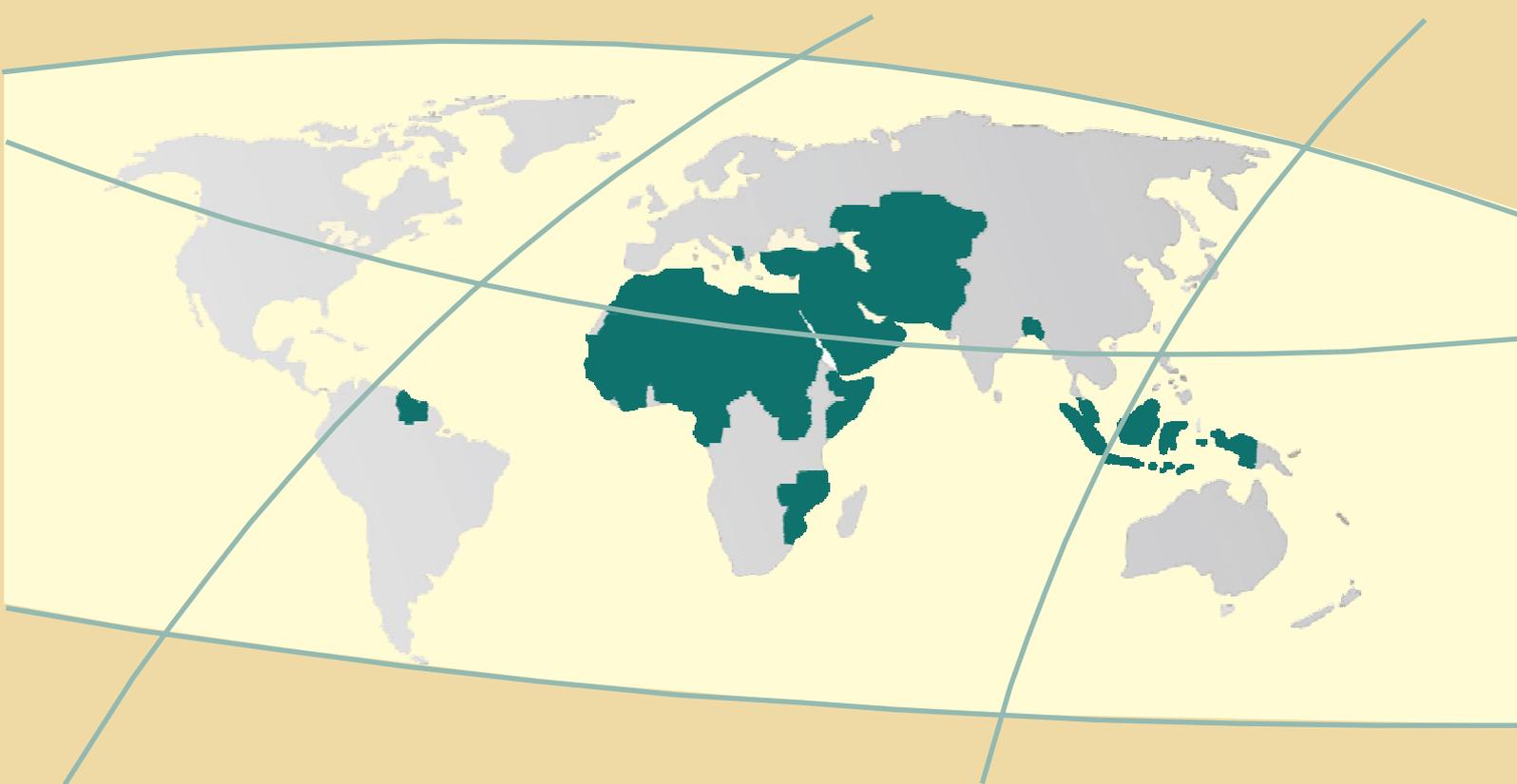# Environmental Performance of OIC Member Countries

Organization of the Islamic Conference

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

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

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Contents

Executive Summary

The aim of this report is to identify the current performances of the OIC countries on the core environmental issues such as air and water pollution, land protection and greenhouse emissions, in light of the data and information taken from the Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index (EPI). The index is being prepared and published by the Yale University's Environment School and Earth Institute at Columbia University in collaboration with World Economic Forum and Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. The Pilot 2006 EPI identifies targets for environmental performances and measures how close each country comes to achieving these goals. Specifically, the report evaluates overall environmental performance of the OIC countries as compared to the averages of the world, developed and developing countries and the performance of each OIC country individually, in this regard.

The EPI scores provide a basis to make sound comparisons across the overall environmental performances of the countries. Furthermore, by comparing each country's performance in Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy and Environmental Health categories, it enables a more detailed assessment among countries. The EPI is also oriented towards supplementing the environmental targets specified in the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. It will thus contribute to achieving long-term environmental sustainability targets.

Based on the data and information taken from the Pilot 2006 EPI, the report concludes that the performance of OIC countries is fairly comparable on various environmental issues with other non-OIC countries. In addition to the comparative analysis of environmental performance at the OIC level, the performance of each OIC country (for which data is available) is also presented in a detailed manner.

Top 5 OIC countries with respect to environmental performance as summarized by the Environmental Performance Index (EPI 2006) are Malaysia, Lebanon, Gabon, United Arab Emirates and Suriname, respectively. Compared to the world average, it appears that the majority of the OIC countries are required to improve their performances in the Environmental Health, Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat and Sustainable Energy categories in order to achieve higher environmental quality. Thus, the OIC countries need to enhance efforts in achieving better performance in Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators), Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicator), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, Ecoregion Protection and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators).

Introduction

The aim of this report is to evaluate the current performances of the OIC countries on the core environmental issues such as air and water pollution, land protection and greenhouse emissions, in the light of the data and information taken from the Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index (EPI)[1]. EPI identifies targets for environmental performance, measures the current situation in each of the above outlined categories and also evaluates how close each country stands from the set targets. EPI is also a useful tool in providing guides to policy-makers on the core environmental issues. EPI will be used in this paper as the basis for the evaluation and for drawing up policy-making guidelines in order to help achieving better performance levels for the OIC countries.

It is important to note that the environmental issues have gained importance especially due to the targets set forth in the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and became the focus of the world agenda. Indeed, environmental issues require a lot of attention due to the fact that many countries lack in maintaining sustainability in the environmental issues, let alone recording improvements in them.

In order to elaborate more on the upcoming challenges for the OIC countries in promoting environmental sustainability within the framework of EPI, the present report will try to find answers to the following questions:

1. How can we measure environmental performance of the countries?

2. Based on the overall EPI results, how does the current environmental performance of the OIC countries compare with other countries?

3. Is there any correlation between the EPI and other variables or indices such as GDP per capita and good governance?

4. What is the current performance of the OIC countries in meeting the set targets in the Pilot 2006 EPI?

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[1] The EPI is produced by a team of environmental experts at the Yale University's Environment School and Earth Institute at Columbia University. The EPI was conducted in collaboration with the World Economic Forum and Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. It was formally released in Davos, Switzerland, at the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum on 26 January 2006.

1. Environmental Performance Index: A Framework for Evaluating the Environmental Performance of Countries

Although renewed efforts have been made in producing quantitative environmental metrics, it often resulted with criticism for not being useful in providing effective policy guidelines. In this respect, world-wide efforts to address the current global development challenges have led environmental experts to undertake studies using quantitative environmental metrics to assist governments in designing policies on the environment and environment-related issues. In this context, the Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) was produced as a part of the ongoing efforts to provide a better policy guide for policy makers. It is a work in progress that constitutes an initial response to the criticisms made on the existing quantitative environmental metrics, including the 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) which has been criticized for being overly broad.

The Pilot 2006 EPI offers a composite index of current national environmental protection results (Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index). It highlights peer-reviews on a cross-country basis to evaluate the current performances of countries. It mainly tracks performance changes over time with respect to clearly identified, achievable targets.

Although it builds on the best environmental data available, data sets in the Biodiversity & Habitat category is not enough. On the other hand, limited data exists in the Productive Natural Resources category. Furthermore, relying on a few data sets in the respective categories made it difficult to collect reliable data on some countries. Therefore, as a result of lacking complete data, 13 out of the 57 OIC countries are not covered in the Pilot 2006 EPI. These countries are as follows: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Brunei, Comoros, Djibouti, Guyana, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Maldives, Palestine, Somalia, and Qatar.

The EPI ranks 133 countries on 16 indicators. These indicators are based on existing international agreements, scientific evidence on the harmful impacts of pollution on humans and ecosystems, and economically feasible environmental protection strategies. These indicators determine performance levels in the six policy categories that are used in quantifying the following broad environmental protection objectives (Table 1):

A. Reducing Environmental Stresses on Human Health (Environmental Health)
B. Protecting Ecosystem Vitality and Natural Resource Management

Three levels of aggregation are used. Firstly, indicator scores are aggregated to get the scores on each of the 6 policy categories. Then, scores are calculated within the two broad objectives. Next, a calculation of the five policy categories linked to the second objective is undertaken. Finally, the overall EPI is calculated by taking the averages of two broad objective scores with equal weighting of 50 percent each. The indicators used in each policy category are shown in Table 1, and the computational procedure is depicted in Table C.1 in Annex C.

The Pilot 2006 EPI follows a rather narrow tracking on actual results obtained from the above mentioned environmental issues. **Environmental Health** is determined by indoor air pollution, drinking water, adequate sanitation, child mortality and urban particulates. Among the indicators stated in the EPI, indoor air pollution poses by far the most severe threat, accounting for several million premature deaths per year. Overcoming its hazardous effects on mankind requires strict policies to address the issue more effectively.

Table 1: EPI Objectives, Policy Categories, Indicators, Targets

Objectives	Policy Categories	Indicators	Target	Weight within Category	Weight within EPI
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	**Environmental Health**	INDOOR	0% of households using solid fuels	.22	.50
		WATSUP	100% access	.22	
		ACSAT	100% access	.22	
		MORTALITY	0 deaths per 1000 pop aged 1-4	.21	
		PM10	10 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$)	.13	
ECOSYSTEM VITALITY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	**Air Quality**	PM10	10 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$)	.50	.10
		OZONE	15 parts per billion (ppb)	.50	
	Water Resources	NLOAD	1 mg/liter	.50	.10
		OVRSUB	0% oversubscription	.50	
	Biodiversity and Habitat	OVRSUB	0% oversubscription	.07	.10
		PWI	90% of wild areas protected	.39	
		PACOV	10% for all biomes	.39	
		HARVEST	3%	.15	
	Productive Natural Resources	HARVEST	3%	.33	.10
		OVRFSH	No overfishing	.33	
		AGSUB	0%	.33	
	Sustainable Energy	ENEFF	1650 Terajoules per million $ GDP	.43	.10
		RENPC	100%	.10	
		CO2GDP	0 net emissions	.47	

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.14.
Note: INDOOR: Indoor Air Pollution; WATSUP: Drinking Water; ACSAT: Adequate Sanitation; MORTALITY: Child Mortality; PM10: Urban Particulates; OZONE: Regional Ozone; NLOAD: Nitrogen Loading; OVRSUB: Water Consumption; PWI: Wilderness Protection; PACOV: Ecoregion Protection; HARVEST: Timber Harvest Rate; OVERFSH: Overfishing; AGSUB: Agricultural Subsidies; ENEFF: Energy Efficiency; CO2GDP: CO2 Per GDP.

On the other hand, levels of urban particulates and regional ozone, measured as micrograms per cubic meter and ozone concentration parts per billion, respectively, are used to indicate the **Air Quality** of a country. **Water Resources**, on the other hand, plays a significant role in many aspects of human life, thus human impact on water resources is expected to create environmental challenges for the mankind. As a result, environmental challenges are often likely to impose greater pressure on governments to make the right policy choices. The only indicators available for the Water Resources in the EPI are nitrogen loading per average flow of a country's river basins and the percentage of territory that is affected by oversubscription of water resources. **Productive Natural Resources** category relates to the good management

of natural resources to maintain integrity in the environment. **Biodiversity and Habitat** reflects a country's current performance in biodiversity conversation and habitat protection. Eco-region Protection and Wilderness Protection, which are the indicators on protected areas, are measures of the evenness of protected areas depending on the climate and nature, and the degree to which the country's wildest areas are protected. Timber Harvest Rate, on the other hand, reflects the significant concentration of biodiversity in forest areas, whereas Water Consumption, which also falls under this category, reflects the important role that water plays in sustaining the ecosystems (Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index). Lastly, **Sustainable Energy** relates to a country's prospects in having a sustainable energy future.

A country's performance in Sustainable Energy category is determined by it's exposure to climate change, thus requiring a good performance in energy consumption per unit GDP (Energy Efficiency), renewable energy production as a percentage of total domestic energy consumption (Renewable Energy) and emissions per GDP (CO2 per GDP).

Table 1 gives an overview of the EPI objectives, policy categories, indicators, targets, and weights within each category and the categories within the EPI. "To make the 16 indicators comparable, each was converted to a proximity-to-target measure with a theoretical range of zero to 100. To avoid extreme values skewing aggregations, the indicator values for "outlier" countries were adjusted to make them equal to the value of the 5th percentile country, a recognized statistical technique called winsorization. To avoid rewarding "over-performance", no indicator values above the long-term target were used. In few cases where a country did better than the target, the value was reset so that it was equal to the target. Once those two adjustments were made, a simple arithmetic transformation was undertaken – stretching the observed values onto a zero to 100 scale, where 100 corresponded to the target and zero to the worst observed value" (Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index, p.12).

2. Comparative Analysis on Peer Groups: The OIC, Developed and Developing Countries

Based on the overall EPI results, how does the current environmental performance in the OIC countries compare with other countries? Compared to the world average, the OIC countries have not performed satisfactorily with regard to the Environmental Health, Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Sustainable Energy categories (Table 2). On the other hand, they appear to have performed quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources category. Other Developing Countries, however, are observed to have performed better in the Air Quality, Water Resources and Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy and Biodiversity and Habitat categories compared to the world average. These countries performed weakly in the Environmental Health category. In case of the Developed Countries, a relatively high performance is observed in the Environmental Health category, as compared to the World average, whereas their performance in the Air Quality, Productive Natural Resources and Sustainable Energy categories is not significantly higher. On the other hand, these countries showed a rather weak performance in the Biodiversity and Habitat and Productive Natural Resources categories.

Compared to the Developed Countries, both the OIC and the developing countries show relatively weak performances in overall EPI (Table 2). The high performance of the Developed Countries is mainly derived from the extremely high score of this group in the Environmental Health category. With respect to Productive Natural Resources category, the OIC countries perform better that Developed Countries.

Table 2: Average Scores of OIC, Developed and Developing Countries

	Overall EPI Scores	ENV. HEALTH	ECOSYSTEM VITALITY & NAT. RES. MGMT.				
		Environmental Health	Air Quality	Water Resources	Biodiversity & Habitat	Productive Natural Res.	Sustainable Energy
OIC Countries	55.7	50.3	47.3	73.7	46.4	77.8	60.5
Developed C.	81.3	97.3	56.8	87.2	47.4	59.7	75.7
Developing C.	63.7	58.5	58.6	85.7	55.4	77.5	67.2
World	64.5	63.4	54.4	81.9	50.7	74.1	66.5

Source: Derived from tables in Annex A. Note: High score indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Although the OIC and the Developing Countries tend to have similar characteristics, it is observed that the Developing Countries performed relatively better in the Environmental Health, Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Sustainable Energy categories (Table 2). On the other hand, the OIC countries performed slightly better in Productive Natural Resources category when compared to the performance of the Developing Countries in the same policy category.

The EPI report also includes a cluster analysis. The cluster analysis provides a basis for identifying peer groups that are similarly situated with respect to individual indicators to assist governments in policy-making. The process of identifying peer groups "generated six country clusters that seem useful as a method that would help

countries look beyond income-levels or geographic peer groups as models of environmental success in countries facing similar challenges" (Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index).

Cluster 1 comprises countries with fairly close targets for Environmental Health and Productive Natural Resources indicators, but far from targets concerning Sustainable Energy and Biodiversity and Habitat indicators.

Cluster 2 includes countries that are moderately better than the average across the board and characterised by good Water Systems but poor Air Quality.

Cluster 3 is made up of countries that are moderately below average across the board and face challenges of building environmental infrastructure, as well as in developing systems to control air and water pollution and to protect ecosystems.

Cluster 4 comprises countries with very low environmental health scores.

Cluster 5 groups together wealthy countries with average ecosystem scores.

Cluster 6 brings together wealthy countries with above-average ecosystem scores.

As it can be seen from the Table B.2 in the Annex, most OIC countries appear to be in Cluster 4, which groups countries with very low environmental health scores. Countries grouped in Cluster 4 include most of the least developed countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and a few from Asia. All the countries grouped in Cluster 4 face sustainable development challenges and environmental health threats. While environmental health performance is very poor among the countries in the same cluster, other measures appear to be relatively good, reflecting low levels of industrialisation in those countries. Yet, most of the OIC countries in Cluster 4 appear to have extremely low scores in air quality. Only Jordan from the OIC countries managed to be placed in Cluster 5, which includes wealthy countries with average ecosystem scores (Table B.2 in the Annex B). "Compared to the other wealthy countries, this group does significantly worse in terms of natural resource management and slightly better in terms of biodiversity protection" (Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index). Accordingly, Jordan's EPI is mainly driven by its performance in environmental health.

There appears to be a correlation between the EPI and GDP per capita, good governance and Human Development Index. The results on some indicators showed that certain environmental issues have not been the focus of major policy action as they were negatively correlated with economic development. For example, regional ozone concentrations have increased as a result of transport projects that aimed to improve the capacity in that sector. Moreover, it was found that good environmental results correlate significantly with good governance. In another analysis, based on the relationship between the EPI and the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), it is also found that countries with good environmental results tend to be competitive. Thus, by sacrificing good environmental results countries may not expect to become more competitive.

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3. Environmental Performance of the OIC Countries within the Pilot 2006 EPI

What is the current performance of the OIC countries in meeting the set targets in the Pilot 2006 EPI? The top 5 ranking countries in the EPI are New Zealand, Sweden, Finland, Czech Republic and United Kingdom. On the other hand, top 5 performing OIC countries in the EPI are Malaysia, Lebanon, Gabon, United Arab Emirates and Suriname, respectively (Table B.1 in Annex B). Malaysia ranked 9th in the EPI, showed better performance as compared to the other OIC Member Countries. The EPI results show that some developed countries such as France (12th), Japan (14th) and US (28th) are well behind the top performing countries. In general, the performances of the OIC Countries are not satisfactory.

Analysis of the relative performances of the OIC countries in each of the selected 6 policy categories (Environmental Health, Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, Productive Natural Resources, and Sustainable Energy) within the EPI reveals that only Lebanon and United Arab Emirates have scores above 90 in the Environmental Health category (Table B.5 in Annex B). Malaysia, which is the best performing OIC country in the EPI, ranked 38th in overall environmental health scores. Thus, its performance in environmental health appeared to be slightly weaker than Lebanon and United Arab Emirates. It appears that there are only a few OIC countries that achieved significant performance in the EPI. In general, the performances of the OIC countries are not satisfactory in this category.

In Air Quality category, Uganda and Gabon with scores of 98 and 96.1 respectively are the top performers among the 133 countries (Table B.6 in Annex B). Togo has made comparable progress with respect to other countries and, consequently, ranks 10th. Malaysia's score for the same indicator was slightly below Togo's, although the former ranked 9th and the latter ranked 103rd in overall EPI scores. In general, the performances of the OIC countries are not satisfactory in this category either.

An overview of the performance of the OIC countries on the Water Resources shows that 12 out of the 44 OIC member countries have scores above 98 (Table B.7 in Annex B). These countries are Sierra Leone, Suriname, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Albania, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Benin, Malaysia and Togo. Although there are number of OIC countries facing significant water problems, the overall performance of OIC countries in this category is relatively better.

In Biodiversity and Habitat, the OIC country with best performance is Benin (Table B.8 in Annex B). Burkina Faso, Uganda, Malaysia and Cote d'Ivoire, ranked 8th, 12th, 16th and 19th, respectively in this category. Wilderness protection target has not been fully met by any of the OIC countries including the top performers in this category. In Productive Natural Resources, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Mali registered a score of 100 along with ten other countries (Table B.9 in Annex B). On the other hand, developed countries such as France, South Korea and US ranked 119th, 123rd and 124th, respectively, while Japan and Norway ranked at the bottom in this category.

The OIC country with the highest performance in Sustainable Energy is Uganda (Table B.10 in Annex B). It is also the top performing country in this category. The other top performing OIC countries are Mali, Chad, Guinea, and Burkina Faso as they ranked 2nd, 7th, 9th and 13th, respectively, in this category. In so far as their very low EPI scores are considered, Mali, Chad, Guinea, and Burkina Faso, (ranked 130th, 132nd, 113th and 126th, respectively), showed a comparably strong performance in this category, as they appear to be energy-efficient and they emit low levels of green house gasses (Table B.4 in Annex B). Mozambique, which ranked 121st in EPI, also showed remarkable performance, although it lacked in energy efficiency. In general, the performances of the OIC Countries are not satisfactory in this category.

4. Conclusions and Policy Implications

Environmental protection is becoming more and more challenging for a growing number of countries, including the OIC countries, as they lag progress in environmental sustainability. This important issue requires broader attention, as it will be difficult to promote economic development and environmental sustainability simultaneously in a growing number of countries. Low performances of some of the developed countries generate additional environmental challenges globally, and these challenges will make it more difficult for others to deal with the existing environmental pressures. To deal with these increasing pressures, there is an urgent need for a stronger commitment for environmental protection globally.

EPI scores outline the overall performance of a country in meeting the defined environmental targets and thereby help to improve policy making for achieving objectives on environmental sustainability. However, since the overall EPI results were obtained from scores in the main policy categories, it is important to focus on the indicators used accordingly. In spite of missing some critical indicators due to lack of reliable data, the Pilot 2006 EPI provides policy makers with appropriate policy options in producing better environmental results. Only few countries appear to have made substantial progress on many issues. It appears that most countries lag in their performance in biodiversity, energy and climate change, although they have achieved substantial progress on some of the other issues.

The EPI results reveal that progress of countries vary significantly in the selected categories. In particular, while the highest-ranking OIC countries had higher scores in environmental health, the lowest ranking countries showed a better performance in Sustainable Energy. On the other hand, Air Quality is observed to be an area of concern for most of the OIC member countries.

As the OIC countries face a mixture of environmental challenges, they will have to consider different policy options. The existing environmental challenges have to be handled in a systematic manner by first analysing the current environmental conditions to identify the problematic areas and then by taking appropriate policy actions.

Compared to the world average, it appears that the majority of the OIC countries are required to improve their performances in the Environmental Health, Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat and Sustainable Energy categories in order to achieve better environmental performance. Thus, the OIC countries need to enhance efforts in improving their performance in dealing with Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators), Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, Ecoregion Protection and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators).

Lastly, it should be pointed out that existing data on many critical issues are far from a satisfactory level, and lack of data on important indicators is a significant obstacle for effective policy making in many OIC countries. Therefore, there is a need for the OIC member countries to initiate policies for addressing the data problems on environmental indicators. This process will not only increase the awareness of environmental sustainability but also the soundness of the policies for environmental protection in the OIC member countries.

References

Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index (EPI), http://www.yale.edu/epi/

ANNEX A

Table A.1: OIC Countries

Country	Overall EPI Scores	ENV. HEALTH Environmental Health	ECOSYSTEM VITALITY & NAT. RES. MGMT.				
			Air Quality	Water Resources	Biodiversity & Habitat	Productive Natural Res.	Sustainable Energy
Malaysia	83.3	88.8	79.8	99.3	71.5	77.8	60.8
Lebanon	76.7	93.4	52.1	89.3	20.2	76.6	61.2
Gabon	73.3	61.0	96.1	99.9	62.5	88.9	79.8
United Arab Emirates	73.2	92.7	38.5	62.1	55.6	77.8	34.3
Suriname	73.0	75.1	73.7	100.0	66.9	94.4	19.1
Turkey	72.8	84.6	49.1	86.0	31.8	68.6	69.7
Iran	70.0	85.7	31.1	72.4	48.0	83.3	36.6
Albania	68.9	77.7	14.4	99.8	22.2	88.9	75.6
Saudi Arabia	68.3	83.7	30.2	52.6	60.2	88.9	33.1
Oman	67.9	79.5	28.1	65.7	41.1	88.9	57.6
Algeria	66.2	85.1	39.3	27.7	37.8	71.9	60.1
Jordan	66.0	85.5	40.6	45.8	56.0	38.0	51.7
Morocco	64.1	75.7	54.4	6.5	54.7	71.2	75.1
Kazakhstan	63.6	70.8	60.1	74.7	38.4	100.0	8.5
Uganda	60.8	31.7	98.0	92.7	73.6	93.0	92.4
Indonesia	60.7	53.9	25.1	99.8	66.0	79.9	67.1
Kyrgyzstan	60.5	53.7	50.6	79.7	68.1	100.0	38.3
Tunisia	60.0	77.2	49.1	35.1	5.1	49.9	75.3
Benin	58.4	33.1	78.9	99.4	88.1	72.2	79.5
Egypt	57.9	74.6	14.8	71.5	23.9	38.9	57.2
Côte d'Ivoire	57.5	34.8	76.2	98.0	70.7	77.8	78.2
Azerbaijan	55.7	59.2	32.7	70.5	50.1	100.0	8.0
Syria	55.3	72.3	31.8	48.3	17.1	72.2	22.0
Cameroon	54.1	31.5	67.5	99.6	54.0	77.8	85.3
Togo	52.8	28.3	82.3	99.2	68.5	61.2	74.8
Gambia	52.3	39.3	54.9	99.6	21.2	66.9	83.5
Turkmenistan	52.3	57.4	32.4	73.3	30.3	100.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	52.3	57.7	36.4	59.6	38.3	100.0	0.4
Senegal	52.2	39.9	52.9	52.0	67.6	72.1	77.6
Sierra Leone	49.5	20.4	75.5	100.0	56.2	82.6	78.3
Guinea	49.2	17.2	69.6	99.5	64.3	83.3	88.6
Tajikistan	48.2	38.0	40.7	86.2	48.7	100.0	16.9
Guinea-Bissau	46.1	17.1	61.6	99.9	47.3	94.4	72.1
Mozambique	45.7	16.7	74.6	86.7	39.7	88.9	84.0
Yemen	45.2	40.7	39.5	50.0	13.7	85.6	59.2
Nigeria	44.5	23.0	55.9	94.8	42.0	68.4	68.6
Sudan	44.0	24.5	24.9	84.8	41.3	82.5	83.8
Bangladesh	43.5	38.2	6.9	91.3	25.3	38.9	81.7
Burkina Faso	43.2	9.9	52.4	88.3	80.0	75.1	86.5
Pakistan	41.1	46.1	8.2	37.9	23.0	44.4	66.7
Mali	33.9	8.6	21.2	37.7	45.0	100.0	92.1
Mauritania	32.0	28.4	30.9	35.5	5.9	55.6	50.3
Chad	30.5	0.0	24.4	35.0	60.5	96.0	88.8
Niger	25.7	1.0	22.9	56.6	39.0	50.0	83.6
Average	55.7	50.3	47.3	73.7	46.4	77.8	60.5

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.   Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

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Table A.2: Developed Countries

Country	Overall EPI Scores	ENV. HEALTH Environmental Health	ECOSYSTEM VITALITY & NAT. RES. MGMT.				
			Air Quality	Water Resources	Biodiversity & Habitat	Productive Natural Res.	Sustainable Energy
New Zealand	88.0	97.9	83.7	98.8	73.5	61.4	73.4
Sweden	87.8	99.4	66.4	99.5	55.6	81.0	78.9
Finland	87.0	98.8	65.3	99.5	54.3	81.5	75.7
United Kingdom	85.6	98.9	61.6	91.9	58.8	71.6	77.8
Austria	85.2	97.7	57.2	99.4	28.8	95.7	82.2
Denmark	84.2	98.5	61.9	97.1	41.0	67.9	81.5
Canada	84.0	98.6	56.2	98.4	55.2	73.9	62.8
Ireland	83.3	98.6	60.3	99.6	26.2	72.5	81.2
Portugal	82.9	97.4	50.1	89.2	54.6	69.1	79.1
France	82.5	99.2	61.5	91.7	50.9	46.3	78.9
Iceland	82.1	98.8	61.5	99.2	63.7	33.3	68.9
Japan	81.9	97.6	52.6	94.8	70.4	33.3	79.7
Switzerland	81.4	98.3	59.6	99.6	28.6	50.0	84.7
Norway	80.2	98.8	62.8	100.0	35.9	33.3	76.5
Greece	80.2	96.3	50.9	94.9	27.4	72.9	74.8
Australia	80.1	99.0	47.0	47.3	49.6	94.4	68.4
Italy	79.8	95.3	55.2	80.3	48.7	56.4	80.3
Germany	79.4	98.7	61.3	84.5	21.2	55.9	78.3
Spain	79.2	97.0	49.2	62.4	62.1	55.3	78.0
Taiwan	79.1	93.5	47.4	99.8	67.3	38.0	70.7
Netherlands	78.7	97.1	55.9	76.5	26.1	67.2	75.3
United States	78.5	98.3	44.7	73.9	66.9	38.9	69.7
Cyprus	78.4	90.4	48.6	98.2	62.0	50.0	73.9
Belgium	75.9	96.6	59.0	53.2	16.7	74.0	73.2
South Korea	75.2	93.5	47.1	90.7	39.4	39.0	68.1
Israel	73.7	95.9	49.6	46.1	47.3	38.9	76.0
Average	81.3	97.3	56.8	87.2	47.4	59.7	75.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Table A.3: Developing Countries

	Overall	ENV. HEALTH	ECOSYSTEM VITALITY & NAT. RES. MGMT.				
Country	EPI Scores	Environmental Health	Air Quality	Water Resources	Biodiversity & Habitat	Productive Nat. Resources	Sustainable Energy
Czech Rep.	86.0	97.3	55.5	96.7	71.4	97.9	51.9
Costa Rica	81.6	81.1	60.6	100.0	80.3	83.1	86.0
Colombia	80.4	82.4	69.4	97.4	60.3	82.8	82.4
Slovakia	79.1	96.4	57.4	99.4	45.8	50.0	56.0
Chile	78.9	87.2	63.7	83.7	68.4	63.0	74.6
Argentina	77.7	86.7	63.1	71.4	49.8	81.1	77.8
Slovenia	77.5	97.3	56.1	99.5	23.5	37.2	72.6
Russia	77.5	92.3	55.6	98.0	61.0	83.3	15.5
Hungary	77.1	94.2	55.6	77.0	47.7	50.0	69.2
Brazil	77.0	79.3	64.0	97.8	50.5	80.9	80.6
Trinidad & Tobago	76.9	94.1	74.4	99.9	32.0	88.9	3.4
Panama	76.5	75.6	58.6	97.6	83.2	77.8	69.5
Cuba	75.3	85.1	50.2	72.6	66.0	83.3	55.2
Poland	76.2	95.0	54.0	93.7	29.2	54.9	54.7
Ecuador	75.5	78.2	78.3	82.3	64.6	72.2	66.4
Jamaica	74.7	76.4	47.7	99.9	86.1	88.7	42.7
Venezuela	74.1	81.8	76.9	91.0	88.0	44.4	32.1
Bulgaria	72.0	93.7	48.8	65.8	30.9	77.5	28.1
Ukraine	71.2	93.8	56.6	65.2	40.1	77.8	3.7
Honduras	70.8	66.1	39.5	97.8	78.2	88.8	73.2
Dominican Rep.	69.5	69.2	45.2	80.8	70.9	83.3	69.3
Philippines	69.4	63.6	61.4	97.2	69.0	69.5	78.9
Nicaragua	69.2	62.5	50.5	99.9	69.4	88.9	71.3
Guatemala	68.9	64.4	32.6	99.9	69.1	83.3	82.1
Thailand	66.8	71.0	47.5	91.8	60.2	45.6	68.1
Paraguay	66.4	63.7	53.9	78.3	43.8	100.0	69.9
Peru	65.4	64.8	57.8	83.8	57.4	47.3	83.5
Mexico	64.8	80.6	34.6	21.2	48.6	72.4	67.6
Sri Lanka	64.6	61.3	52.7	83.2	56.6	64.6	82.6
Armenia	63.8	70.2	37.8	49.0	55.0	100.0	45.2
Bolivia	63.4	53.6	39.0	96.6	66.6	100.0	63.7
Ghana	63.1	48.8	87.3	99.4	50.1	67.5	83.3
El Salvador	63.0	64.1	42.5	99.8	18.9	66.1	82.5
Zimbabwe	63.0	49.9	70.0	79.5	67.6	100.0	63.1
Moldova	62.9	81.7	56.9	46.3	16.9	100.0	0.2
South Africa	62.0	71.8	78.6	33.3	47.2	48.4	53.3
Georgia	61.4	61.8	33.2	93.0	31.8	88.9	58.2
Nepal	60.2	44.1	35.9	99.0	60.5	99.0	86.4
Tanzania	59.0	37.3	86.2	88.6	74.1	72.2	82.9
Central Afr. Rep.	57.3	26.6	80.1	98.5	72.9	100.0	88.8
Myanmar	57.0	47.3	27.4	98.2	42.7	77.2	88.3
Rwanda	57.0	31.1	91.1	95.0	63.2	77.3	87.4
Malawi	56.5	29.6	79.2	86.9	64.6	100.0	86.6
Namibia	56.5	43.9	69.2	41.7	68.0	83.3	83.4
Kenya	56.4	38.0	87.0	84.8	54.1	71.4	76.5
China	56.2	61.0	22.3	49.6	68.2	66.2	50.8
Papua New Guinea	55.5	34.2	73.7	98.4	34.3	94.4	83.3

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Table A.3: Developing Countries (Continued)

Country	Overall EPI Scores	ENV. HEALTH Environmental Health	ECOSYSTEM VITALITY & NAT. RES. MGMT.				
			Air Quality	Water Resources	Biodiversity & Habitat	Productive Natural Resources	Sustainable Energy
Zambia	54.4	24.0	69.1	99.6	81.6	100.0	74.2
Viet Nam	54.3	44.4	45.3	97.0	42.8	71.8	64.1
Swaziland	53.9	30.0	74.3	94.4	38.8	97.5	83.9
Laos	52.9	21.4	56.0	99.9	76.1	100.0	89.8
Burundi	51.6	30.6	90.9	96.1	37.2	50.0	88.8
Liberia	51.0	23.3	86.5	100.0	36.7	88.9	81.3
Cambodia	49.8	18.3	56.6	99.9	82.7	77.8	89.1
Congo	49.4	19.4	71.4	99.8	64.1	83.3	79.0
Haiti	48.9	38.4	40.7	98.0	17.4	55.6	84.9
Mongolia	48.8	47.8	28.5	39.7	71.7	100.0	8.7
Madagascar	48.6	23.3	74.7	88.8	39.5	83.3	82.7
India	47.7	43.8	28.4	67.6	39.8	62.1	59.7
Dem. Rep. Congo	46.3	12.8	82.3	99.7	54.3	72.2	90.1
Angola	39.3	7.8	51.2	92.0	47.3	88.9	74.9
Ethiopia	36.7	10.4	57.1	80.3	43.5	50.0	84.1
Average	63.7	58.5	58.6	85.7	55.4	77.5	67.2

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

ANNEX B

Table B.1: EPI Rankings for OIC Countries

Country	EPI Rank	OIC Rank	EPI Scores
Malaysia	9	1	83.3
Lebanon	36	2	76.7
Gabon	46	3	73.3
United Arab Emirates	47	4	73.2
Suriname	48	5	73.0
Turkey	49	6	72.8
Iran	53	7	70.0
Albania	57	8	68.9
Saudi Arabia	59	9	68.3
Oman	60	10	67.9
Algeria	63	11	66.2
Jordan	64	12	66.0
Morocco	68	13	64.1
Kazakhstan	70	14	63.6
Uganda	78	15	60.8
Indonesia	79	16	60.7
Kyrgyzstan	80	17	60.5
Tunisia	82	18	60.0
Benin	84	19	58.4
Egypt	85	20	57.9
Côte d'Ivoire	86	21	57.5
Azerbaijan	95	22	55.7
Syria	97	23	55.3
Cameroon	100	24	54.1
Togo	103	25	52.8
Gambia	104	26	52.3
Turkmenistan	105	27	52.3
Uzbekistan	106	28	52.3
Senegal	107	29	52.2
Sierra Leone	111	30	49.5
Guinea	113	31	49.2
Tajikistan	117	32	48.2
Guinea-Bissau	120	33	46.1
Mozambique	121	34	45.7
Yemen	122	35	45.2
Nigeria	123	36	44.5
Sudan	124	37	44.0
Bangladesh	125	38	43.5
Burkina Faso	126	39	43.2
Pakistan	127	40	41.1
Mali	130	41	33.9
Mauritania	131	42	32.0
Chad	132	43	30.5
Niger	133	44	25.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, http://www.yale.edu/epi/
  Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Table B.2: Cluster Analysis

	Cluster Groupings	Countries in Clusters
Cluster 1	It groups resource-rich countries with poor efficiencies and accordingly includes oil-rich countries from the Middle East and other East European and Central Asian countries with growing economies and significant water stress. These countries have fairly close targets for Environmental Health and Productive natural Resources indicators, but they are far from targets concerning Sustainable Energy and Biodiversity and habitat indicators.	Armenia, **Azerbaijan**, Bulgaria, **Iran**, **Kazakhstan**, Moldova, **Oman,** Russia, **Saudi Arabia**, **Syria**, **Turkmenistan**, Trinidad & Tobago, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates **and Uzbekistan**
Cluster 2	It groups countries that are moderately better than average across the board and accordingly includes Latin American and Asian countries with relatively intact natural systems but growing resource pressure. These countries are characterised by good water systems but poor air quality.	Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, **Gabon**, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, **Indonesia**, Jamaica, Kyrgyz Republic, **Malaysia**, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, **Suriname, Tajikistan**, Thailand, Vietnam and Zimbabwe
Cluster 3	It groups countries that are moderately below average across the board and accordingly includes world's largest and most rapidly industrialising nations which face challenges of building environmental infrastructure as well as developing systems to control air and water pollution and protect ecosystems.	**Algeria**, **Bangladesh**, China, **Egypt**, El Salvador, Haiti, India, **Mauritania**, Mexico, Mongolia, **Morocco**, **Pakistan**, Romania, **Tunisia** and **Yemen**
Cluster 4	It groups countries with very low Environmental Health Scores and accordingly contains most of the least developed countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and a few from Asia.	Angola, **Benin**, **Burkina Faso**, Burundi, Cambodia, **Cameroon**, Central African Republic, **Chad**, Congo, **Cote d'Ivoire**, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, **Gambia**, Ghana, **Guinea**, **Guinea-Bissau**, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, **Mali**, **Mozambique**, Namibia, **Niger**, **Nigeria**, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, **Senegal**, **Sierra Leone**, **Sudan**, Swaziland, Tanzania, **Togo**, **Uganda** and Zambia
Cluster 5	It groups wealthy countries with average Ecosystem scores and accordingly includes wealthy nations such as major European and major Asian economies as well as the US and Venezuela.	Cyprus, France, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, **Jordan**, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, United States and Venezuela
Cluster 6	It groups wealthy countries with above-average Ecosystem scores and accordingly comprises European countries with a few additional resource-rich countries.	**Albania**, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, **Lebanon**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, **Turkey**, United Kingdom

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, pp. 21-24.
* OIC countries are shown in bold characters.

Table B.3: Overall EPI Score and Average Scores in Each of the Selected Categories in EPI

Country	Per Capita GDP (USD)	Overall EPI Scores	OBJECTIVES ENV. HEALTH ENV. HEALTH POLICY CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES ECOSYSTEM VITALITY & NAT. RES. MGMT.	ECOSYSTEM VITALITY & NAT. RES. MGMT. POLICY CATEGORIES Air Quality	Water Resources	Biodiversity & Habitat	Productive Natural Resources	Sustainable Energy
Malaysia	9,700	83.3	88.8	77.8	79.8	99.3	71.5	77.8	60.8
Lebanon	5,000	76.7	93.4	59.9	52.1	89.3	20.2	76.6	61.2
Gabon	5,900	73.3	61.0	85.4	96.1	99.9	62.5	88.9	79.8
United Arab Emirates	25,200	73.2	92.7	53.7	38.5	62.1	55.6	77.8	34.3
Suriname	4,300	73.0	75.1	70.8	73.7	100.0	66.9	94.4	19.1
Turkey	7,400	72.8	84.6	61.0	49.1	86.0	31.8	68.6	69.7
Iran	7,700	70.0	85.7	54.3	31.1	72.4	48.0	83.3	36.6
Albania	4,900	68.9	77.7	60.2	14.4	99.8	22.2	88.9	75.6
Saudi Arabia	12,000	68.3	83.7	53.0	30.2	52.6	60.2	88.9	33.1
Oman	13,100	67.9	79.5	56.3	28.1	65.7	41.1	88.9	57.6
Algeria	6,600	66.2	85.1	47.4	39.3	27.7	37.8	71.9	60.1
Jordan	4,500	66.0	85.5	46.4	40.6	45.8	56.0	38.0	51.7
Morocco	4,200	64.1	75.7	52.4	54.4	6.5	54.7	71.2	75.1
Kazakhstan	7,800	63.6	70.8	56.3	60.1	74.7	38.4	100.0	8.5
Uganda	1,500	60.8	31.7	89.9	98.0	92.7	73.6	93.0	92.4
Indonesia	3,500	60.7	53.9	67.6	25.1	99.8	66.0	79.9	67.1
Kyrgyzstan	1,700	60.5	53.7	67.3	50.6	79.7	68.1	100.0	38.3
Tunisia	7,100	60.0	77.2	42.9	49.1	35.1	5.1	49.9	75.3
Benin	1,200	58.4	33.1	83.6	78.9	99.4	88.1	72.2	79.5
Egypt	4,200	57.9	74.6	41.3	14.8	71.5	23.9	38.9	57.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1,500	57.5	34.8	80.2	76.2	98.0	70.7	77.8	78.2
Azerbaijan	3,800	55.7	59.2	52.3	32.7	70.5	50.1	100.0	8.0
Syria	3,400	55.3	72.3	38.3	31.8	48.3	17.1	72.2	22.0
Cameroon	1,900	54.1	31.5	76.8	67.5	99.6	54.0	77.8	85.3
Togo	1,600	52.8	28.3	77.2	82.3	99.2	68.5	61.2	74.8
Gambia	1,800	52.3	39.3	65.2	54.9	99.6	21.2	66.9	83.5
Turkmenistan	5,700	52.3	57.4	47.2	32.4	73.3	30.3	100.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	1,800	52.3	57.7	46.9	36.4	59.6	38.3	100.0	0.4
Senegal	1,700	52.2	39.9	64.4	52.9	52.0	67.6	72.1	77.6
Sierra Leone	600	49.5	20.4	78.5	75.5	100.0	56.2	82.6	78.3
Guinea	2,100	49.2	17.2	81.1	69.6	99.5	64.3	83.3	88.6
Tajikistan	1,100	48.2	38.0	58.5	40.7	86.2	48.7	100.0	16.9
Guinea-Bissau	700	46.1	17.1	75.1	61.6	99.9	47.3	94.4	72.1
Mozambique	1,200	45.7	16.7	74.8	74.6	86.7	39.7	88.9	84.0
Yemen	800	45.2	40.7	49.6	39.5	50.0	13.7	85.6	59.2
Nigeria	1,000	44.5	23.0	65.9	55.9	94.8	42.0	68.4	68.6
Sudan	1,900	44.0	24.5	63.5	24.9	84.8	41.3	82.5	83.8
Bangladesh	2,000	43.5	38.2	48.8	6.9	91.3	25.3	38.9	81.7
Burkina Faso	1,200	43.2	9.9	76.5	52.4	88.3	80.0	75.1	86.5
Pakistan	2,200	41.1	46.1	36.0	8.2	37.9	23.0	44.4	66.7
Mali	900	33.9	8.6	59.2	21.2	37.7	45.0	100.0	92.1
Mauritania	1,800	32.0	28.4	35.6	30.9	35.5	5.9	55.6	50.3
Chad	1,600	30.5	0.0	60.9	24.4	35.0	60.5	96.0	88.8
Niger	900	25.7	1.0	50.4	22.9	56.6	39.0	50.0	83.6

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report. Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

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Table B.4: Scores on the Indicators Used in the Selected Components in EPI

Objectives	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH					ECOSYSTEM VITALITY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT										
Policy Categories					Air Quality		Water Resources					Productive Natural Resources			Sustainable Energy		
								Biodiversity & Habitat									
	Environmental Health																
	INDOOR	WATSUP	ACSAT	MORTALITY	PM10	OZONE	NLOAD	OVRSUB	PWI	PACOV	HARVEST	OVRFSH	AGSUB	ENEFF	RENPC	CO2GDP
Malaysia	71.0	91.0	95.1	97.1	90.0	69.6	100.0	98.6	30.2	97.8	100.0	33.3	100.0	65.7	2.6	69.2
Lebanon	91.0	100.0	97.6	96.0	75.2	29.0	96.8	81.7	0.0	7.0	79.8	50.0	100.0	64.3	4.5	70.9
Gabon	66.0	76.5	22.2	61.0	92.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	5.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	87.8	25.4	84.5
United Arab Emirates	100.0	96.4	100.0	99.0	51.4	25.6	100.0	24.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	73.7
Suriname	31.0	85.6	91.5	94.7	71.0	76.4	99.9	100.0	16.2	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	0.0	39.3	32.3
Turkey	89.0	87.4	79.3	92.3	68.6	29.5	97.4	74.6	4.5	25.6	100.0	16.7	89.2	78.9	10.8	74.3
Iran	98.0	87.4	80.5	94.4	56.4	5.8	91.0	53.7	11.9	63.3	100.0	50.0	100.0	52.4	1.7	29.8
Albania	85.0	94.6	86.6	91.0	0.0	28.8	99.5	100.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	78.7	41.0	80.4
Saudi Arabia	100.0	81.9	87.8	96.0	31.7	28.7	99.5	5.7	14.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	28.5	0.0	44.7
Oman	100.0	62.1	86.6	97.8	32.2	24.1	100.0	31.5	11.1	50.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	61.3	0.0	66.9
Algeria	96.0	76.5	90.3	96.7	53.3	25.3	0.0	55.3	16.0	39.5	82.3	33.3	100.0	78.5	0.0	56.3
Jordan	90.0	83.8	91.5	96.9	52.3	28.8	91.7	0.0	16.3	96.1	80.8	33.3	0.0	62.9	0.2	52.7
Morocco	89.0	63.9	52.6	91.5	86.3	22.6	0.0	13.1	2.4	97.2	100.0	16.7	97.0	89.7	2.1	77.8
Kazakhstan	49.0	74.7	66.0	83.2	88.1	32.1	86.1	63.2	4.8	44.1	100.0		100.0	18.5	4.6	0.0
Uganda	3.0	20.6	28.3	36.6	95.9	100.0	87.9	97.5	57.7	80.9	86.1		100.0	100.0	46.9	95.4
Indonesia	37.0	60.3	41.6	88.6	34.9	15.4	99.9	99.6	16.8	97.1	100.0	50.0	89.6	79.8	4.6	69.2
Kyrgyzstan	4.0	56.7	51.4	88.5	78.0	23.3	96.9	62.6	45.0	79.9	100.0		100.0	19.3	68.8	49.2
Tunisia	71.0	67.5	75.7	97.1	73.3	24.8	65.0	5.1	0.3	4.1	20.3	50.0	79.3	86.6	0.3	81.4
Benin	12.0	42.2	17.3	36.6	73.7	84.2	98.8	100.0	69.8	100.0	100.0	16.7	100.0	92.4	0.1	85.2
Egypt	92.0	96.4	61.1	93.7	0.0	29.5	89.5	53.5	6.1	46.4	0.0	16.7	100.0	70.4	5.7	56.4
Côte d'Ivoire	7.0	71.1	27.1	17.8	61.4	91.0	99.4	96.6	46.1	79.7	100.0	33.3	100.0	90.1	16.6	80.8
Azerbaijan	63.0	58.5	45.3	84.1	36.4	29.0	98.3	42.7	11.8	70.8	100.0		100.0	17.6	3.9	0.0
Syria	81.0	62.1	72.0	97.2	34.5	29.1	96.5	0.0	1.6	3.2	100.0	16.7	100.0	48.1	12.6	0.0
Cameroon	23.0	33.2	36.8	23.4	46.9	88.0	99.2	100.0	20.8	61.8	100.0	33.3	100.0	97.3	38.6	84.4
Togo	4.0	11.6	19.8	51.0	74.4	90.3	98.4	100.0	32.9	100.0	67.0	16.7	100.0	97.2	0.2	70.6
Gambia	2.0	67.5	42.9	43.8	41.0	68.8	99.2	100.0	0.5	10.7	67.2	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	86.6
Turkmenistan	50.0	47.7	53.8	77.7	58.9	5.9	97.6	49.0	0.8	29.8	100.0		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	21.0	80.1	47.7	87.9	48.0	24.9	96.1	23.1	7.4	48.0	100.0		100.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
Senegal	21.0	49.5	41.6	46.5	41.5	64.3	28.3	75.6	22.0	100.0	99.5	16.7	100.0	90.6	0.0	82.8
Sierra Leone	8.0	22.4	25.8	0.0	62.5	88.4	99.9	100.0	11.5	77.9	97.7	50.0	100.0	92.5	0.0	82.5
Guinea	1.0	11.6	0.0	32.3	58.2	81.0	99.0	100.0	13.8	95.6	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	19.9	93.2
Tajikistan	0.0	24.2	42.9	71.1	61.9	19.5	98.0	74.4	19.1	54.2	100.0		100.0	0.0	59.8	23.1
Guinea-Bissau	5.0	26.0	19.8	0.0	45.8	77.5	99.8	100.0	21.4	44.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	86.2	0.0	75.0
Mozambique	13.0	0.0	11.2	8.1	74.2	75.1	98.0	75.4	13.6	36.4	100.0	66.7	100.0	73.7	92.3	91.7
Yemen	34.0	44.0	14.9	72.5	37.6	41.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.1	66.7	100.0	67.8	0.0	64.3
Nigeria	33.0	27.8	24.6	0.0	33.2	78.7	98.2	91.5	15.8	42.0	88.6	16.7	100.0	77.9	8.4	73.3
Sudan	0.0	44.0	19.8	49.2	0.0	49.9	89.1	80.5	6.0	48.4	97.6	50.0	100.0	97.9	9.8	87.1
Bangladesh	4.0	54.9	36.8	78.8	2.5	11.4	98.8	83.9	14.1	36.6	0.0	16.7	100.0	96.3	1.8	85.7
Burkina Faso	3.0	11.6	0.0	13.0	30.1	74.6	98.7	77.8	72.2	100.0	50.2		100.0	100.0	6.7	91.7
Pakistan	24.0	81.9	44.1	62.1	0.0	16.4	36.7	39.1	6.0	46.5	0.0	33.3	100.0	81.1	14.0	64.9
Mali	0.0	6.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.0	75.4	2.2	61.7	100.0		100.0	100.0	43.4	95.5
Mauritania	31.0	20.6	29.5	33.4	26.8	35.1	0.0	71.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	66.7	100.0	69.2	0.8	43.8
Chad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0	70.0	7.8	100.0	92.0		100.0	100.0	0.0	98.1
Niger	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	65.6	47.6	3.3	89.0	0.0		100.0	100.0	0.0	86.9

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: INDOOR: Indoor Air Pollution; WATSUP: Drinking Water; ACSAT: Adequate Sanitation; MORTALITY: Child Mortality; PM10: Urban Particulates; OZONE: Regional Ozone; NLOAD: Nitrogen Loading; OVRSUB: Water Consumption; PWI: Wilderness Protection; PACOV: Ecoregion Protection; HARVEST: Timber Harvest Rate; OVERFSH: Overfishing; AGSUB: Agricultural Subsidies; ENEFF: Energy Efficiency; CO2GDP: CO2 Per GDP.
Note 2: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Table B.5: Environmental Health Scores of the OIC Countries and their Rankings

Country	Rank	OIC Rank	Scores
Lebanon	34	1	93.4
United Arab Emirates	35	2	92.7
Malaysia	38	3	88.8
Iran	41	4	85.7
Jordan	42	5	85.5
Algeria	43	6	85.1
Turkey	45	7	84.6
Saudi Arabia	46	8	83.7
Oman	52	9	79.5
Albania	55	10	77.7
Tunisia	56	11	77.2
Morocco	58	12	75.7
Suriname	60	13	75.1
Egypt	61	14	74.6
Syria	62	15	72.3
Kazakhstan	65	16	70.8
Gabon	78	17	61.0
Azerbaijan	80	18	59.2
Uzbekistan	81	19	57.7
Turkmenistan	82	20	57.4
Indonesia	83	21	53.9
Kyrgyzstan	84	22	53.7
Pakistan	90	23	46.1
Yemen	95	24	40.7
Senegal	96	25	39.9
Gambia	97	26	39.3
Bangladesh	99	27	38.2
Tajikistan	101	28	38.0
Côte d'Ivoire	103	29	34.8
Benin	105	30	33.2
Uganda	106	31	31.7
Cameroon	107	32	31.5
Mauritania	112	33	28.4
Togo	113	34	28.3
Sudan	115	35	24.5
Nigeria	119	36	23.0
Sierra Leone	121	37	20.4
Guinea	124	38	17.2
Guinea-Bissau	125	39	17.1
Mozambique	126	40	16.7
Burkina Faso	129	41	9.9
Mali	130	42	8.6
Niger	132	43	1.0
Chad	133	44	0.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Table B.6: Air Quality Scores of the OIC Countries and their Rankings

Country	Rank	OIC Rank	Scores
Uganda	1	1	98.0
Gabon	2	2	96.1
Togo	10	3	82.3
Malaysia	13	4	79.8
Benin	15	5	78.9
Côte d'Ivoire	19	6	76.2
Sierra Leone	20	7	75.5
Mozambique	22	8	74.6
Suriname	26	9	73.7
Guinea	29	10	69.6
Cameroon	33	11	67.5
Guinea-Bissau	41	12	61.6
Kazakhstan	49	13	60.1
Nigeria	63	14	55.9
Gambia	69	15	54.9
Morocco	70	16	54.4
Senegal	73	17	52.9
Burkina Faso	76	18	52.4
Lebanon	77	19	52.1
Kyrgyzstan	80	20	50.6
Tunisia	86	21	49.1
Turkey	87	22	49.1
Tajikistan	100	23	40.7
Jordan	102	24	40.6
Yemen	103	25	39.5
Algeria	105	26	39.3
United Arab Emirates	107	27	38.5
Uzbekistan	109	28	36.4
Azerbaijan	113	29	32.7
Turkmenistan	115	30	32.4
Syria	116	31	31.8
Iran	117	32	31.1
Mauritania	118	33	30.9
Saudi Arabia	119	34	30.2
Oman	122	35	28.1
Indonesia	124	36	25.1
Sudan	125	37	24.9
Chad	126	38	24.4
Niger	127	39	22.9
Mali	129	40	21.2
Egypt	130	41	14.8
Albania	131	42	14.4
Pakistan	132	43	8.2
Bangladesh	133	44	6.9

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Table B.7: Water Resources Scores of the OIC Countries and their Rankings

Country	Rank	OIC Rank	Scores
Sierra Leone	1	1	100
Suriname	5	2	100
Gabon	7	3	99.9
Guinea-Bissau	8	4	99.9
Indonesia	17	5	99.8
Albania	18	6	99.8
Cameroon	21	7	99.6
Gambia	22	8	99.6
Guinea	25	9	99.5
Benin	31	10	99.4
Malaysia	33	11	99.3
Togo	34	12	99.2
Côte d'Ivoire	43	13	98.0
Nigeria	58	14	94.8
Uganda	63	15	92.7
Bangladesh	68	16	91.3
Lebanon	71	17	89.3
Burkina Faso	75	18	88.3
Mozambique	77	19	86.7
Tajikistan	78	20	86.2
Turkey	79	21	86.0
Sudan	81	22	84.8
Kyrgyzstan	90	23	79.7
Kazakhstan	95	24	74.7
Turkmenistan	97	25	73.3
Iran	99	26	72.4
Egypt	100	27	71.5
Azerbaijan	103	28	70.5
Oman	106	29	65.7
United Arab Emirates	109	30	62.1
Uzbekistan	110	31	59.6
Niger	111	32	56.6
Saudi Arabia	113	33	52.6
Senegal	114	34	52.0
Yemen	115	35	50.0
Syria	118	36	48.3
Jordan	122	37	45.8
Pakistan	125	38	37.9
Mali	126	39	37.7
Mauritania	127	40	35.5
Tunisia	128	41	35.1
Chad	129	42	35.0
Algeria	131	43	27.7
Morocco	132	44	6.5

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

**Table B.8: Biodiversity and Habitat Scores of the
OIC Countries and their Rankings**

Country	Rank	OIC Rank	Scores
Benin	1	1	88.0
Burkina Faso	8	2	79.9
Uganda	12	3	73.6
Malaysia	16	4	71.5
Côte d'Ivoire	19	5	70.6
Togo	24	6	68.5
Kyrgyzstan	27	7	68.0
Senegal	29	8	67.5
Suriname	32	9	66.9
Indonesia	35	10	66.0
Guinea	39	11	64.3
Gabon	43	12	62.5
Chad	48	13	60.4
Saudi Arabia	50	14	60.2
Sierra Leone	55	15	56.1
Jordan	56	16	55.9
United Arab Emirates	57	17	55.5
Morocco	61	18	54.6
Cameroon	66	19	53.9
Azerbaijan	69	20	50.1
Tajikistan	74	21	48.6
Iran	76	22	47.9
Guinea-Bissau	80	23	47.3
Mali	83	24	45.0
Nigeria	88	25	42.0
Sudan	89	26	41.2
Oman	90	27	41.0
Mozambique	94	28	39.6
Niger	97	29	38.9
Kazakhstan	99	30	38.3
Uzbekistan	100	31	38.2
Algeria	101	32	37.7
Turkey	109	33	31.8
Turkmenistan	111	34	30.3
Bangladesh	118	35	25.2
Egypt	119	36	23.9
Pakistan	121	37	23.0
Albania	122	38	22.2
Gambia	123	39	21.1
Lebanon	125	40	20.2
Syria	128	41	17.1
Yemen	131	42	13.7
Mauritania	132	43	5.89
Tunisia	133	44	1.12

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Table B.9: Productive Natural Resources Scores of the OIC Countries and their Rankings

Country	Rank	OIC Rank	Scores
Kazakhstan	1	1	100
Kyrgyzstan	1	2	100
Azerbaijan	1	3	100
Turkmenistan	1	4	100
Uzbekistan	1	5	100
Tajikistan	1	6	100
Mali	1	7	100
Chad	21	8	96.0
Suriname	23	9	94.4
Guinea-Bissau	23	10	94.4
Uganda	27	11	93.0
Gabon	28	12	88.9
Albania	28	13	88.9
Saudi Arabia	28	14	88.9
Oman	28	15	88.9
Mozambique	28	16	88.9
Yemen	40	17	85.6
Iran	41	18	83.3
Guinea	41	19	83.3
Sierra Leone	52	20	82.6
Sudan	53	21	82.5
Indonesia	58	22	79.9
Malaysia	59	23	77.8
United Arab Emirates	59	24	77.8
Côte d'Ivoire	59	25	77.8
Cameroon	59	26	77.8
Lebanon	69	27	76.6
Burkina Faso	70	28	75.1
Benin	76	29	72.2
Syria	76	30	72.2
Senegal	81	31	72.1
Algeria	82	32	71.9
Morocco	86	33	71.2
Turkey	89	34	68.6
Nigeria	90	35	68.4
Gambia	94	36	66.9
Togo	102	37	61.2
Mauritania	105	38	55.6
Niger	109	39	50.0
Tunisia	116	40	49.9
Pakistan	121	41	44.4
Egypt	124	42	38.9
Bangladesh	124	43	38.9
Jordan	128	44	38.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

Table B.10: Sustainable Energy Scores of the OIC Countries and their Rankings

Country	Rank	OIC Rank	Scores
Uganda	1	1	92.4
Mali	2	2	92.1
Chad	7	3	88.8
Guinea	9	4	88.6
Burkina Faso	13	5	86.5
Cameroon	16	6	85.3
Mozambique	20	7	84.0
Sudan	22	8	83.8
Niger	23	9	83.6
Gambia	25	10	83.5
Bangladesh	36	11	81.7
Gabon	42	12	79.8
Benin	44	13	79.5
Sierra Leone	51	14	78.3
Côte d'Ivoire	52	15	78.2
Senegal	56	16	77.6
Albania	61	17	75.6
Tunisia	62	18	75.3
Morocco	64	19	75.1
Togo	66	20	74.8
Guinea-Bissau	75	21	72.1
Turkey	79	22	69.7
Nigeria	8	23	68.6
Indonesia	90	24	67.1
Pakistan	91	25	66.6
Lebanon	97	26	61.2
Malaysia	98	27	60.8
Algeria	99	28	60.1
Yemen	101	29	59.2
Oman	103	30	57.6
Egypt	104	31	57.2
Jordan	110	32	51.7
Mauritania	112	33	50.3
Kyrgyzstan	116	34	38.3
Iran	117	35	36.6
United Arab Emirates	118	36	34.3
Saudi Arabia	119	37	33.1
Syria	122	38	22.0
Suriname	123	39	19.1
Tajikistan	124	40	16.9
Kazakhstan	127	41	8.5
Azerbaijan	128	42	8.0
Uzbekistan	131	43	0.4
Turkmenistan	133	44	0.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report.
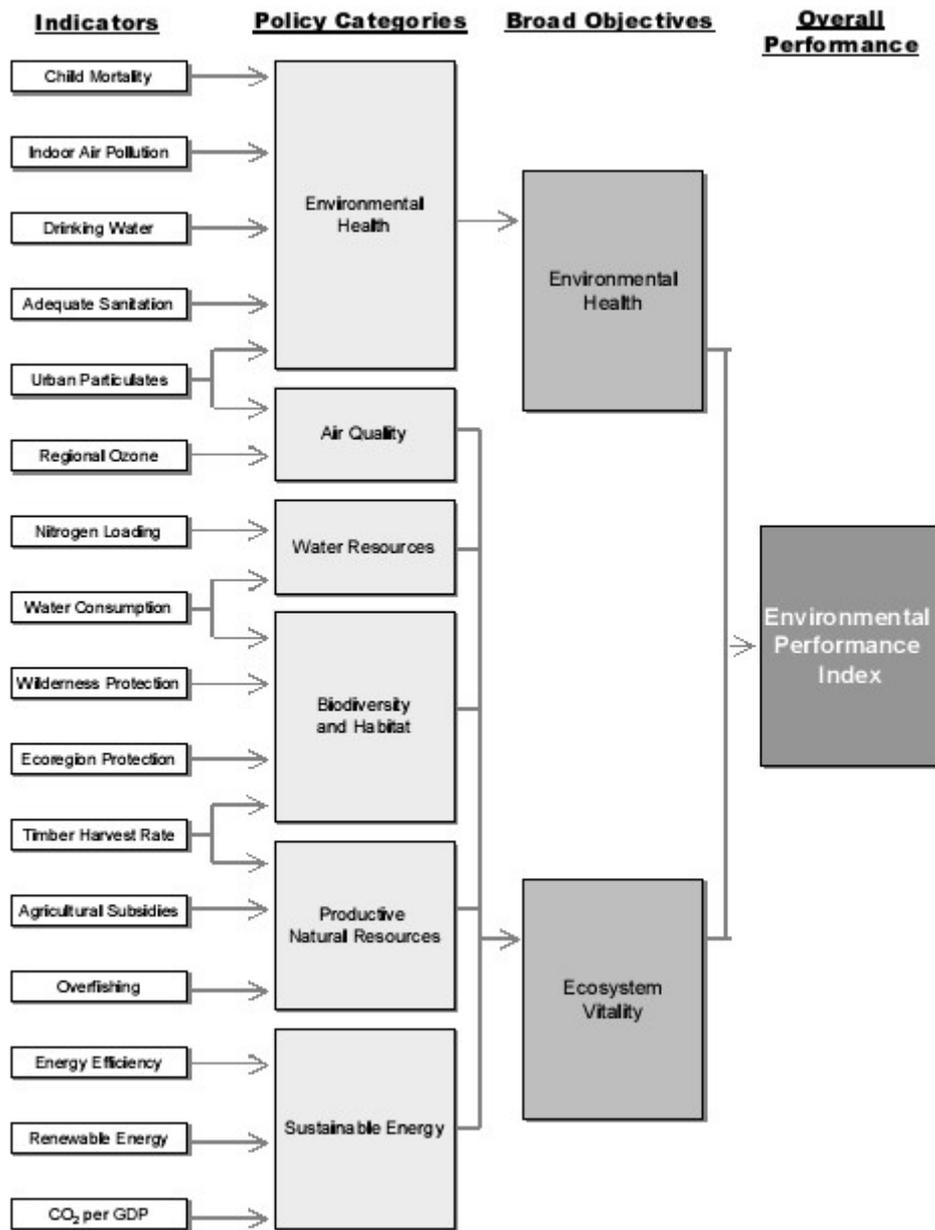Note: High scores indicate that the countries are closer to the target.

ANNEX C

Introduction

Annex C 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 Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index. In the box in the upper right hand side of the country profiles, EPI scores of each country as well as their overall rankings, income group averages and geographic group averages are shown. Country profile also includes a bar chart to reflect the performances of each of the OIC members on the six policy categories. The indicators used in the construction of policy categories are listed individually below the bar chart. These indicators include values, targets on the indicators used, and scores ranging from 0 to 100 to show how close the country is to the target. A score of 100 implies that the country has fully met the target, and a score of 0 indicates the worst performance in ranking the target.

A concise summary of the information regarding the EPI and its sub-components presented in the tabular form is also included. In this section, environmental performance of individual countries is analyzed in a comparative manner. In that respect, it compares the world average scores on each of the policy categories with those of each OIC country. This provides us with information in which category or categories the OIC countries performed better than the world average. In categories 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 with their overall EPI rankings in the following section.

Table C.1: Construction of the EPI

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.10.

List of Country Profiles

Malaysia

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $9,700

Income Decile 3 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	79.8	57.4	50.1
Water Resources	99.3	81.5	87.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	77.8	72.5	70.4
Sustainable Energy	60.8	52.8	69.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	71.5	52.3	61.6
Environmental Health	88.7	89.6	64.6
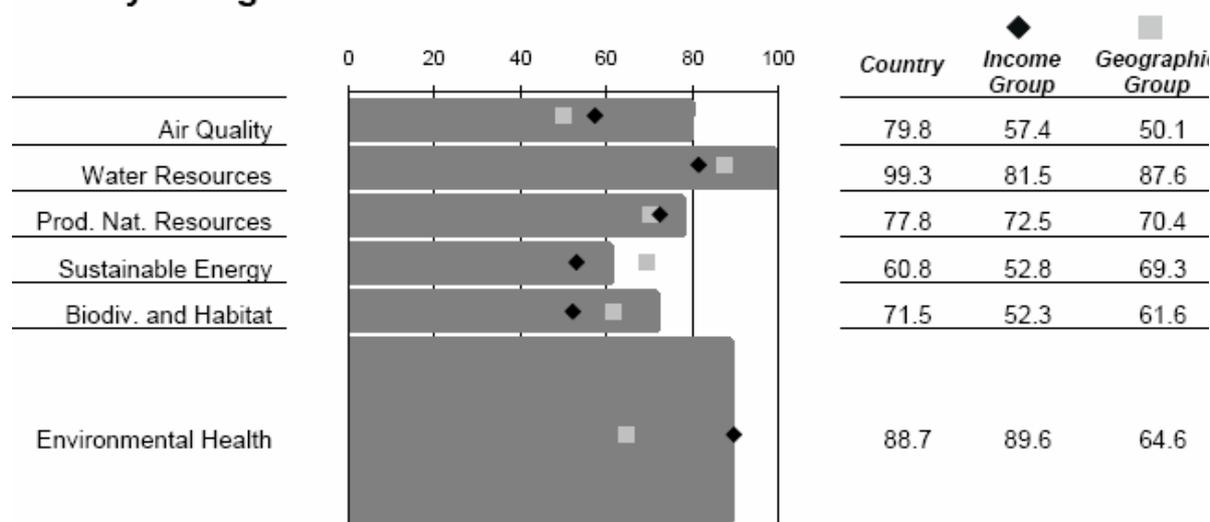
Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	0.7	0	97.1
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	29	0	71.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	95.0	100	91.0
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	96.0	100	95.1
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	24.0	10	90.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	27.9	15	69.6
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	3.3	1	100.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.7	0	98.6
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	27.1	90	30.2
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	97.8
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.9	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	9,851	1,650	65.7
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	2.6	100	2.6
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	352	0	69.2

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.186.

Malaysia, scoring 83.3, ranks 9th overall in the EPI and is the top performer among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the category of Sustainable Energy, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Renewable Energy (Sustainable Energy indicators).
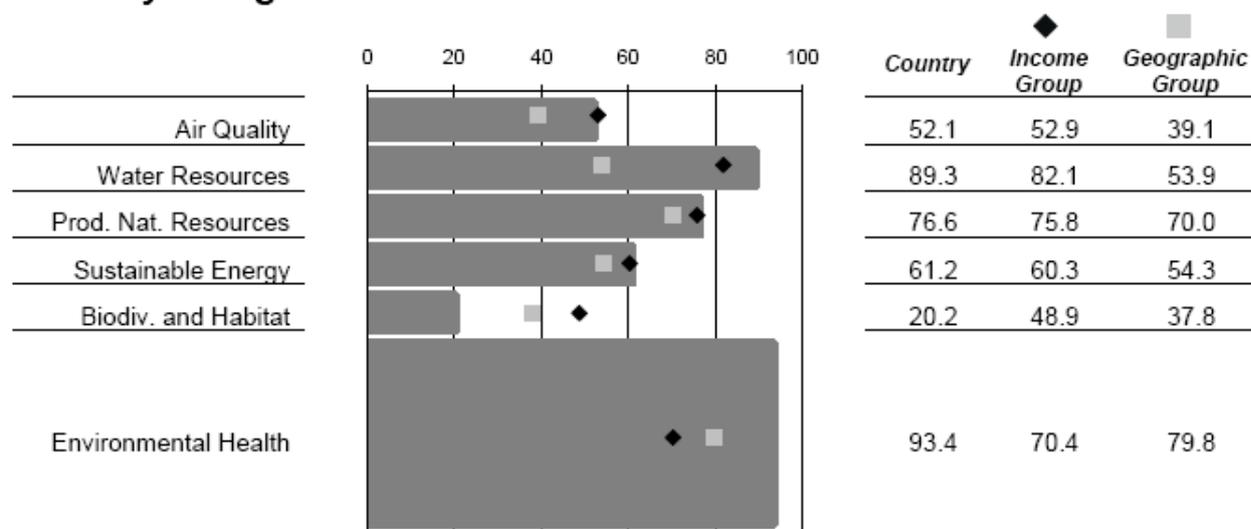
Lebanon

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $5,000

Income Decile 5 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	52.1	52.9	39.1
Water Resources	89.3	82.1	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	76.6	75.8	70.0
Sustainable Energy	61.2	60.3	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	20.2	48.9	37.8
Environmental Health	93.4	70.4	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	1.0	0	96.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	9	0	91.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	100.0	100	100.0
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	98.0	100	97.6
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	44.8	10	75.2
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.2	15	29.0
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	168.5	1	96.8
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	10.0	0	81.7
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.0	90	0.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.10	1	7.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	8.9	3	79.8
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	4	1	50.0
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	10,179	1,650	64.3
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	4.5	100	4.5
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	332	0	70.9

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.182.

Lebanon, scoring 76.7, ranks 36th overall in the EPI and second best performer among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Wilderness Protection and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
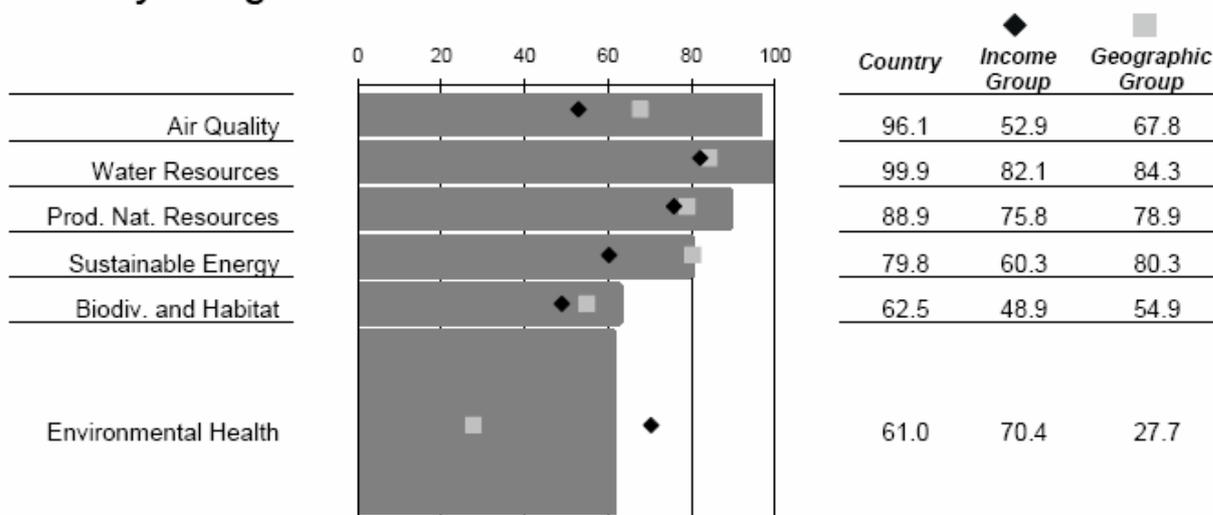
Gabon

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $5,900

Income Decile 5 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	46
Score:	73.2
Income Group Avg.	67.2
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	96.1	52.9	67.8
Water Resources	99.9	82.1	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	88.9	75.8	78.9
Sustainable Energy	79.8	60.3	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	62.5	48.9	54.9
Environmental Health	61.0	70.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	10.1	0	61.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	34	0	66.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	87.0	100	76.5
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	36.0	100	22.2
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.9	10	92.2
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	12.3	15	100.0
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	8.9	1	99.9
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	4.5	90	5.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.1	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	3	1	66.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	4,561	1,650	87.8
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	25.4	100	25.4
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	177	0	84.5

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.156.

Gabon, scoring 73.2, ranks 46th overall in the EPI and third best performer among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the category of Environmental Health, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Adequate Sanitation (Environmental Health indicators).
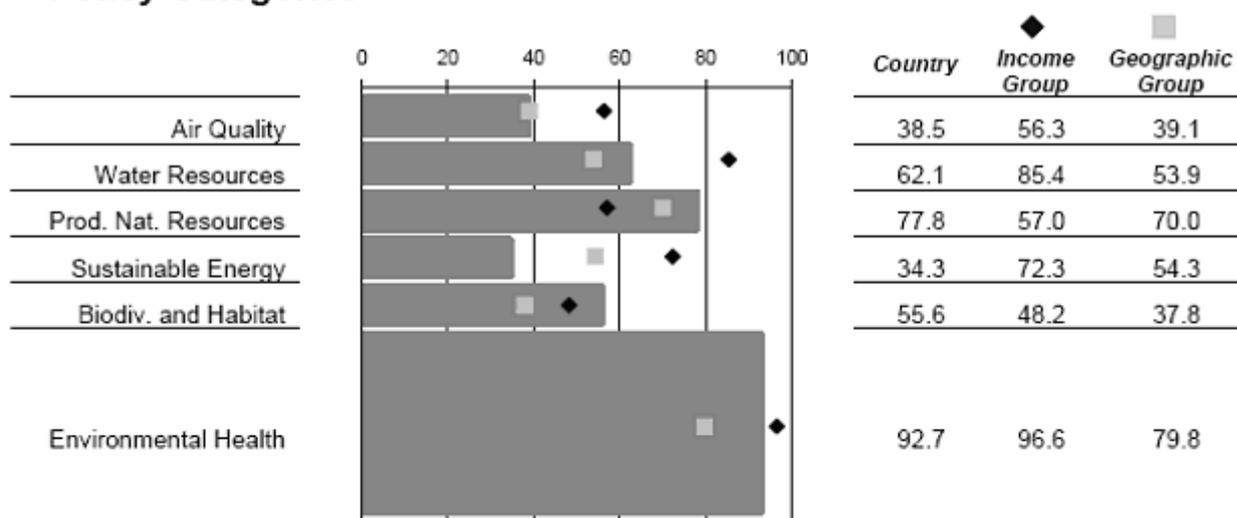
United Arab Emirates

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $25,200

Income Decile 2 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	47
Score:	73.2
Income Group Avg.	80.2
Geographic Group Avg.	65.4

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group ◆	Geographic Group ▪
Air Quality	38.5	56.3	39.1
Water Resources	62.1	85.4	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	77.8	57.0	70.0
Sustainable Energy	34.3	72.3	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	55.6	48.2	37.8
Environmental Health	92.7	96.6	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	0.2	0	99.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	0	0	100.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	98.0	100	96.4
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	100.0	100	100.0
PM10	Urban Particulates (µg/m^3)	78.3	10	51.4
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	46.7	15	25.6
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	0.0	1	100.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	41.5	0	24.1
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.0	90	0.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	30,690	1,650	0.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	301	0	73.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.241.

The United Arab Emirates, scoring 37.2, ranks 47th overall in the EPI and among the top 10 performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, and Sustainable Energy, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators).
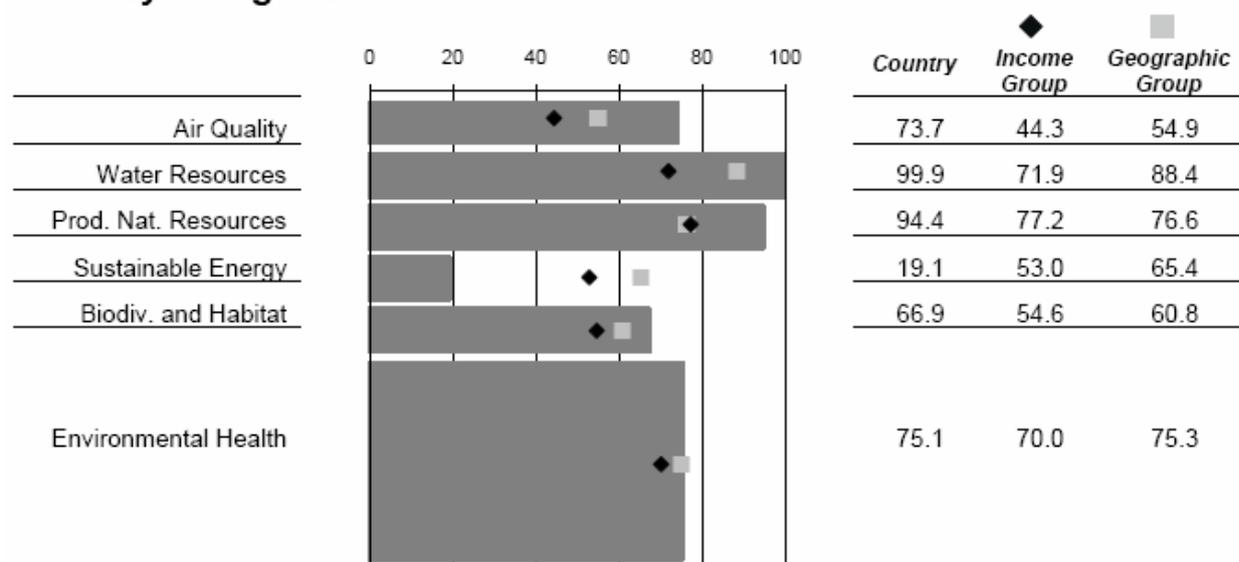
Suriname

AMERICAS
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $4,300

Income Decile 6 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	73.7	44.3	54.9
Water Resources	99.9	71.9	88.4
Prod. Nat. Resources	94.4	77.2	76.6
Sustainable Energy	19.1	53.0	65.4
Biodiv. and Habitat	66.9	54.6	60.8
Environmental Health	75.1	70.0	75.3

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	1.4	0	94.7
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	69	0	31.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	92.0	100	85.6
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	93.0	100	91.5
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	50.7	10	71.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	25.1	15	76.4
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	6.5	1	99.9
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	14.5	90	16.2
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	2	1	83.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	25,730	1,650	0.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	39.3	100	39.3
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	774	0	32.3

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.225.

Suriname, scoring 72.9, ranks 48th overall in the EPI and among the top 10 performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the category of Sustainable Energy, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators).
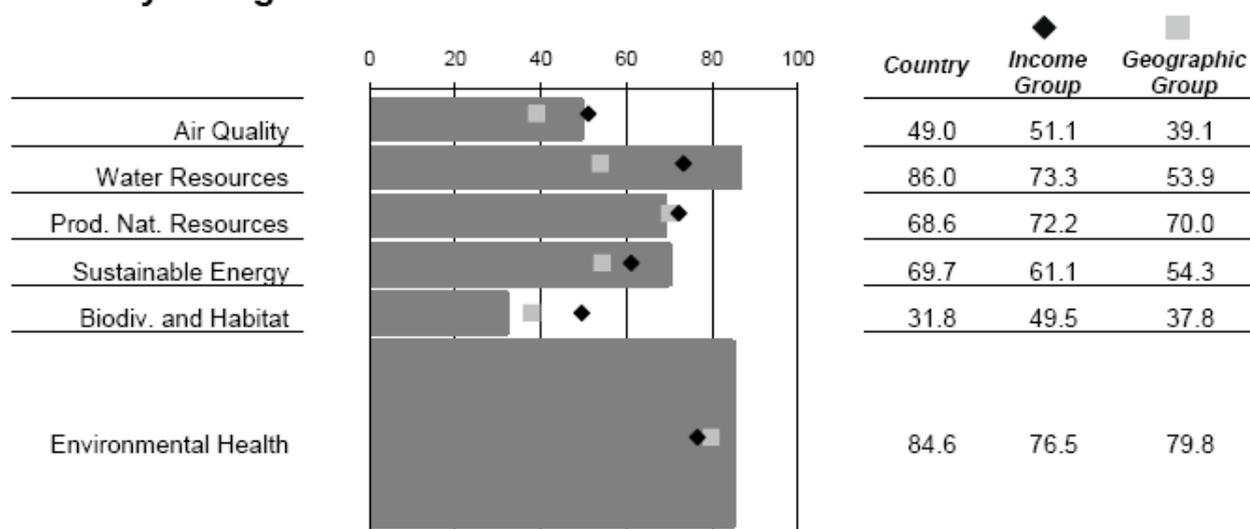
Turkey

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $7,400

Income Decile 4 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	49.0	51.1	39.1
Water Resources	86.0	73.3	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	68.6	72.2	70.0
Sustainable Energy	69.7	61.1	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	31.8	49.5	37.8
Environmental Health	84.6	76.5	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	2.0	0	92.3
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	11	0	89.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	93.0	100	87.4
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	83.0	100	79.3
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	54.1	10	68.6
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.0	15	29.5
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	137.2	1	97.4
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	13.9	0	74.6
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	4.0	90	4.5
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.30	1	25.6
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	1.1	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	1.0	0	89.2
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	6,690	1,650	78.9
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	10.8	100	10.8
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	294	0	74.3

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.237.

Turkey, scoring 72.8, ranks 49th overall in the EPI and among the top 10 performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Productive Natural Resources, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators).
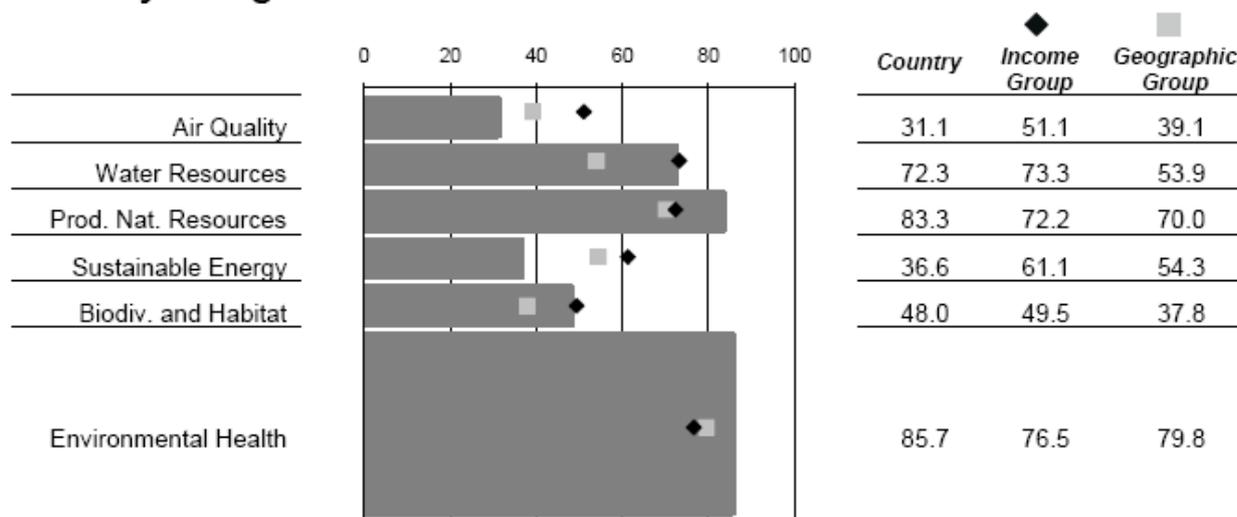
Iran

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $7,700

Income Decile 4 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country ◆	Income Group	Geographic Group ■
Air Quality	31.1	51.1	39.1
Water Resources	72.3	73.3	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	83.3	72.2	70.0
Sustainable Energy	36.6	61.1	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	48.0	49.5	37.8
Environmental Health	85.7	76.5	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	1.4	0	94.4
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	2	0	98.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	93.0	100	87.4
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	84.0	100	80.5
PM10	Urban Particulates (µg/m^3)	71.2	10	56.4
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	55.1	15	5.8
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	476.3	1	91.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	25.3	0	53.7
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	10.7	90	11.9
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.60	1	63.3
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.1	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	4	1	50.0
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	13,048	1,650	52.4
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	1.7	100	1.7
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	802	0	29.8

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.171.

Iran, scoring 70.0, ranks 53rd overall in the EPI and among the top 10 performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
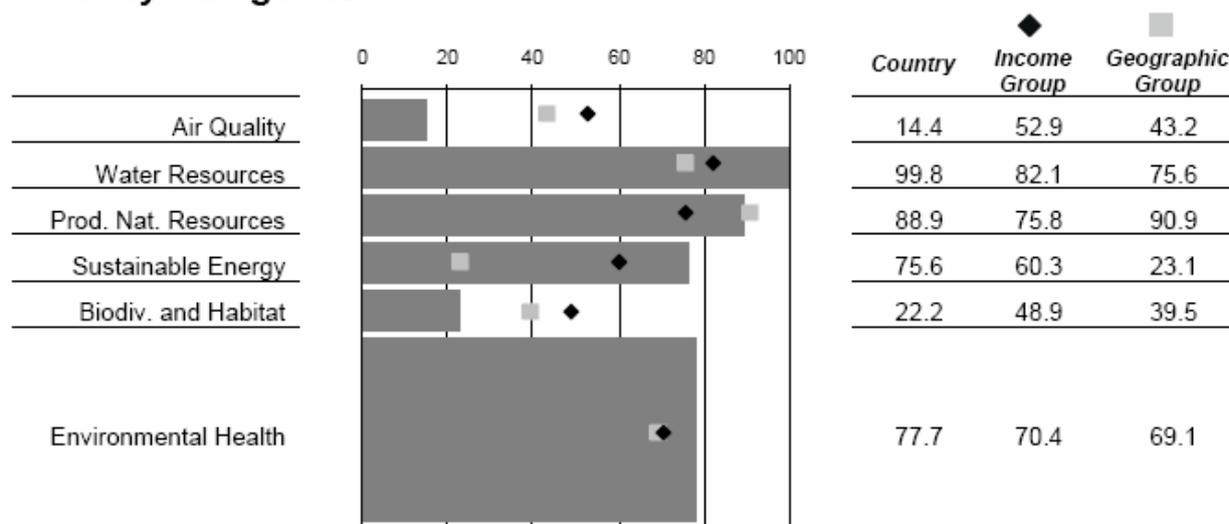
Albania

OTHER EASTERN EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $4,900

Income Decile 5 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	57
Score:	68.9
Income Group Avg.	67.2
Geographic Group Avg.	61.8

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	14.4	52.9	43.2
Water Resources	99.8	82.1	75.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	88.9	75.8	90.9
Sustainable Energy	75.6	60.3	23.1
Biodiv. and Habitat	22.2	48.9	39.5
Environmental Health	77.7	70.4	69.1

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	2.3	0	91.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	15	0	85.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	97.0	100	94.6
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	89.0	100	86.6
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	150.7	10	0.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.3	15	28.8
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	27.1	1	99.5
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.3	90	0.3
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.00	1	0.7
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.4	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	3	1	66.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	6,751	1,650	78.7
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	41.0	100	41.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	225	0	80.4

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.117.

Albania, scoring 68.9, ranks 57th overall in the EPI and among the top 10 performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Wilderness Protection and Eco-Region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
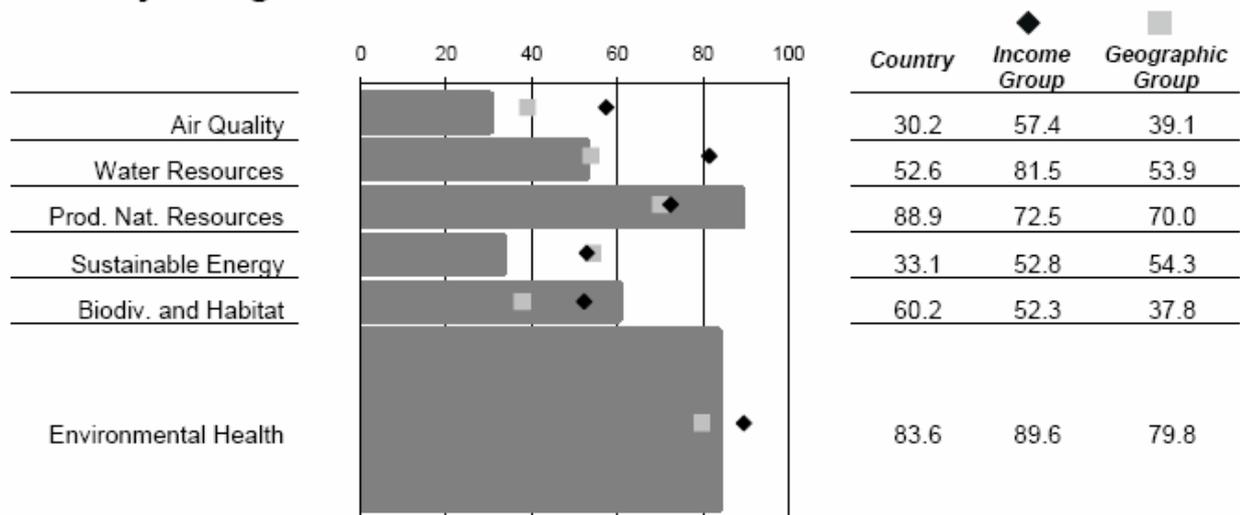
Saudi Arabia

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $12,000

Income Decile 3 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	59
Score:	68.3
Income Group Avg.	76.4
Geographic Group Avg.	65.4

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	30.2	57.4	39.1
Water Resources	52.6	81.5	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	88.9	72.5	70.0
Sustainable Energy	33.1	52.8	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	60.2	52.3	37.8
Environmental Health	83.6	89.6	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	1.0	0	96.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	0	0	100.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	90.0	100	81.9
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	0.0	100	87.8
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	105.9	10	31.7
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.3	15	28.7
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	27.3	1	99.5
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	51.6	0	5.7
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	13.4	90	14.9
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	3	1	66.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	18,749	1,650	28.5
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	632	0	44.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.215.

Saudi Arabia, scoring 68.3, ranks 59th overall in the EPI and among the top 10 performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, and Sustainable Energy, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Water Consumption, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators).
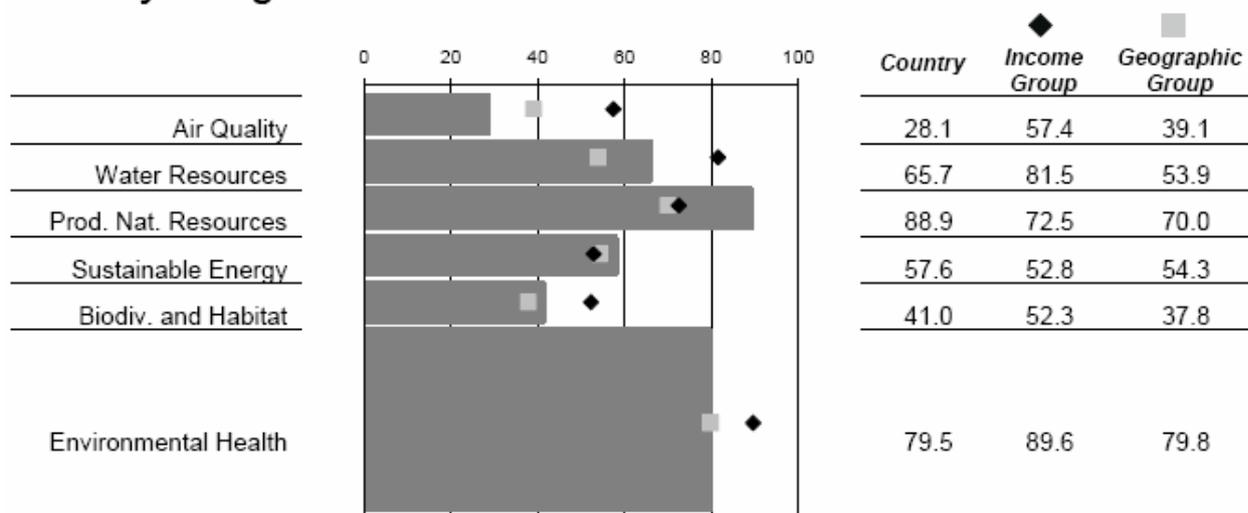
Oman

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $13,100

Income Decile 3 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	60
Score:	67.9
Income Group Avg.	76.4
Geographic Group Avg.	65.4

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	28.1	57.4	39.1
Water Resources	65.7	81.5	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	88.9	72.5	70.0
Sustainable Energy	57.6	52.8	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	41.0	52.3	37.8
Environmental Health	79.5	89.6	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	0.6	0	97.8
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	0	0	100.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	79.0	100	62.1
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	89.0	100	86.6
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	105.3	10	32.2
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	47.3	15	24.1
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	0.0	1	100.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	37.5	0	31.5
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	10.0	90	11.1
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.50	1	50.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	3	1	66.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	10,917	1,650	61.3
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	378	0	66.9

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.203.

Oman, scoring 67.9, ranks 60th overall in the EPI and among the top 10 performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
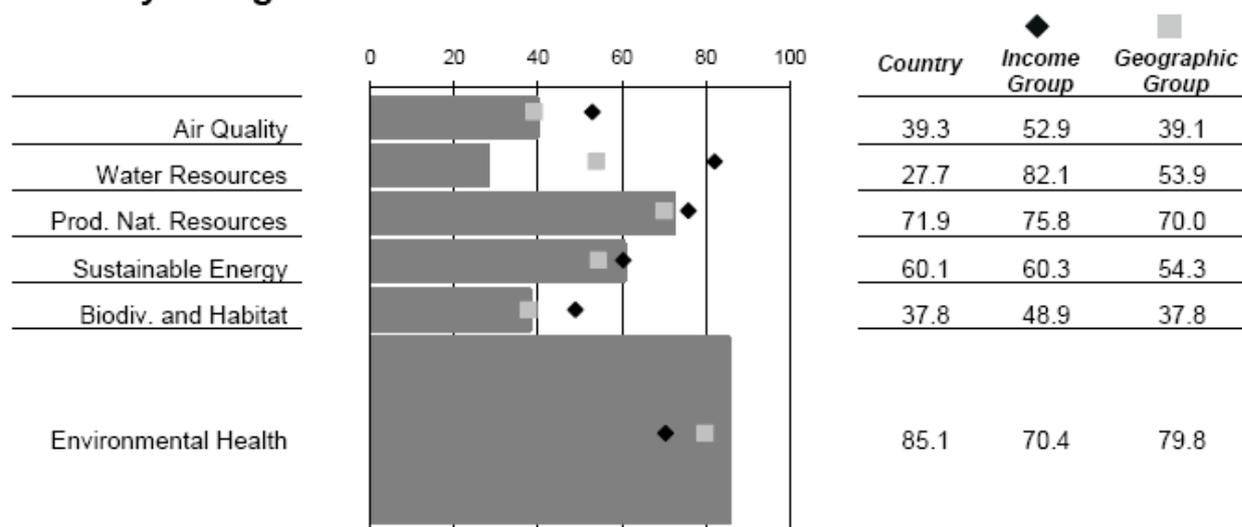
Algeria

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $6,600

Income Decile 5 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	39.3	52.9	39.1
Water Resources	27.7	82.1	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	71.9	75.8	70.0
Sustainable Energy	60.1	60.3	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	37.8	48.9	37.8
Environmental Health	85.1	70.4	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	0.8	0	96.7
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	4	0	96.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	87.0	100	76.5
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	92.0	100	90.3
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	75.6	10	53.3
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	46.8	15	25.3
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	660,000.0	1	0.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	24.5	0	55.3
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	14.4	90	16.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.40	1	39.5
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	8.1	3	82.3
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	6,797	1,650	78.5
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	500	0	56.3

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.118.

Algeria, scoring 66.2, ranks 63rd overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Environmental Health category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
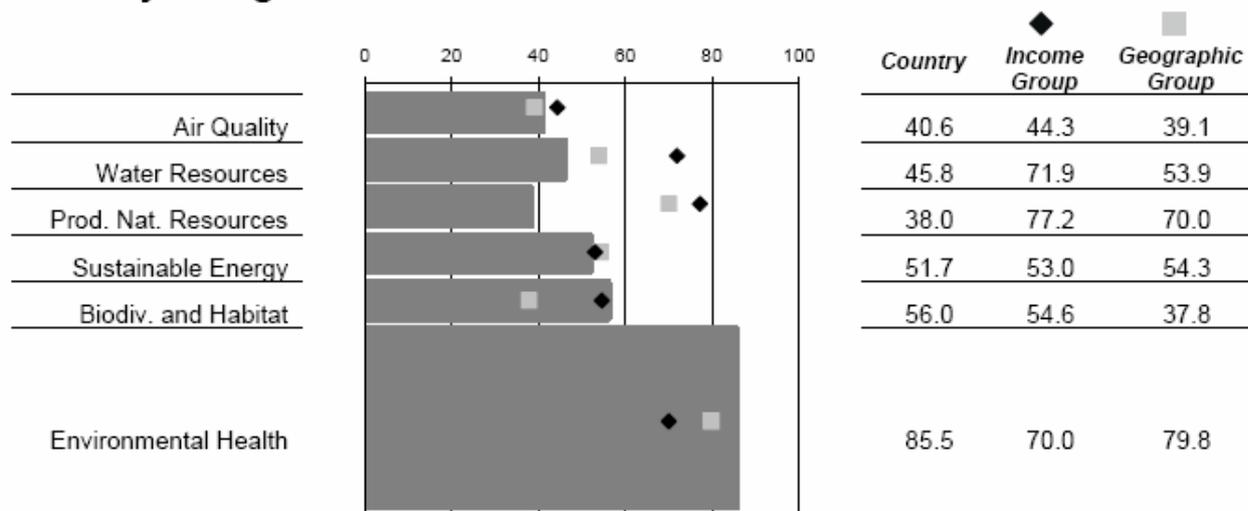
Jordan

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $4,500

Income Decile 6 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	64
Score:	66.0
Income Group Avg.	65.1
Geographic Group Avg.	65.4

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	40.6	44.3	39.1
Water Resources	45.8	71.9	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	38.0	77.2	70.0
Sustainable Energy	51.7	53.0	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	56.0	54.6	37.8
Environmental Health	85.5	70.0	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	0.8	0	96.9
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	10	0	90.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	91.0	100	83.8
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	93.0	100	91.5
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	77.0	10	52.3
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.3	15	28.8
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	440.6	1	91.7
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	75.0	0	0.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	14.7	90	16.3
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	96.1
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	8.6	3	80.8
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	17.3	0	0.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	10,528	1,650	62.9
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.2	100	0.2
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	541	0	52.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.177.

Jordan, scoring 66.0, ranks 64th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, and Sustainable Energy, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Agricultural Subsidies and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators).
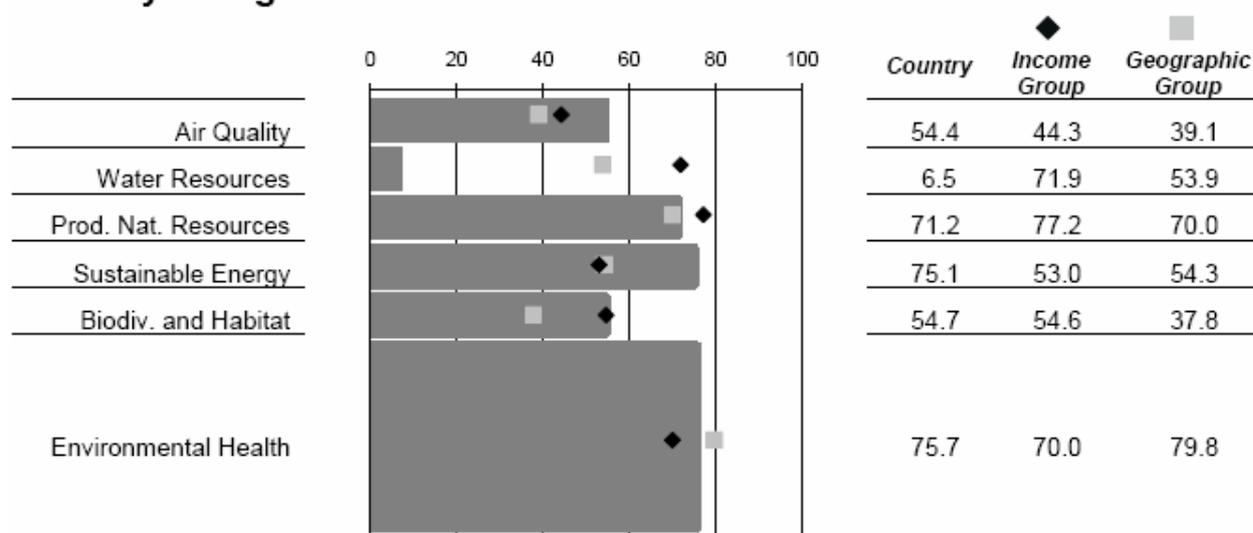
Morocco

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $4,200

Income Decile 6 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	54.4	44.3	39.1
Water Resources	6.5	71.9	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	71.2	77.2	70.0
Sustainable Energy	75.1	53.0	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	54.7	54.6	37.8
Environmental Health	75.7	70.0	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	2.2	0	91.5
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	11	0	89.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	80.0	100	63.9
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	61.0	100	52.6
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	29.3	10	86.3
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	47.9	15	22.6
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	660,000.0	1	0.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	47.6	0	13.1
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	2.1	90	2.4
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	97.2
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	1.1	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.3	0	97.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	4,117	1,650	89.7
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	2.1	100	2.1
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	254	0	77.8

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.192.

Morroco, scoring 64.1, ranks 68th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Water Resources and Productive Natural Resources, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators).
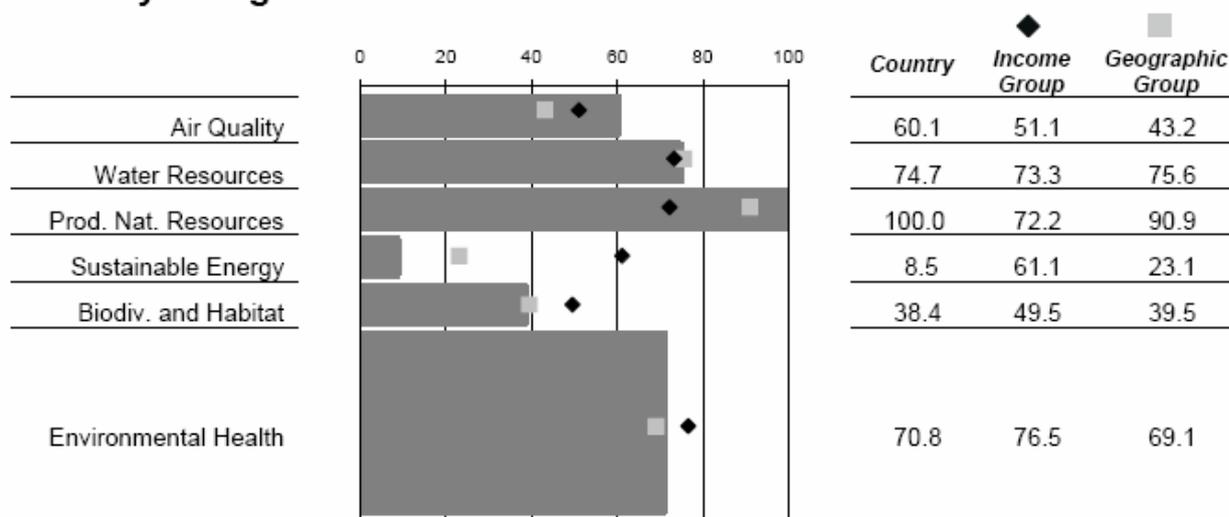
Kazakhstan

OTHER EASTERN EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $7,800

Income Decile 4 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	70
Score:	63.5
Income Group Avg.	69.0
Geographic Group Avg.	61.8

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	60.1	51.1	43.2
Water Resources	74.7	73.3	75.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	100.0	72.2	90.9
Sustainable Energy	8.5	61.1	23.1
Biodiv. and Habitat	38.4	49.5	39.5
Environmental Health	70.8	76.5	69.1

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	4.4	0	83.2
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	51	0	49.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	86.0	100	74.7
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	72.0	100	66.0
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	26.7	10	88.1
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	43.9	15	32.1
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	731.7	1	86.1
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	20.1	0	63.2
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	4.3	90	4.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.40	1	44.1
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.1	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	21,143	1,650	18.5
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	4.6	100	4.6
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	1,437	0	0.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.178.

Kazakhstan, scoring 63.5, ranks 70th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Productive Natural Resources, and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
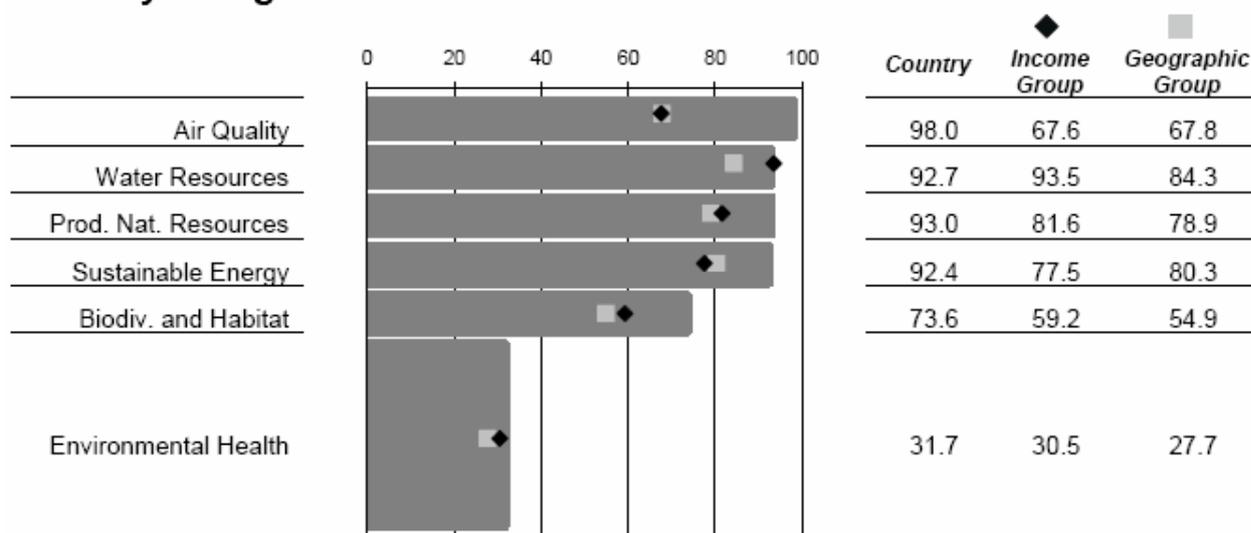
Uganda

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,500

Income Decile 9 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	78
Score:	60.8
Income Group Avg.	53.2
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	98.0	67.6	67.8
Water Resources	92.7	93.5	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	93.0	81.6	78.9
Sustainable Energy	92.4	77.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	73.6	59.2	54.9
Environmental Health	31.7	30.5	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	16.4	0	36.6
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	97	0	3.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	56.0	100	20.6
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	41.0	100	28.3
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.7	10	95.9
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	14.2	15	100.0
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	636.3	1	87.9
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	1.4	0	97.5
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	52.0	90	57.7
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.80	1	80.9
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	7.1	3	86.1
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	1,010	1,650	100.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	46.9	100	46.9
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	53	0	95.4

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.239.

Uganda, scoring 60.8, ranks 78th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the category of Environmental Health, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, and Adequate Sanitation (Environmental Health indicators).
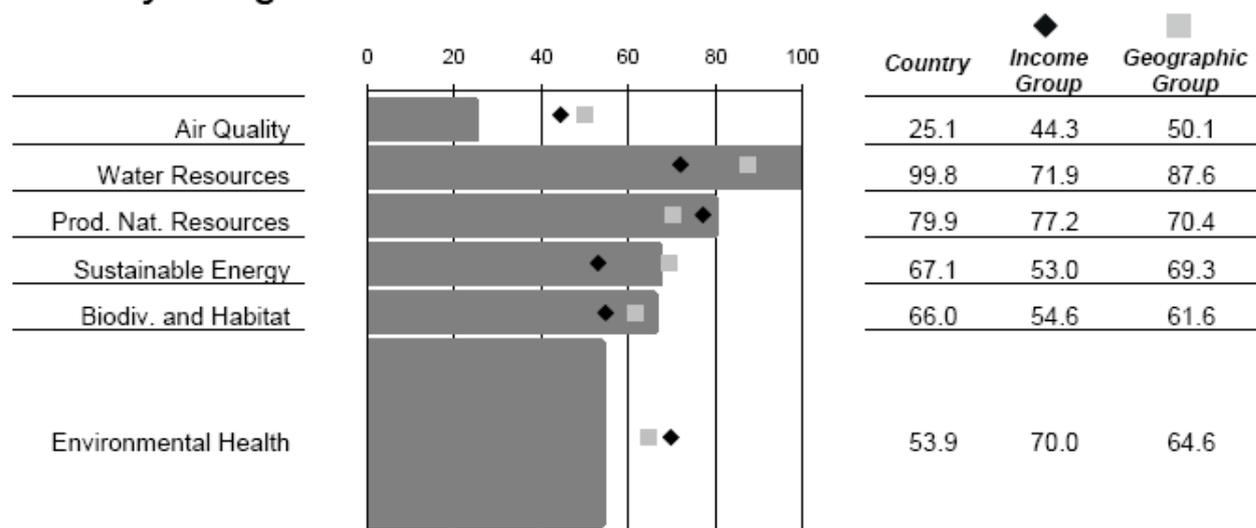
Indonesia

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $3,500

Income Decile 6 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	79
Score:	60.7
Income Group Avg.	65.1
Geographic Group Avg.	66.2

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	25.1	44.3	50.1
Water Resources	99.8	71.9	87.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	79.9	77.2	70.4
Sustainable Energy	67.1	53.0	69.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	66.0	54.6	61.6
Environmental Health	53.9	70.0	64.6

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	3.0	0	88.6
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	63	0	37.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	78.0	100	60.3
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	52.0	100	41.6
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	101.5	10	34.9
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	51.0	15	15.4
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	5.1	1	99.9
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.2	0	99.6
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	15.1	90	16.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	97.1
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	1.3	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	1.0	0	89.6
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	4	1	50.0
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	6,485	1,650	79.8
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	4.6	100	4.6
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	352	0	69.2

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.170.

Indonesia, scoring 60.7, ranks 79th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
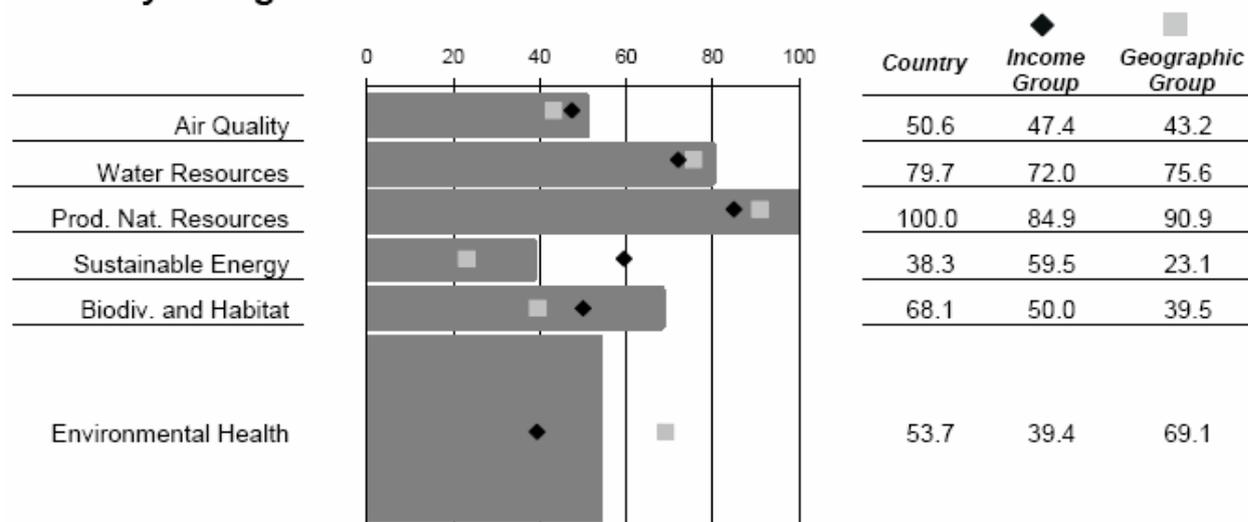
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Kyrgyzstan

OTHER EASTERN EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,700

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	80
Score:	60.5
Income Group Avg.	51.1
Geographic Group Avg.	61.8

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	50.6	47.4	43.2
Water Resources	79.7	72.0	75.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	100.0	84.9	90.9
Sustainable Energy	38.3	59.5	23.1
Biodiv. and Habitat	68.1	50.0	39.5
Environmental Health	53.7	39.4	69.1

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	3.0	0	88.5
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	96	0	4.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	76.0	100	56.7
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	60.0	100	51.4
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	40.9	10	78.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	47.6	15	23.3
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	163.5	1	96.9
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	20.5	0	62.6
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	40.5	90	45.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.80	1	79.9
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.1	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	20,967	1,650	19.3
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	68.8	100	68.8
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	580	0	49.2

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.180.

Kyrgyzstan, scoring 60.5, ranks 80th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources categories, and Biodiversity and Habitat. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, and Adequate Sanitation (Environmental Health indicators).
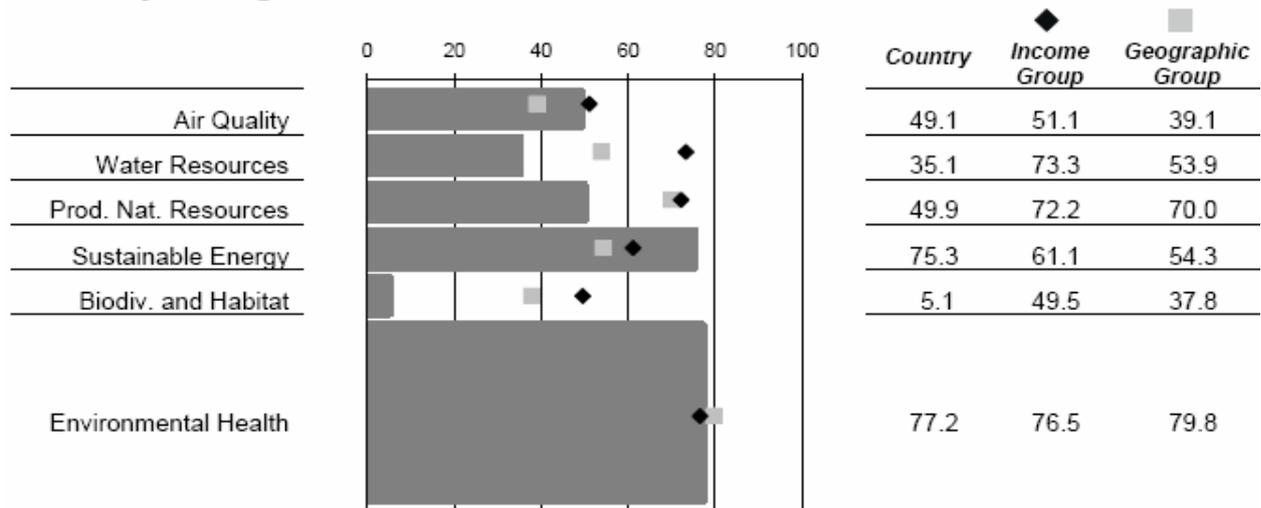
Tunisia

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $7,100

Income Decile 4 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	49.1	51.1	39.1
Water Resources	35.1	73.3	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	49.9	72.2	70.0
Sustainable Energy	75.3	61.1	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	5.1	49.5	37.8
Environmental Health	77.2	76.5	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	0.8	0	97.1
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	29	0	71.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	82.0	100	67.5
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	80.0	100	75.7
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	47.5	10	73.3
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	47.0	15	24.8
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	1,847.4	1	65.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	51.9	0	5.1
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.3	90	0.3
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.00	1	4.1
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	26.1	3	20.3
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	1.9	0	79.3
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	4	1	50.0
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	4,850	1,650	86.6
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.3	100	0.3
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	213	0	81.4

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.236.

Tunisia, scoring 60.0, ranks 82nd overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Sustainable Energy and Environmental Health categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Timber Harvest Rate and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, Eco-region Protection, and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
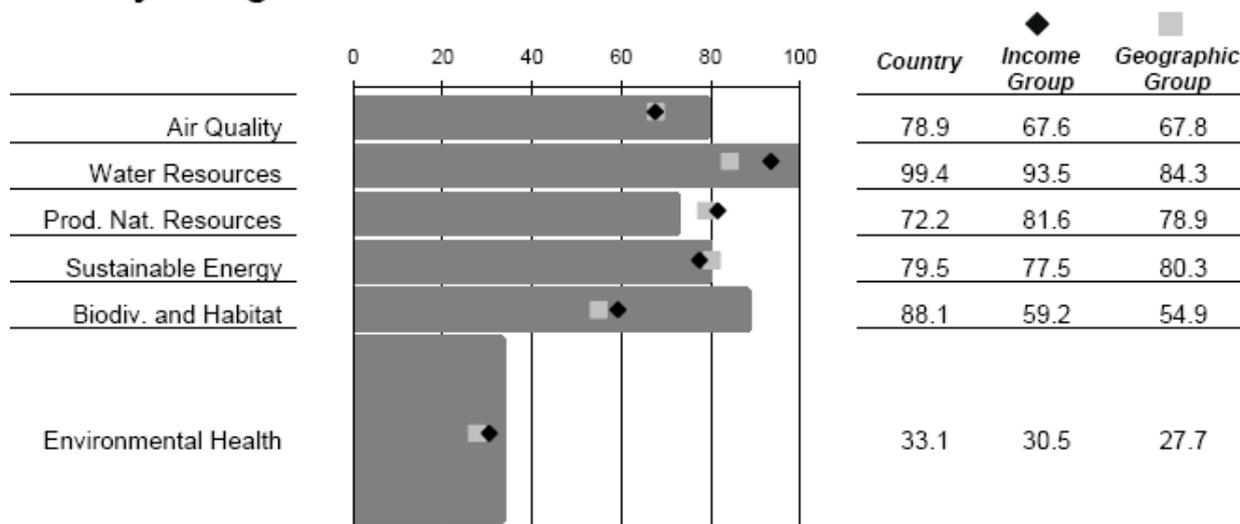
Benin

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,200

Income Decile 9 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	78.9	67.6	67.8
Water Resources	99.4	93.5	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	72.2	81.6	78.9
Sustainable Energy	79.5	77.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	88.1	59.2	54.9
Environmental Health	33.1	30.5	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	16.4	0	36.6
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	88	0	12.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	68.0	100	42.2
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	32.0	100	17.3
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	47.0	10	73.7
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	21.7	15	84.2
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	61.8	1	98.8
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	62.8	90	69.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.1	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	3,480	1,650	92.4
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.1	100	0.1
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	170	0	85.2

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.127.

Benin, scoring 58.4, ranks 84th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Productive Natural Resources and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in this category, measures should be considered regarding Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
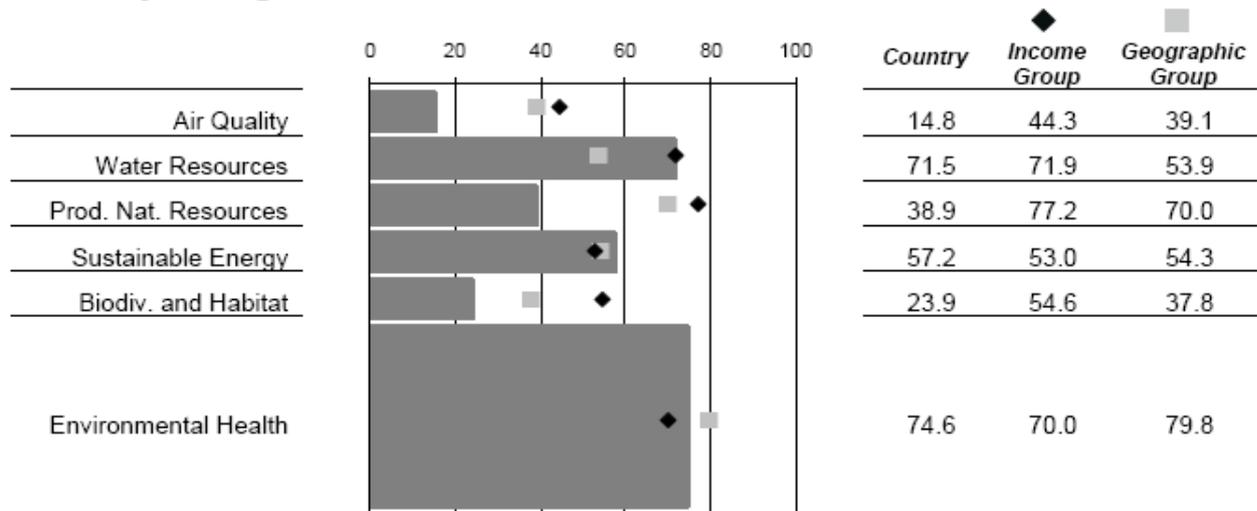
Egypt

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $4,200

Income Decile 6 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	85
Score:	57.9
Income Group Avg.	65.1
Geographic Group Avg.	65.4

Policy Categories

	Country ◆	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	14.8	44.3	39.1
Water Resources	71.5	71.9	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	38.9	77.2	70.0
Sustainable Energy	57.2	53.0	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	23.9	54.6	37.8
Environmental Health	74.6	70.0	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	1.6	0	93.7
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	8	0	92.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	98.0	100	96.4
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	68.0	100	61.1
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	152.3	10	0.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.0	15	29.5
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	552.3	1	89.5
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	25.5	0	53.5
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	5.5	90	6.1
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.50	1	46.4
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	125.8	3	0.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	8,732	1,650	70.4
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	5.7	100	5.7
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	499	0	56.4

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.151.

Egypt, scoring 57.9, ranks 85th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Environmental Health category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, Eco-region Protection, and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Timber Harvest Rate and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators).
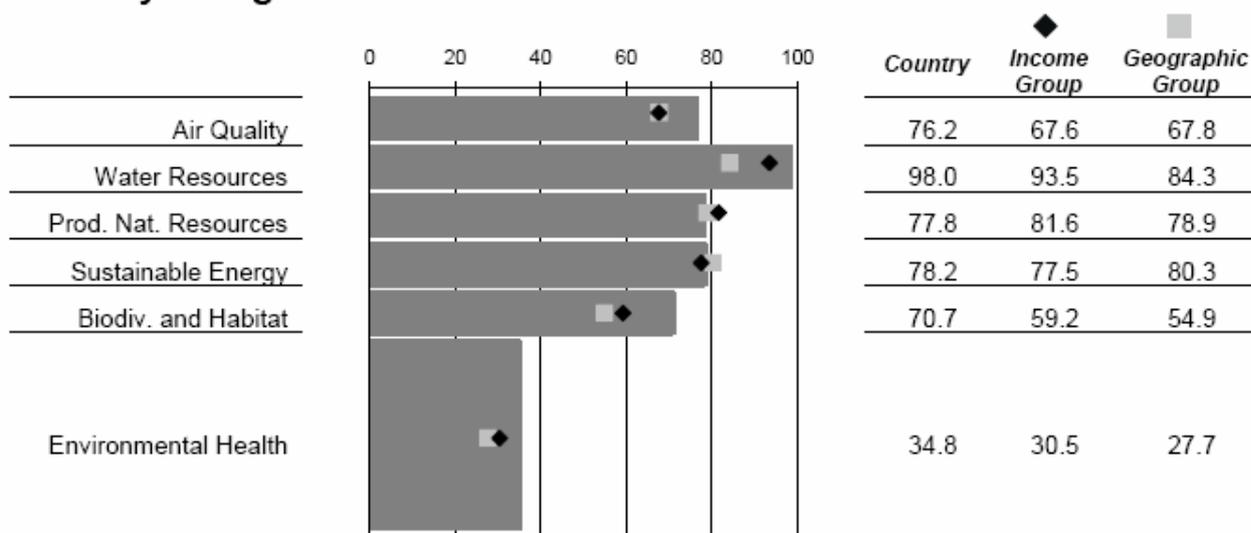
Côte d'Ivoire

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,500

Income Decile 9 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	76.2	67.6	67.8
Water Resources	98.0	93.5	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	77.8	81.6	78.9
Sustainable Energy	78.2	77.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	70.7	59.2	54.9
Environmental Health	34.8	30.5	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	21.3	0	17.8
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	93	0	7.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	84.0	100	71.1
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	40.0	100	27.1
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	64.3	10	61.4
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	18.8	15	91.0
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	30.9	1	99.4
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	1.8	0	96.6
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	41.5	90	46.1
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.80	1	79.7
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	1.2	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	4,027	1,650	90.1
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	16.6	100	16.6
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	220	0	80.8

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.143.

Côte d'Ivoire, scoring 57.5, ranks 86th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the category of Environmental Health, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
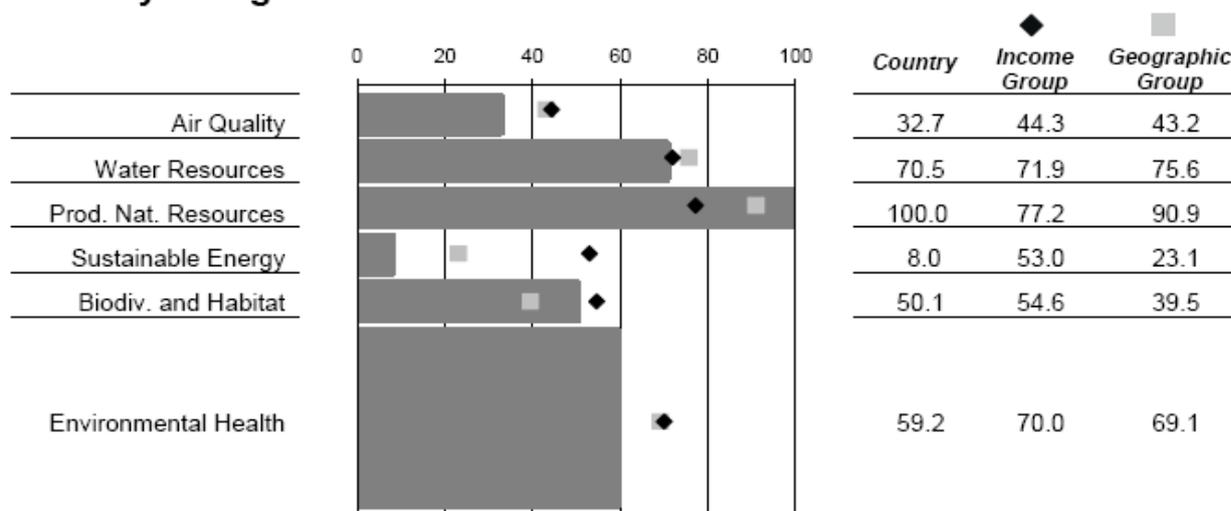
Azerbaijan

OTHER EASTERN EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $3,800

Income Decile 6 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	95
Score:	55.7
Income Group Avg.	65.1
Geographic Group Avg.	61.8

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	32.7	44.3	43.2
Water Resources	70.5	71.9	75.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	100.0	77.2	90.9
Sustainable Energy	8.0	53.0	23.1
Biodiv. and Habitat	50.1	54.6	39.5
Environmental Health	59.2	70.0	69.1

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	4.1	0	84.1
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	37	0	63.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	77.0	100	58.5
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	55.0	100	45.3
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	99.3	10	36.4
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.2	15	29.0
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	88.6	1	98.3
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	31.4	0	42.7
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	10.6	90	11.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.70	1	70.8
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	21,371	1,650	17.6
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	3.9	100	3.9
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	1,846	0	0.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.124.

Azerbaijan, scoring 55.7, ranks 95th overall in the EPI and among the top half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
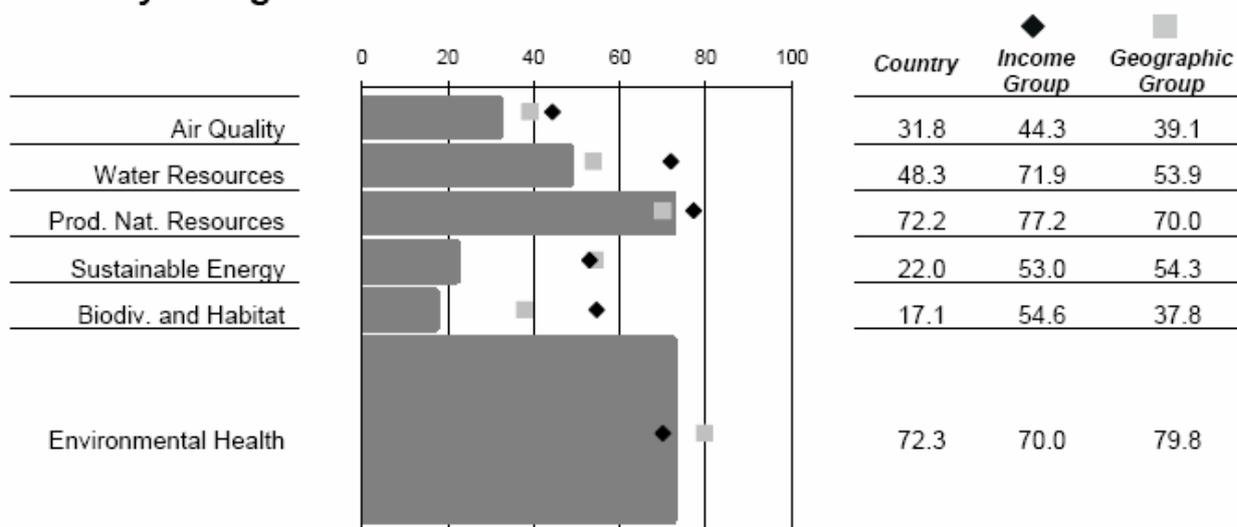
Syria

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $3,400

Income Decile 6 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	97
Score:	55.3
Income Group Avg.	65.1
Geographic Group Avg.	65.4

Policy Categories

	Country ◆	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	31.8	44.3	39.1
Water Resources	48.3	71.9	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	72.2	77.2	70.0
Sustainable Energy	22.0	53.0	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	17.1	54.6	37.8
Environmental Health	72.3	70.0	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	0.7	0	97.2
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	19	0	81.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	79.0	100	62.1
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	77.0	100	72.0
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	102.1	10	34.5
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	45.1	15	29.1
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	184.2	1	96.5
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	55.6	0	0.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	1.4	90	1.6
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.00	1	3.2
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.4	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	14,076	1,650	48.1
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	12.6	100	12.6
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	1,152	0	0.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.229.

Syria, scoring 55.3, ranks 97th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Environmental Health category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Ecoregion Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators).
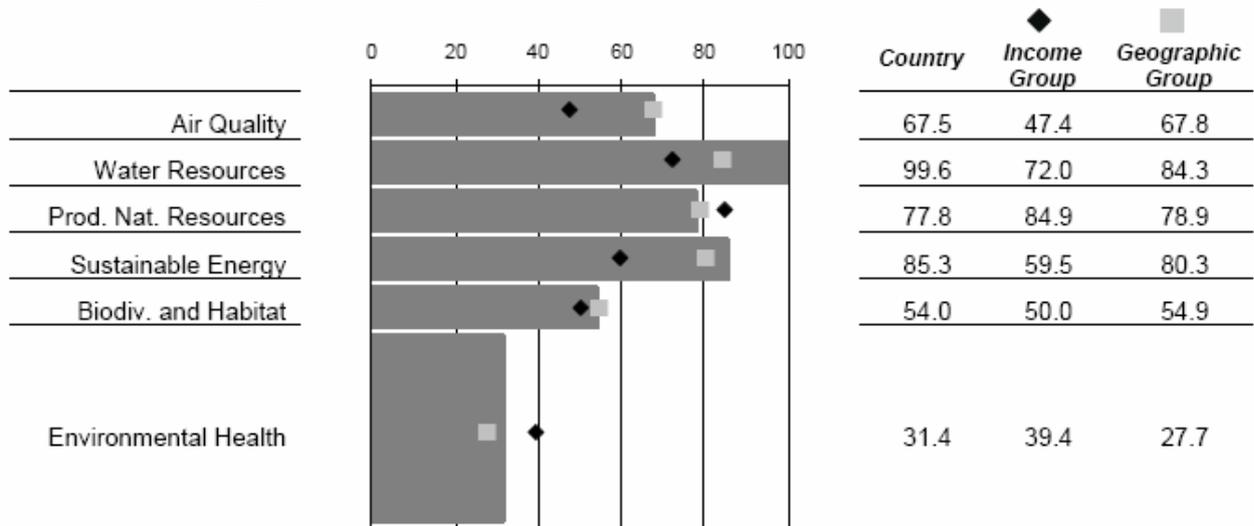
Cameroon

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,900

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	100
Score:	54.1
Income Group Avg.	51.1
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	67.5	47.4	67.8
Water Resources	99.6	72.0	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	77.8	84.9	78.9
Sustainable Energy	85.3	59.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	54.0	50.0	54.9
Environmental Health	31.4	39.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	19.9	0	23.4
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	77	0	23.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	63.0	100	33.2
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	48.0	100	36.8
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	84.6	10	46.9
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	20.1	15	88.0
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	41.3	1	99.2
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	18.8	90	20.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.60	1	61.8
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.3	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	2,300	1,650	97.3
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	38.6	100	38.6
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	178	0	84.4

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.134.

Cameroon, scoring 54.1, ranks 100th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat, categories. On the other hand, in the category of Environmental Health, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
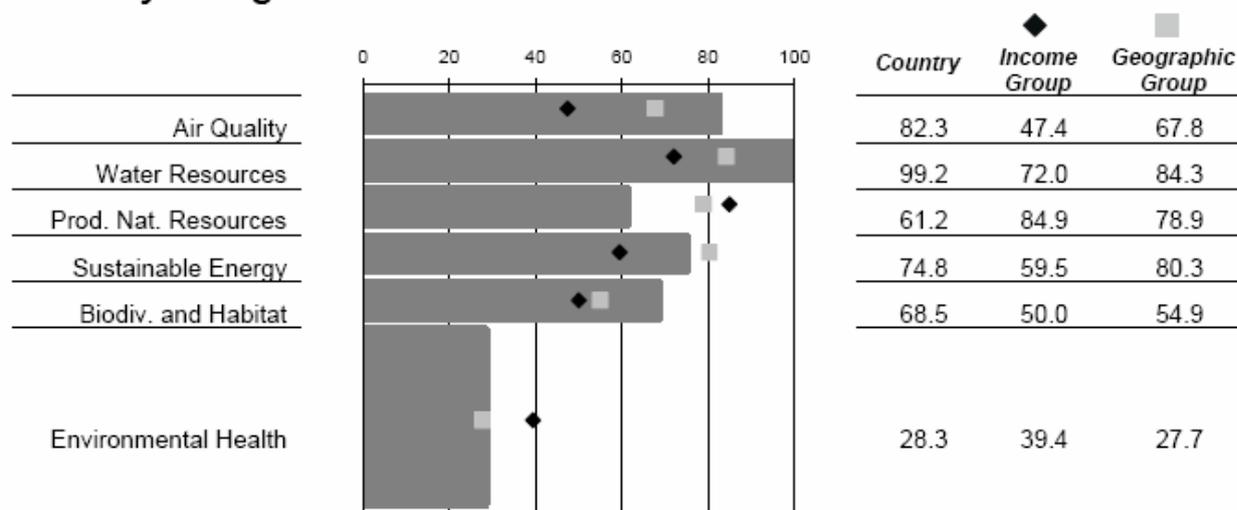
Togo

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,600

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	103
Score:	52.8
Income Group Avg.	51.1
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country ◆	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	82.3	47.4	67.8
Water Resources	99.2	72.0	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	61.2	84.9	78.9
Sustainable Energy	74.8	59.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	68.5	50.0	54.9
Environmental Health	28.3	39.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	12.7	0	51.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	96	0	4.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	51.0	100	11.6
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	34.0	100	19.8
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	46.0	10	74.4
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	19.1	15	90.3
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	82.9	1	98.4
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	29.6	90	32.9
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	12.6	3	67.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	2,316	1,650	97.2
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.2	100	0.2
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	336	0	70.6

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.234.

Togo, scoring 52.8, ranks 103rd overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Productive Natural Resources and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Timber Harvest Rate and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
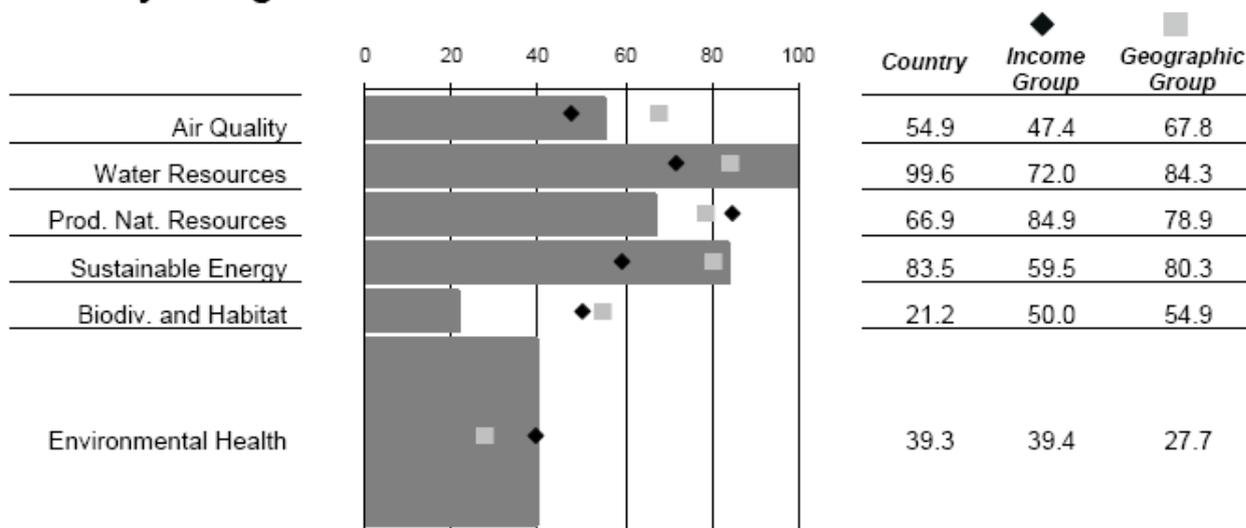
Gambia

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,800

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	106
Score:	52.3
Income Group Avg.	51.1
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	54.9	47.4	67.8
Water Resources	99.6	72.0	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	66.9	84.9	78.9
Sustainable Energy	83.5	59.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	21.2	50.0	54.9
Environmental Health	39.3	39.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	14.6	0	43.8
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	98	0	2.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	82.0	100	67.5
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	53.0	100	42.9
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	92.9	10	41.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	28.3	15	68.8
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	42.6	1	99.2
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.4	90	0.5
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.10	1	10.7
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	12.5	3	67.2
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	1,550	1,650	100.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	153	0	86.6

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.157.

Gambia, scoring 52.3, ranks 106th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Timber Harvest Rate and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Wilderness Protection, Eco-regional Protection, and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).

Turkmenistan

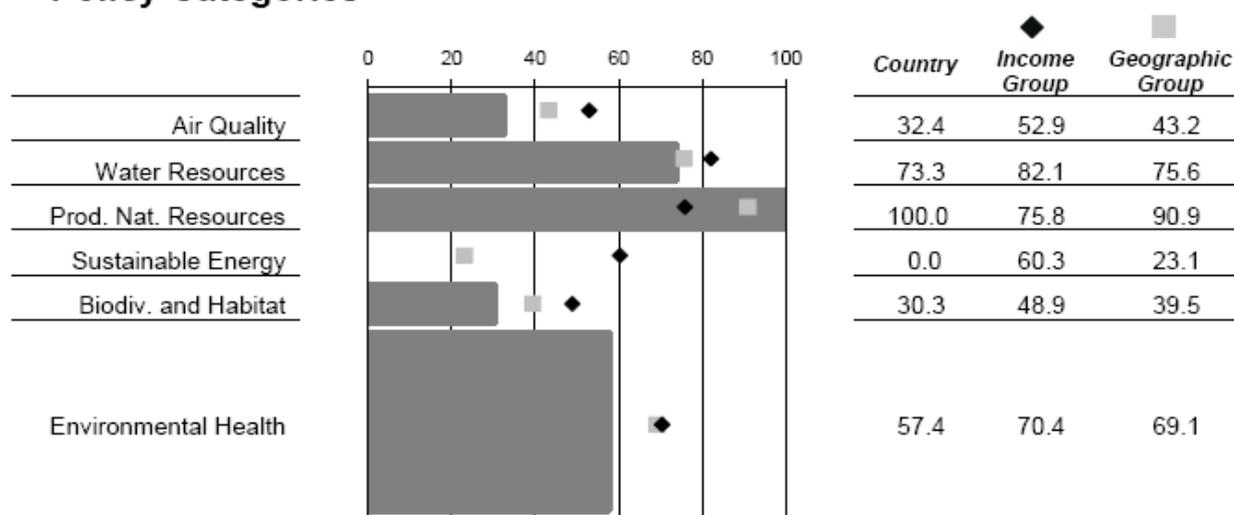OTHER EASTERN EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $5,700

Income Decile 5 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	32.4	52.9	43.2
Water Resources	73.3	82.1	75.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	100.0	75.8	90.9
Sustainable Energy	0.0	60.3	23.1
Biodiv. and Habitat	30.3	48.9	39.5
Environmental Health	57.4	70.4	69.1

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	5.8	0	77.7
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	50	0	50.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	71.0	100	47.7
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	62.0	100	53.8
PM10	Urban Particulates (µg/m^3)	67.7	10	58.9
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	55.0	15	5.9
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	128.3	1	97.6
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	27.9	0	49.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.7	90	0.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.30	1	29.8
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	25,630	1,650	0.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	3,122	0	0.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.238.

Turkmenistan, scoring 52.3, ranks 104th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, and Productive Natural Resources categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
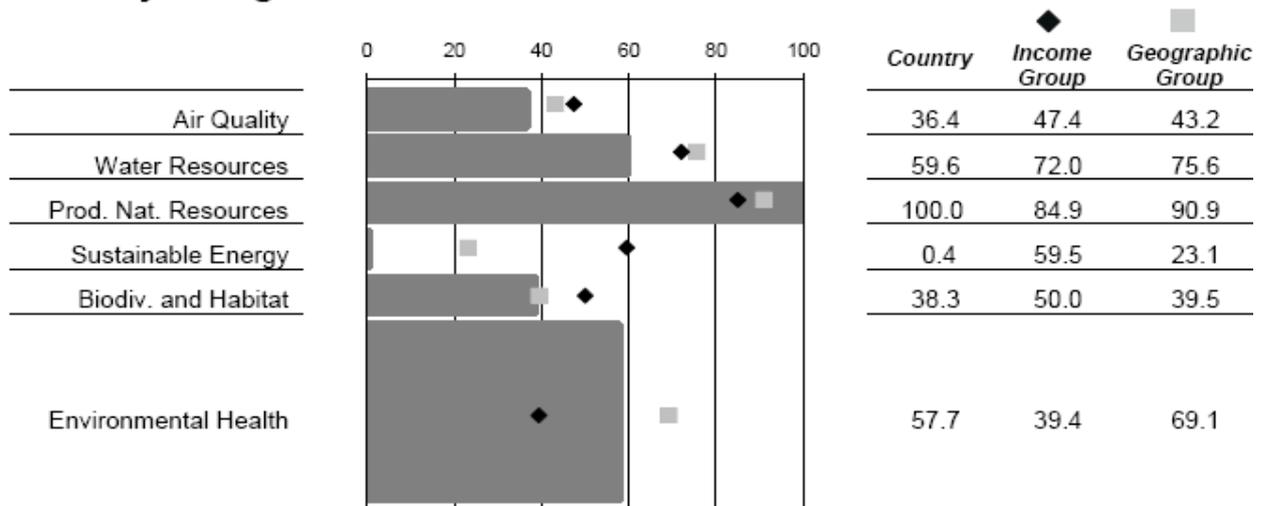
Uzbekistan

OTHER EASTERN EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,800

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	36.4	47.4	43.2
Water Resources	59.6	72.0	75.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	100.0	84.9	90.9
Sustainable Energy	0.4	59.5	23.1
Biodiv. and Habitat	38.3	50.0	39.5
Environmental Health	57.7	39.4	69.1

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	3.1	0	87.9
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	79	0	21.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	89.0	100	80.1
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	57.0	100	47.7
PM10	Urban Particulates (µg/m³)	83.1	10	48.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	47.0	15	24.9
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	206.0	1	96.1
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	42.1	0	23.1
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	6.7	90	7.4
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.50	1	48.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	48,332	1,650	0.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	3.5	100	3.5
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	2,007	0	0.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.244.

Uzbekistan, scoring 52.3, ranks 105th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Indoor Air Pollution, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
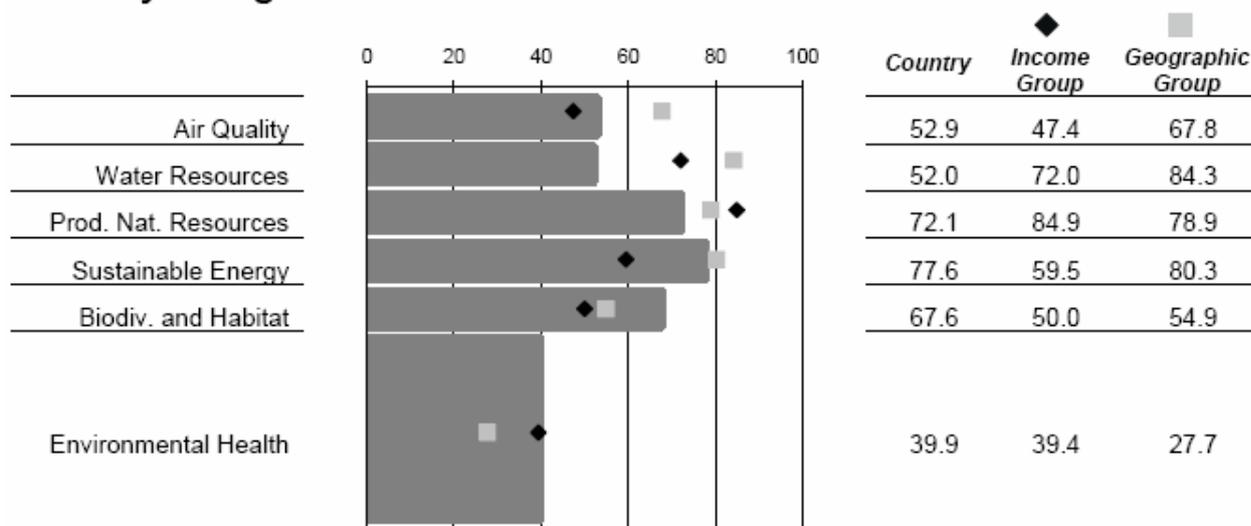
Senegal

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,700

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	52.9	47.4	67.8
Water Resources	52.0	72.0	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	72.1	84.9	78.9
Sustainable Energy	77.6	59.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	67.6	50.0	54.9
Environmental Health	39.9	39.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	13.9	0	46.5
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	79	0	21.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	72.0	100	49.5
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	52.0	100	41.6
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	92.3	10	41.5
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	30.2	15	64.3
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	3,779.7	1	28.3
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	13.3	0	75.6
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	19.8	90	22.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	3.1	3	99.5
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	3,905	1,650	90.6
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	197	0	82.8

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.216.

Senegal, scoring 52.1, ranks 107th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Biodiversity and Habitat and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading (Water Resources), Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
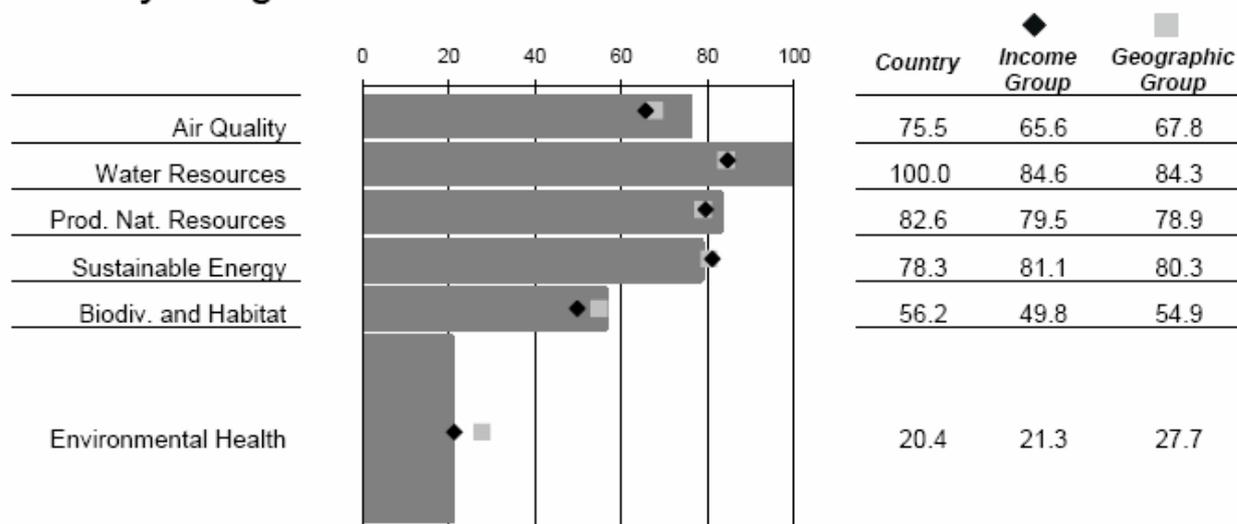
Sierra Leone

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $ 600

Income Decile 10 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	111
Score:	49.5
Income Group Avg.	46.7
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country ♦	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	75.5	65.6	67.8
Water Resources	100.0	84.6	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	82.6	79.5	78.9
Sustainable Energy	78.3	81.1	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	56.2	49.8	54.9
Environmental Health	20.4	21.3	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	41.6	0	0.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	92	0	8.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	57.0	100	22.4
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	39.0	100	25.8
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	62.7	10	62.5
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	19.9	15	88.4
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	3.8	1	99.9
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	10.4	90	11.5
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.80	1	77.9
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	3.7	3	97.7
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	4	1	50.0
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	3,451	1,650	92.5
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	200	0	82.5

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.217.

Sierra Leone, scoring 49.5, ranks 111th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the category of Environmental Health, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in this category, measures should be considered regarding Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
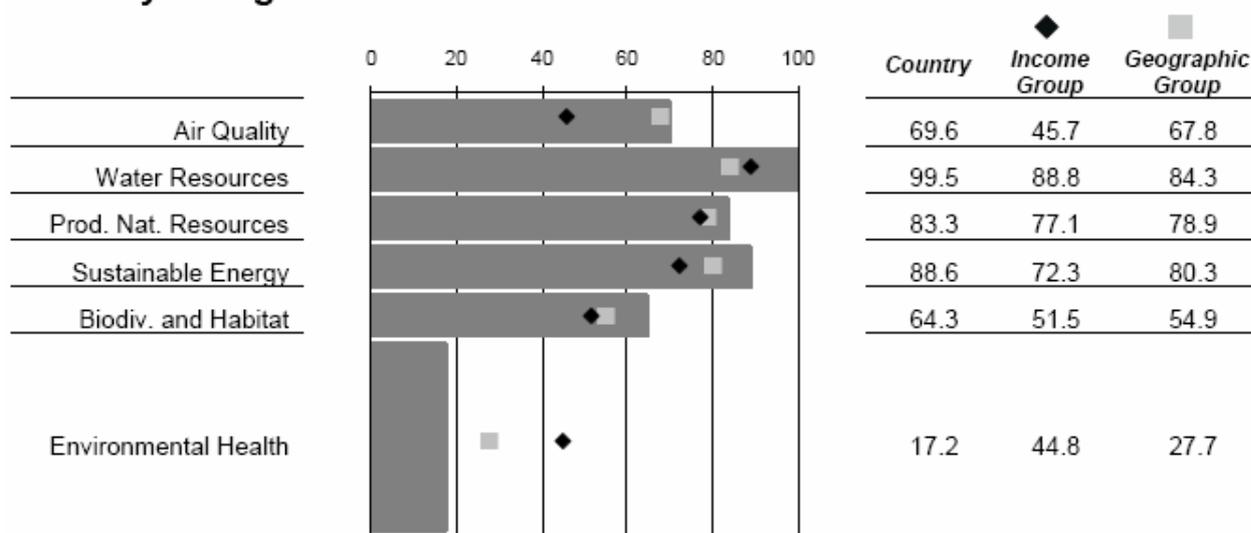
Guinea

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $2,100

Income Decile 7 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	69.6	45.7	67.8
Water Resources	99.5	88.8	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	83.3	77.1	78.9
Sustainable Energy	88.6	72.3	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	64.3	51.5	54.9
Environmental Health	17.2	44.8	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	17.6	0	32.3
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	99	0	1.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	51.0	100	11.6
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	13.0	100	0.0
PM10	Urban Particulates (µg/m³)	68.7	10	58.2
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	23.1	15	81.0
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	52.1	1	99.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	12.4	90	13.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	95.6
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	1.5	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	4	1	50.0
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	1,357	1,650	100.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	19.9	100	19.9
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	78	0	93.2

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.163.

Guinea, scoring 49.2, ranks 113th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy categories, and Biodiversity and Habitat. On the other hand, in the category of Environmental Health, the performance level is not satisfactory. To improve performance in this category, measures should be considered regarding Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
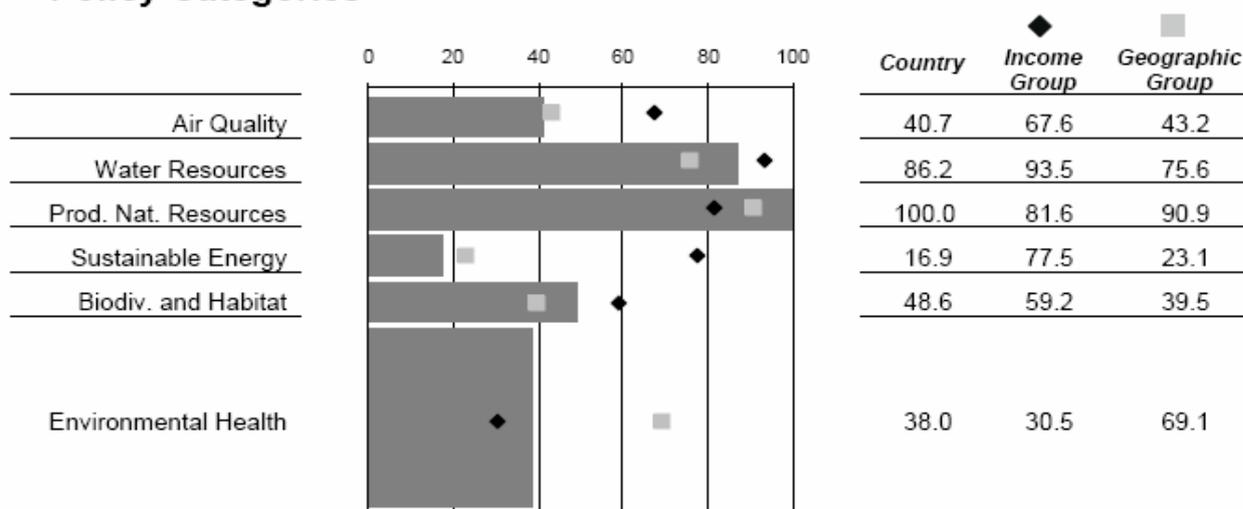
Tajikistan

OTHER EASTERN EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,100

Income Decile 9 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	117
Score:	48.2
Income Group Avg.	53.2
Geographic Group Avg.	61.8

Policy Categories

	Country ◆	Income Group	Geographic Group ■
Air Quality	40.7	67.6	43.2
Water Resources	86.2	93.5	75.6
Prod. Nat. Resources	100.0	81.6	90.9
Sustainable Energy	16.9	77.5	23.1
Biodiv. and Habitat	48.6	59.2	39.5
Environmental Health	38.0	30.5	69.1

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	7.5	0	71.1
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	100	0	0.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	58.0	100	24.2
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	53.0	100	42.9
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	63.6	10	61.9
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	49.2	15	19.5
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	108.3	1	98.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	14.0	0	74.4
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	17.2	90	19.1
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.50	1	54.2
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	0.0	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	37,289	1,650	0.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	59.8	100	59.8
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	879	0	23.1

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.231.

Tajikistan, scoring 48.2, ranks 117th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources and Productive Natural Resources, categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
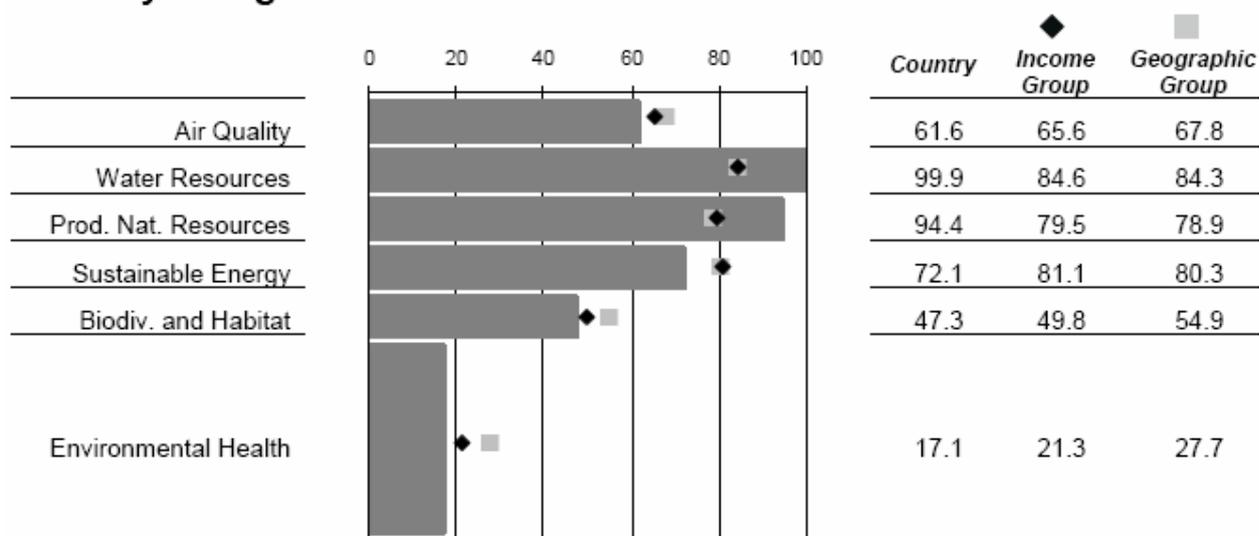
Guinea-Bissau

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $ 700

Income Decile 10 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country ◆	Income Group	Geographic Group ■
Air Quality	61.6	65.6	67.8
Water Resources	99.9	84.6	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	94.4	79.5	78.9
Sustainable Energy	72.1	81.1	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	47.3	49.8	54.9
Environmental Health	17.1	21.3	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	27.9	0	0.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	95	0	5.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	59.0	100	26.0
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	34.0	100	19.8
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	86.1	10	45.8
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	24.6	15	77.5
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	9.2	1	99.8
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	0.0	0	100.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	19.3	90	21.4
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.40	1	44.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	1.4	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	2	1	83.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	4,960	1,650	86.2
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	286	0	75.0

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.164.

Guinea-Bissau, scoring 46.1, ranks 120th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
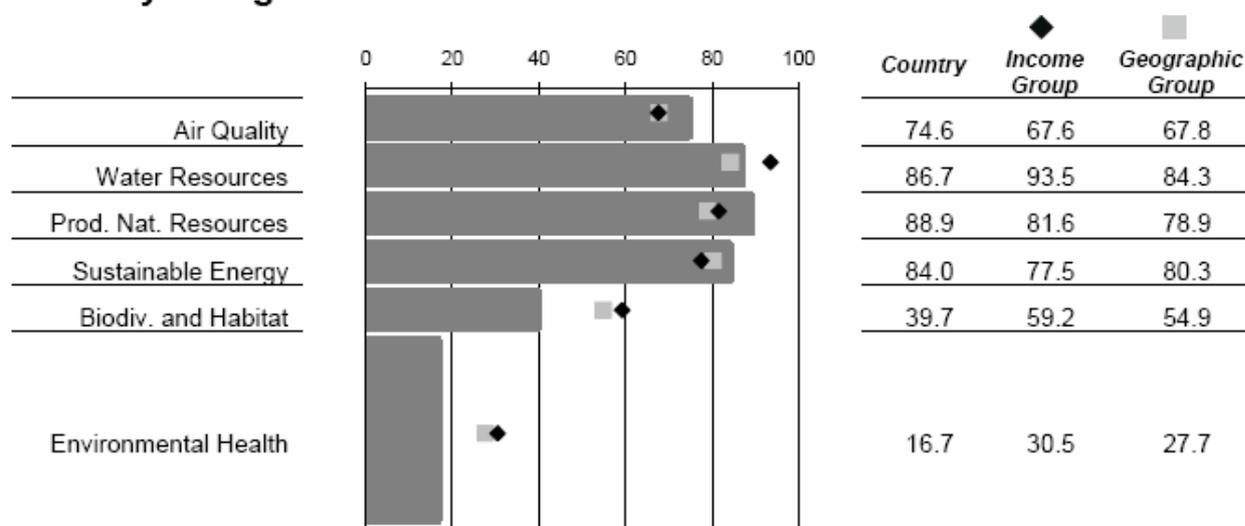
Mozambique

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,200

Income Decile 9 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	74.6	67.6	67.8
Water Resources	86.7	93.5	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	88.9	81.6	78.9
Sustainable Energy	84.0	77.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	39.7	59.2	54.9
Environmental Health	16.7	30.5	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	23.8	0	8.1
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	87	0	13.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	42.0	100	0.0
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	27.0	100	11.2
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	46.3	10	74.2
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	25.6	15	75.1
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	107.7	1	98.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	13.4	0	75.4
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	12.3	90	13.6
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.40	1	36.4
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	2.3	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	3	1	66.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	7,931	1,650	73.7
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	92.3	100	92.3
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	95	0	91.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.193.

Mozambique, scoring 45.7, ranks 121st overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Biodiversity and Habitat and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Wilderness Protection and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
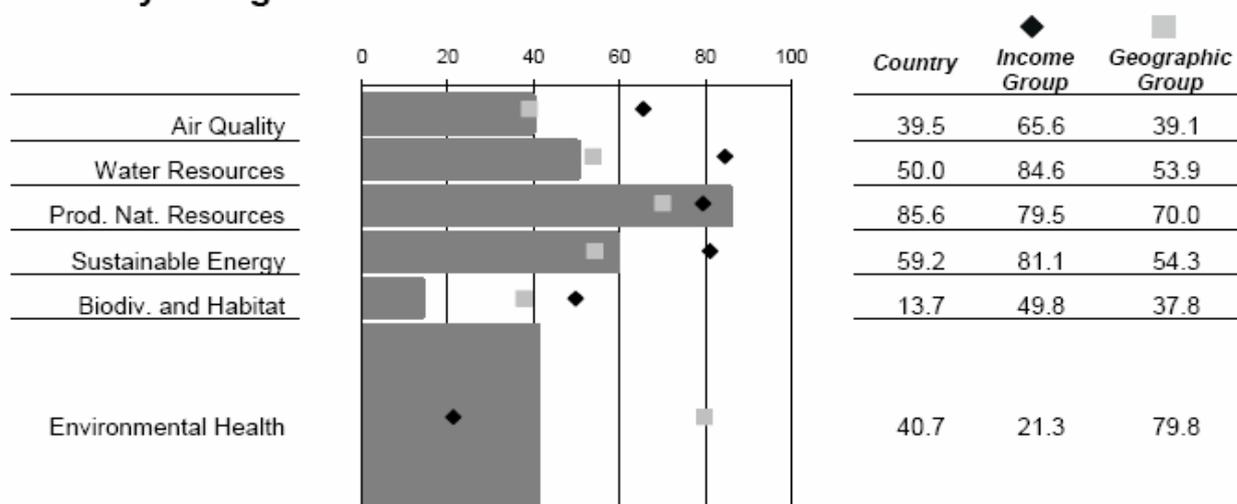
Yemen

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $ 800

Income Decile 10 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	39.5	65.6	39.1
Water Resources	50.0	84.6	53.9
Prod. Nat. Resources	85.6	79.5	70.0
Sustainable Energy	59.2	81.1	54.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	13.7	49.8	37.8
Environmental Health	40.7	21.3	79.8

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	7.1	0	72.5
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	66	0	34.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	69.0	100	44.0
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	30.0	100	14.9
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	97.6	10	37.6
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	39.9	15	41.4
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	0.0	1	100.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	55.9	0	0.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.0	90	0.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.00	1	0.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	5.9	3	90.1
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	3	1	66.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	9,360	1,650	67.8
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	408	0	64.3

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.247.

Yemen, scoring 45.2, ranks 122nd overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
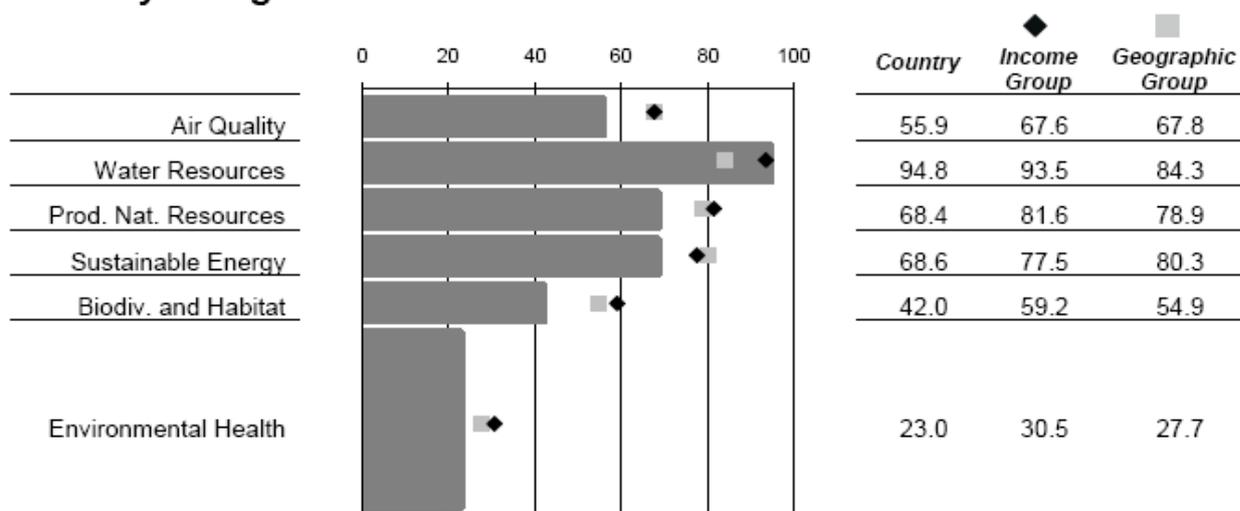
Nigeria

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,000

Income Decile 9 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	55.9	67.6	67.8
Water Resources	94.8	93.5	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	68.4	81.6	78.9
Sustainable Energy	68.6	77.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	42.0	59.2	54.9
Environmental Health	23.0	30.5	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	26.0	0	0.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	67	0	33.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	60.0	100	27.8
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	38.0	100	24.6
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	103.9	10	33.2
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	24.1	15	78.7
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	98.2	1	98.2
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	4.7	0	91.5
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	14.2	90	15.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.40	1	42.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	6.3	3	88.6
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	6,931	1,650	77.9
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	8.4	100	8.4
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	305	0	73.3

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.201.

Nigeria, scoring 44.5, ranks 123rd overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Air Quality, Water Resources, and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
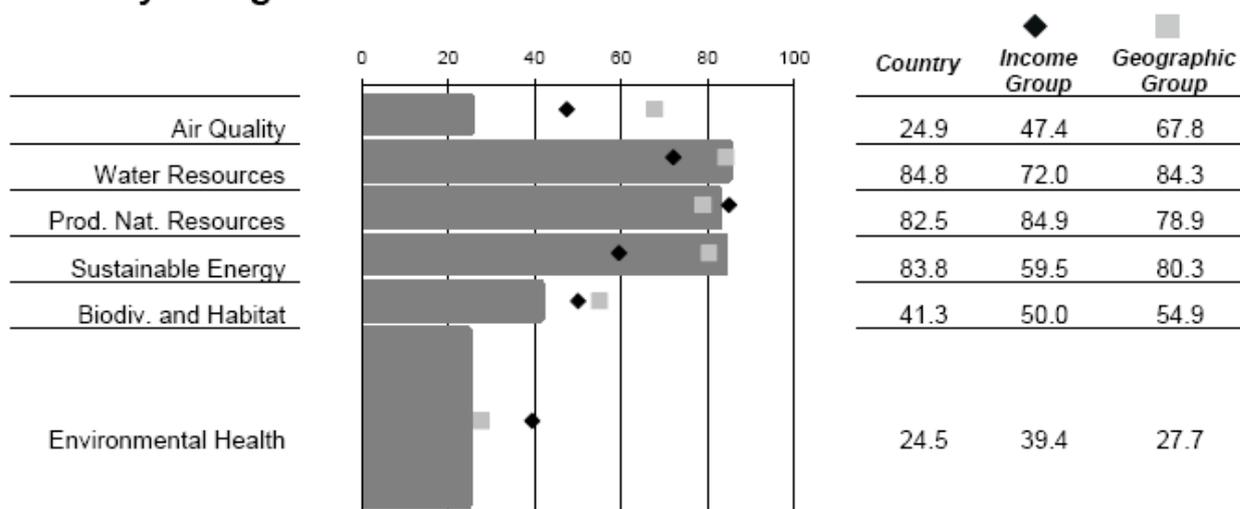
Sudan

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,900

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	24.9	47.4	67.8
Water Resources	84.8	72.0	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	82.5	84.9	78.9
Sustainable Energy	83.8	59.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	41.3	50.0	54.9
Environmental Health	24.5	39.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	13.2	0	49.2
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	100	0	0.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	69.0	100	44.0
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	34.0	100	19.8
PM10	Urban Particulates (μg/m^3)	246.4	10	0.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	36.3	15	49.9
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	576.0	1	89.1
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	10.7	0	80.5
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	5.4	90	6.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.50	1	48.4
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	3.7	3	97.6
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	4	1	50.0
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	2,156	1,650	97.9
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	9.8	100	9.8
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	148	0	87.1

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.224.

Sudan, scoring 44.0, ranks 124th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
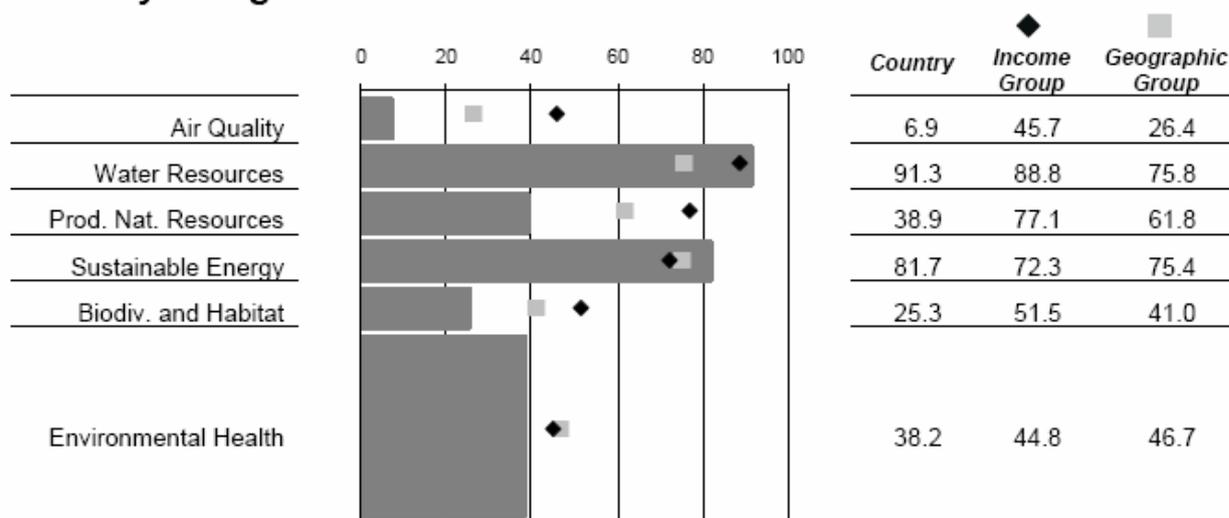
Bangladesh

SOUTH ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $2,000

Income Decile 7 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	6.9	45.7	26.4
Water Resources	91.3	88.8	75.8
Prod. Nat. Resources	38.9	77.1	61.8
Sustainable Energy	81.7	72.3	75.4
Biodiv. and Habitat	25.3	51.5	41.0
Environmental Health	38.2	44.8	46.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	5.5	0	78.8
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	96	0	4.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	75.0	100	54.9
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	48.0	100	36.8
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	147.0	10	2.5
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	52.7	15	11.4
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	64.9	1	98.8
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	8.8	0	83.9
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	12.7	90	14.1
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.40	1	36.6
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	90.2	3	0.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	6	1	16.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	2,524	1,650	96.3
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	1.8	100	1.8
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	163	0	85.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.125.

Bangladesh, scoring 43.5, ranks 125th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Timber Harvest Rate and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Wilderness Protection, Eco-region Protection, and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
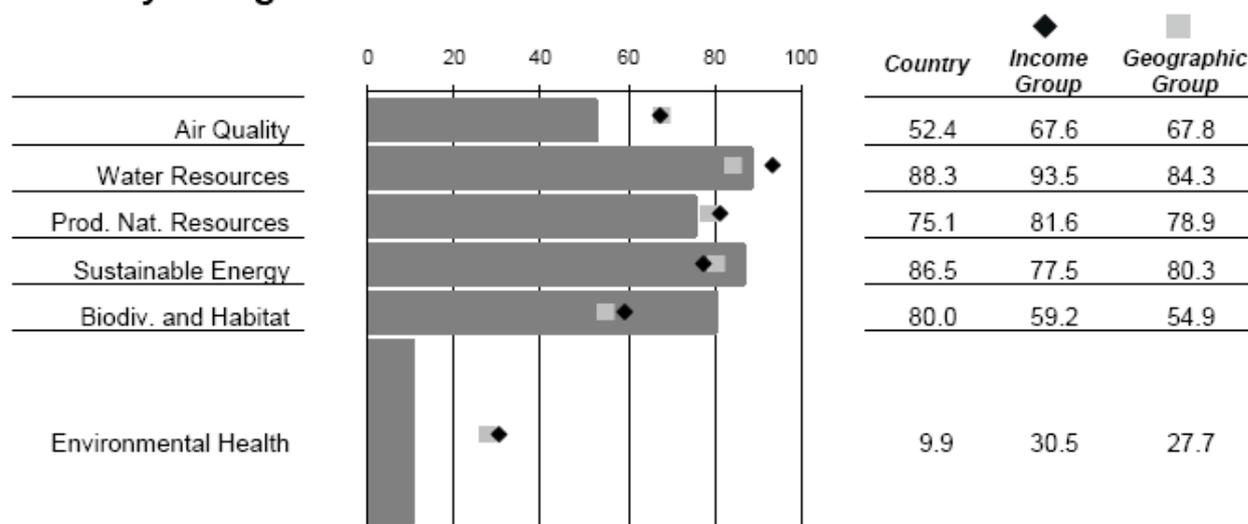
Burkina Faso

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,200

Income Decile 9 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country ◆	Income Group	Geographic Group ■
Air Quality	52.4	67.6	67.8
Water Resources	88.3	93.5	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	75.1	81.6	78.9
Sustainable Energy	86.5	77.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	80.0	59.2	54.9
Environmental Health	9.9	30.5	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	22.6	0	13.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	97	0	3.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	51.0	100	11.6
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	12.0	100	0.0
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	108.2	10	30.1
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	25.8	15	74.6
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	68.1	1	98.7
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	12.2	0	77.8
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	64.9	90	72.2
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	17.4	3	50.2
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	1,261	1,650	100.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	6.7	100	6.7
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	95	0	91.7

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.131.

Burkina Faso, scoring 43.2, ranks 126th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Pariculates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
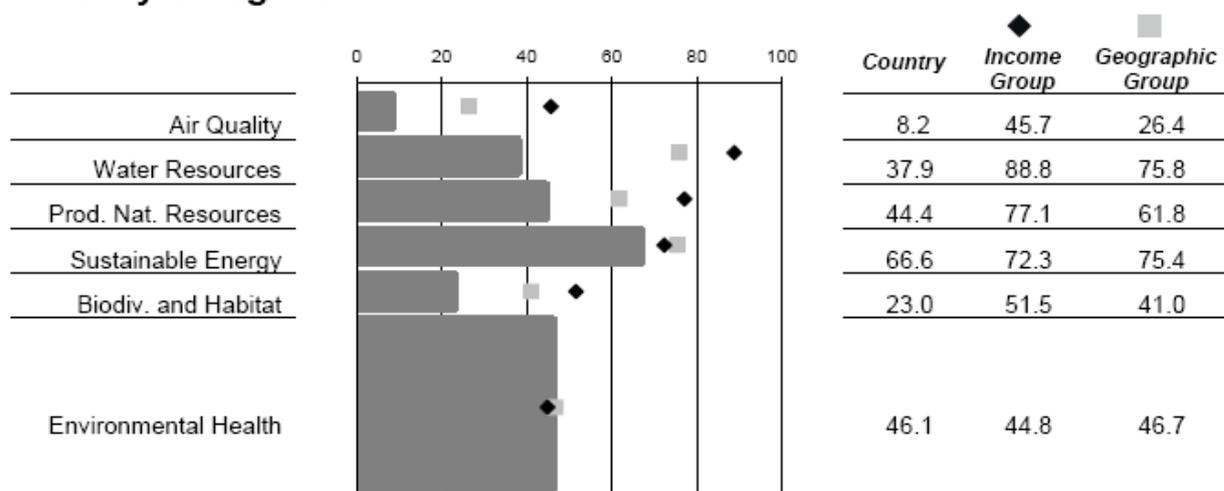
Pakistan

SOUTH ASIA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $2,200

Income Decile 7 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	8.2	45.7	26.4
Water Resources	37.9	88.8	75.8
Prod. Nat. Resources	44.4	77.1	61.8
Sustainable Energy	66.6	72.3	75.4
Biodiv. and Habitat	23.0	51.5	41.0
Environmental Health	46.1	44.8	46.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	9.8	0	62.1
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	76	0	24.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	90.0	100	81.9
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	54.0	100	44.1
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	180.1	10	0.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	50.6	15	16.4
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	3,336.8	1	36.7
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	33.4	0	39.1
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	5.4	90	6.0
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.50	1	46.5
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	53.4	3	0.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	- 1.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	5	1	33.3
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	6,160	1,650	81.1
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	14.0	100	14.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	402	0	64.9

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.204.

Pakistan, scoring 41.1, ranks 127th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it is noticed that it performs satisfactorily in terms of Sustainable Energy category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resutrces, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Timber Harvest Rate and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, Eco-region Protection, and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
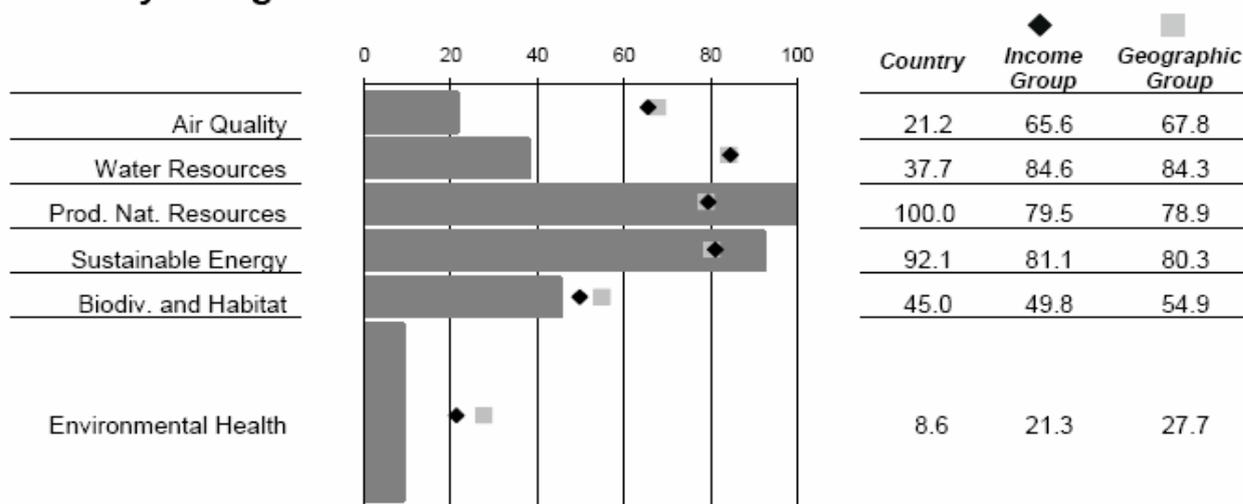
Mali

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $ 900

Income Decile 10 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	130
Score:	33.9
Income Group Avg.	46.7
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	21.2	65.6	67.8
Water Resources	37.7	84.6	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	100.0	79.5	78.9
Sustainable Energy	92.1	81.1	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	45.0	49.8	54.9
Environmental Health	8.6	21.3	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	26.8	0	0.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	100	0	0.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	48.0	100	6.1
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	45.0	100	33.1
PM10	Urban Particulates (μg/m^3)	194.4	10	0.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	39.5	15	42.4
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	660,000.0	1	0.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	13.5	0	75.4
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	2.0	90	2.2
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.60	1	61.7
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	1.9	3	100.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	1,318	1,650	100.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	43.4	100	43.4
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	51	0	95.5

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.187.

Mali, scoring 33.9, ranks 130th overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources and Sustainable Energy categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading (Water Resources indicators), Wilderness Protection, and Eco-region Protection (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
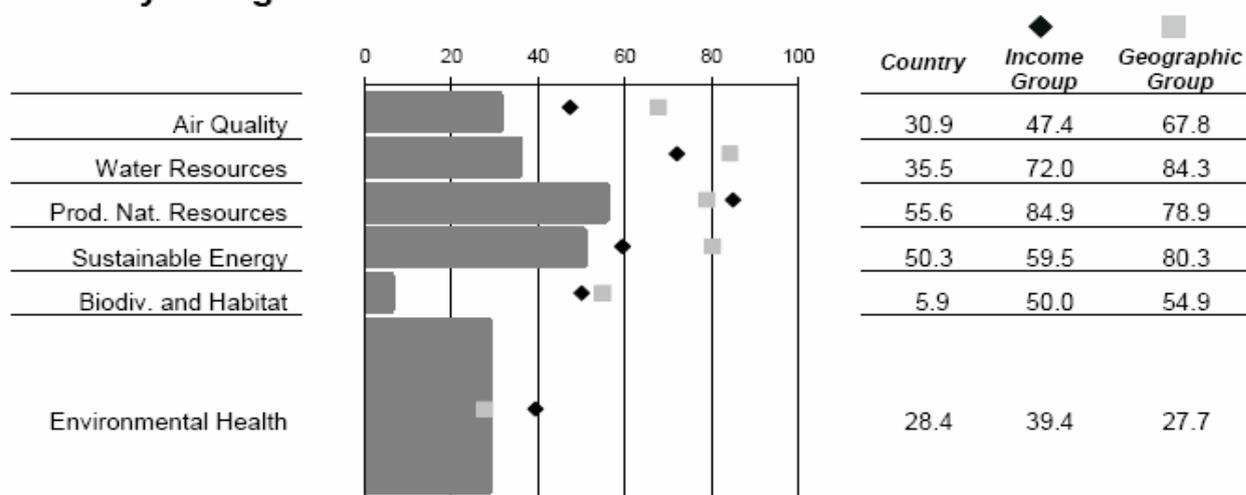
Mauritania

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,800

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	30.9	47.4	67.8
Water Resources	35.5	72.0	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	55.6	84.9	78.9
Sustainable Energy	50.3	59.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	5.9	50.0	54.9
Environmental Health	28.4	39.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	17.3	0	33.4
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	69	0	31.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	56.0	100	20.6
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	42.0	100	29.5
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	112.8	10	26.8
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	42.6	15	35.1
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	660,000.0	1	0.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	15.8	0	71.1
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	0.2	90	0.2
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.00	1	2.9
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	158.7	3	0.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	3	1	66.7
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	9,024	1,650	69.2
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.8	100	0.8
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	643	0	43.8

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.188.

Mauritania, scoring 32.0, ranks 131st overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite unsatisfactorily in terms of all the six categories (Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health). To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Thimber Harvest Rate and Overfishing (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and CO_2 per GDP (Sustainable Energy indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, Eco-region Protection, and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
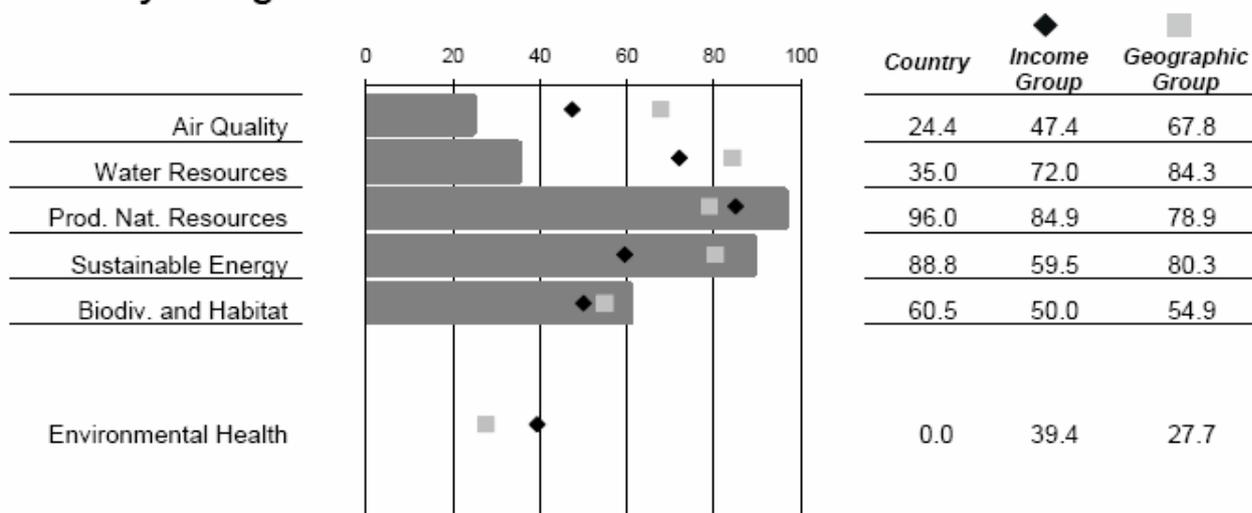
Chad

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $1,600

Income Decile 8 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	132
Score:	30.5
Income Group Avg.	51.1
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group	Geographic Group
Air Quality	24.4	47.4	67.8
Water Resources	35.0	72.0	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	96.0	84.9	78.9
Sustainable Energy	88.8	59.5	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	60.5	50.0	54.9
Environmental Health	0.0	39.4	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	26.4	0	0.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	100	0	0.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	34.0	100	0.0
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	8.0	100	0.0
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	160.6	10	0.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	36.8	15	48.8
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	9,071.1	1	0.0
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	16.4	0	70.0
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	7.0	90	7.8
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	1.00	1	100.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	5.3	3	92.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	288	1,650	100.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	21	0	98.1

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.137.

Chad, scoring 30.5, ranks 132nd overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources, Sustainable Energy, and Biodiversity and Habitat categories. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).
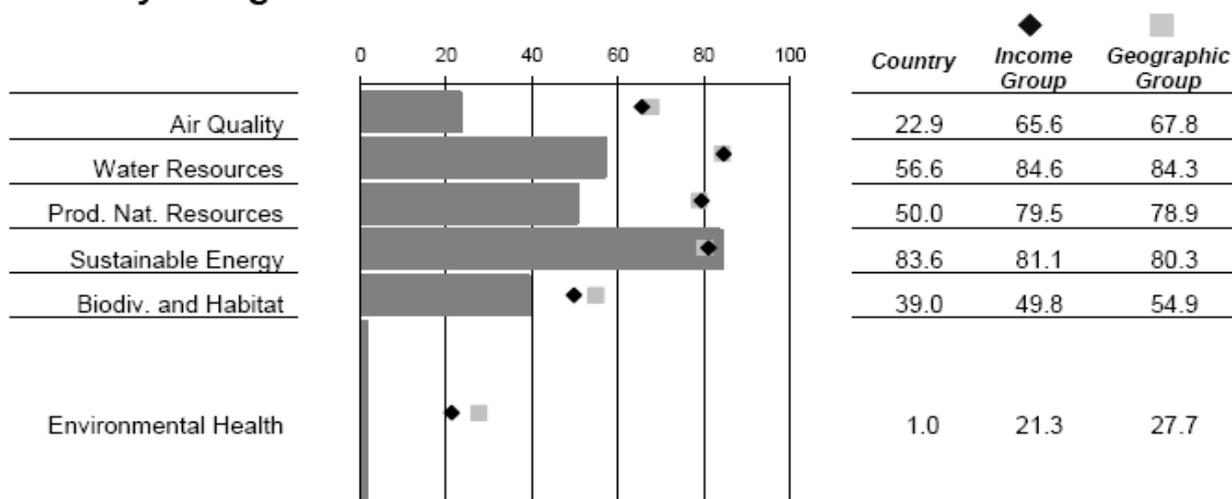
Niger

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
GDP/capita 2004 est. (PPP) $ 900

Income Decile 10 (1=high, 10=low)

Pilot 2006 EPI	
Rank:	133
Score:	25.7
Income Group Avg.	46.7
Geographic Group Avg.	50.5

Policy Categories

	Country	Income Group ◆	Geographic Group ▪
Air Quality	22.9	65.6	67.8
Water Resources	56.6	84.6	84.3
Prod. Nat. Resources	50.0	79.5	78.9
Sustainable Energy	83.6	81.1	80.3
Biodiv. and Habitat	39.0	49.8	54.9
Environmental Health	1.0	21.3	27.7

Indicator Data

		Value	Target	Standardized Proximity to Target (100=target met)
MORTALITY	Child Mortality (deaths/1000 population 1-4)	35.9	0	0.0
INDOOR	Indoor Air Pollution (%)	98	0	2.0
WATSUP	Drinking Water (%)	46.0	100	2.5
ACSAT	Adequate Sanitation (%)	12.0	100	0.0
PM10	Urban Particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)	163.7	10	0.0
OZONE	Regional Ozone (ppb)	38.1	15	45.7
NLOAD	Nitrogen Loading (mg/L)	1,814.2	1	65.6
OVRSUB	Water Consumption (%)	28.7	0	47.6
PWI	Wilderness Protection (%)	3.0	90	3.3
PACOV	Ecoregion Protection (scale 0-1, 1=10% each biome protected)	0.90	1	89.0
HARVEST	Timber Harvest Rate (%)	225.2	3	0.0
AGSUB	Agricultural Subsidies (%)	0.0	0	100.0
OVRFSH	Overfishing (scale 1-7)	..	1	..
ENEFF	Energy Efficiency (Terajoules / million GDP PPP)	1,622	1,650	100.0
RENPC	Renewable Energy (%)	0.0	100	0.0
CO2GDP	CO_2 per GDP (Tonnes / GDP PPP)	149	0	86.9

Source: Pilot EPI 2006 Report, p.200.

Niger, scoring 25.7, ranks 133rd overall in the EPI and among the bottom half performers among the OIC countries. Compared to the world average, it performs quite satisfactorily in terms of the Sustainable Energy category. On the other hand, in the categories of Air Quality, Water Resources, Productive Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, and Environmental Health, the performance levels are not satisfactory. To improve performance in these categories, measures should be considered regarding Urban Particulates and Regional Ozone concentrations (Air Quality indicators), Nitrogen Loading and Water Consumption (Water Resources indicators), Timber Harvest Rate (Productive Natural Resources indicators), Water Consumption, Wilderness Protection, and Timber Harvest Rate (Biodiversity and Habitat indicators), Child Mortality, Indoor Air Pollution, Drinking Water, Adequate Sanitation, and Urban Particulates (Environmental Health indicators).