

Pilot Environmental 2006 Performance Index



Summary for Policymakers

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Executive Summary

By identifying specific targets for environmental performance and measuring how close each country comes to these established goals, the Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) provides benchmarks for current national pollution control and natural resource management results. The issue-by-issue and aggregate rankings facilitate cross-country comparisons both globally and within relevant peer groups. The EPI thus provides a powerful tool for improving policymaking and shifting environmental decisionmaking onto firmer analytic foundations.

The EPI centers on two broad environmental protection objectives: (1) reducing environmental stresses on human health and (2) protecting ecosystem vitality. Derived from a careful review of the environmental literature, these twin goals mirror the priorities expressed by policymakers, most notably the environmental dimension of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. Environmental health and ecosystem vitality are gauged using sixteen indicators tracked in six established policy categories: Environmental Health, Air Quality, Water Resources, Biodiversity and Habitat, Productive Natural Resources, and Sustainable Energy.

The Pilot 2006 EPI deploys a proximity-to-target methodology focused on a core set of environmental outcomes linked to policy goals for which every government should be held

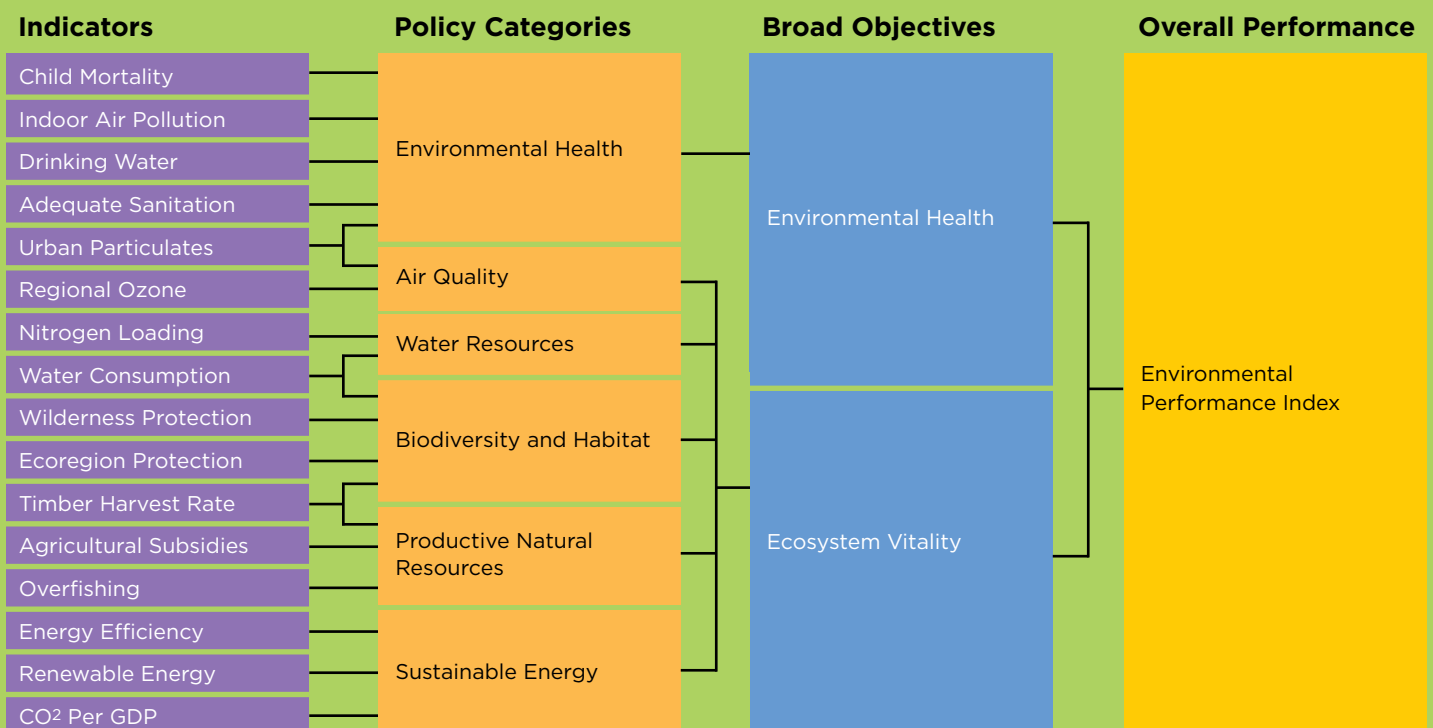
accountable. This approach provides a context for spotting trends and issues of concern, evaluating policy results, highlighting leaders and laggards, and identifying best practices.

While a lack of time-series data and other data gaps constrain the current effort, over time, this methodology should facilitate rankings based on rate of progress and enable global-scale assessments of the sustainability of the world's environmental trajectory.

Top-ranked countries – New Zealand, Sweden, Finland, the Czech Republic, and the United Kingdom – all commit significant resources and effort to environmental protection, resulting in strong performance across most of the policy categories. The five lowest-ranked countries – Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Chad, and Niger – are underdeveloped nations with little capacity to invest in environmental infrastructure (such as drinking water and sanitation systems) or aggressive pollution control and systematic natural resource management.

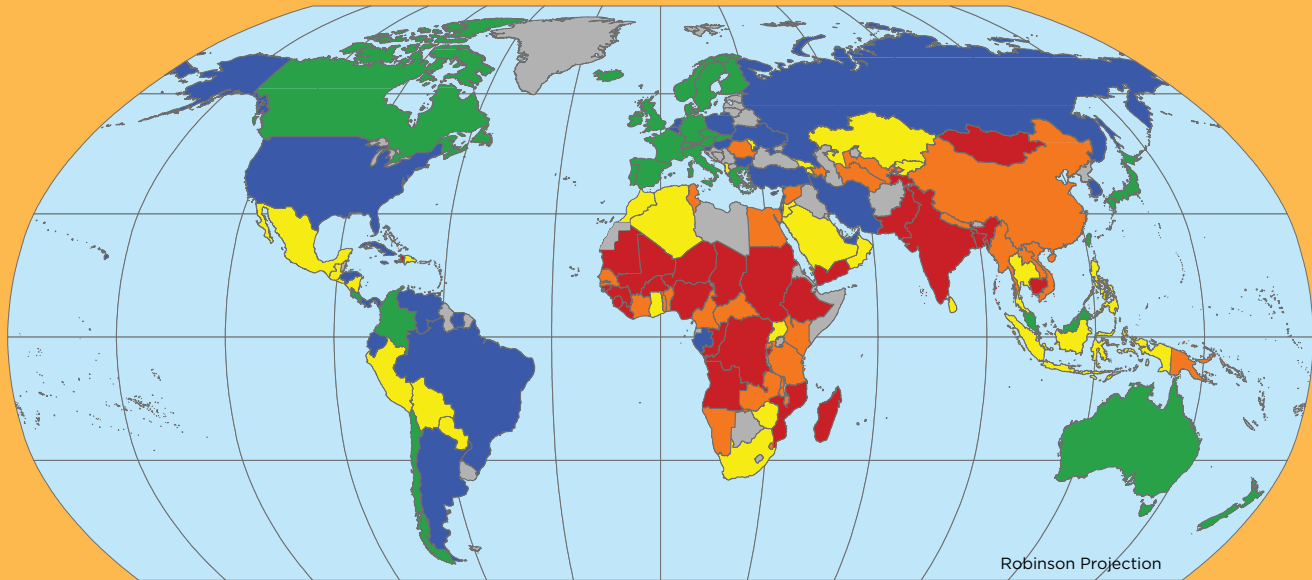
Every country lags its peers on some issues. This suggests that all governments stand to benefit from using the Pilot EPI to identify policy options and models to borrow from other countries. Globally, considerable work remains to be done to put the planet on the path toward environmental sustainability.

Environmental Performance Index Framework

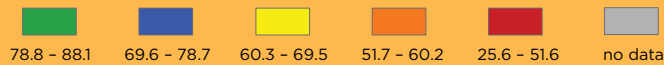




Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index



Overall EPI Score by Country Quintile



Sub-Saharan Africa

1	Gabon	73.2
2	Ghana	63.1
3	Zimbabwe	63.0
4	South Africa	62.0
5	Uganda	60.8
6	Tanzania	59.0
7	Benin	58.4
8	Côte d'Ivoire	57.5
9	Cen. Afr. Rep.	57.3
10	Rwanda	57.0
11	Malawi	56.5
12	Namibia	56.5
13	Kenya	56.4
14	Zambia	54.4
15	Cameroon	54.1
16	Swaziland	53.9
17	Togo	52.8
18	Gambia	52.3
19	Senegal	52.1
20	Burundi	51.6
21	Liberia	51.0
22	Sierra Leone	49.5
23	Congo	49.4
24	Guinea	49.2
25	Madagascar	48.5
26	D.R. Congo	46.3
27	Guinea-Bissau	46.1
28	Mozambique	45.7
29	Nigeria	44.5
30	Sudan	44.0
31	Burkina Faso	43.2
32	Angola	39.3
33	Ethiopia	36.7
34	Mali	33.9
35	Mauritania	32.0
36	Chad	30.5
37	Niger	25.7

Mid East & N. Africa

1	Lebanon	76.7
2	Israel	73.7
3	U.A.E.	73.2
4	Turkey	72.8
5	Iran	70.0
6	Saudi Arabia	68.3
7	Oman	67.9
8	Algeria	66.2
9	Jordan	66.0
10	Morocco	64.1
11	Armenia	63.8
12	Tunisia	60.0
13	Egypt	57.9
14	Syria	55.3
15	Yemen	45.2

Other E. European & Central Asia

1	Russia	77.5
2	Bulgaria	72.0
3	Ukraine	71.2
4	Albania	68.9
5	Kazakhstan	63.5
6	Moldova	62.9
7	Georgia	61.4
8	Kyrgyzstan	60.5
9	Romania	56.9
10	Azerbaijan	55.7
11	Turkmenistan	52.3
12	Uzbekistan	52.3
13	Tajikistan	48.2

Americas

1	Canada	84.0
2	Costa Rica	81.6
3	Colombia	80.4
4	Chile	78.9
5	U.S.A.	78.5
6	Argentina	77.7
7	Brazil	77.0
8	Trin. & Tobago	76.9
9	Panama	76.5
10	Ecuador	75.5
11	Cuba	75.3
12	Jamaica	74.7
13	Venezuela	74.1
14	Suriname	72.9
15	Honduras	70.8
16	Domin. Rep.	69.5
17	Nicaragua	69.2
18	Guatemala	68.9
19	Paraguay	66.4
20	Peru	65.4
21	Mexico	64.8
22	Bolivia	63.4
23	El Salvador	63.0
24	Haiti	48.9

European Union +

1	Sweden	87.8
2	Finland	87.0
3	Czech Rep.	86.0
4	U.K.	85.6
5	Austria	85.2
6	Denmark	84.2
7	Ireland	83.3
8	Portugal	82.9
9	France	82.5
10	Iceland	82.1
11	Switzerland	81.4
12	Norway	80.2
13	Greece	80.2
14	Italy	79.8
15	Germany	79.4
16	Spain	79.2
17	Slovakia	79.1
18	Netherlands	78.7
19	Slovenia	77.5
20	Hungary	77.0
21	Poland	76.2
22	Belgium	75.9
23	Cyprus	78.4

Asia and Pacific

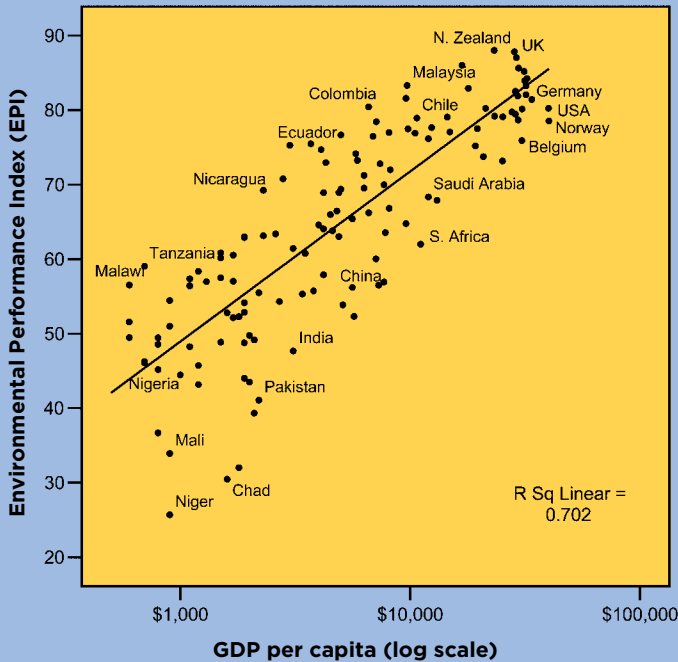
1	New Zealand	88.0
2	Malaysia	83.3
3	Japan	81.9
4	Australia	80.1
5	Taiwan	79.1
6	South Korea	75.2
7	Philippines	69.4
8	Thailand	66.8
9	Sri Lanka	64.6
10	Indonesia	60.7
11	Nepal	60.2
12	Myanmar	57.0
13	China	56.2
14	Papua N. G.	55.5
15	Vietnam	54.3
16	Laos	52.9
17	Cambodia	49.7
18	Mongolia	48.8
19	India	47.7
20	Bangladesh	43.5
21	Pakistan	41.1

Geographical Peer Groups by Rank, Country, and EPI Score

The EPI facilitates peer grouping and the identification of leaders, laggards, and best practices on an aggregate and issue-by-issue basis.



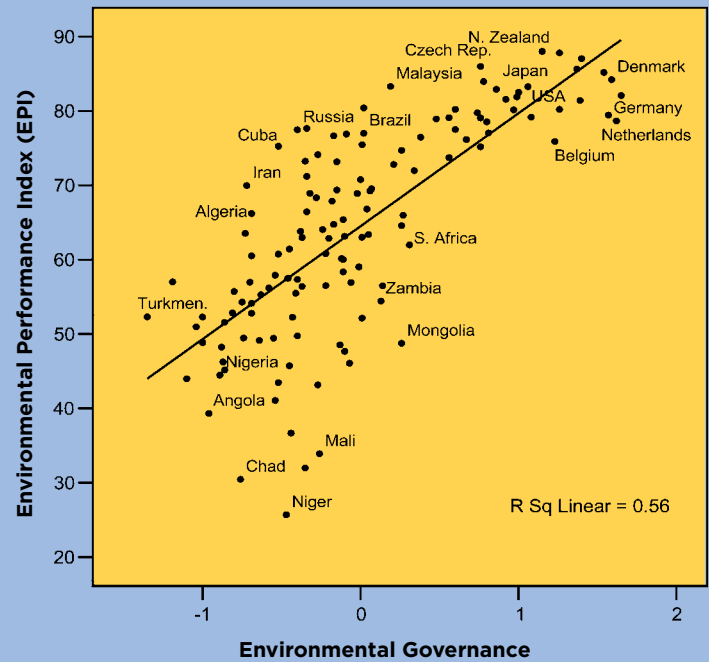
Drivers of Environmental Performance



Wealth emerges as a major determinant of environmental performance. But at every level of development, some countries manage environmental challenges better than their peers, suggesting that policy choices and effort applied also matter.

Policy Conclusions

- In spite of data gaps, the need for further methodological refinement, and serious scientific uncertainties, the EPI demonstrates that environmental policy results can be tracked with the same outcome-oriented and performance-based rigor that applies to poverty reduction, health promotion, and other global development goals.
- If environmental protection efforts are to be made more empirical and analytically grounded, policymakers need to (1) set clearer targets, especially on the range of important issues for which none now exist, (2) invest in serious data monitoring, indicator tracking, and evaluation programs, and (3) incorporate targets and reporting into policy formation and implementation efforts at the global, regional, national, state/provincial, and local scales.
- Target-based environmental performance benchmarks make cross-country comparisons possible on an issue-by-issue and aggregate basis. Comparative analysis provides information on policy options, a context for evaluating performance, and a basis for holding governments accountable for environmental results.



Good governance – including effective regulation, controls on corruption, adherence to the rule of law, and vigorous debate over environmental policy choices – proves to be an important driver of environmental results. Differences in governance thus explain a significant part of the variation in EPI scores.

- Every country confronts critical environmental challenges. Developed countries often suffer from pollution and degraded ecosystems. Developing countries must face the additional burden of investing in water and sanitation systems while establishing governance structures to support pollution control and natural resource management.
- Wealth and a country's level of economic development emerge as significant determinants of environmental outcomes. But policy choices also affect performance. At every level of development, some countries achieve environmental results that far exceed their peers. In this regard good governance appears highly correlated with environmental success.
- The EPI provides a basis for examining the relationship between economic competitiveness and environmental protection. Top-ranked EPI countries emerge as among the most productive and competitive in the world. But industrialization and economic development do lead to environmental stresses, the risk of degradation of ecosystems, and the depletion of natural resources.

Environmental Performance Index – Rankings & Scores

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	New Zealand	88.0	46	Gabon	73.2	91	Malawi	56.5
2	Sweden	87.8	47	United Arab Em.	73.2	92	Namibia	56.5
3	Finland	87.0	48	Suriname	72.9	93	Kenya	56.4
4	Czech Rep.	86.0	49	Turkey	72.8	94	China	56.2
5	United Kingdom	85.6	50	Bulgaria	72.0	95	Azerbaijan	55.7
6	Austria	85.2	51	Ukraine	71.2	96	Papua New Guinea	55.5
7	Denmark	84.2	52	Honduras	70.8	97	Syria	55.3
8	Canada	84.0	53	Iran	70.0	98	Zambia	54.4
9	Malaysia	83.3	54	Dominican Rep.	69.5	99	Viet Nam	54.3
10	Ireland	83.3	55	Philippines	69.4	100	Cameroon	54.1
11	Portugal	82.9	56	Nicaragua	69.2	101	Swaziland	53.9
12	France	82.5	57	Albania	68.9	102	Laos	52.9
13	Iceland	82.1	58	Guatemala	68.9	103	Togo	52.8
14	Japan	81.9	59	Saudi Arabia	68.3	104	Turkmenistan	52.3
15	Costa Rica	81.6	60	Oman	67.9	105	Uzbekistan	52.3
16	Switzerland	81.4	61	Thailand	66.8	106	Gambia	52.3
17	Colombia	80.4	62	Paraguay	66.4	107	Senegal	52.1
18	Norway	80.2	63	Algeria	66.2	108	Burundi	51.6
19	Greece	80.2	64	Jordan	66.0	109	Liberia	51.0
20	Australia	80.1	65	Peru	65.4	110	Cambodia	49.7
21	Italy	79.8	66	Mexico	64.8	111	Sierra Leone	49.5
22	Germany	79.4	67	Sri Lanka	64.6	112	Congo	49.4
23	Spain	79.2	68	Morocco	64.1	113	Guinea	49.2
24	Taiwan	79.1	69	Armenia	63.8	114	Haiti	48.9
25	Slovakia	79.1	70	Kazakhstan	63.5	115	Mongolia	48.8
26	Chile	78.9	71	Bolivia	63.4	116	Madagascar	48.5
27	Netherlands	78.7	72	Ghana	63.1	117	Tajikistan	48.2
28	United States	78.5	73	El Salvador	63.0	118	India	47.7
29	Cyprus	78.4	74	Zimbabwe	63.0	119	Dem. Rep. Congo	46.3
30	Argentina	77.7	75	Moldova	62.9	120	Guinea-Bissau	46.1
31	Slovenia	77.5	76	South Africa	62.0	121	Mozambique	45.7
32	Russia	77.5	77	Georgia	61.4	122	Yemen	45.2
33	Hungary	77.0	78	Uganda	60.8	123	Nigeria	44.5
34	Brazil	77.0	79	Indonesia	60.7	124	Sudan	44.0
35	Trinidad & Tobago	76.9	80	Kyrgyzstan	60.5	125	Bangladesh	43.5
36	Lebanon	76.7	81	Nepal	60.2	126	Burkina Faso	43.2
37	Panama	76.5	82	Tunisia	60.0	127	Pakistan	41.1
38	Poland	76.2	83	Tanzania	59.0	128	Angola	39.3
39	Belgium	75.9	84	Benin	58.4	129	Ethiopia	36.7
40	Ecuador	75.5	85	Egypt	57.9	130	Mali	33.9
41	Cuba	75.3	86	Côte d'Ivoire	57.5	131	Mauritania	32.0
42	South Korea	75.2	87	Central Afr. Rep.	57.3	132	Chad	30.5
43	Jamaica	74.7	88	Myanmar	57.0	133	Niger	25.7
44	Venezuela	74.1	89	Rwanda	57.0			
45	Israel	73.7	90	Romania	56.9			

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