indicators are gathered under 5 major components of environmental sustainability; Environmental Systems, Reducing Environmental Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity, Global Stewardship.

The conditions of the OIC member countries are analyzed on the basis of comparisons to the world, developed and developing countries. These comparisons reveal the current comparative status of the OIC member countries as regards to environmental sustainability. The report also identifies areas where there is clear need for improvement by analyzing the information contained in the country profile of each OIC member country. Overall, the OIC member countries do not show satisfactory performance in maintaining environmental sustainability, and in this respect, policy recommendations are proposed for improvement in environmental conditions.

When compared with the world averages for ESI scores and components, with the exception of one component (Reducing Environmental Stresses), all other OIC average scores are below their world averages. The worst component score for the average of the OIC countries is in Social and Institutional Capacity. The OIC member countries need to have in place institutions and underlying social patterns of skills, attitudes and networks that foster the conditions of Science and Technology, Private Sector Responsiveness, Eco-Efficiency and Environmental Governance.

The second worst component of environmental sustainability for the OIC countries in comparison to the world average is Reducing Human Vulnerability. This indicates that the OIC member countries are in general more vulnerable to environmental disturbances that affect basic human well-being than the rest of the world. Therefore, the OIC member countries should make improvements in Environmental Health, Basic Human Sustenance and Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability. Although the OIC average is below the world average in the components of Environmental Systems and Global Stewardship, the gap is relatively narrow. Yet, improvements are essential in fields such as Air and Water Quality, Biodiversity and Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to identify the current conditions of environmental sustainability in the OIC member countries in accordance with the Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) 2005, and to point out ways and means to overcome further deterioration and maintain sustainability in the long term. This analysis is based on the data and information presented in the ESI 2005 Report prepared by Yale University, Columbia University, World Economic Forum and the European Commission.

More specifically, the report attempts to review the environmental prospects of:

- 1) the OIC member countries as a whole, providing a comparison with the overall world average,
- 2) each OIC member country, taking into account the world performance, peer group and OIC average (individual country profiles are presented in Appendix B).

The ESI aims to provide appropriate policy measures for national environmental conditions and outline the probable course for the coming decades. An important component of the ESI is the condition of Environmental Systems. The ESI measures the stresses on environmental systems including natural resource depletion and pollution rates. In addition, it measures the impacts, responses and human vulnerability to occurring environmental changes, tracks the capacity to deal with environmental stresses and displays each country's input to global stewardship.

Environmental problems and challenges such as pollution and ecosystem destruction are caused by overall development and industrialization. Environmental sustainability deals with local as well as national¹ subjects, which are considered, at the global scale for international comparisons. It should also be understood that countries at every level of income and development are vulnerable to environmental problems.

Countries differ from each other in terms of their current environmental situation and longer-term trends. In this context, the ESI puts together a very wide range of data that allow comparisons on the cross-country basis. In so doing “the ESI provides a powerful tool for tracking environmental performance, identifying leaders and laggards on an issue-by-issue basis, and designing policy responses”². It suggests that using a more computable and organized method of environmental policymaking helps to increase focus on superior environmental programs, technologies, strategies and approaches. This focus is adopted through: i) tracking problems with the help of a carefully organized set of metrics and indicators, ii) evaluating progress in policies from an observational point of view and iii) governments judging their results with respect to a correspondent peer group.

The Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) lays stress on the protection of the environment by nations for coming decades. The higher the ESI score of a country, the higher the possibility that it can sustain better environmental conditions in the

¹ 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index Report

² 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index Report

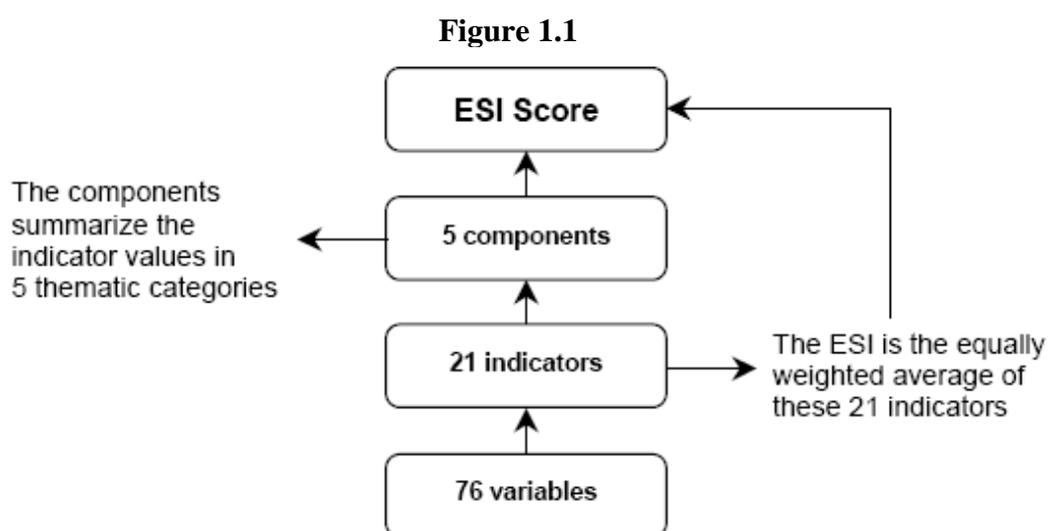
future. The ESI scores are calculated by using quite a large number of variables and indicators.

In the following sections, this report firstly introduces the methodology used. It then goes on to deal with the status of the OIC member countries with regard to the ESI 2005 and finally presents a set of policy implications.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

The ESI is an index containing different data sets and covering 146 countries from around the globe. It gives a view of the national environmental stewardship by creating country profiles, which are calculated using 21 indicators derived from 76 variables. The 21 indicators are combined under 5 major components to ultimately provide the concept and basis to form the ESI (see Appendix A Table A.7 for the details of the connections among variables, indicators and components).

Figure 1.1 demonstrates the schematic order of the ESI composition of the variables, indicators and components:



Source: ESI 2005

The ESI is divided into 5 major components for analytical purposes. Rather than exactly defining sustainability for the countries, these give an idea of the current state of affairs in environmental quality, environmental policies and try to reveal the capacity to maintain the current situation or achieve progress in the years to come. Table 1.1 gives the 5 major components and the logic behind their occurrence.

Table 1.1. 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index Components

Component	Logic
Environmental Systems	A country is more likely to be environmentally sustainable to the extent that its vital environmental systems are maintained at healthy levels, and to the extent to which levels are improving rather than deteriorating.
Reducing Environmental Stresses	A country is more likely to be environmentally sustainable if the levels of anthropogenic stress are low enough to engender no demonstrable harm to its environmental systems.
Reducing Human Vulnerability	A country is more likely to be environmentally sustainable to the extent that people and social systems are not vulnerable to environmental disturbances that affect basic human well being; becoming less vulnerable is a sign that a society is on track to greater sustainability.
Social and Institutional Capacity	A country is more likely to be environmentally sustainable to the extent that it has in place institutions and underlying social patterns of skills, attitudes, and networks that foster effective responses to environmental challenges.
Global Stewardship	A country is more likely to be environmentally sustainable if it cooperates with other countries to manage common environmental problems, and if it reduces negative transboundary environmental impacts on other countries to levels that cause no serious harm.

Source: ESI 2005

In other words, the basic determinants for the calculation of the ESI are the 5 components, each of which is composed of various indicators and measures a different aspect of environmental sustainability:

1. Environmental Systems score is based on indicators such as land, air quality, water quality and quantity.
2. Reducing Environmental Stresses score is based on indicators such as reduction of air pollution; ecosystem, population, waste and consumption, and water stresses.
3. Reducing Human Vulnerability score is based on indicators such as environmental health and basic human sustenance.
4. Social and Institutional Capacity score is based on indicators such as environmental governance, and science and technology.
5. Global Stewardship score is based on indicators such as international collaborative efforts and greenhouse gas emissions.

Details of the components, indicators and variables are presented in Appendix A Table A.6.

“The ESI, provides a valuable summary measure of environmental performance and a counterpart to yardsticks of human development and economic well-being”³. In evaluating the report of ESI 2005, the main focus should not be on the rankings within the Index but on the values of the indicators and variables employed. The reason for this is that countries vary from one another in terms of subjects under the 5 major components. Some countries, for example, might have high overall rankings but when compared with countries with lower rankings, show less success in levels of air and water quality.

³ 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index Report

In the process of deciding the countries to be included in the ESI 2005 report, the evaluation was based upon specific criteria. The relative scarcity in data sets retrieved for preparing the Index resulted in the exclusion of the relevant country. Any country with reported data for less than 45 of the 76 variables used in the index was excluded from the analysis. Furthermore, any country missing all variables for any indicators besides Air Quality and Water Quality was also excluded. Other factors determining the inclusion of a country are population and land area. Countries, which were too small in terms of land area (under 5,000 square kilometers) or with a population of less than 100,000 in 2003, were not included in the analysis because it is not possible to perform meaningful comparisons among countries with fundamentally different elements of environmental sustainability.

The minimum relevant data required for the calculation of the ESI were available for 47 OIC member countries. The remaining 10 countries not included in the ESI 2005 are: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Brunei, Comoros, Djibouti, Maldives, Palestine, Qatar, Somalia and Suriname.

2. THE STATUS OF THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES IN COMPARISON TO WORLD AND PEER GROUP AVERAGES

The ESI 2005 includes 146 countries from around the globe. Taking into consideration the average scores for the 5 major components, Environmental Systems and Reducing Environmental Stresses are seen to be the weakest performing components on the global scale. The remaining 3 components (Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship) reveal close scores. Reducing Human Vulnerability is the best performing component followed by Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship. With the exception of Uruguay, no other country scored in the top quintile in the 5 components. The top rank countries in the world are the Nordic countries, Uruguay and Canada. These have in general relatively strong economies and reasonably good political and social institutions.

The 47 OIC member countries, for which the data are available, were ranked according to their ESI scores between ranks 8 and 144. The top 5 ranks were recorded by Guyana (8th), Gabon (12th), Albania (24th), Malaysia (38th) and Mali (41st). In contrast, 6 OIC member countries are in the last 10 ranks: Yemen (137th), Kuwait (138th), Sudan (140th), Uzbekistan (142nd), Iraq (143rd) and Turkmenistan (144th), which also comprise the last 6 rankings among the OIC member countries. The highest concentration of the OIC member countries in the ESI ranking is between ranks 96 and 144.

In order to conduct a proper analysis of the situation of environmental sustainability in the OIC member countries, it would be appropriate to make comparisons between world, developed country and developing country averages. Table 2.1 shows the averages of ESI and component scores for OIC member countries, developing countries, developed countries and the world.

Table 2.1. Group Averages

	ESI	ENVIR. SYSTEMS	REDUC. STRESSES	HUMAN VULNER.	SOC. INS. CAPACITY	GLOBAL STEW.
OIC	45.7	48.0	51.7	42.6	35.0	49.2
DEVELOPED	56.9	49.8	37.4	73.4	79.5	54.8
DEVELOPING	50.2	51.1	54.1	48.4	45.7	49.5
WORLD	50.9	49.6	47.7	54.8	53.4	51.1

Source: Appendix A Tables A.1, A.2, A.3

When compared to the world averages, the OIC countries' component scores do not demonstrate a satisfactory status of sustainability. The overall ESI score of the OIC countries as a group is below the world average. Environmental sustainability conditions of all the components are worse than their world averages with the exception of Reducing Environmental Stresses. In other words, Reducing Environmental Stresses is the only field in which the performance of the OIC member countries is satisfactory when compared to the world average.

As seen from the Table 2.1 above, the OIC countries have a very weak overall performance compared to the world average in terms of Social and Institutional Capacity, and the gap between the world and the OIC country averages is quite wide. The OIC member countries show a similar below-average performance in the Reducing Human Vulnerability component, compared to the world average. Although the performance of the OIC member countries in Environmental Systems and Global Stewardship is below the world average, the gap in these components is narrow.

When compared with the averages of the developed countries, the situation in the OIC countries is not much different from that of the world average. With the exception of Reducing Environmental Stresses, the ESI score and all components for the OIC member countries are below the average of the developed countries. However, there is a difference in the gaps between the ESI and component scores. The gap between the average ESI scores is wider when compared to developed countries. Performance in terms of Reducing Stresses is at a much better level compared to developed countries. On the other hand, the gaps between the averages for Social and Institutional Capacity and Reducing Human Vulnerability are worse. This indicates that a number of serious measures have to be considered urgently for these two components. The performance of the OIC member countries in the Global Stewardship is also far below the developed country average. Compared with the performance of the developed countries in terms of Environmental Systems, the OIC member countries have a weaker performance level but the gap between the average scores is narrow.

When compared with the developing countries, the performance of the OIC member countries is still not satisfactory. In all component and ESI scores, the OIC member countries perform below the averages of the developing countries. Yet, the gap between their ESI and component scores is narrower when compared to those of the developed countries'. The Global Stewardship performance of the OIC member countries is almost at the same level as that of developing countries. On the contrary, Social and Institutional Capacity has a very weak performance with regard to the of developing country average. Environmental Systems and Reducing Environmental Stresses are in almost the same range with the average of the developing countries but still require improvement. Reducing Human Vulnerability is not very weak when compared to the developing countries.

Within the OIC member countries as a group, the highest performing component is Reducing Stresses. The average scores of Environmental Systems and Global Stewardship are close to each other. But, when compared with the other components, Social and Institutional Capacity is a matter of extreme concern. Within the OIC member countries the gap between Social and Institutional Capacity and the remaining indicators is quite wide. The performance in terms of Reducing Human Vulnerability is also relatively weak. The majority of the OIC member countries have the highest level of performance in Global Stewardship. Social and Institutional Capacity is the only component in which almost all OIC member countries show poor performance (for more details, see Appendix A Table A.2).

Given the results of the comparisons made between the averages of the OIC countries, the world, developed and developing countries, it can be said that the OIC member countries need to consider serious measures for improving their performance of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity. Measures

should be considered in the fields of Science and Technology, Private Sector Responsiveness, Eco-Efficiency and Environmental Governance in order to improve Social and Institutional Capacity, while improvement in Environmental Health, Basic Human Sustenance and Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability is required for Reducing Human Vulnerability. Even though the gap is narrow, improvements are also needed in the fields of Air Quality, Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity for Environmental Systems, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Participation in International Collaborative Efforts and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures for Global Stewardship. Reducing Environmental Stresses lags only when compared with the developing country average and requires slight measures of improvement.

It is also useful to mention that a statistical procedure known as cluster analysis was also used in the ESI 2005 to provide a basis for countries that face similar challenges to focus on achieving closer targets in environmental sustainability. This procedure generated seven country clusters according to their statistical similarities based on the indicator scores. 20 OIC member countries have been grouped under the cluster, which have moderate system and stress scores, high vulnerability and low capacity, above average stewardship. 12 OIC member countries have been grouped under the cluster, which have moderate system, stress, and vulnerability scores, low capacity and stewardship. 11 OIC member countries have been grouped under the cluster, which have low system score, moderate stress, vulnerability, capacity and stewardship.

A full analysis of ESI core components and indicators for each of the OIC member countries is presented in the country profiles section in Appendix B. In this section, policy implications for a better environment are also made for each of the OIC member countries for which we have data.

3. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

An overview of the sustainability component scores for the OIC member countries shows that they perform in general below the world average. Only one OIC member country, Guyana, ranks within the top ten in the ESI. Three OIC member countries are in the last 5 ranks. The best performance component of the OIC member countries is Reducing Environmental Stress. In contrast, their worst performance appears to be in the field of Social and Institutional Capacity. Therefore, very serious and immediate measures need to be taken in that field. Based on the cluster classification of the ESI 2005 results, the majority of the OIC countries have moderate system and stress scores, high vulnerability and low capacity, and above-average stewardship. In the peer group comparisons carried out in this report, the situation of the OIC countries with respect to the developed and developing countries seems to be below average and needs vital improvements. All the average component scores for the OIC countries are below the average of at least one of the other peer groups. The only component that shows better performance in the peer group comparisons is Reducing Environmental Stresses.

Based on the above analysis, it is possible to say that the OIC countries face extreme problems regarding the preservation of their current environmental situation or in improving their conditions. With a poor group average performance in all components, there can be a danger of further deterioration in the OIC member countries.

In determining the measures to be considered regarding the maintenance of environmental sustainability, the first benchmark can be set at attaining the same level of sustainability as that of the remaining developing countries. Global Stewardship and Reducing Stresses values rally close to the respective values for the developing countries and more emphasis should therefore be put on the remaining three components, namely, Social and Institutional Capacity, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Environmental Systems.

It should also be pointed out that sustainability is supposed to be strongly linked with economic development. However, the case is slightly different for the ESI 2005. It is evident from the list of rankings that countries do not necessarily perform in accordance with their economic prosperity or levels of economic development and industrialization. For example, countries like the USA and UK rank 45th and 65th, respectively. This shows that although economic prosperity is a dominant factor in today's global environment, it does not ensure sustainability without the presence of supportive factors. When considered on the basis of the economic structure of the leading world economies, it is observed that only Canada finds a place in the top 10 rankings of the ESI 2005.

Some important issues are not covered under the ESI due to the lack of the adequate data that would allow comparisons. These crucial gaps in the collection of required data hinder efforts to carry out proper and exact analyses and obtain results for determining effective policy priorities.

Measures should be taken to avoid the deterioration of environmental conditions, and policies must be developed with a view to achieving a better state of affairs in maintaining environmental sustainability in the future. Availability of data on environmental indicators is another issue, particularly for the OIC countries. It is highly recommended that measures be taken to improve means of proper and sufficient collection of statistical data in the field of environment. In order to achieve the overall aims of the Millennium Development Goals, there is a continuous need for collection of more suitable data. In this connection, the OIC member countries should:

1. Consider measures to improve their performance in terms of ESI components for which they show poor performance as indicated in the country profiles;
2. Formulate policies that aim not only to maintain the current situation in the areas with satisfactory environmental performance but also to make further improvements;
3. Improve statistical data collection in the field of environment.

REFERENCE :

Environmental Sustainability Index Report (ESI) 2005, <http://www.yale.edu/esi>

APPENDIX A

Table A.1. ESI and Component Scores for the OIC Member Countries

COUNTRY	ESI	ENVIR. SYSTEMS	REDUC. STRESSES	HUMAN VULNER.	SOC. INS CAPACITY	GLOBAL STEW.
Guyana	62.9	90	65	37	41	47
Gabon	61.7	86	61	58	40	41
Albania	58.8	52	65	72	46	58
Malaysia	54.0	55	43	68	55	59
Mali	53.7	59	50	29	40	87
Cameroon	52.5	60	56	43	44	54
Tunisia	51.8	41	52	61	50	61
Uganda	51.3	49	47	31	47	82
Senegal	51.1	46	51	43	39	81
Gambia	50.0	45	55	36	38	77
Indonesia	48.8	33	59	56	41	59
Guinea-Bissau	48.6	63	57	29	31	54
Kazakhstan	48.6	61	62	56	28	25
Kyrgyz Republic	48.4	54	57	55	32	36
Guinea	48.1	48	53	30	32	77
Oman	47.9	60	59	61	37	15
Jordan	47.8	47	38	55	52	55
Benin	47.5	40	48	45	38	71
Cote d'Ivoire	47.3	43	54	47	30	66
Turkey	46.6	37	51	70	53	25
Algeria	46.0	43	66	57	32	21
Burkina Faso	45.7	36	57	35	29	73
Nigeria	45.4	35	57	38	31	66
Azerbaijan	45.4	51	59	38	26	45
Niger	45.0	54	49	18	27	79
Chad	45.0	55	52	13	25	79
Morocco	44.8	25	48	55	46	63
Mozambique	44.8	56	61	2	49	66
United Arab Emirates	44.6	49	40	72	40	27
Togo	44.5	43	52	35	31	62
Bangladesh	44.1	33	58	20	33	77
Egypt	44.0	44	41	40	44	54
Syria	43.8	39	51	57	34	37
Sierra Leone	43.4	55	57	18	24	57
Mauritania	42.6	58	48	23	32	43
Libya	42.3	56	45	58	29	19
Lebanon	40.5	32	34	59	44	47
Pakistan	39.9	28	45	39	32	63
Iran	39.8	33	59	56	29	19
Tajikistan	38.6	53	60	8	27	31
Saudi Arabia	37.8	46	43	64	31	9
Yemen	37.3	50	42	24	23	42
Kuwait	36.6	37	31	69	34	24
Sudan	35.9	48	60	13	23	19
Uzbekistan	34.4	46	37	45	18	26
Iraq	33.6	35	47	37	22	18
Turkmenistan	33.1	50	49	25	15	15
GROUP AVERAGE	45.7	48.0	51.7	42.6	35.0	49.2

Source: Derived from data in the ESI 2005 Report

Table A.2. ESI and Component Scores for Developing Countries

COUNTRY	ESI	ENVIR. SYSTEMS	REDUC. STRESSES	HUMAN VULNER.	SOC. INS CAPACITY	GLOBAL STEW.
Uruguay	71.8	71	67	78	74	74
Argentina	62.7	68	55	70	65	59
Brazil	62.2	66	58	62	62	66
Latvia	60.4	56	65	74	63	39
Peru	60.4	65	54	57	57	72
Paraguay	59.7	75	51	54	44	73
Costa Rica	59.6	54	52	59	73	67
Croatia	59.5	55	65	77	59	40
Bolivia	59.5	80	60	45	44	54
Lithuania	58.9	44	65	78	61	45
Colombia	58.9	69	53	56	61	54
Central Afr. Rep.	58.7	76	60	32	32	84
Estonia	58.2	64	56	76	68	23
Panama	57.7	65	56	63	47	57
Slovenia	57.5	63	37	81	74	40
Namibia	56.8	71	52	62	55	41
Russia	56.1	73	61	71	37	26
Botswana	55.9	71	53	56	55	37
Papua New Guinea	55.2	72	70	31	34	45
Congo	53.8	84	58	28	30	46
Chile	53.6	54	43	58	63	57
Bhutan	53.5	54	67	25	49	61
Armenia	53.2	54	62	51	35	60
Myanmar	52.8	51	63	49	36	60
Belarus	52.8	56	66	77	31	26
Slovakia	52.8	47	48	76	65	32
Ghana	52.8	41	53	55	53	70
Ecuador	52.4	64	56	43	47	42
Laos	52.4	56	58	26	47	67
Cuba	52.3	39	61	69	37	57
Hungary	52.0	38	50	80	67	31
Georgia	51.5	39	67	56	40	49
Moldova	51.2	50	68	63	25	43
Zambia	51.1	60	54	23	54	55
Bosnia & Herzegovina	51.0	53	59	74	35	29
Tanzania	50.3	39	61	33	52	64
Madagascar	50.2	45	57	18	40	87
Nicaragua	50.2	70	59	13	38	57
Cambodia	50.1	53	58	18	38	79
Bulgaria	50.0	47	56	72	45	28
Mongolia	50.0	73	51	38	36	40
Thailand	49.8	37	49	52	55	64
Malawi	49.3	50	45	27	54	72
Sri Lanka	48.5	30	51	51	51	68
Venezuela	48.1	68	56	41	34	27
Nepal	47.7	39	53	40	39	70
Honduras	47.4	44	58	27	42	59
Serbia & Montenegro	47.3	45	56	71	36	24
Macedonia	47.2	47	49	66	40	34
Czech Republic	46.6	35	33	80	67	29
South Africa	46.2	45	43	54	54	38
Romania	46.2	38	56	62	45	27
Mexico	46.2	41	47	62	47	37
Kenya	45.3	46	53	26	41	55
India	45.2	23	50	46	51	66

Table A.2. ESI and Component Scores for Developing Countries (continued)

COUNTRY	ESI	ENVIR. SYSTEMS	REDUC. STRESSES	HUMAN VULNER.	SOC. INS. CAPACITY	GLOBAL STEW.
Poland	45.0	37	39	79	65	14
Rwanda	44.8	45	46	22	35	78
Ukraine	44.7	48	54	75	29	18
Jamaica	44.7	32	48	58	44	48
Dem. Rep. Congo	44.1	53	56	10	37	62
Guatemala	44.0	41	50	29	42	54
El Salvador	43.8	35	42	33	47	68
Dominican Republic	43.7	31	59	44	43	36
Liberia	43.4	62	51	20	20	60
Angola	42.9	68	59	12	22	39
Philippines	42.3	29	46	20	55	67
Viet Nam	42.3	36	45	34	44	55
Zimbabwe	41.2	50	59	31	38	13
Burundi	40.0	37	46	18	29	74
China	38.6	31	42	55	39	29
Ethiopia	37.8	36	56	5	36	57
Trinidad & Tobago	36.3	36	42	71	26	13
Haiti	34.8	22	55	17	25	54
North Korea	29.2	37	42	17	25	16
GROUP AVERAGE	50.2	51.1	54.1	48.4	45.7	49.5

Source: Derived from data in the ESI 2005 Report

Table A.3. ESI and Component Scores for Developed Countries

COUNTRY	ESI	ENVIR. SYSTEMS	REDUC. STRESSES	HUMAN VULNER.	SOC. INS. CAPACITY	GLOBAL STEW.
Finland	75.1	74	61	81	92	68
Norway	73.4	82	48	78	91	66
Sweden	71.7	69	48	79	92	76
Iceland	70.8	88	35	81	87	61
Canada	64.4	85	45	81	71	21
Switzerland	63.7	52	39	70	91	74
Austria	62.7	58	42	80	82	61
Australia	61.0	78	40	75	77	30
New Zealand	61.0	68	46	76	79	34
Ireland	59.2	54	44	77	72	63
Denmark	58.2	40	31	78	87	74
Japan	57.3	32	37	64	89	78
Germany	57.0	39	35	77	85	65
France	55.2	45	36	78	78	55
Portugal	54.2	44	42	74	67	56
Netherlands	53.7	28	28	78	86	73
United States	53.0	60	27	74	78	38
Israel	50.9	32	34	77	66	67
United Kingdom	50.2	39	29	71	85	42
Greece	50.1	37	44	78	62	38
Italy	50.1	36	37	75	71	47
Spain	48.8	31	36	76	79	32
Belgium	44.4	24	23	76	74	55
South Korea	43.0	31	22	56	75	54
Taiwan	32.7	18	25	24	71	42
GROUP AVERAGE	56.9	49.8	37.4	73.4	79.5	54.8

Source: Derived from data in the ESI 2005 Report

Table A.4. Environmental Sustainability Index Ranks and Scores

Country Name	ESI Score	OIC Rank*	World Rank
Guyana	62.9	1	8
Gabon	61.7	2	12
Albania	58.8	3	24
Malaysia	54.0	4	38
Mali	53.7	5	41
Cameroon	52.5	6	50
Tunisia	51.8	7	55
Uganda	51.3	8	57
Senegal	51.1	9	59
Gambia	50.0	10	72
Indonesia	48.8	11	75
Guinea-Bissau	48.6	12	77
Kazakhstan	48.6	13	78
Kyrgyz Republic	48.4	14	80
Guinea	48.1	15	81
Oman	47.9	16	83
Jordan	47.8	17	84
Benin	47.5	18	86
Cote d'Ivoire	47.3	19	88
Turkey	46.6	20	91
Algeria	46.0	21	96
Burkina Faso	45.7	22	97
Nigeria	45.4	23	98
Azerbaijan	45.4	24	99
Niger	45.0	25	103
Chad	45.0	26	104
Morocco	44.8	27	105
Mozambique	44.8	28	107
United Arab Emirates	44.6	29	110
Togo	44.5	30	111
Bangladesh	44.1	31	114
Egypt	44.0	32	115
Syria	43.8	33	117
Sierra Leone	43.4	34	120
Mauritania	42.6	35	124
Libya	42.3	36	126
Lebanon	40.5	37	129
Pakistan	39.9	38	131
Iran	39.8	39	132
Tajikistan	38.6	40	134
Saudi Arabia	37.8	41	136
Yemen	37.3	42	137
Kuwait	36.6	43	138
Sudan	35.9	44	140
Uzbekistan	34.4	45	142
Iraq	33.6	46	143
Turkmenistan	33.1	47	144

*Ranks are based on ESI scores

Source: ESI Report 2005

Table A.5. Cluster Analysis According to the ESI 2005

Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5	Cluster 6	Cluster 7
Low system and stress scores; vulnerability and high capacity; moderate stewardship	Moderate system and stress scores; high vulnerability and low capacity; above average stewardship	Above average system score; low vulnerability; high capacity; moderate stress and stewardship	Moderate system stress and capacity scores; low vulnerability and stewardship	Above average system score, moderate stress, vulnerability, capacity and stewardship	Moderate system, stress and vulnerability scores; low capacity and stewardship	Low system score; moderate stress, vulnerability, capacity and stewardship
Austria Belgium Denmark France Germany Ireland Israel Italy Japan Netherlands Portugal Slovenia South Korea Spain Switzerland Taiwan United Kingdom	Angola Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cameroon Central Afr. Rep. Chad Congo Cote d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. Congo Ethiopia Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kenya Laos Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Nigeria P. N. Guinea Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Sudan Tajikistan Tanzania Togo Uganda Yemen Zambia	Australia Canada Finland Iceland New Zealand Norway Sweden United States	Bosnia & Herze. Bulgaria Croatia Czech Rep. Estonia Greece Hungary Jamaica Latvia Lebanon Lithuania Macedonia Poland Romania Serbia & Monteneg. Slovakia Trinidad & Tobago Turkey	Argentina Bolivia Botswana Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Gabon Guatemala Guyana Honduras Namibia Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Uruguay Venezuela	Algeria Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Iraq Kazakhstan Kuwait Kyrgyz Republic Libya Moldova Mongolia North Korea Oman Russia Saudi Arabia Turkmenistan Ukraine United Arab Emirates Uzbekistan	Albania Bangladesh China Cuba Dominican Rep. Egypt El Salvador Georgia India Indonesia Iran Jordan Malaysia Mexico Morocco Pakistan Philippines South Africa Sri Lanka Syria Thailand Tunisia Viet Nam Zimbabwe

Source: ESI Report 2005, p.30

Table A.6. Schematic Order of Components, Indicators and Variables in the ESI 2005

76 Variables		21 Indicators	5 Components
Nitrogen dioxide concentration Sulfur dioxide concentration	Particulate concentration Indoor quality	Air Quality	Environmental Systems
Ecoregions at risk Threatened birds Threatened mammals	Threatened amphibians National Biodiversity Index	Biodiversity	
Wilderness area	Developed area	Land	
Dissolved oxygen Electrical conductivity	Suspended solids Phosphorus concentration	Water Quality	
Surface water availability	Groundwater availability	Water Quantity	
Coal consumption Nitrogen oxide emissions Sulfur oxide emissions	VOC emissions Vehicles in use	Reducing Air Pollution	Reducing Environmental Stresses
Forest cover change	Acidification	Reducing Ecosystem Stresses	
Population growth	Total fertility rate	Reducing Population Growth	
Ecological footprint Waste recycling rates	Hazardous waste generation	Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	
Industrial organic effluents Fertilizer consumption	Pesticide consumption Area under water stress	Reducing Water Stress	
Overfishing Sustainably managed forests Market distortions	Salinization due to irrigation Agricultural subsidies	Natural Resource Management	Reducing Human Vulnerability
Deaths from intestinal infectious diseases Child mortality rate	Child mortality due to respiratory infection	Environmental Health	
Malnutrition	Safe drinking water supply	Basic Human Sustenance	
Casualties due to environmental disasters	Environmental Hazard Exposure Index	Reducing Environment-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	
Gasoline price Corruption Government effectiveness Protected land area Environmental governance Strength of rule of law Local Agenda 21 initiatives	Civil and political liberties Sustainable development data gaps International environmental engagement Environmental knowledge creation Democratic institutions	Environmental Governance	Social and Institutional Capacity
Energy consumption/GDP	Renewable energy production	Eco-Efficiency	
Corporate sustainability (Dow Jones) Corporate sustainability (Innovest) ISO 14001 certified companies	Private sector environmental innovation Participation in Responsible Care Program	Private Sector Responsiveness	
Innovation capacity Digital Access Index Female primary education	University enrollment Research Scientists	Science and Technology	
Intergovernmental environmental activities Role in international environmental aid	Participation in international environmental agreements	Participation in International Collaborative Efforts	Global Stewardship
Greenhouse gas emissions/GDP	Greenhouse gas emissions/capita	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
Transboundary sulfur dioxide spillovers	Polluting-goods imports	Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	

Source: ESI Report 2005

APPENDIX B

Appendix B presents profiles of OIC member countries, for which data is available. The country profile is a snapshot of each individual country, reflecting its performance within the 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index. In the box in the upper left corner, the ESI scores, ESI ranks, average ESI score of the peer group (Appendix B Table B.1) and data coverage are presented. The graph on the upper right corner demonstrates the scores of the 5 core components namely, Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity, and Global Stewardship. The graphical representation indicates a higher performance if the country's score is closer to the vertices of the graph.

The bar graph provides scores of the 21 indicators. The ESI is a weighted average of these 21 indicators. These bars illustrate two different data information for each indicator. The shaded bars demonstrate the country scores for each indicator and the white bars show the average score of the indicator for the peer group, in which the country is classified. This way a comparison between the individual country and the peer group is made possible.

A concise summary of the information regarding the ESI and its components presented in the tabular form is also included. In this section, environmental sustainability of individual countries is analyzed in a comparative manner. In that respect, it compares the world average scores on each of the components with those of each OIC country. This provides us with the information in which component or components the OIC countries performed better than the world average. In components where a poorer performance was observed than the world average, indicators that led to this outcome were identified and referred to as priority policy areas for improving the overall performance of the OIC members.

Countries are listed in accordance to their overall ESI rankings in the following section.

COUNTRY PROFILES

Country	Page
Guyana	22
Gabon	23
Albania	24
Malaysia	25
Mali	26
Cameroon	27
Tunisia	28
Uganda	29
Senegal	30
Gambia	31
Indonesia	32
Guinea-Bissau	33
Kazakhstan	34
Kyrgyz Republic	35
Guinea	36
Oman	37
Jordan	38
Benin	39
Cote d'Ivoire	40
Turkey	41
Algeria	42
Burkina Faso	43
Nigeria	44
Azerbaijan	45
Niger	46
Chad	47
Morocco	48
Mozambique	49
United Arab Emirates	50
Togo	51
Bangladesh	52
Egypt	53
Syria	54
Sierra Leone	55
Mauritania	56
Libya	57
Lebanon	58
Pakistan	59
Iran	60
Tajikistan	61
Saudi Arabia	62
Yemen	63
Kuwait	64
Sudan	65
Uzbekistan	66
Iraq	67
Turkmenistan	68

*Note: Country profiles are listed according to ESI ranks.

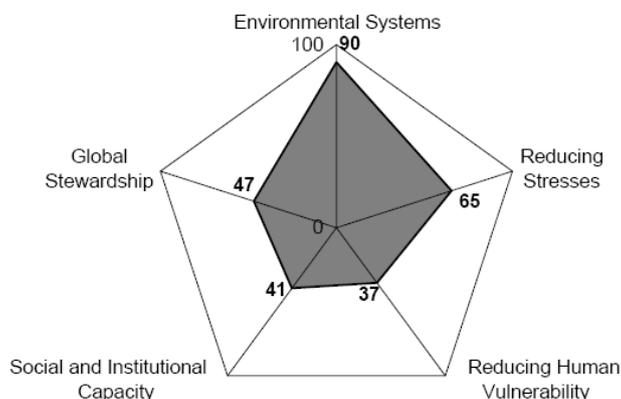
Table B.1. Peer Group average GDP per capita (PPP)

Quintile	GDP per capita (PPP)	Average ESI score
1	\$14,304 - \$32,483	55.4
2	\$5,869 - \$12,673	52.1
3	\$2,926 - \$5,829	49.0
4	\$1,328- \$2,900	46.7
5	\$483 - \$1,308	46.4

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.105.

Guyana

ESI:	62.9
Ranking:	8
GDP/Capita:	\$3,647
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	48
Missing variables imputed:	17



Indicator	Indicator Value	Reference (Average Value for Peer Group)
Air Quality	-0.01	0.23
Biodiversity	0.88	0.02
Land	1.39	0.21
Water Quality	-0.21	1.06
Water Quantity	0.07	0.07
Reducing Air Pollution	0.42	0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.19	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	0.87	0.28
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.03	0.08
Reducing Water Stress	-0.14	0.64
Natural Resource Management	0.22	0.05
Environmental Health	-1.53	-0.05
Basic Human Sustenance	0.09	0.24
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.46	-0.05
Environmental Governance	-0.28	-0.30
Eco-Efficiency	-0.27	-0.20
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.32	-0.44
Science and Technology	-0.05	-0.03
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.61	-0.03
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.57	-0.38
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.95	0.07

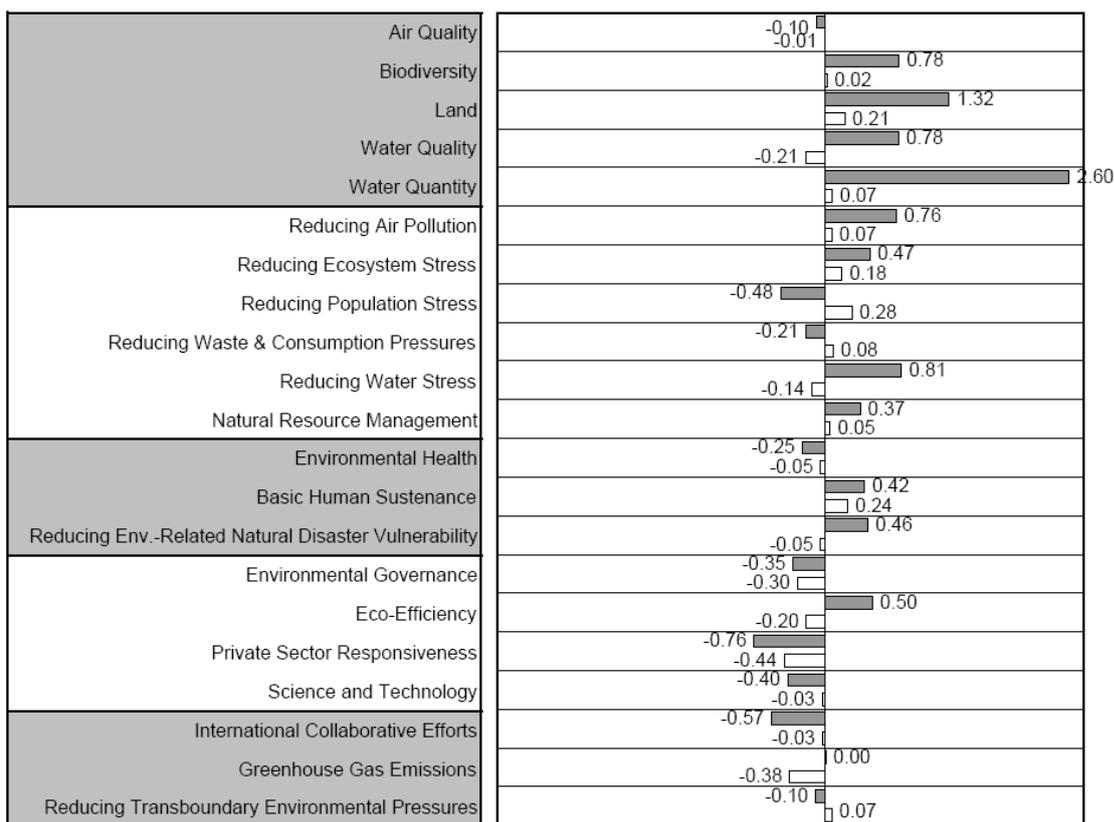
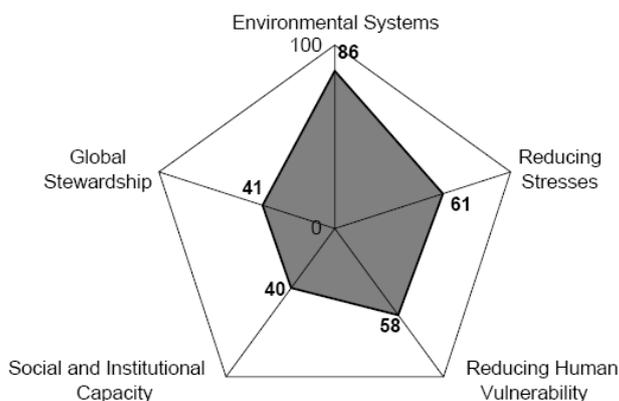
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.160.

Guyana, scoring 62.9, ranks 8th overall in the ESI and 1st among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems and Reducing Stresses. It has a remarkable performance in terms of all indicators of Environmental Systems. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Eco-efficiency and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Gabon

ESI:	61.7
Ranking:	12
GDP/Capita:	\$5,335
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	52
Missing variables imputed:	16



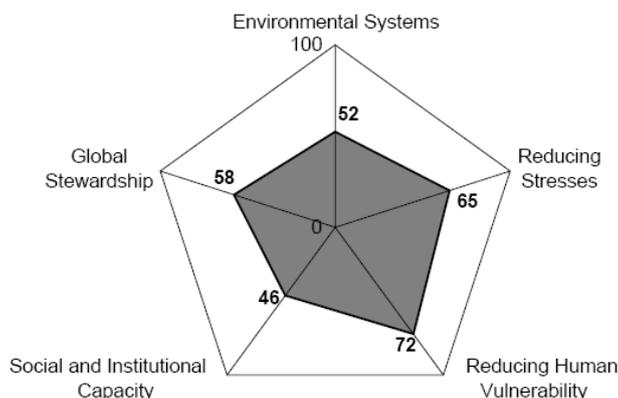
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.151.

Gabon, scoring 61.7, ranks 12th overall in the ESI and 2nd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Reducing Human Vulnerability. On the other hand, in the components of Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Governance, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Albania

ESI:	58.8
Ranking:	24
GDP/Capita:	\$3,975
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	62
Missing variables imputed:	10



Air Quality	-0.01	0.45
Biodiversity		0.17
Land	-0.31	0.02
Water Quality	-0.21	0.21
Water Quantity	-0.02	0.00
Reducing Air Pollution		0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.05	0.42
Reducing Population Stress		0.18
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures		0.64
Reducing Water Stress		0.28
Natural Resource Management	-0.14	0.50
Environmental Health		0.08
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.05	0.49
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability		0.37
Environmental Governance	-0.32	0.05
Eco-Efficiency	-0.30	0.32
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.20	0.79
Science and Technology	-0.65	0.24
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.44	0.66
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.20	-0.05
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.03	0.79
	-0.45	0.21
	-0.03	0.84
		0.07

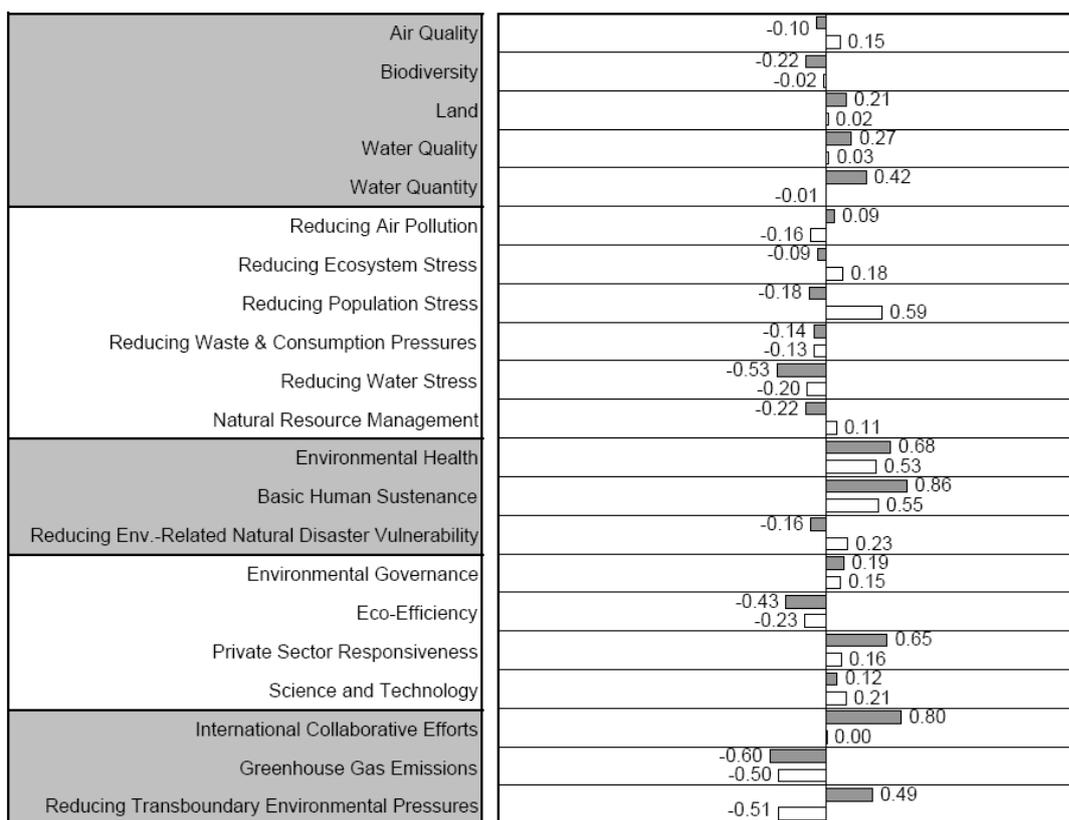
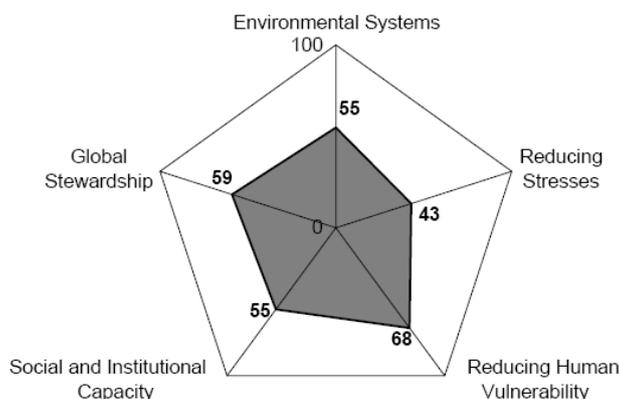
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.107.

Albania, scoring 58.8, ranks 24th overall in the ESI and 3rd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of all indicators of Reducing Human Vulnerability. On the other hand, in the component of Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in this component, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Governance, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology.

Malaysia

ESI:	54.0
Ranking:	38
GDP/Capita:	\$8,432
Peer group ESI:	52.1
Variable coverage:	70
Missing variables imputed:	4



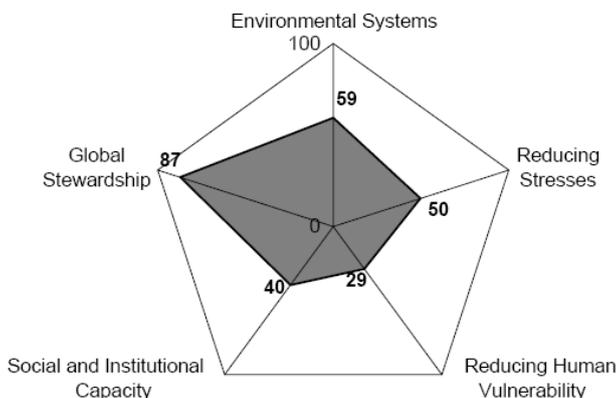
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.188.

Malaysia, scoring 54.0, ranks 38th overall in the ESI and 1st among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship. On the other hand, in the component of Reducing Stresses, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in this component, measures should be considered regarding Reducing Ecosystem Stress, Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures, Reducing Water Stress and Natural Resource Management.

Mali

ESI:	53.7
Ranking:	41
GDP/Capita:	\$864
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	57
Missing variables imputed:	11



Air Quality	-0.37	-0.29
Biodiversity	0.09	0.23
Land	1.04	0.30
Water Quality	0.52	-0.19
Water Quantity	-0.10	0.02
Reducing Air Pollution	1.00	0.67
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.07	-0.16
Reducing Population Stress	-2.23	-1.22
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.03	0.40
Reducing Water Stress	0.82	0.68
Natural Resource Management	0.31	0.22
Environmental Health	-1.30	-0.96
Basic Human Sustenance	-1.10	-1.17
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.71	-0.05
Environmental Governance	-0.26	-0.47
Eco-Efficiency	1.10	0.47
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.51	-0.62
Science and Technology	-1.39	-0.95
International Collaborative Efforts	0.73	-0.27
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1.82	0.82
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.85	0.55

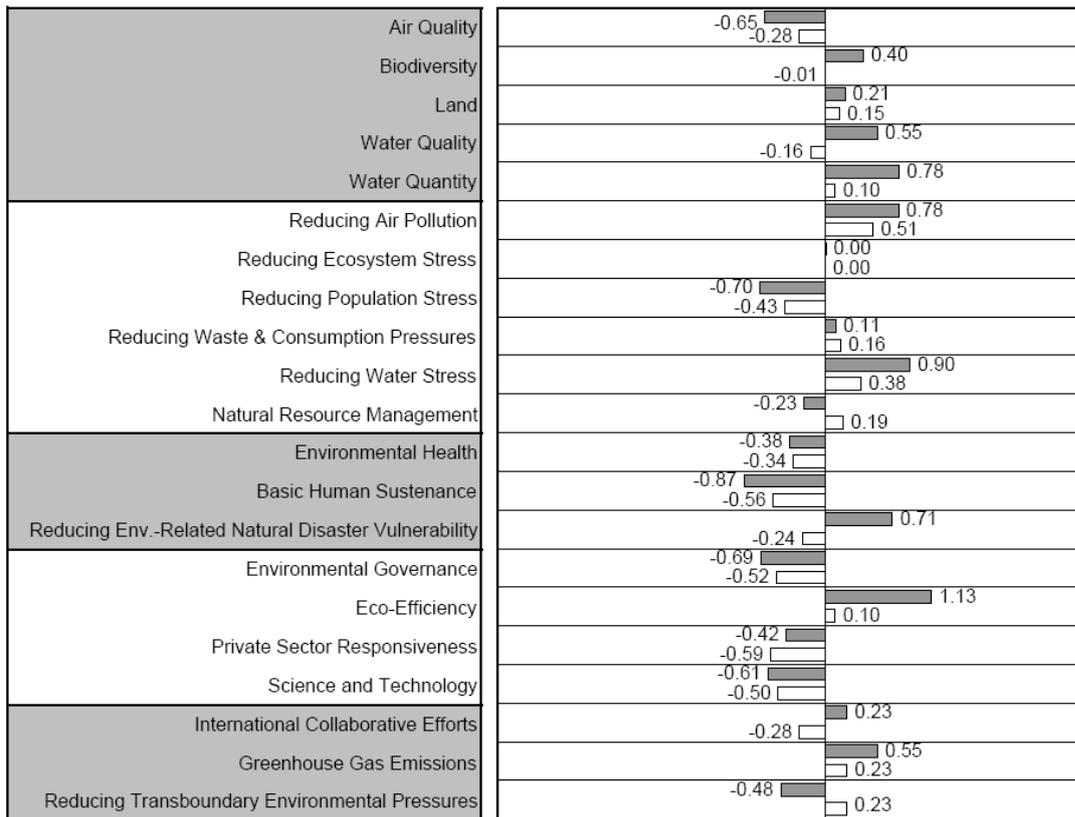
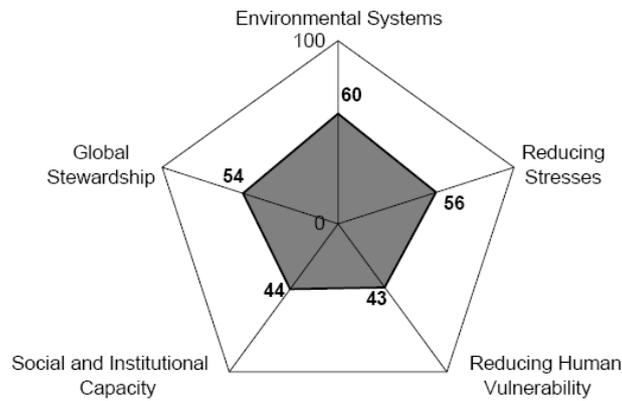
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.189.

Mali, scoring 53.7, ranks 41st overall in the ESI and 5th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of all indicators of Global Stewardship. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Cameroon

ESI:	52.5
Ranking:	50
GDP/Capita:	\$1,799
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	59
Missing variables imputed:	10



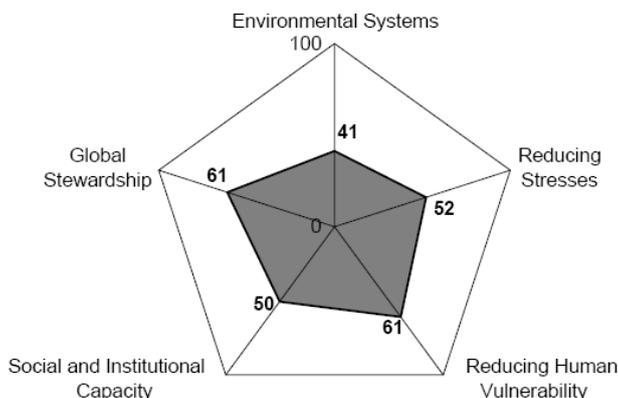
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.128.

Cameroon, scoring 52.5, ranks 50th overall in the ESI and 6th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability and Eco-efficiency. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Tunisia

ESI:	51.8
Ranking:	55
GDP/Capita:	\$6,160
Peer group ESI:	52.1
Variable coverage:	61
Missing variables imputed:	9



Air Quality	0.17	0.15
Biodiversity	-0.02	0.00
Land	0.24	0.02
Water Quality	-0.42	0.03
Water Quantity	-1.08	-0.01
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.16	0.15
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.35	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	0.62	0.59
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.25	-0.13
Reducing Water Stress	-0.88	-0.20
Natural Resource Management	-0.18	0.11
Environmental Health	0.19	0.53
Basic Human Sustenance	0.49	0.55
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.14	0.23
Environmental Governance	-0.11	0.15
Eco-Efficiency	-0.13	-0.23
Private Sector Responsiveness	0.31	0.16
Science and Technology	-0.03	0.21
International Collaborative Efforts	1.00	0.00
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.50	0.01
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.19	-0.51

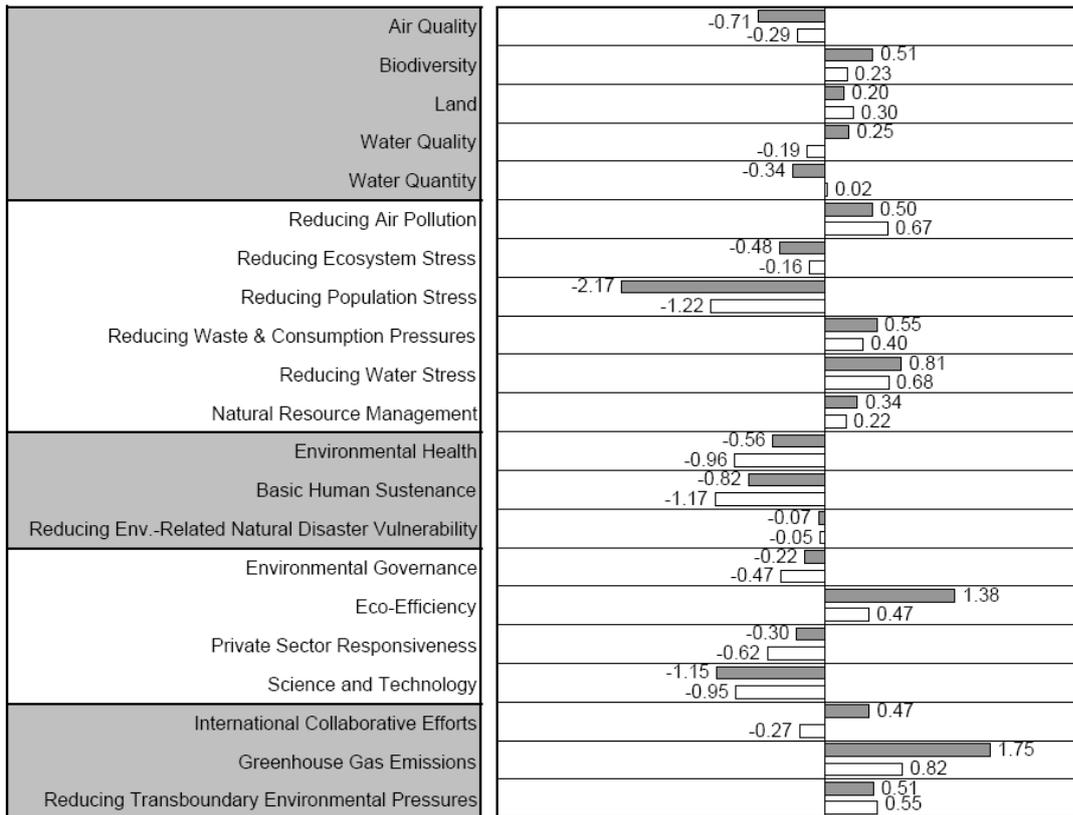
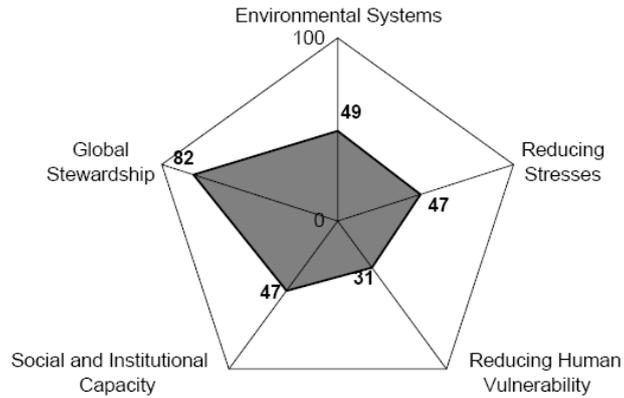
■ = Indicator value
□ = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.238.

Tunisia, scoring 51.8, ranks 55th overall in the ESI and 7th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of International Collaborative Efforts. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Governance, Eco-efficiency and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Uganda

ESI:	51.3
Ranking:	57
GDP/Capita:	\$1,279
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	61
Missing variables imputed:	10



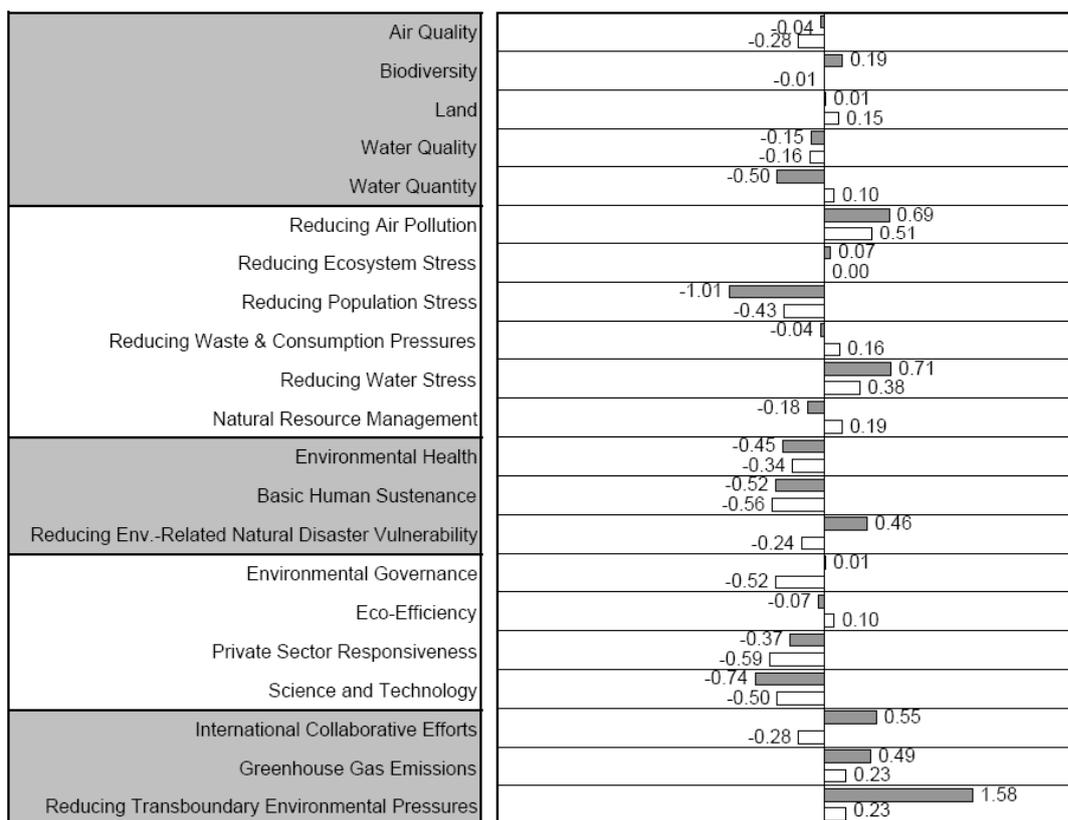
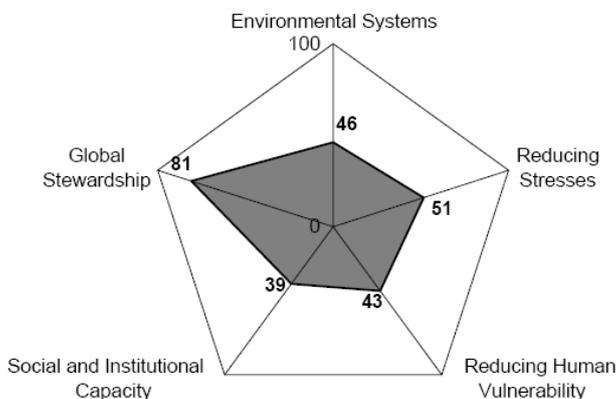
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.241.

Uganda, scoring 51.3, ranks 57th overall in the ESI and 8th among OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Eco-efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Reducing Environment Related Natural disaster Vulnerability (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Senegal

ESI:	51.1
Ranking:	59
GDP/Capita:	\$1,463
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	61
Missing variables imputed:	8



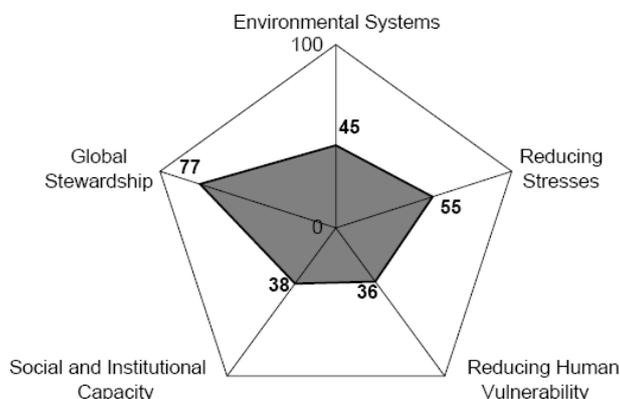
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.219.

Senegal, scoring 51.1, ranks 59th overall in the ESI and 9th among OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of International Collaborative Efforts and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Eco-efficiency and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Gambia

ESI:	50.0
Ranking:	72
GDP/Capita:	\$1,491
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	55
Missing variables imputed:	12



Air Quality	-0.08	0.59
Biodiversity	-0.01	0.15
Land	-0.39	0.10
Water Quality	-0.27	0.58
Water Quantity	-0.16	0.51
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.47	0.60
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.00	0.00
Reducing Population Stress	-1.46	-0.43
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.17	0.16
Reducing Water Stress	0.94	0.38
Natural Resource Management	-0.07	0.19
Environmental Health	-0.74	0.03
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.34	-0.24
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-0.34	-0.43
Environmental Governance	-0.56	-0.52
Eco-Efficiency	0.09	0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.16	-0.59
Science and Technology	-0.78	-0.50
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.34	-0.28
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.85	0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	1.73	0.23

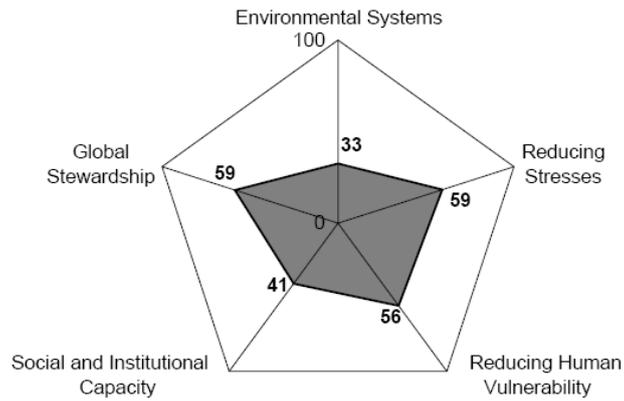
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.152.

Gambia, scoring 50.0, ranks 72nd overall in the ESI and 10th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Eco-Efficiency and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Indonesia

ESI:	48.8
Ranking:	75
GDP/Capita:	\$2,926
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	70
Missing variables imputed:	5



Air Quality	-1.08	-0.01
Biodiversity	-0.14	0.02
Land		0.52
Water Quality	-1.71	0.21
Water Quantity		0.16
Reducing Air Pollution		0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.36	0.07
Reducing Population Stress		0.18
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures		0.32
Reducing Water Stress		0.28
Natural Resource Management		0.76
Environmental Health		0.08
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.14	0.53
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability		0.13
Environmental Governance	-0.05	0.05
Eco-Efficiency	-0.13	0.37
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.52	0.20
Science and Technology	-0.30	0.24
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.14	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.20	
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.44	0.15
	-0.23	0.63
	-0.03	0.07

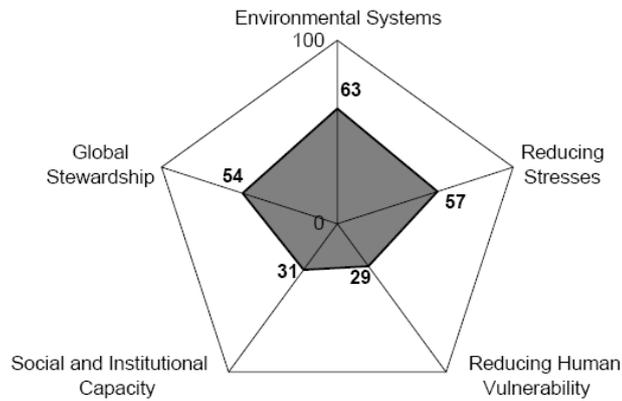
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.166.

Indonesia, scoring 48.8, ranks 75th overall in the ESI and 11th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Global Stewardship. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Biodiversity and Water Quality (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Governance and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Guinea-Bissau

ESI:	48.6
Ranking:	77
GDP/Capita:	\$592
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	45
Missing variables imputed:	20



Air Quality	-0.29	0.02
Biodiversity		0.60
Land	-0.01	0.23
Water Quality		0.03
Water Quantity	-0.19	1.00
Reducing Air Pollution		0.77
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.67
Reducing Population Stress	-2.09	0.00
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-1.22	0.77
Reducing Water Stress		0.40
Natural Resource Management		0.91
Environmental Health	-1.02	0.68
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.96	0.22
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-1.13	0.46
Environmental Governance	-1.17	-0.05
Eco-Efficiency	-0.47	-0.07
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.14	0.47
Science and Technology	-0.71	
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.62	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-1.07	
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.95	
	-0.50	0.54
	-0.27	0.82
		0.25
		0.55

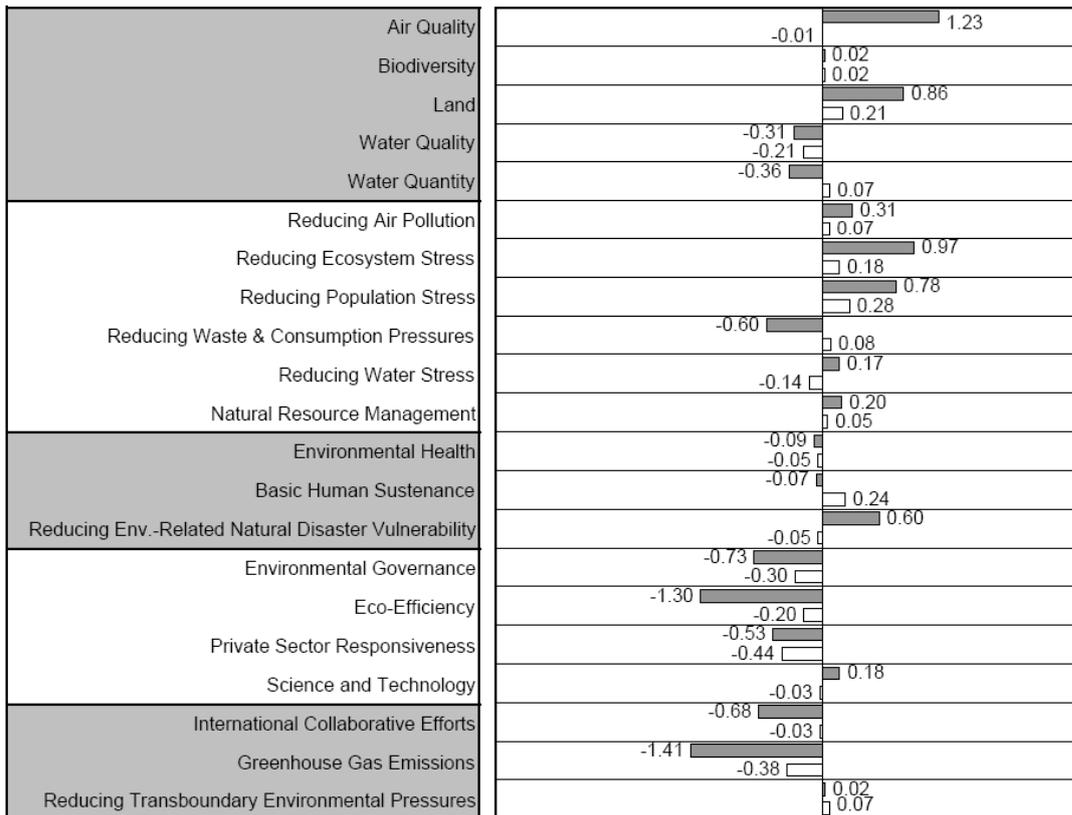
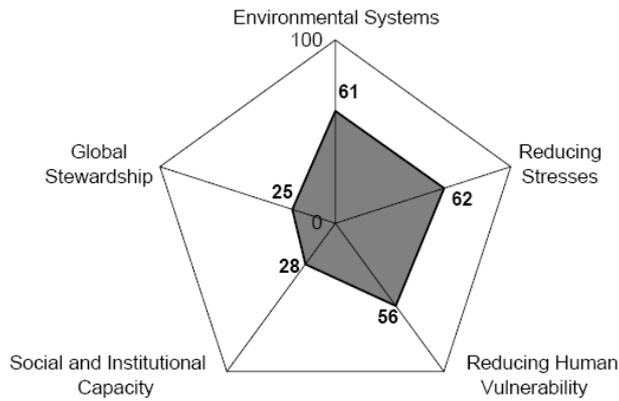
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.159.

Guinea-Bissau, scoring 48.6, ranks 77th overall in the ESI and 12th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Water Quantity. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Kazakhstan

ESI:	48.6
Ranking:	78
GDP/Capita:	\$5,701
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	59
Missing variables imputed:	10



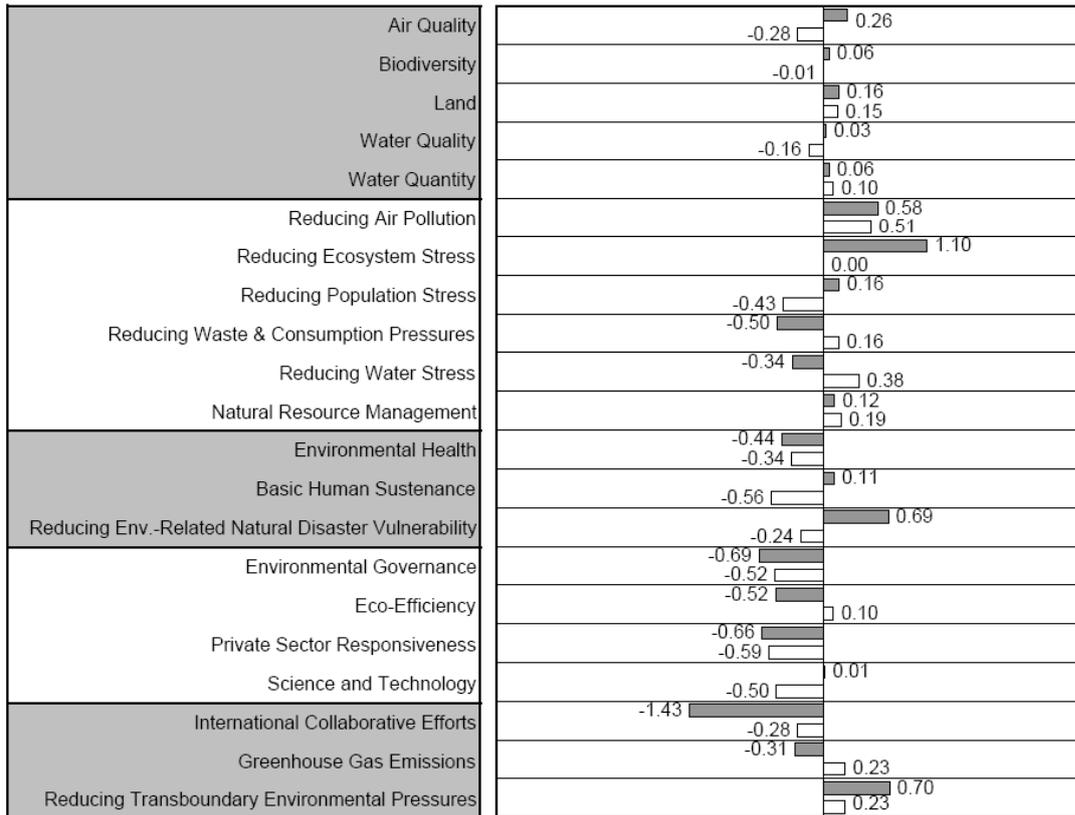
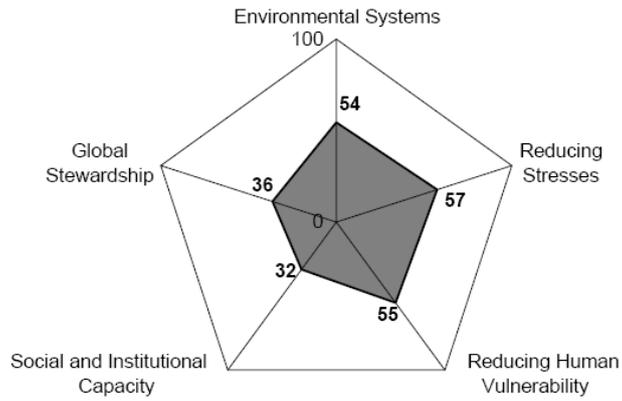
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.175.

Kazakhstan, scoring 48.6, ranks 78th overall in the ESI and 13th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Reducing Human Vulnerability. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Air Quality and Reducing Ecosystem Stress. On the other hand, in the components of Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component).

Kyrgyzstan

ESI:	48.4
Ranking:	80
GDP/Capita:	\$1,491
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	58
Missing variables imputed:	11



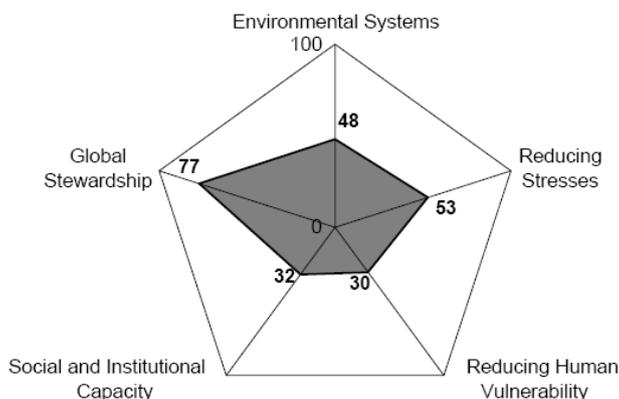
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.178.

Kyrgyz Republic, scoring 48.4, ranks 80th overall in the ESI and 14th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Reducing Human Vulnerability. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Ecosystem Stress and Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability. On the other hand, in the components of Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Governance, Eco-efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Global Stewardship component).

Guinea

ESI:	48.1
Ranking:	81
GDP/Capita:	\$1,858
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	53
Missing variables imputed:	15



Air Quality	-0.70	-0.28
Biodiversity	-0.01	0.16
Land	-0.08	0.15
Water Quality	-0.19	-0.16
Water Quantity		0.60
		0.10
Reducing Air Pollution		1.02
		0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.13
		0.00
Reducing Population Stress	-1.98	-0.43
		0.05
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures		0.16
Reducing Water Stress		0.95
		0.38
Natural Resource Management		0.25
		0.19
Environmental Health	-0.83	
	-0.34	
Basic Human Sustenance	-1.24	
	-0.56	
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability		0.51
	-0.24	
Environmental Governance	-0.64	
	-0.52	
Eco-Efficiency		0.66
		0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.70	
	-0.59	
Science and Technology	-1.21	
	-0.50	
International Collaborative Efforts		-0.18
	-0.28	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		1.28
		0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures		1.13
		0.23

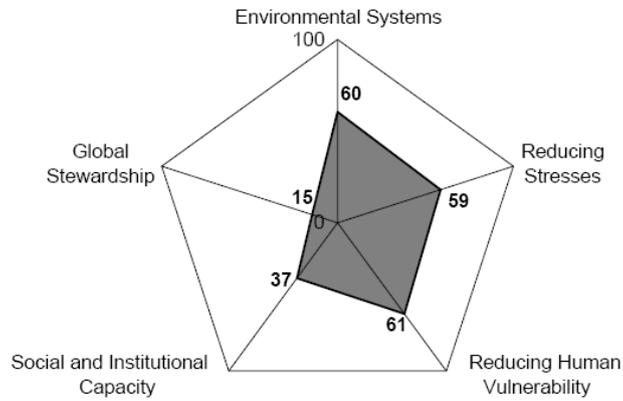
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.158.

Guinea, scoring 48.1, ranks 81st overall in the ESI and 15th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Land and Water Quality (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Oman

ESI:	47.9
Ranking:	83
GDP/Capita:	\$11,813
Peer group ESI:	52.1
Variable coverage:	54
Missing variables imputed:	15



Air Quality	0.48	0.15
Biodiversity	-0.27	-0.02
Land	1.19	0.02
Water Quality	0.74	0.03
Water Quantity	-0.82	-0.01
Reducing Air Pollution	0.46	-0.16
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	1.82	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	0.59	-0.48
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.13	-0.23
Reducing Water Stress	0.20	-0.51
Natural Resource Management	0.11	0.26
Environmental Health	0.17	-0.17
Basic Human Sustenance	0.53	0.28
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.76	0.55
Environmental Governance	0.18	-0.18
Eco-Efficiency	0.23	-0.52
Private Sector Responsiveness	0.22	-0.22
Science and Technology	0.16	-0.37
International Collaborative Efforts	0.00	-0.61
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.50	-0.69
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.51	-1.87

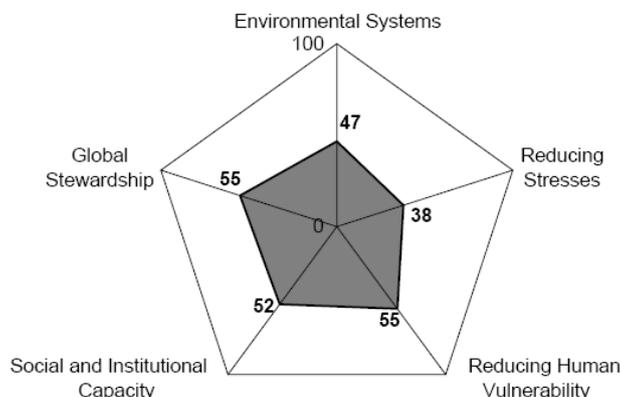
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.206.

Oman, scoring 47.9, ranks 83rd overall in the ESI and 16th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Reducing Human Vulnerability. It has a remarkable performance in terms Land and Reducing Ecosystem Stress. On the other hand, in the components of Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Jordan

ESI:	47.8
Ranking:	84
GDP/Capita:	\$3,756
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	67
Missing variables imputed:	6



Air Quality	-0.01	0.24
Biodiversity		0.14
Land		0.02
Water Quality	-0.24	0.61
Water Quantity	-1.18	0.21
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.37	0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.28
Reducing Population Stress	-0.27	0.18
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures		0.28
Reducing Water Stress	-1.57	0.31
Natural Resource Management	-0.14	0.08
Environmental Health	-0.24	0.05
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.05	0.22
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability		0.56
Environmental Governance	-0.36	0.24
Eco-Efficiency	-0.30	-0.05
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.49	0.27
Science and Technology	-0.20	0.11
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.44	0.35
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.03	0.69
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.62	0.30
	-0.38	0.07

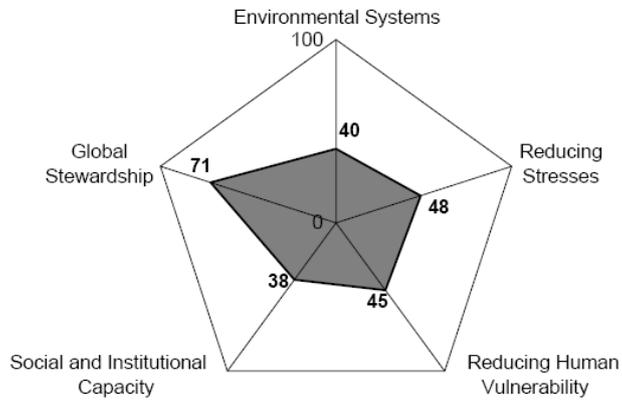
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.174.

Jordan, scoring 47.8, ranks 84th overall in the ESI and 17th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Global Stewardship. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Reducing Air Pollution, Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Water Stress and Natural Resource Management (Reducing Stresses component), Eco-Efficiency (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Benin

ESI:	47.5
Ranking:	86
GDP/Capita:	\$978
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	56
Missing variables imputed:	15



Air Quality	-0.56	0.43
Biodiversity	-0.29	0.23
Land	-0.07	0.30
Water Quality	-0.48	-0.19
Water Quantity	-0.53	0.02
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.43	0.33
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.16	0.67
Reducing Population Stress	-1.31	-1.22
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.40	0.40
Reducing Water Stress	0.84	0.68
Natural Resource Management	-0.10	0.22
Environmental Health	-0.46	-0.96
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.39	-1.17
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-0.05	0.50
Environmental Governance	-0.11	-0.47
Eco-Efficiency	0.15	0.47
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.50	-0.62
Science and Technology	-0.71	-0.95
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.27	0.37
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.73	0.82
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.60	0.55

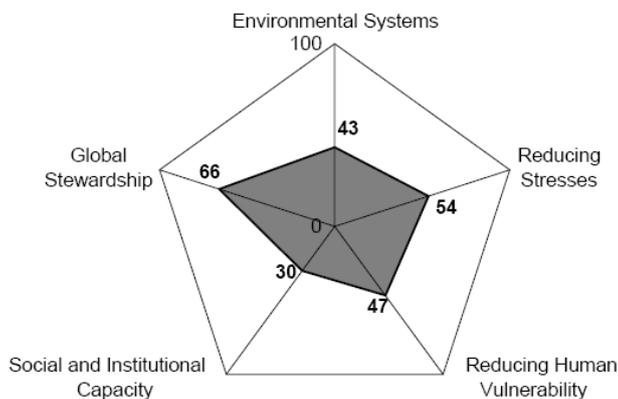
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.118.

Benin, scoring 47.5, ranks 86th overall in the ESI and 18th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Eco-Efficiency (Social and Institutional Capacity component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Côte d'Ivoire

ESI:	47.3
Ranking:	88
GDP/Capita:	\$1,277
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	53
Missing variables imputed:	15



Indicator	Indicator Value	Reference (Average Value for Peer Group)
Air Quality	-0.63	-0.29
Biodiversity	0.01	0.23
Land	-0.03	0.30
Water Quality	-0.27	-0.19
Water Quantity	0.08	0.02
Reducing Air Pollution	1.06	0.67
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.68	-0.16
Reducing Population Stress	-0.58	-1.22
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.08	0.40
Reducing Water Stress	0.66	0.68
Natural Resource Management	0.16	0.22
Environmental Health	-0.69	-0.96
Basic Human Sustenance	0.09	-1.17
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.36	-0.05
Environmental Governance	-0.46	-0.47
Eco-Efficiency	0.37	0.47
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.82	-0.62
Science and Technology	-1.19	-0.95
International Collaborative Efforts	0.50	-0.27
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.31	0.82
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.42	0.55

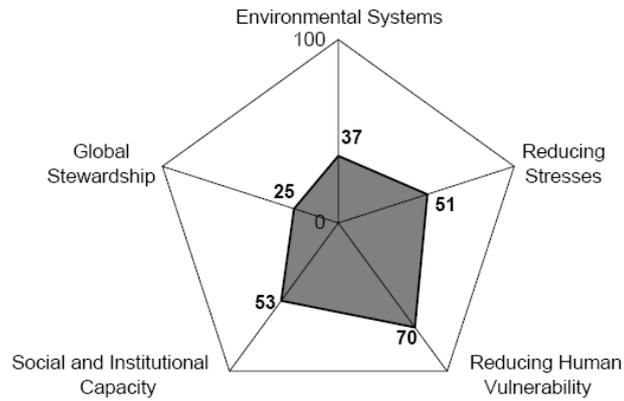
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.138.

Cote d'Ivoire, scoring 47.3, ranks 88th overall in the ESI and 19th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Air Pollution. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Biodiversity, Land and Water Quality (Environmental Systems component), Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Turkey

ESI:	46.6
Ranking:	91
GDP/Capita:	\$5,869
Peer group ESI:	52.1
Variable coverage:	71
Missing variables imputed:	2



Air Quality	0.62	0.15
Biodiversity	-0.40	-0.02
Land	-0.36	0.02
Water Quality	-1.12	0.03
Water Quantity	-0.45	-0.01
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.17	-0.16
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.35	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	0.38	0.59
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.22	-0.13
Reducing Water Stress	-0.30	-0.20
Natural Resource Management	-0.38	0.11
Environmental Health	0.45	0.53
Basic Human Sustenance	0.71	0.55
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.45	0.23
Environmental Governance	0.21	0.15
Eco-Efficiency	0.02	-0.23
Private Sector Responsiveness	0.25	0.16
Science and Technology	0.21	-0.22
International Collaborative Efforts	0.36	0.00
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.31	-0.50
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-2.05	-0.51

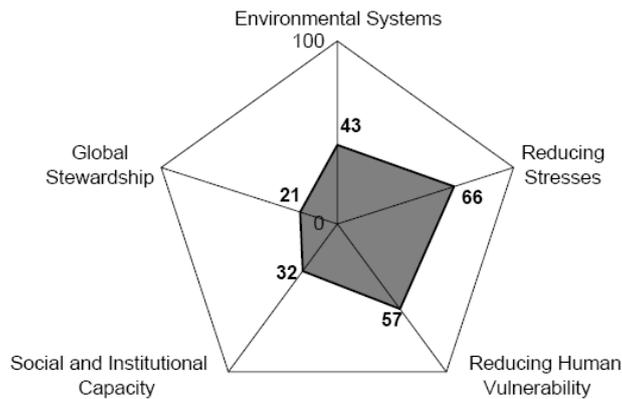
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.239.

Turkey, scoring 46.6, ranks 91st overall in the ESI and 20th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures.

Algeria

ESI:	46.0
Ranking:	96
GDP/Capita:	\$5,433
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	59
Missing variables imputed:	10



Indicator	Indicator Value	Reference Value (Peer Group)
Air Quality	-0.02	-0.01
Biodiversity	-0.08	0.02
Land	1.34	0.21
Water Quality	-0.89	-0.21
Water Quantity	-1.23	0.07
Reducing Air Pollution	0.33	0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.69	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	0.37	0.28
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	1.06	0.08
Reducing Water Stress	-0.06	-0.14
Natural Resource Management	0.12	0.05
Environmental Health	-0.33	-0.05
Basic Human Sustenance	0.45	0.24
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.45	-0.05
Environmental Governance	-0.69	-0.30
Eco-Efficiency	-0.28	-0.20
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.66	-0.44
Science and Technology	-0.27	-0.03
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.51	-0.03
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.56	-0.38
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-1.33	0.07

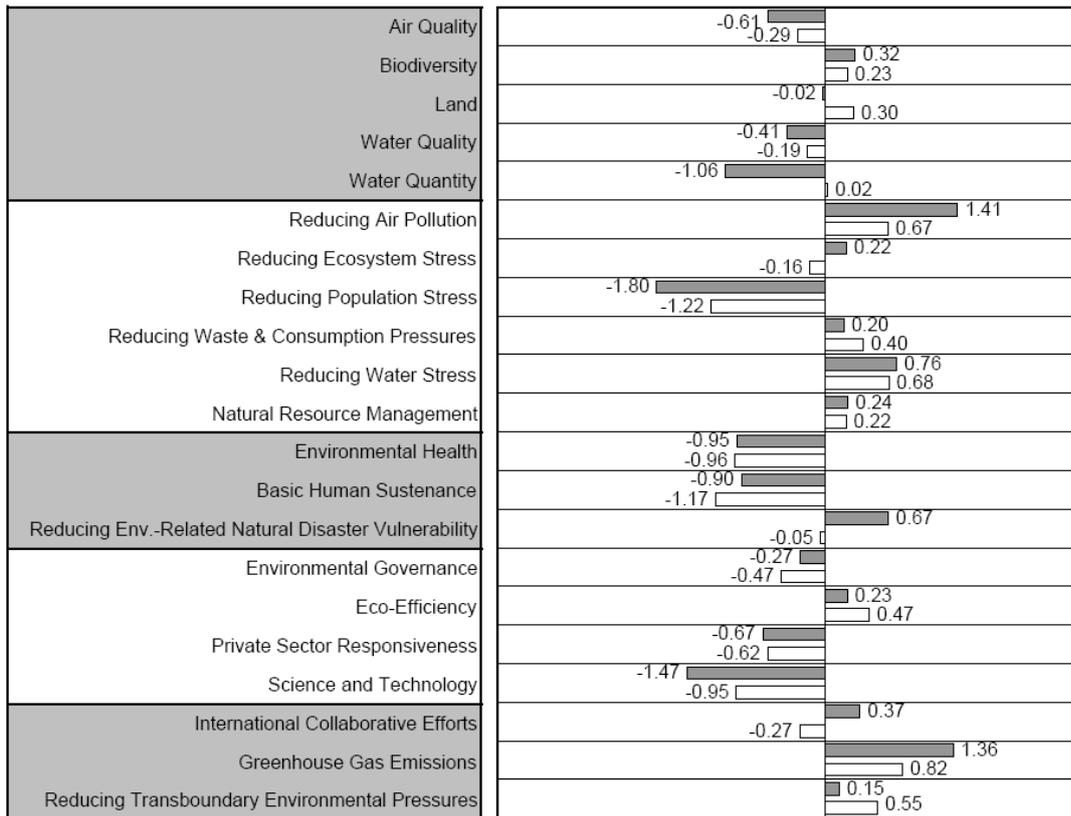
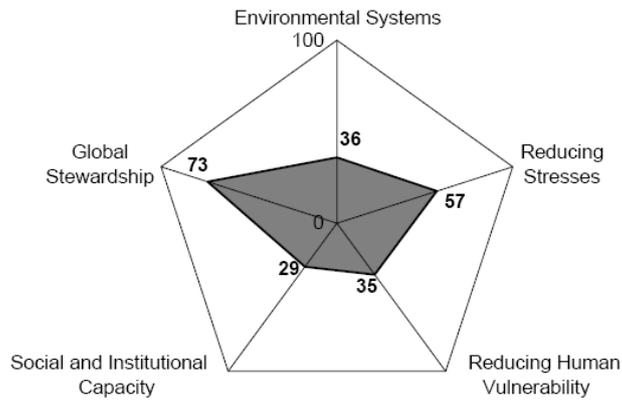
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.108.

Algeria, scoring 46.0, ranks 96th overall in the ESI and 21st among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Reducing Human Vulnerability. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Land and Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding, Air Quality, Biodiversity, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component).

Burkina Faso

ESI:	45.7
Ranking:	97
GDP/Capita:	\$1,023
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	54
Missing variables imputed:	13



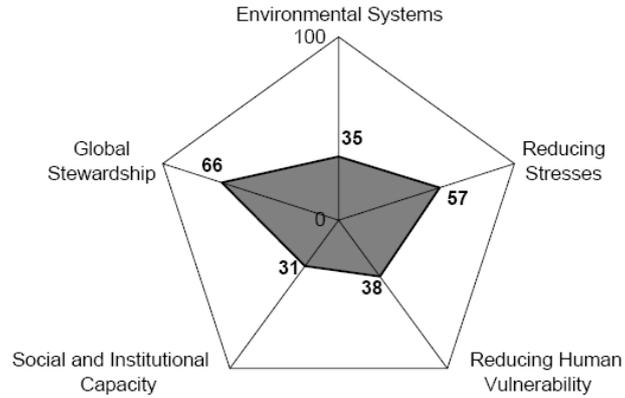
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.125.

Burkina Faso, scoring 45.7, ranks 97th overall in the ESI and 22nd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Air Pollution and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Nigeria

ESI:	45.4
Ranking:	98
GDP/Capita:	\$891
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	59
Missing variables imputed:	11



Air Quality	-0.44	0.29
Biodiversity	-0.05	0.23
Land	-0.10	0.30
Water Quality	-0.81	-0.19
Water Quantity	-0.56	0.02
Reducing Air Pollution	0.62	0.67
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.53	-0.16
Reducing Population Stress	-1.16	-1.22
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	1.14	0.40
Reducing Water Stress	0.88	0.68
Natural Resource Management	0.15	0.22
Environmental Health	-0.95	-0.96
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.37	-1.17
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.41	-0.05
Environmental Governance	-0.89	-0.47
Eco-Efficiency	-0.16	0.47
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.30	-0.62
Science and Technology	-0.64	-0.95
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.05	-0.27
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.36	0.82
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.96	0.55

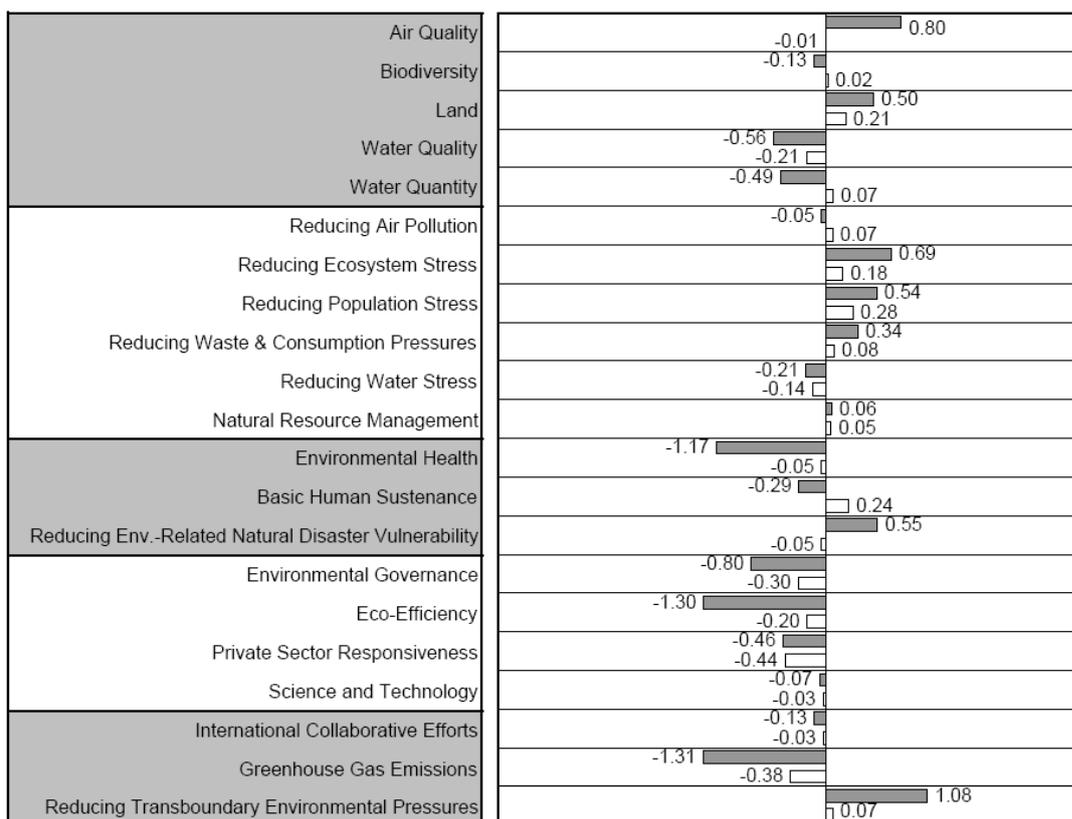
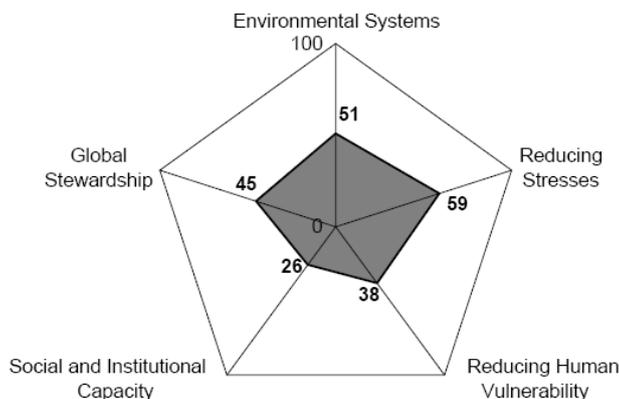
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.203.

Nigeria, scoring 45.4, ranks 98th overall in the ESI and 23rd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Governance and Eco-efficiency (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Azerbaijan

ESI:	45.4
Ranking:	99
GDP/Capita:	\$3,136
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	58
Missing variables imputed:	11



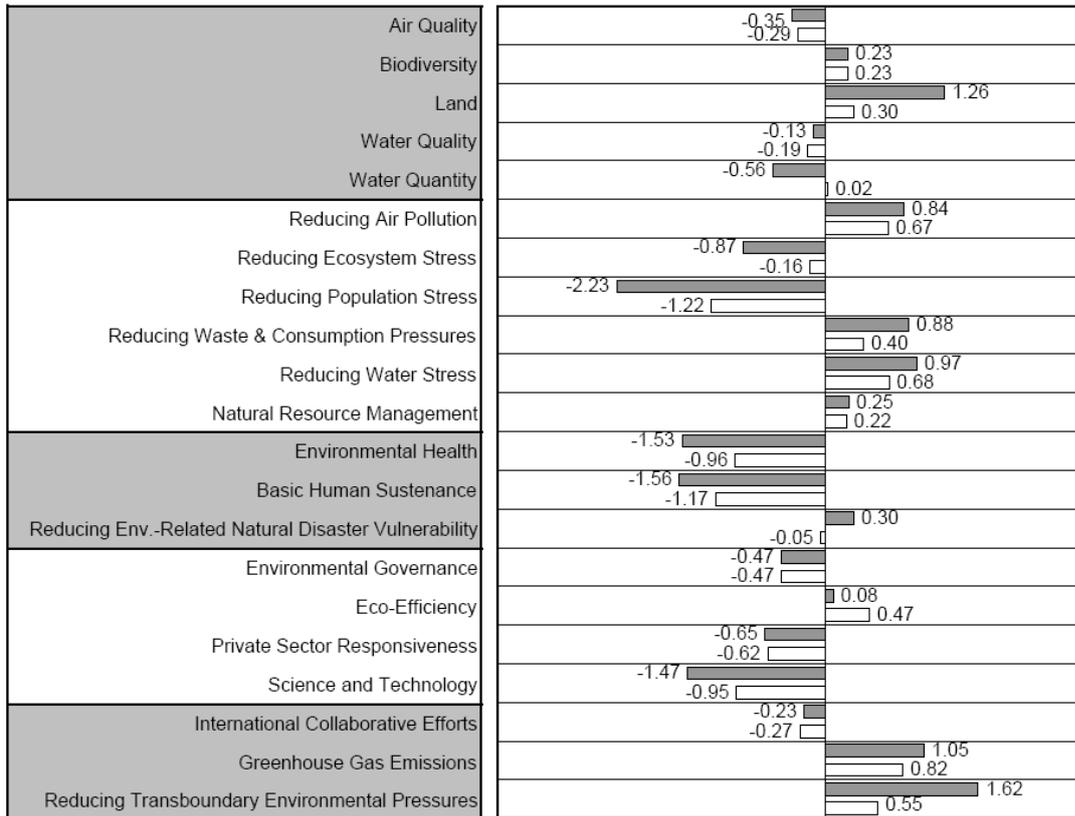
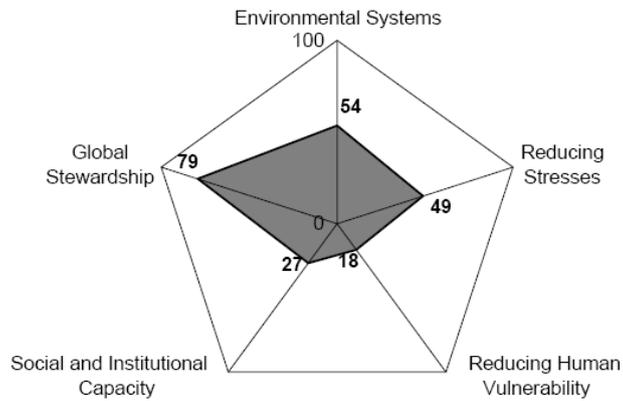
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.114.

Azerbaijan, scoring 45.4, ranks 99th overall in the ESI and 24th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems and Reducing Stresses. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaboration Efforts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Global Stewardship component).

Niger

ESI:	45.0
Ranking:	103
GDP/Capita:	\$719
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	52
Missing variables imputed:	15



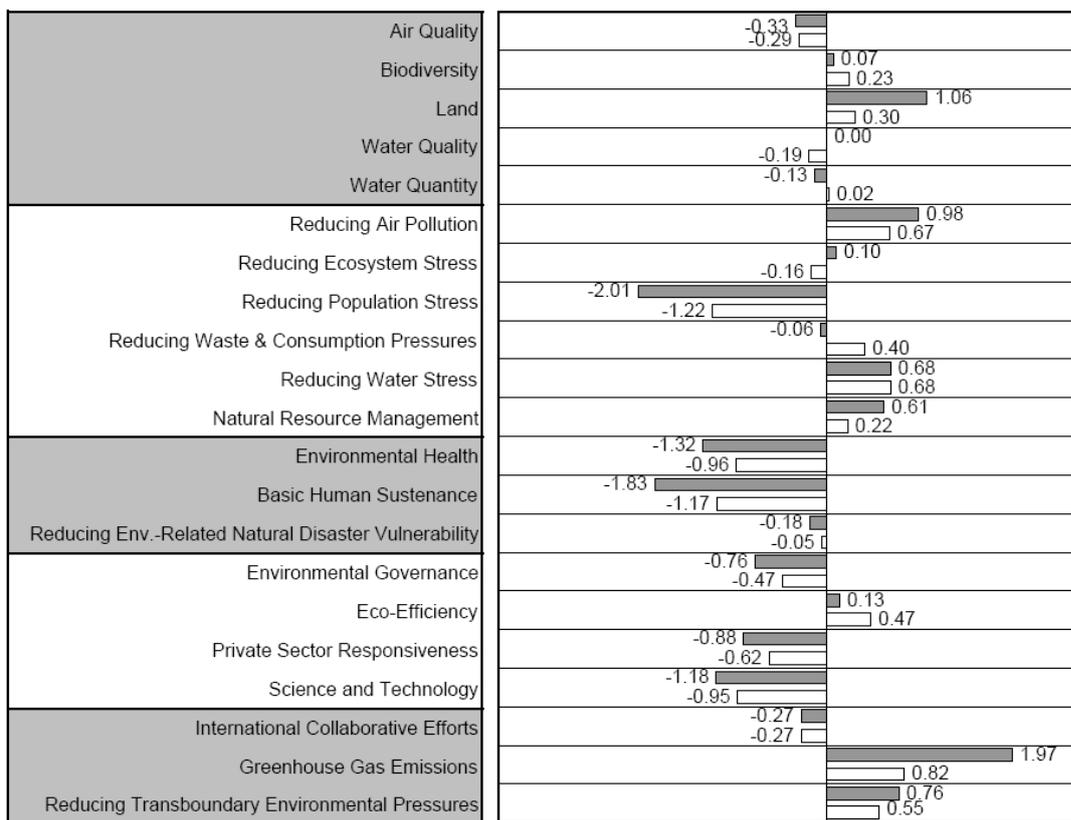
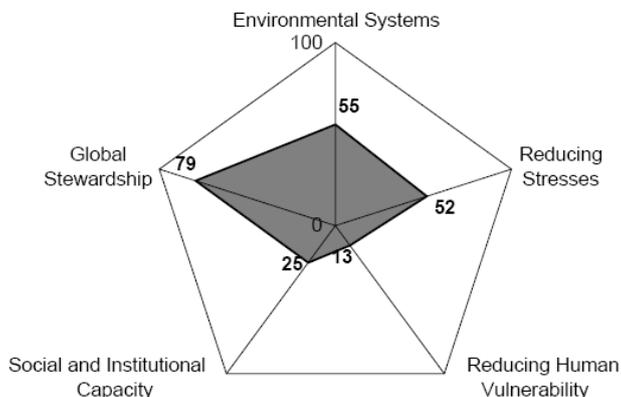
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.202.

Niger, scoring 45.0, ranks 103rd overall in the ESI and 25th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Land and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Chad

ESI:	45.0
Ranking:	104
GDP/Capita:	\$1,049
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	55
Missing variables imputed:	12



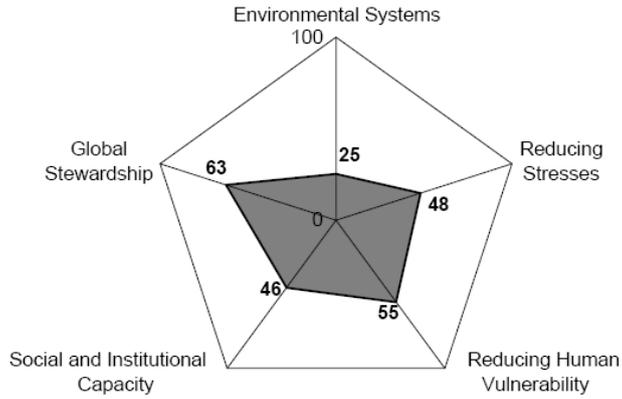
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.131.

Chad, scoring 45.0, ranks 104th overall in the ESI and 26th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Land and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health, Basic Human Sustenance and Reducing Environment Related Natural Vulnerability (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Morocco

ESI:	44.8
Ranking:	105
GDP/Capita:	\$3,489
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	64
Missing variables imputed:	7



Air Quality	-0.24	0.01
Biodiversity	-0.31	0.02
Land		0.08
Water Quality	-1.93	0.21
Water Quantity	-0.92	0.07
Reducing Air Pollution		0.27
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.07
Reducing Population Stress		0.30
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures		0.18
Reducing Water Stress	-0.04	0.31
Natural Resource Management	-0.79	0.28
Environmental Health	-0.14	0.08
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.33	0.05
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-0.05	0.18
Environmental Governance	0.00	0.22
Eco-Efficiency	-0.05	0.24
Private Sector Responsiveness	0.00	
Science and Technology	-0.24	0.11
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.30	0.67
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.02	0.05
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.20	0.24
	-0.44	0.07
	-0.30	
	-0.03	
	-0.03	
	-0.38	

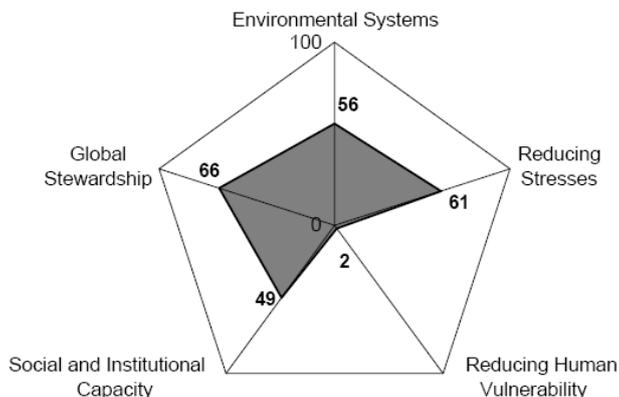
■ = Indicator value
□ = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.194.

Morocco, scoring 44.8, ranks 105th overall in the ESI and 27th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Global Stewardship. On the hand, in the components of Environmental Systems and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Mozambique

ESI:	44.8
Ranking:	107
GDP/Capita:	\$985
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	58
Missing variables imputed:	11



Air Quality	-0.30	0.46
Biodiversity	-0.29	0.23
Land		0.47
Water Quality		0.30
Water Quantity	-0.19	0.02
Reducing Air Pollution		0.06
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.83
Reducing Population Stress	-0.16	0.67
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-1.22	0.22
Reducing Water Stress		0.11
Natural Resource Management		0.40
Environmental Health	-1.45	0.67
Basic Human Sustenance	-2.25	0.68
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-2.49	0.44
Environmental Governance	-0.96	0.22
Eco-Efficiency	-0.45	1.73
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.47	0.47
Science and Technology	-0.69	
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.62	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.71	
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.95	1.44
	-0.28	0.82
	-0.27	0.06
		0.55

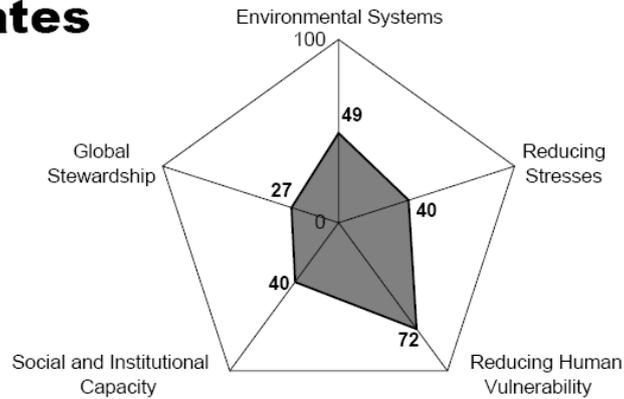
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.195.

Mozambique, scoring 44.8, ranks 107th overall in the ESI and 28th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Eco-Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health, Basic Human Sustenance and Reducing Environment Related Disaster Vulnerability (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Private Sector Responsiveness (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

United Arab Emirates

ESI:	44.6
Ranking:	110
GDP/Capita:	\$18,461
Peer group ESI:	55.4
Variable coverage:	56
Missing variables imputed:	13



Air Quality	1.80	0.43
Biodiversity	-0.28	-0.23
Land	-0.45	-0.68
Water Quality	0.10	0.57
Water Quantity	-1.31	-0.14
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.68	-1.08
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	1.16	-0.20
Reducing Population Stress	0.37	0.76
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-1.21	-0.25
Reducing Water Stress	-1.03	-0.71
Natural Resource Management	-0.16	-0.55
Environmental Health	0.44	0.83
Basic Human Sustenance	0.94	0.93
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.34	0.19
Environmental Governance	-0.15	0.99
Eco-Efficiency	-2.04	-0.13
Private Sector Responsiveness	0.64	0.92
Science and Technology	0.55	1.28
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.91	0.62
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.87	-0.15
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.10	-0.36

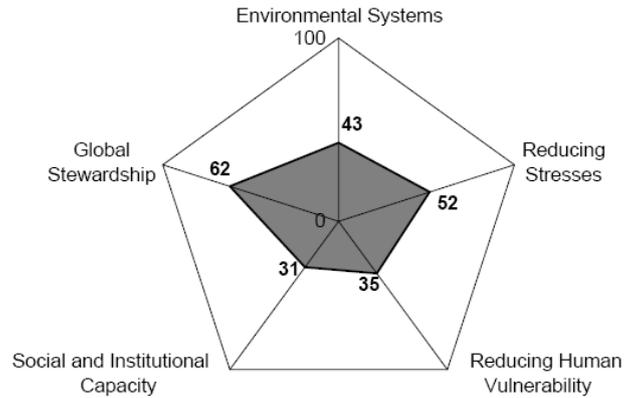
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.243.

The United Arab Emirates, scoring 44.6, ranks 110th overall in the ESI 29th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems and Reducing Human Vulnerability. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Air Quality and Reducing Ecosystem Stress. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Stresses, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures and Reducing Water Stress (Reducing Stresses component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Global Stewardship component).

Togo

ESI:	44.5
Ranking:	111
GDP/Capita:	\$1,328
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	55
Missing variables imputed:	14



Air Quality	-0.19	0.40
Biodiversity	-0.28	-0.01
Land	-0.12	0.15
Water Quality	-0.62	-0.16
Water Quantity	-0.37	0.10
Reducing Air Pollution	0.83	0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.78	0.00
Reducing Population Stress	-0.74	-0.43
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.05	0.16
Reducing Water Stress	0.89	0.38
Natural Resource Management	-0.01	0.19
Environmental Health	-0.67	-0.34
Basic Human Sustenance	-1.14	-0.56
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.68	-0.24
Environmental Governance	-0.69	-0.52
Eco-Efficiency	0.04	0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.70	-0.59
Science and Technology	-0.65	-0.50
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.21	-0.28
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.24	0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.88	0.23

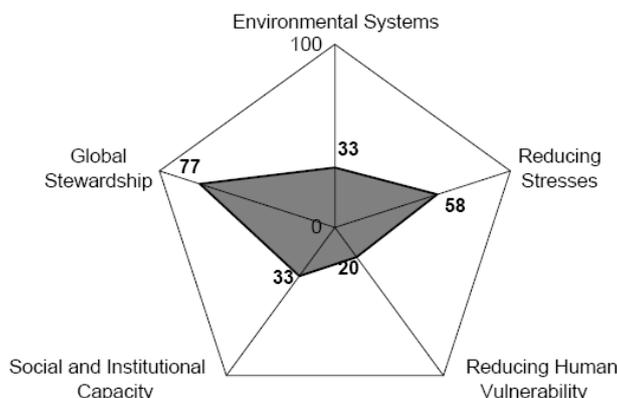
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.236.

Togo, scoring 44.5, ranks 111th overall in the ESI and 30th among OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Health, Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Bangladesh

ESI:	44.1
Ranking:	114
GDP/Capita:	\$1,553
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	64
Missing variables imputed:	8



Air Quality	-0.42	0.28
Biodiversity	-0.48	-0.01
Land	-0.43	0.15
Water Quality	-0.35	-0.16
Water Quantity	-0.56	0.10
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.01	0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.00	0.69
Reducing Population Stress	-0.30	0.00
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.43	0.78
Reducing Water Stress	0.07	0.38
Natural Resource Management	0.03	0.19
Environmental Health	-0.34	0.08
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.69	-0.56
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-1.92	-0.24
Environmental Governance	-0.52	-0.52
Eco-Efficiency	0.09	0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.78	-0.59
Science and Technology	-0.58	-0.50
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.28	0.23
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.81	0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	1.16	0.23

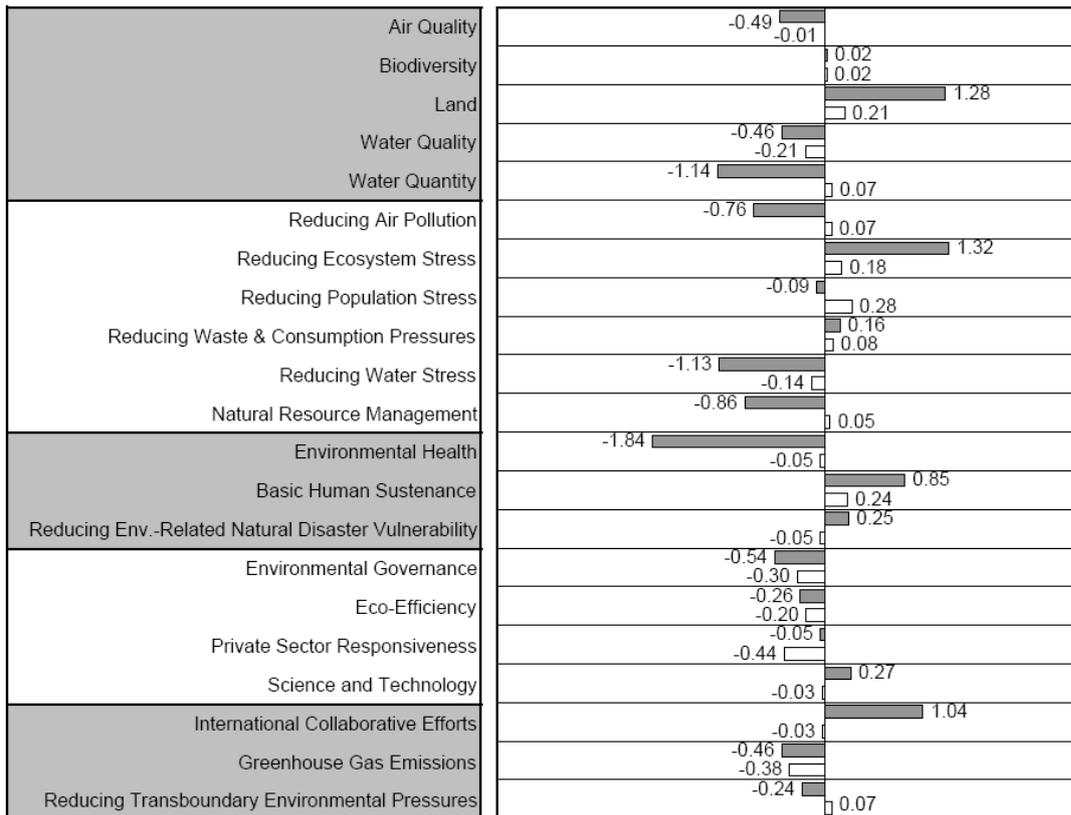
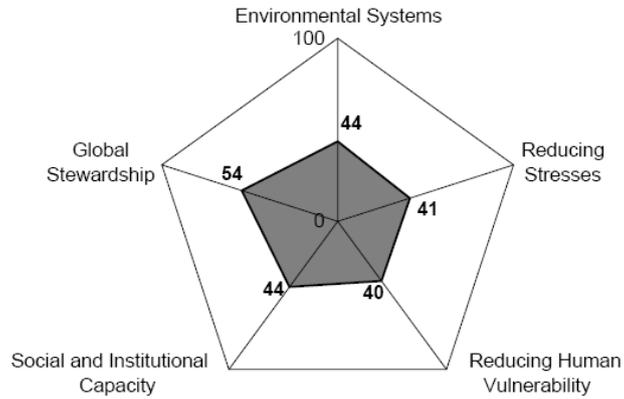
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.115.

Bangladesh, scoring 44.1, ranks 114th overall in the ESI and 31st among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Basic Human Sustenance and Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Egypt

ESI:	44.0
Ranking:	115
GDP/Capita:	\$3,435
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	63
Missing variables imputed:	7



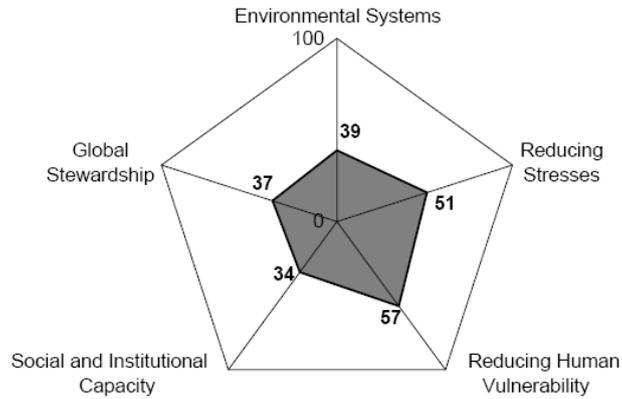
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.145.

Egypt, scoring 44.0, ranks 115th overall in the ESI and 32nd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Land, Reducing Ecosystem Stress and International Collaborative Efforts. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses, Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Reducing Air Pollution, Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Water Stress and Natural Resource Management (Reducing Stress component), Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance and Eco-Efficiency (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Syria

ESI:	43.8
Ranking:	117
GDP/Capita:	\$3,109
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	59
Missing variables imputed:	13



Air Quality	-0.01	0.36
Biodiversity	-0.01	0.02
Land	-0.31	0.21
Water Quality	-0.65	-0.21
Water Quantity	-0.81	0.07
Reducing Air Pollution	0.24	0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.28	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	-0.42	0.28
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.44	0.08
Reducing Water Stress	-0.36	-0.14
Natural Resource Management	0.00	0.05
Environmental Health	-0.05	0.03
Basic Human Sustenance	0.29	0.24
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.22	
Environmental Governance	-0.63	-0.30
Eco-Efficiency	-0.42	-0.20
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.32	-0.44
Science and Technology	-0.27	-0.03
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.11	-0.03
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-1.04	-0.38
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.14	0.07

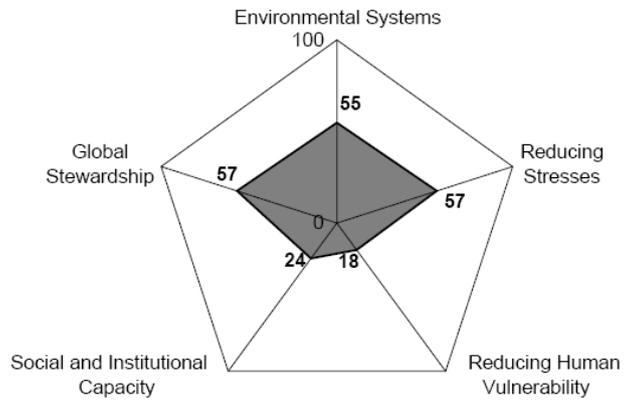
= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.231.

Syria, scoring 43.8, ranks 117th overall in the ESI and 33rd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Reducing Human Vulnerability. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Global Stewardship component).

Sierra Leone

ESI:	43.4
Ranking:	120
GDP/Capita:	\$483
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	50
Missing variables imputed:	16



Air Quality	-0.33	-0.29
Biodiversity	0.19	0.23
Land	-0.09	0.30
Water Quality	-0.30	-0.19
Water Quantity	1.13	0.02
Reducing Air Pollution	0.57	0.67
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.62	-0.16
Reducing Population Stress	-1.21	-1.22
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.86	0.40
Reducing Water Stress	0.99	0.68
Natural Resource Management	0.44	0.22
Environmental Health	-1.29	-0.96
Basic Human Sustenance	-1.74	-1.17
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.30	-0.05
Environmental Governance	-0.74	-0.47
Eco-Efficiency	-0.14	0.47
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.92	-0.62
Science and Technology	-1.04	-0.95
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.98	-0.27
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.85	0.82
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.65	0.55

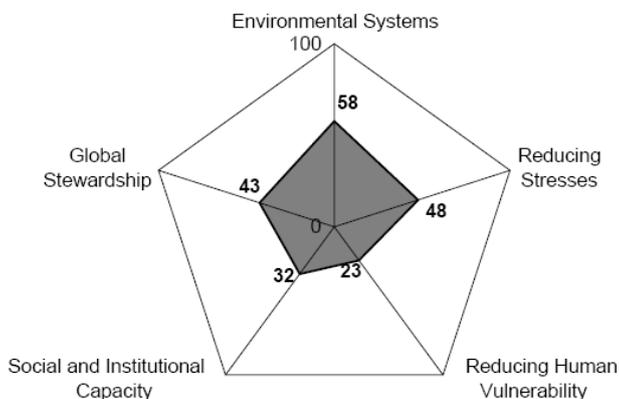
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.221.

Sierra Leone, scoring 43.4, ranks 120th overall in the ESI and 34th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses and Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Water Quantity. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Mauritania

ESI:	42.6
Ranking:	124
GDP/Capita:	\$1,649
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	52
Missing variables imputed:	16



Air Quality	-0.28	0.01
Biodiversity	-0.01	-0.01
Land	1.52	0.15
Water Quality	-0.16	0.12
Water Quantity	-0.68	0.10
Reducing Air Pollution	0.64	0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.56	0.00
Reducing Population Stress	-1.42	-0.43
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.31	0.16
Reducing Water Stress	0.91	0.38
Natural Resource Management	0.40	0.19
Environmental Health	-1.35	-0.34
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.54	-0.56
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-0.36	-0.24
Environmental Governance	-0.35	-0.52
Eco-Efficiency	-0.32	0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.67	-0.59
Science and Technology	-0.55	-0.50
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.21	-0.28
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.42	0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	0.07	0.23

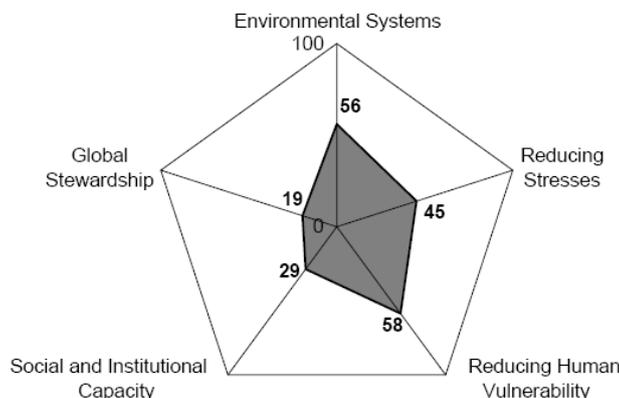
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.190.

Mauritania, scoring 42.6, ranks 124th overall in the ESI 35th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems and Reducing Stresses. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Land. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Libya

ESI:	42.3
Ranking:	126
GDP/Capita:	\$6,400
Peer group ESI:	52.1
Variable coverage:	51
Missing variables imputed:	18



Air Quality	0.41	0.15
Biodiversity	-0.02	0.22
Land	1.50	0.02
Water Quality	-0.30	0.03
Water Quantity	-1.08	-0.01
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.98	-0.16
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.72	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	-0.33	0.59
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.17	-0.13
Reducing Water Stress	-0.41	-0.20
Natural Resource Management	0.45	0.11
Environmental Health	0.02	0.53
Basic Human Sustenance	0.21	0.55
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.40	0.23
Environmental Governance	-1.05	0.15
Eco-Efficiency	-1.04	-0.23
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.54	0.16
Science and Technology	0.36	0.21
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.81	0.00
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.89	-0.50
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.88	-0.51

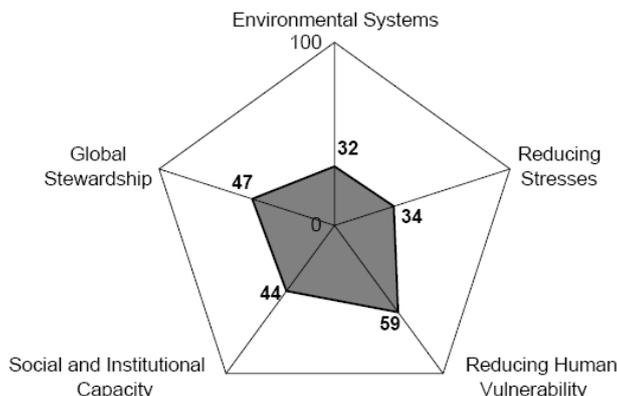
■ = Indicator value
□ = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.183.

Libya, scoring 42.3, ranks 126th overall in the ESI and 36th in the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactory in terms of Environmental Systems and Reducing Human Vulnerability. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Land. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Stresses, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Reducing Air Pollution, Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures and Reducing Water Stress (Reducing Stresses component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency and Private Sector Responsiveness (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Lebanon

ESI:	40.5
Ranking:	129
GDP/Capita:	\$4,412
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	56
Missing variables imputed:	13



Air Quality	-0.01	0.64
Biodiversity	-0.07	0.02
Land	-1.46	0.21
Water Quality	-0.70	-0.21
Water Quantity	-0.71	0.07
Reducing Air Pollution	-1.46	0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.16
Reducing Population Stress		0.18
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures		0.06
Reducing Water Stress	-1.50	0.28
Natural Resource Management	-0.14	0.15
Environmental Health		0.08
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.05	0.09
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability		0.05
Environmental Governance		0.11
Eco-Efficiency	-0.36	0.91
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.05	0.24
Science and Technology	-0.17	
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.30	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.56	
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.20	0.46
	-0.30	
	-0.44	
	-0.03	
	-0.17	
	-0.03	
	-0.46	
	-0.38	
		0.40
		0.07

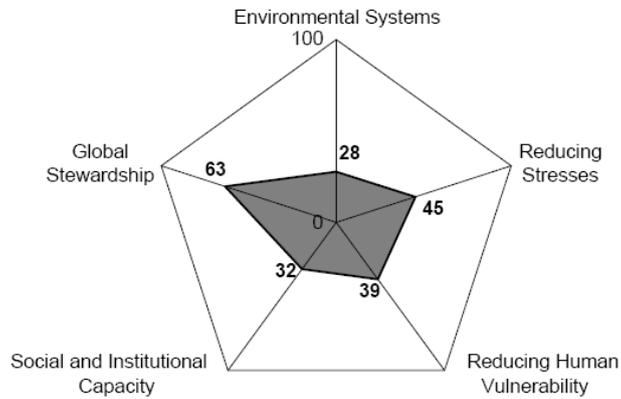
■ = Indicator value
□ = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.181.

Lebanon, scoring 40.5, ranks 129th overall in the ESI and 37th among the OIC member countries. Compared to world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Human Vulnerability. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Reducing Air Pollution, Reducing Ecosystem Stress, Reducing Population and Reducing Water Stress (Reducing Stresses component), Eco-Efficiency (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Global Stewardship component).

Pakistan

ESI:	39.9
Ranking:	131
GDP/Capita:	\$1,714
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	65
Missing variables imputed:	7



Air Quality	-0.47	-0.28
Biodiversity	-0.06	-0.01
Land	-0.08	0.15
Water Quality	-1.48	-0.16
Water Quantity	-0.87	0.10
Reducing Air Pollution	0.33	0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.18	0.00
Reducing Population Stress	-0.62	-0.43
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.06	0.16
Reducing Water Stress	-0.38	0.38
Natural Resource Management	0.07	0.19
Environmental Health	-0.53	-0.34
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.56	0.13
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-0.48	-0.24
Environmental Governance	-0.54	-0.52
Eco-Efficiency	0.03	0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.67	-0.59
Science and Technology	-0.74	-0.50
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.29	-0.28
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.04	0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	1.36	0.23

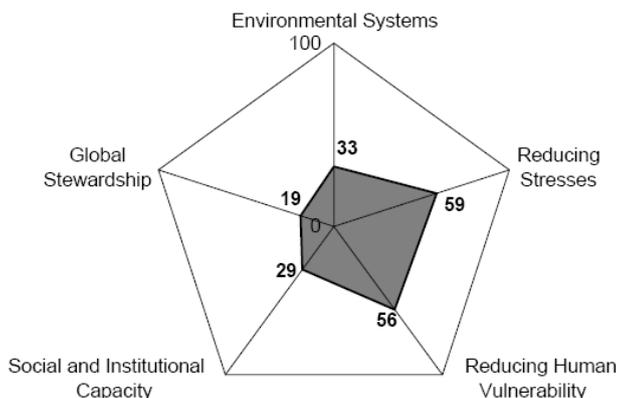
■ = Indicator value
□ = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.207.

Pakistan, scoring 39.9, ranks 131st overall in the ESI and 38th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Global Stewardship. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses Reducing Human Vulnerability and Social and Institutional Capacity, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environment Systems component), Reducing Air Pollution, Reducing Ecosystem Stress, Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures, Reducing Water Stress and Natural Resource Management (Reducing Stresses component), Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component).

Iran

ESI:	39.8
Ranking:	132
GDP/Capita:	\$6,214
Peer group ESI:	52.1
Variable coverage:	59
Missing variables imputed:	11



Air Quality	-0.95	0.15
Biodiversity	-0.08	-0.02
Land		0.11
Water Quality	-0.69	0.03
Water Quantity	-0.64	-0.01
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.16	0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.28
Reducing Population Stress		0.18
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures		0.33
Reducing Water Stress	-0.13	0.59
Natural Resource Management	-0.33	0.45
Environmental Health	-0.20	0.07
Basic Human Sustenance		0.11
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability		0.08
Environmental Governance	-0.28	0.53
Eco-Efficiency	-0.72	0.65
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.66	0.55
Science and Technology	-0.43	0.23
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.40	0.15
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.16	0.16
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.40	0.21
	-0.95	0.00
	-1.53	-0.50
		-0.51

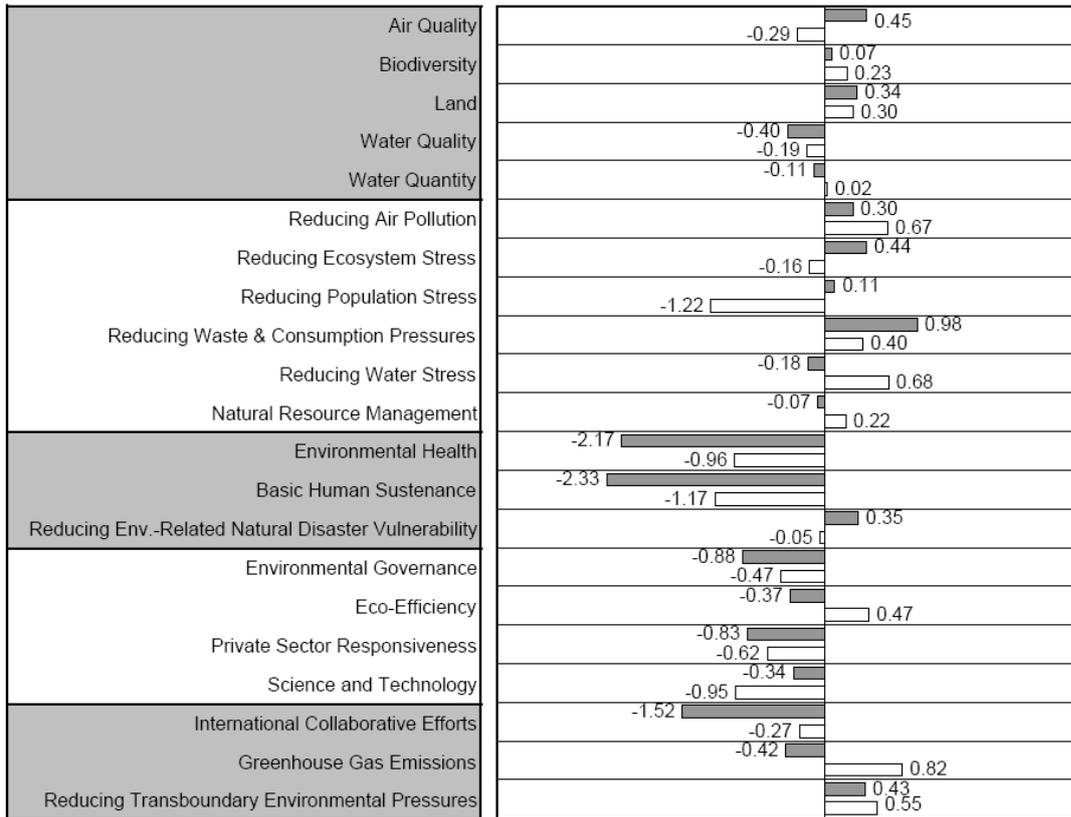
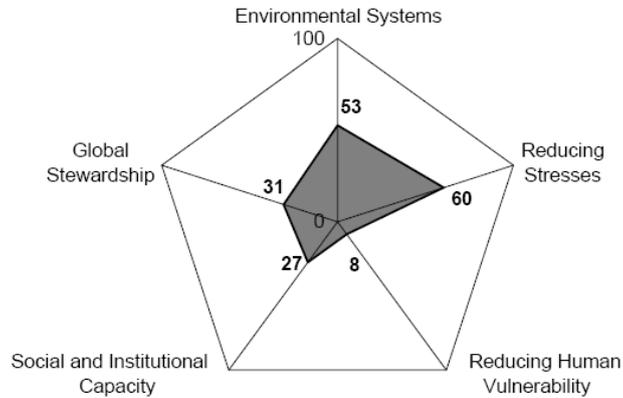
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.167.

Iran, scoring 39.8, ranks 132nd overall in the ESI and 39th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses and Reducing Human Vulnerability. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality, Biodiversity, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component).

Tajikistan

ESI:	38.6
Ranking:	134
GDP/Capita:	\$973
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	54
Missing variables imputed:	13



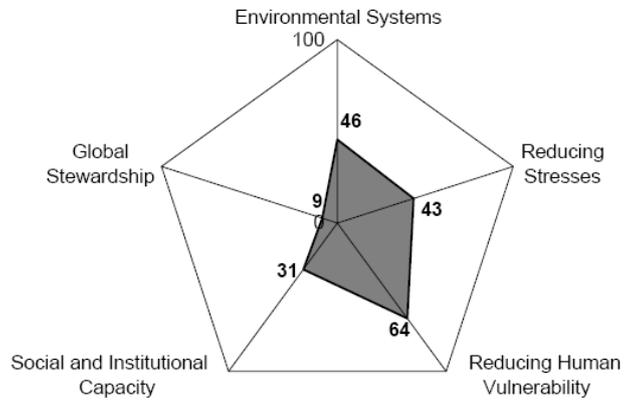
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.233.

Tajikistan, scoring 38.6, ranks 134th overall in the ESI and 40th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems and Reducing Stresses. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency and Private Sector Responsiveness (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component).

Saudi Arabia

ESI:	37.8
Ranking:	136
GDP/Capita:	\$11,377
Peer group ESI:	52.1
Variable coverage:	55
Missing variables imputed:	14



Indicator	Indicator Value	Reference Value (Peer Group)
Air Quality	0.57	0.15
Biodiversity	-0.21	-0.02
Land	0.74	0.02
Water Quality	-0.47	0.03
Water Quantity	-1.18	-0.01
Reducing Air Pollution	0.10	-0.16
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.28	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	-0.88	0.59
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.16	-0.13
Reducing Water Stress	-0.83	-0.20
Natural Resource Management	0.50	0.11
Environmental Health	-0.23	0.53
Basic Human Sustenance	0.56	0.55
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.77	0.23
Environmental Governance	-0.28	0.15
Eco-Efficiency	-1.05	-0.23
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.32	0.16
Science and Technology	-0.30	0.21
International Collaborative Efforts	-1.31	0.00
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-1.20	-0.50
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-1.57	-0.51

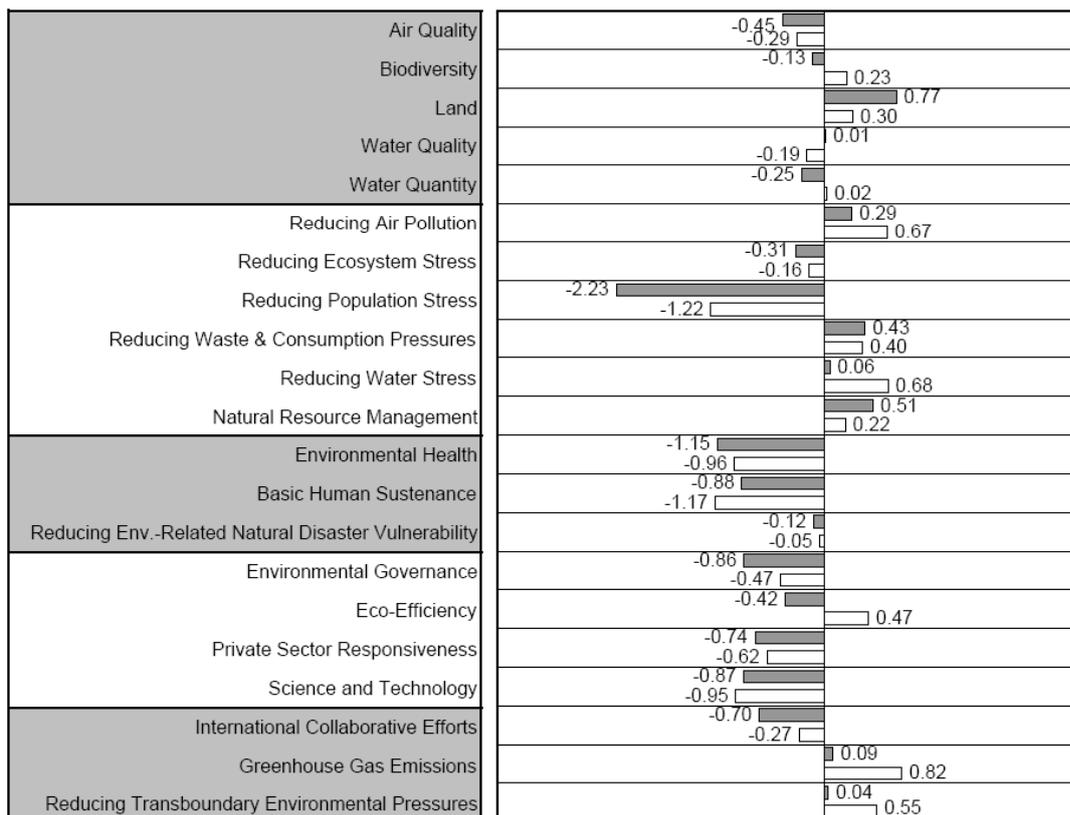
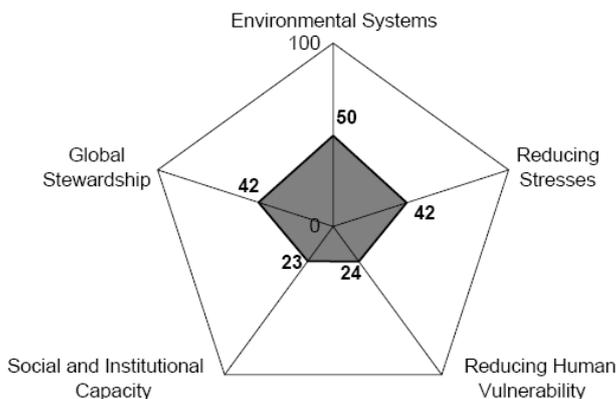
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.218.

Saudi Arabia, scoring 37.8, ranks 136th overall in the ESI and 41st among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Human Vulnerability. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Biodiversity, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures and Reducing Water Stress (Reducing Stresses component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component).

Yemen

ESI:	37.3
Ranking:	137
GDP/Capita:	\$773
Peer group ESI:	46.4
Variable coverage:	52
Missing variables imputed:	18



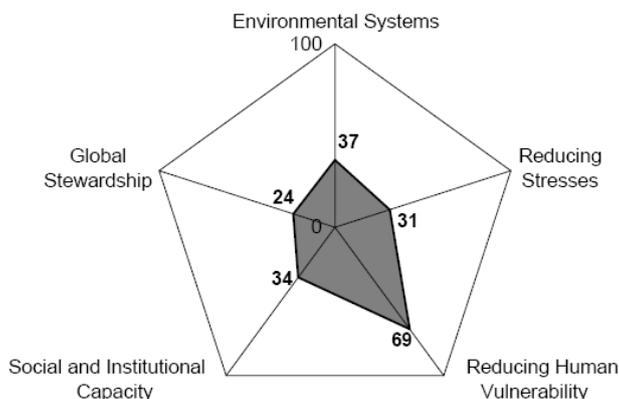
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.250.

Yemen, scoring 37.3, ranks 137th overall in the ESI and 42nd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Air Pollution, Reducing Ecosystem Stress, Reducing Population Stress and Reducing Water Stress (Reducing Stresses component), Environmental Health and Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency and Private Sector Responsiveness (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Kuwait

ESI:	36.6
Ranking:	138
GDP/Capita:	\$14,455
Peer group ESI:	55.4
Variable coverage:	57
Missing variables imputed:	14



Air Quality	0.99	0.43
Biodiversity	-0.66	-0.23
Land	-0.87	-0.68
Water Quality	0.16	0.57
Water Quantity	-1.31	-0.14
Reducing Air Pollution	-0.65	-1.08
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.20	1.38
Reducing Population Stress	-1.11	0.76
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.84	-0.25
Reducing Water Stress	-1.21	-0.71
Natural Resource Management	-0.51	-0.55
Environmental Health	0.08	0.83
Basic Human Sustenance	0.84	0.93
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.54	0.19
Environmental Governance	-0.17	0.99
Eco-Efficiency	-1.50	-0.13
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.14	0.92
Science and Technology	0.13	1.28
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.58	0.62
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-1.11	-0.15
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.47	-0.36

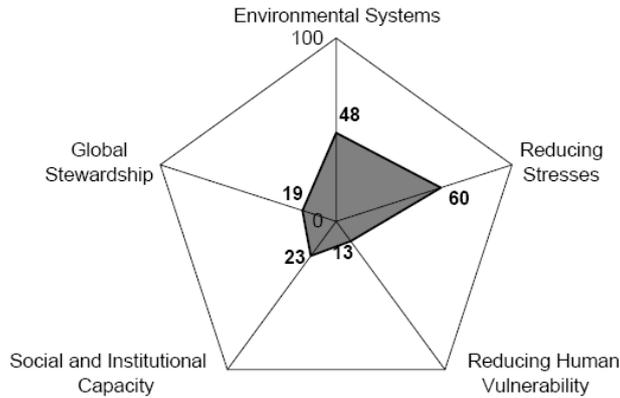
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.177.

Kuwait, scoring 36.6, ranks 138th overall in the ESI and 43rd among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Human Vulnerability. It has a remarkable performance in terms of Reducing Ecosystem Stress and Science and Technology. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Stresses, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Reducing Population Stress, Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures and Reducing Water Stress (Reducing Stresses component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component).

Sudan

ESI:	35.9
Ranking:	140
GDP/Capita:	\$1,779
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	53
Missing variables imputed:	15



Air Quality	-0.70	0.28
Biodiversity	-0.01	0.38
Land	0.69	0.15
Water Quality	-0.16	0.07
Water Quantity	-0.65	0.10
Reducing Air Pollution	0.85	0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-0.15	0.00
Reducing Population Stress	-1.00	-0.43
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.70	0.16
Reducing Water Stress	0.65	0.38
Natural Resource Management	0.41	0.19
Environmental Health	-0.57	-0.34
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.64	-0.56
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-2.14	-0.24
Environmental Governance	-1.10	-0.52
Eco-Efficiency	0.26	0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.68	-0.59
Science and Technology	-1.41	-0.50
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.68	-0.28
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.93	0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-2.87	0.23

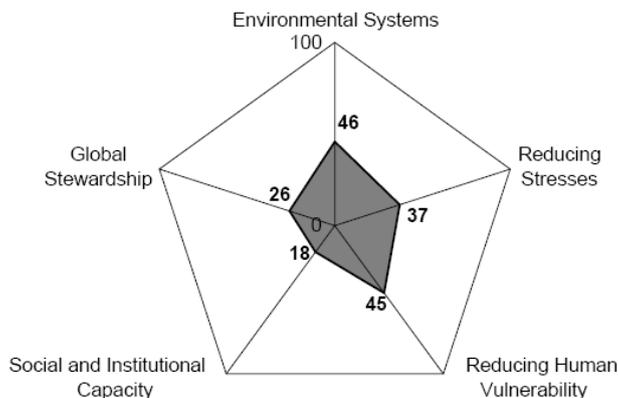
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.228

Sudan, scoring 35.9, ranks 140th overall in the ESI and 44th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactory in terms of Reducing Stresses. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Air Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Health, Basic Human Sustenance and Reducing Environment Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Uzbekistan

ESI:	34.4
Ranking:	142
GDP/Capita:	\$1,511
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	50
Missing variables imputed:	17



Air Quality	-0.28	0.14
Biodiversity	-0.01	0.30
Land		0.55
Water Quality	-0.78	-0.16
Water Quantity	-0.73	0.10
Reducing Air Pollution		0.24
Reducing Ecosystem Stress		0.51
Reducing Population Stress	-0.09	0.35
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.43	0.00
Reducing Water Stress	-0.93	0.16
Natural Resource Management	-0.86	0.38
Environmental Health	-0.69	0.19
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.98	-0.34
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-0.11	0.74
Environmental Governance	-0.56	-0.24
Eco-Efficiency	-1.00	-0.52
Private Sector Responsiveness	-1.97	0.10
Science and Technology	-0.78	-0.59
International Collaborative Efforts	-0.50	0.04
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.81	-0.28
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-1.30	0.23

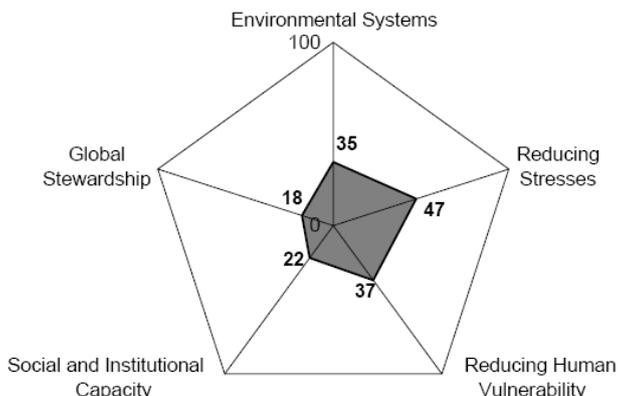
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Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.247.

Uzbekistan, scoring 34.4, ranks 142nd overall in the ESI and 45th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, the performance level of all five components is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Reducing Air Pollution, Reducing Waste and Consumption Pressures, Reducing Water Stress and Natural Resource Management (Reducing Stresses component), Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency and Private Sector Responsiveness (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Iraq

ESI:	33.6
Ranking:	143
GDP/Capita:	\$1,500
Peer group ESI:	46.7
Variable coverage:	48
Missing variables imputed:	19



Air Quality	-0.28	0.28
Biodiversity	-0.11	-0.01
Land	-0.07	0.15
Water Quality	-1.04	-0.16
Water Quantity	-1.02	0.10
Reducing Air Pollution	0.20	0.51
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.28	0.00
Reducing Population Stress	-0.97	-0.43
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	0.20	0.16
Reducing Water Stress	0.05	0.38
Natural Resource Management	-0.18	0.19
Environmental Health	-0.90	-0.34
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.36	-0.56
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	-0.24	0.25
Environmental Governance	-1.52	-0.52
Eco-Efficiency	-0.64	0.10
Private Sector Responsiveness	-0.67	-0.59
Science and Technology	-0.29	-0.50
International Collaborative Efforts	-1.69	-0.28
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-0.74	0.23
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.33	0.23

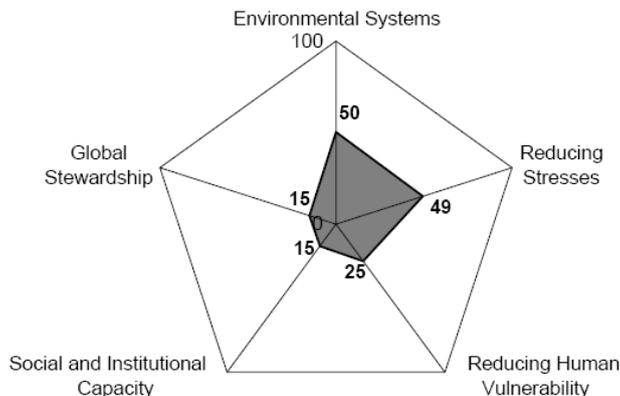
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 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.168.

Iraq, scoring 33.6, ranks 143rd overall in the ESI and 46th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Reducing Stresses. On the other hand, in the components of Environmental Systems, Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Biodiversity, Land, Water Quality and Water Quantity (Environmental Systems component), Environmental Health (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency and Private Sector Responsiveness (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.

Turkmenistan

ESI:	33.1
Ranking:	144
GDP/Capita:	\$5,117
Peer group ESI:	48.9
Variable coverage:	49
Missing variables imputed:	16



Indicator	Indicator Value	Reference (Average Value for Peer Group)
Air Quality	-0.01	0.08
Biodiversity	0.19	0.02
Land	0.64	0.21
Water Quality	-0.17	-0.21
Water Quantity	-0.69	0.07
Reducing Air Pollution	0.90	0.07
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	0.28	0.18
Reducing Population Stress	0.15	0.28
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	-0.02	0.08
Reducing Water Stress	-0.83	-0.14
Natural Resource Management	-0.57	0.05
Environmental Health	-2.64	-0.05
Basic Human Sustenance	-0.03	0.24
Reducing Env.-Related Natural Disaster Vulnerability	0.64	-0.05
Environmental Governance	-1.35	-0.30
Eco-Efficiency	-1.51	-0.20
Private Sector Responsiveness	-1.00	-0.44
Science and Technology	-0.31	-0.03
International Collaborative Efforts	-1.49	-0.03
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-1.55	-0.38
Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures	-0.05	0.07

= Indicator value
 = Reference (average value for peer group)

Source: Environmental Sustainability Index 2005, Appendix B, p.240.

Turkmenistan, scoring 33.1, ranks 144th in the ESI and 47th among the OIC member countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of Environmental Systems and Reducing Stresses. On the other hand, in the components of Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity and Global Stewardship, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these components, measures should be considered regarding Environmental Health and Basic Human Sustenance (Reducing Human Vulnerability component), Environmental Governance, Eco-Efficiency, Private Sector Responsiveness and Science and Technology (Social and Institutional Capacity component), International Collaborative Efforts, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reducing Transboundary Environmental Pressures (Global Stewardship component). Measures should also be considered for improving statistical data collection in the field of environment as the data on a number of variables were missing and thus had to be estimated.



**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
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