

Documentation for the  
Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2022  
Release

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Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University

**Abstract**

This document outlines the basic methodology and data sets used to construct the Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2022 Release (2010–2022), along with use cases, limitations, and use constraints.

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We appreciate feedback regarding this data set, such as suggestions, discovery of errors, difficulties in using the data, and format preferences. Please contact:

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## I. Introduction

The Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2022 Release, is produced in support of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) as selection criteria for funding eligibility. Since 2006, the Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) and Child Health Indicator (CHI) have been used in the [MCC country scorecards](#).<sup>1</sup> Additionally, since 2020, the CHI has been used by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for its [Country Roadmap](#).<sup>2</sup> The NRPI and CHI are based on proximity-to-target scores ranging from 0 to 100. The NRPI covers 220 countries and is calculated based on the weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status. The CHI is a composite index for 195 countries derived from the average of three proximity-to-target scores for access to at least basic water and sanitation together with child mortality rates. The 2022 release includes a consistent time series of NRPI scores for 2010 to 2022 and CHI scores for 2010 to 2020.

## II. Data and Methodology

### Input data

Data on the Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) were calculated by CIESIN with data from the United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Protected Planet (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2022). Kosovo is not yet a UN member state, so data for Kosovo protected areas boundaries were obtained from the European Environment Agency (EEA, 2021).

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.mcc.gov/who-we-select/scorecards>

<sup>2</sup> <https://roadmaps.usaid.gov/>

The 2022 Child Health Indicator (CHI) scores are based on data from three underlying indicators: Access to At Least Basic Sanitation, Access to At Least Basic Water, and Child Mortality.

1. **Access to At Least Basic Sanitation:** Produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), access to at least basic sanitation includes the population using improved sanitation methods that are not shared. Improved sanitation methods comprise flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; pit latrine with slab; or composting toilet.
2. **Access to At Least Basic Water:** Produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), access to at least basic water includes the population using improved drinking water sources which require less than 30 minutes for collection. Improved drinking water sources comprise piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public tap or standpipe; tubewell or borehole; protected spring; protected dug well; or rainwater collection.
3. **Child Mortality (Ages 1-4 – i.e., from age of 1 to exact age 5):** Produced by the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, this indicator represents the probability of dying between exact ages 1 and 5, expressed per 1,000 children in that age group (4q1). Because the causes of child mortality among 1-4 year olds are strongly influenced by environmental causes, this indicator is considered to be a useful proxy for underlying environmental conditions.

Data on Access to Least Basic Sanitation and Access to At Least Basic Water were obtained from:

- Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. Estimates on the use of water, sanitation and hygiene by country (2000-2020), updated July 2021. World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). <https://data.unicef.org/resources/dataset/drinking-water-sanitation-hygiene-database/>. Accessed 12 July 2021.

Data on Child Mortality (the probability of dying between age 1 and 5 (4q1)) for 2010-2020 were obtained from:

- United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), last updated 2021, downloaded from <http://www.childmortality.org>. Accessed 14 July 2022.
- Data covering the range 2010 to 2020 were used.

For complete definitions of the child mortality variables, see the *Child Mortality Estimation Explanatory Notes*. September 2020. [https://childmortality.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/UNIGME\\_explanatory\\_notes\\_EN\\_2020.pdf](https://childmortality.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/UNIGME_explanatory_notes_EN_2020.pdf).

There were gaps in the sanitation and water time series. To fill gaps in the time series for water and/or sanitation data, the following procedures were used for the countries below:

#### Water

- Missing 2020: Copied 2019 to 2020
  - Comoros, Micronesia (Federated States of), Seychelles, Bahamas
- Missing 2019-2020: Copied 2018 to 2019-2020
  - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Missing 2018-2020: Copied 2017 to 2018-2020

- Equatorial Guinea, Dominica, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Missing 2017-2020: Copied 2016 to 2017-2020
  - Eritrea, Argentina

### Sanitation

- Missing 2020: Copied 2019 to 2020
  - Comoros, Micronesia (Federated States of), Bahamas, Azerbaijan
- Missing 2019-2020: Copied 2018 to 2019-2020
  - Tuvalu, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malaysia
- Missing 2018-2020: Copied 2017 to 2018-2020
  - Nauru, Equatorial Guinea, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Mauritius
- Missing 2017-2020: Copied 2016 to 2017-2020
  - Eritrea, Argentina
- Missing 2016-2020: Copied 2015 to 2016-2020
  - Brunei

### Methods

#### General Methods

All indicators are computed as a standardized proximity-to-target score ranging from 0 (worst performance) to 100 (at target or best performance) using the min-max method (OECD, 2008).

#### Natural Resource Protection Indicator

The method for developing the proximity-to-target scores for the NRPI is derived from processing spatial data on protected areas, biomes, and country boundaries. Additional details on the spatial data processing are included at the bottom of this page.

For the Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI), all scores by biome are capped at 17%, which is the target established at the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in Nagoya, Japan. The scores are capped so that protection levels greater than 17% in a given biome do not offset less than 17% protection in another biome. Since the range of protection levels across all countries is from 0-17%, the proximity-to-target scores are calculated as the ratio of the weighted biome protection percentage to 17%, multiplied by 100. Thus, a country with 5% weighted biome protection would be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{5}{17} = 0.29411$$
$$0.29411 * 100 = 29.41$$

By way of illustration, details on the NRPI methodology for Romania are presented for a previous year in the table below. Romania has three biomes: temperate broadleaf & mixed forests, temperate coniferous forest, and temperate grasslands, savannas and shrub lands. First, the biome protected area (Column E) is divided by the total biome area (Column D) and the result is a percentage area protected (Column F). As stated, where there is greater than 17% protection (e.g. for Biome 5 and Biome 8), this is capped at 17% (Column G). Next, the proportion of Romania's land area in each biome class is

calculated to weight the three scores (Column H). The final column represents the result of the score weighting for the three biomes (Column I). These are then summed, and the total is divided by 17 (bottom left) to produce an overall score of 95.1.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Country	Biome	Biome Description	Biome Area (sq km)	Biome Protected Area	Percentage area Protected = (Biome Protected Area/Biome Area) x 100	Indicator Percent Protected Capped at 17%	Biome Weighted = (Biome Area/ Country Biome Area)	Protected Ecoregion Indicator = (Biome Weighted x Indicator % Capped)
Romania	Biome 4	Temperate Broadleaf & Mixed Forests	159,254.58	25,098.91	$(25,098.91/159,254.58) \times 100 = 15.76$	15.76	$25,098.91/237,389.09 = 0.67$	$15.76 \times 0.67 = 10.57$
Romania	Biome 5	Temperate Coniferous Forests	53,542.95	22,129.37	$(22,129.37/53,542.56) \times 100 = 41.33$	17.00	$22,129.37/237,389.09 = 0.23$	$17 \times 0.23 = 3.83$
Romania	Biome 8	Temperate Grasslands, Savannas & Shrublands	24,591.95	10,428.33	$(10,428.33/24,591.95) \times 100 = 42.41$	17.00	$10,428.33/237,389.09 = 0.10$	$17 \times 0.10 = 1.76$
		Country Biome Area	159,254.58 + 53,542.56 + 24,591.95 = 237,389.09				Country Ecoregion Indicator	$10.57 + 3.83 + 1.76 = 16.17$
Country	ISO3	Prox to 17% = (Country Ecoregion Indicator/17) x 100						
Romania	ROU	$(16.17/17) \times 100 = 95.1$						

Additional details on the geospatial methods used to calculate the NRPI are found below.

### Child Health Indicator

The Child Health Indicator (CHI) is a simple average of the three proximity-to-target scores for Access to At Least Basic Sanitation and Access to At Least Basic Water, and Child Mortality. For Access to At Least Basic Sanitation and Access to At Least Basic Water, the proximity-to-target measure is equal to the reported percentage. For example, if a country has 84% of its population with access to adequate sanitation, it is considered to have a proximity-to-target score of 84. For child mortality, the ratio of the measured probability of dying in a given country to the highest observed probability of dying in each year is computed. To calculate the child mortality proximity-to-target score, it is necessary to have a benchmark for the highest reported child mortality as a worst performance lower bound. In the time series data reported by the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) between 2010 and 2020, Haiti had the highest reported mortality rate between ages 1 and 5 (4q1), at 134.6 per 1,000, owing to the exceptionally high mortality during the 2010 Earthquake. Because this was an exceptional event that killed an estimated 100,000 to 300,000 people (see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010\\_Haiti\\_earthquake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Haiti_earthquake)), it did not seem appropriate to use that as the

highest reported mortality rate. Chad was then chosen as the next highest reported rate in 2010, since Chad's rate of 69.48 per 1,000 in 2010, was consistent with the time series of child mortality data reported for the country. The formula for calculation is as follows:

$$100 - \left( \left( \frac{\text{country value}}{\text{highest probability}} \right) * 100 \right)$$

For example, a country whose children between ages 1 and 5 have a probability of dying of 43.3 per 1000, therefore it would have a proximity-to-target score of 37.7 or

$$100 - \left( \left( \frac{43.3}{69.48} \right) * 100 \right)$$

## Additional Details on the NRPI

### What it measures

This indicator measures the degree to which a country achieves the target of protecting at least 17% of each terrestrial biome within its borders. A target of 17% of each biome protected was adopted based on the updated target established at the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan. A protected status is treated as a necessary but not sufficient condition for an ecological region to be "effectively conserved." How well protected areas are managed, the strength of the legal protections extended to them, and the actual outcomes on the ground, are all vital elements of a comprehensive assessment of effective conservation. Such measures are not available on a widespread basis (Chape et al., 2005, 452), though there are efforts underway to fill critical gaps, such as through the Global Database of Protected Area Management Effectiveness (<https://pame.protectedplanet.net/>).

The target as expressed by the CBD and the conservation community, more generally refers to "ecological regions." To make this metric concrete, a specific data set accepted in both scientific and policy-making circles was chosen. The delineation of "biomes" was used for this purpose (Olson et al., 2001). Biomes are broad terrestrial ecological regions. Nested within the biomes are what the authors call "ecoregions," which are finer-scale areas sensitive to more specific ecological patterns. These ecoregions are probably more appropriate as policy targets, because they identify areas based on factors that affect biodiversity on the ground more precisely than biomes. However, given the scale of the present analysis (global 1 km grids) and the processing time requirements, it was determined that using ecoregions as the unit of analysis would not be possible (see Caveats section below).

### Data Set Preparation

The February 2022 World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) maintained by United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Protected Planet (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2022), was downloaded from Protected Planet. As with prior versions of the WDPA, the 2022 release includes both points and polygon layers. The protected areas represented by polygons, which provide the actual boundaries, are a subset of the protected areas represented by points.

Based on advice from UNEP-WCMC (Edward Lewis, personal communication 22 Oct 2019), protected



areas in the WDPA were excluded based on three criteria:

1. Sites with a STATUS of 'Proposed' and 'Not Reported'. These sites cannot be treated definitively as protected areas.
2. Sites without boundaries (points) without a REP\_AREA value. These sites are often removed automatically depending on how you treat them.
3. Sites with a DESIG value of 'UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve'. These sites have an uncertain boundary due to the three-tiered nesting of the MAB sites, only the innermost tier of which is widely regarded as a protected area, but in the WDPA it is unclear what tier the boundaries represent. These sites also do not typically have an IUCN management category.<sup>3</sup>

In addition, protected area polygons with less than 25% of their area on land were considered marine and did not count toward the NRPI score, assuming that their primary purpose is marine and not terrestrial biodiversity protection.

For protected areas with point and area information, but not an explicit polygon identified, a circular buffer was created around the point with a total area equivalent to the area listed in the database. However, where protected areas are near a country's border, the buffered point is clipped to the border (so as not to spill over into neighboring countries), thereby losing a certain percentage of the total area. (Countries are encouraged to provide protected area boundary data to the UNEP-WCMC WDPA team.) Marine protected areas whose points were located offshore were excluded from this step. To avoid over-counting overlapping protected areas, the "dissolve" tool in Esri ArcGIS was used to create a consolidated set of polygons that distinguished areas under protected status from those that were not.

For a more precise coastline, the ungeneralized input country boundaries were used from CIESIN's Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4): National Identifier Grid, Revision 11 data set (CIESIN, 2018).

The biome data were obtained from The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World (Olson et al., 2001). Rather than utilize the 867 ecoregions, many of which are quite small, 14 terrestrial biomes identified in the data set were utilized. Biome 98 (water) and Biome 99 (rock and ice) was excluded because the extent of terrestrial protected areas is being measured. The WWF Terrestrial Biome was regenerated to match the new GPWv4 ungeneralized input country boundary to ensure that all areas particularly along the coast or small islands are assigned a biome type.

### **NRPI Methods**

In order to compute what proportion of each biome in a country is protected, a composite layer was created consisting of country boundaries, WWF's terrestrial biomes layer, and the consolidated country protected area polygon layer for each year. The area for each unique polygon in the composite layer was computed in square kilometers. The tabular data set quantifies, for each country, the total area of each biome and the total area of each biome protected. The percentage of each biome protected is calculated.

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<sup>3</sup> For more on IUCN management categories, see <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories>.

The percentage was capped at 17%, so that additional "credit" does not accrue where protection exceeds 17%. The country's overall score is a weighted average of the protection score for each biome. The weights are derived by calculating the biome area as a fraction of a country's overall area. Greater weights are applied to larger biomes.

### **Caveats**

Spatial errors are always a possibility when combining multiple global, 1:1m scale data sets for analytical purposes. Uncertainty about the exact location of boundaries of some protected areas, especially those represented by creating circles around points, and the potential spatial mismatch between the protected areas layer and the biome-country layer represent potential sources of error. Also worth mentioning, the WDPA database has been a work in progress since 2006. Over the years, as relatively accurate boundary data has become available, point protected areas are replaced with boundary delineations that often result in changes to the total area under protection.

Using a newly generated biome layer revealed an issue with the biome boundaries used in processing 2015-2017 releases, and that was corrected in 2018. While discussing the new criteria for excluding protected areas, it was discovered that the 2019 release did not filter out international sites. These changes may account for differences between the NRPI releases, but the time series in this release is entirely consistent.

Note that in 2020, in consultation with the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC), CIESIN made the determination to remove UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) reserves from the calculation of the NRPI. Further explanations on the rationale for the exclusion of MAB reserves is provided in the methods section. For most countries, there are no differences in the scores.

Country specific data were aggregated and reported based on Table TA-2, Territories found in gathered data sets and their sovereign countries, as defined in the EPI 2022 Technical appendix (Wolf et al., 2022).

## **III. Data Set Description(s)**

### **Data set description:**

The NRPI and CHI data consist of country-level estimates in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. This spreadsheet includes the NRPI scores for 2010-2022 and CHI scores for 2010-2020.

### **Data set web page:**

SEDAC URL:

<https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/nrmi-natural-resource-protection-child-health-indicators-2022>

Permanent URL: <https://doi.org/10.7927/70tj-g487>

### **Data set format:**

The data are available in Microsoft Excel (XLSX) format as a downloadable zip file. The downloadable is a compressed zip file, containing: 1) Workbook with country-level values for the NRPI and CHI, and 2) PDF documentation.



**Data set download:**  
nrpi-chi-2022-xlsx.zip

## **IV. How to Use the Data**

The tabular data can be used directly for statistical analysis.

## **V. Potential Use Cases**

The NRPI and CHI scores are used as a component of the MCC scorecards and more recently the CHI has been adopted as part of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Self Reliance Roadmaps (see <https://selfreliance.usaid.gov/>). The data can be used in statistical analyses where country-level indicators are needed.

## **VI. Limitations**

All data inputs have uncertainties, but no effort to quantify the uncertainties were made. See additional text in the NRPI calculation section that addresses caveats related to the calculation of that index.

## **VII. Acknowledgments**

CIESIN calculated the NRPI and CHI with data provided by other sources, and CIESIN acknowledges the data providers. Funding for development and dissemination of this data set was provided under the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) contract 80GSFC18C0111 for the continued operation of the Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC), which is operated by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) of Columbia University.

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## X. Recommended Citation(s)

### Data set(s):

Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University. 2022. Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2022 Release. Palisades, New York: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). <https://doi.org/10.7927/70tj-g487>. Accessed DAY MONTH YEAR.

## XI. Source Code

No source code is provided.

## XII. References

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### Appendix 1. Data Revision History

No revisions have been made to this data set.

### Appendix 2. Contributing Authors & Documentation Revision History

Revision Date	ORCID	Contributors	Revisions
January 19, 2023	0000-0002-8875-4864	A. de Sherbinin T. Chai-Onn J. Gibson	This document is the 1 <sup>st</sup> instance of documentation.