SDG 15: Life on land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

With 193 governments coming together to agree a common framework to tackle 17 major world issues by 2030, business engagement to achieve them is seen as critical. So how do you understand the implications of the SDGs and prioritise them? How do you quantify and minimise the potential risks, and explore the opportunities?

This is an extract from PwC's Navigating the SDGs: a business guide to engaging with the UN Global Goals 2016 on SDG 15 Life on land. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals

What's the global challenge?

- **Terrestrial ecosystems are critical to all aspects of human life**, with plants providing 80% of our diet,[1] and land habitats providing a range of crucial functions known as ecosystem services. However, human-influenced drivers such as pollution, climate change, invasive species, overexploitation and land use change are causing unprecedented shifts, and in many cases degradation, of terrestrial ecosystems.

- **Ecosystem services** are the range of benefits (both visible and less visible) which ecosystems provide to people. In addition to food and natural fibres, terrestrial ecosystems like forests, grasslands and wetlands also clean our air and water, regulate our climate, manage pests and diseases, provide pollinators for our crops, control flooding, and fix and circulate nutrients to maintain fertile soils. People also derive significant cultural, aesthetic, leisure and wellbeing value from natural habitats.

- **Biodiversity** (the number, variety and variability of living organisms in an ecosystem)[2] has **intrinsic, scientific and economic value**. However, both natural biodiversity and genetic diversity of crops and livestock are in sharp decline, with up to 30% of mammal, bird and amphibian species at **risk of extinction** due to human drivers.[3] While many new medicines are now produced synthetically, the pharmaceutical industry still partially relies on wild **genetic resources**: 26% of all new approved drugs over the 30 years to 2010 were either natural products or were derived from a natural product.[4] **Genetic diversity in agriculture** is key to resilience against risks such as disease and droughts, as wild varieties of staple crops such as rice and maize may provide genetic strains which are more hardy, or alternatives in cases of crop failure.

- The various aspects of SDG 15 are **closely linked**. Deforestation causes loss in biodiversity and contributes to reducing soil fertility. Forest loss also impacts climate change (and is the cause of up to 15% of global net emissions from human activity). Climate change exacerbates land degradation, which can lead to desertification, affecting 1.5 billion people, especially the poor, globally.[5]

- **Forests are biodiverse ecosystems**, which comprise vital habitats for over four-fifths of all terrestrial species, as well as being sources of clean air and water. An estimated 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood,[6] yet deforestation profits often miss out **local communities**. The most significant driver of deforestation is agriculture, in particular: land and feed-crops for cattle, and commodity crops (in particular soy, maize, palm oil, rice and sugar cane, including for biofuels).[7] Illegal logging has environmental consequences, with forest fires common and diminution of rare species both through loss of habitat and through poaching.

- **Desertification** and **land degradation** affects over half of the land used for agriculture globally, with loss of arable land totaling 12 million hectares annually. Land degradation disproportionately affects the global poor (74% of the poor are directly impacted globally).[8]

Why does it matter for business? And what can business do?

Human drivers impact severely on biodiversity, deforestation and land degradation. Business therefore can play a large part in the solution, while many sectors will face risks from the loss of valuable ecosystem services.

▶ Ecosystem services such as plant products for **food, timber and pharmaceuticals**, atmospheric regulation, soil stability and **leisure** and aesthetic value are crucial for many businesses. Different types of habitat will be most important for different industries, for example some sectors depend on products or drugs sourced from forests, or on tourism in particular landscapes such as mountains or wetlands. The financial services sector should consider impacts which are material to the companies they invest in.

? *What ecosystems or habitats are material to you? Do you have policies to manage the impacts of your business and supply chain on sensitive ecosystems and threatened or endangered species? How do you ensure that these are implemented? Have you considered whether environmental degradation and/or biodiversity loss could affect your continuity of supply? Decreasing soil fertility could, for example, lead to crop failure.*

▶ Many business sectors have an **impact**, through their core operations, on **deforestation**. Key supply chain products impacting on forests are soy, timber and palm oil, with most businesses further indirectly involved in forestry (via paper and other office products).

? *What is the impact of your supply chain on forests and deforestation? Do you have specific policies in place to manage these impacts, and how do you monitor these to ensure implementation? Have you considered certification of sustainably sourced soy, palm oil and timber/paper? Could you work to eliminate paper waste by reducing, reusing and recycling, and only buying from certified sustainable forest sources?*

▶ Biodiversity, including protection of endangered plant and animal species, is strictly regulated – and poses a legal risk to the private sector. Businesses should ensure that their practices do not **over-exploit endangered species**, or encourage practices such as **poaching or illegal logging**. There are often complex social and economic drivers for illegal activity, so deep community engagement is often necessary to find a mutual and long-term solution.

? *Have you considered how biodiversity loss could impact your business? What policies do you have in place to combat poaching and illegal logging, including in your supply chain? How do you engage local communities in order to find solutions? Are genetic resources, for example plant-derived ingredients for drugs, material in your supply chain? Do you follow good practice guidance on access and benefit sharing with communities where you source genetic materials?*

You could also think about:

? *Taking advantage of the opportunities that now exist for businesses who are minded to **invest** in more sustainable agricultural commodity plantations, sustainable forest management and land restoration to receive **co-financing** on potentially very attractive terms. For example, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is offering very **concessional low interest debt and financial risk sharing** via guarantees. These could help make some companies' land investments less risky and sustainable management regimes more commercially viable.*

? *Whether you could shift from a forest management policy to a **'no deforestation'** policy.*

? *How vigilant your company is with regard to detecting any **hidden laundering** of endangered species, including illegal timber, through your supply chain.*

? *Taking a more strategic approach to evaluating environmental risks and quantifying the impacts they may have on your business, using **natural capital accounting**. This could also help you to understand your impacts on ecosystem services and other forms of natural capital.*

30%

of mammal, bird and amphibian species at risk of extinction due to human drivers.[3]

26%

of all new approved drugs over the 30 years to 2010 were either natural products or were derived from a natural product.[4]

12mn

Desertification and land degradation affects over half of the land used for agriculture globally, with loss of arable land totaling 12 million hectares annually.[8]

Key links to other SDGs:

Goal 2 – Zero hunger: agriculture is a major driver of deforestation, causing up to 80% of deforestation in some regions, while pollution from fertilisers causes an excess of nutrients in habitats such as rivers, unbalancing the ecosystems there. Desertification is causing unprecedented loss of arable land (52% of land for agriculture is degraded), which disproportionately affects the poorest. Good biodiversity increases crop yield, and many species are pollinators.

Goal 3 – Good health and well-being: biodiversity is also vital to human health. Half our prescription drugs originate from plants. More than two-thirds of people living in Sub-Saharan Africa use traditional herbal and plant medicines for primary health care. Terrestrial ecosystems also regulate the atmosphere, reducing the effects of pollution, which has a positive impact on public health. In addition, evidence shows that spending time in natural spaces significantly supports mental wellbeing.

Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation: wetland and forest ecosystems are a key source of fresh water, with nearly a third of the largest cities globally reliant on protected habitats for clean water.

Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production: resource efficiency and waste avoidance in materials like timber and wood pulp for paper will be key in reducing the need for virgin wood, and tackling deforestation and associated issues such as land degradation.
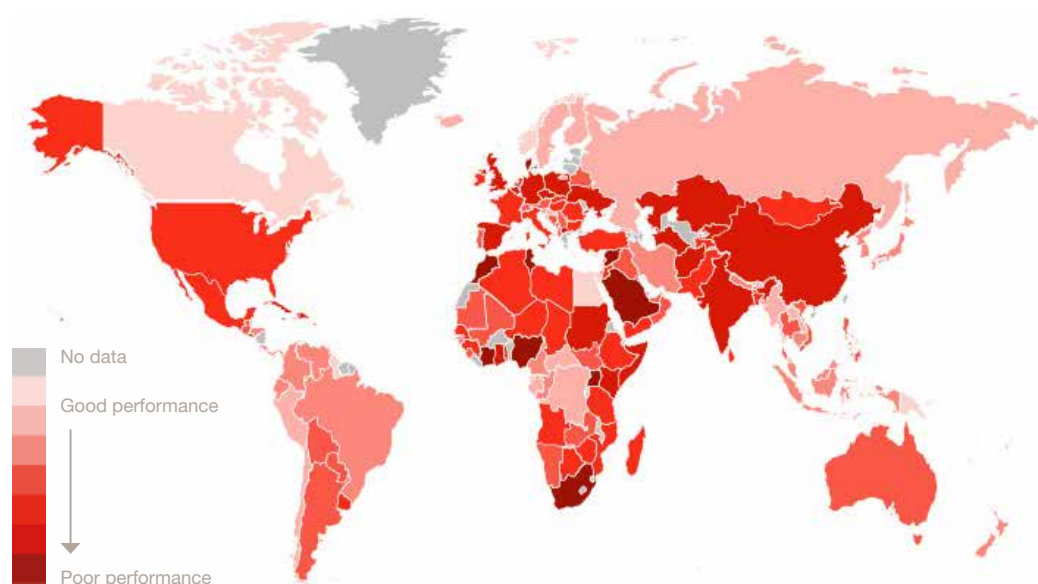
Goal 13 – Climate action: land use change and deforestation is a major source of global emissions, as forests and some other lands such as peatlands are crucial carbon sinks. Meanwhile climate change is projected to impact severely on biodiversity; particularly vulnerable to climate impacts are polar and mountain species, and amphibians. A loss in diversity of food species increases the vulnerability of our food systems to climate change. Terrestrial habitats, if conserved carefully, can mitigate against extreme weather events (projected to worsen and be more frequent with climate change).

Targets in f⊙cus

There are twelve targets for this SDG. Target 15.1 is illustrated in the heat map and states that "By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements". For details on the remaining targets, please see 'Global Goals and targets' on page 5.

The lie of the land – exploring the distance to cover to achieve

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Global Goals and targets

Please note 'Targets' are referenced as n.1 n.2 n.3 etc. 'The means of implementing the targets' are referenced as n.a n.b n.c etc.

15 LIFE ON LAND

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1   By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2   By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3   By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4   By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5   Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6   Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources

15.7   Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8   By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9   By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a   Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b   Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c   Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Sources

1   UNDP, Goal 15: Life on land webpage bit.ly/1SPSHXr
2   GreenFacts, Ecosystem Change, webpage http://www.greenfacts.org/en/ecosystems/index.htm#1
3   Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Reports, 2005 http://www.millenniumassessment.org/en/index.html
4   Brink P., Mazza L., Badura T., Kettunen M. and Withana S., Nature and its role in the transition to a green economy, 2012 bit.ly/1QUZhvn
5   Corporate Citizenship, SDG number 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, webpage bit.ly/1McfUNz

6   UN Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss, webpage http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/
7   Innovation Forum, Management Briefing: How business can tackle deforestation, 2014 bit.ly/1B3ldbS
8   UN Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 15 webpage, as above

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

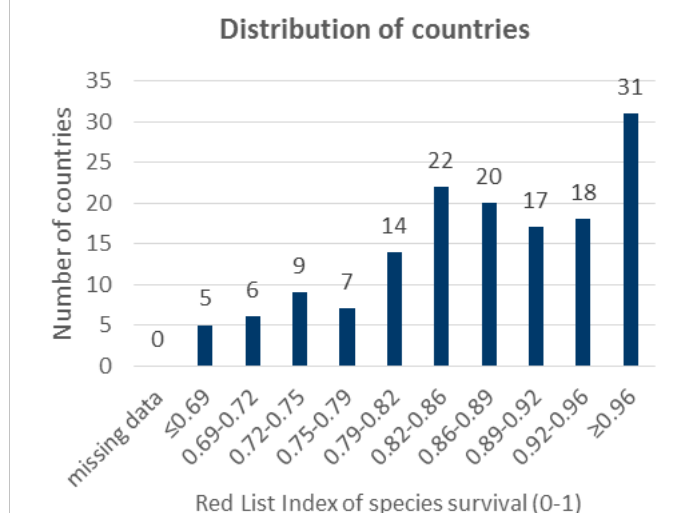**SDG 15 Indicator Profile: Red List Index of species survival**
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Red List Index of species survival (0-1)

Distribution of countries

Country	Value/Rating		Country	Value/Rating	
Belgium	0.99	●	Niger	0.94	●
Burkina Faso	0.99	●	Senegal	0.94	●
Estonia	0.99	●	Slovenia	0.94	●
Finland	0.99	●	Sudan	0.94	●
Latvia	0.99	●	Ukraine	0.94	●
Lithuania	0.99	●	Hungary	0.93	●
Luxemb.	0.99	●	Burundi	0.92	●
Sweden	0.99	●	Chad	0.92	●
Botswana	0.98	●	Egypt	0.92	●
Congo, Rep.	0.98	●	Guyana	0.92	●
Cyprus	0.98	●	Lebanon	0.92	●
Denmark	0.98	●	Azerbaijan	0.91	●
Gambia	0.98	●	Benin	0.91	●
Germany	0.98	●	Italy	0.91	●
Kyrgyzstan	0.98	●	Saudi Arabia	0.91	●
Mali	0.98	●	Sierra Leone	0.91	●
Mauritania	0.98	●	Algeria	0.9	●
Suriname	0.98	●	Austria	0.9	●
Switzerland	0.98	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	●
Tajikistan	0.98	●	Brazil	0.9	●
Belarus	0.97	●	Croatia	0.9	●
Canada	0.97	●	Guinea	0.9	●
Czech Republic	0.97	●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.89	●
Lesotho	0.97	●	Cote d'Ivoire	0.89	●
Macedonia	0.97	●	Morocco	0.89	●
Moldova	0.97	●	Oman	0.89	●
Namibia	0.97	●	Cabo Verde	0.88	●
Poland	0.97	●	France	0.88	●
Tunisia	0.97	●	Iceland	0.88	●
Gabon	0.96	●	Kuwait	0.88	●
Jordan	0.96	●	Liberia	0.88	●
Russia	0.96	●	Malta	0.88	●
Serbia	0.96	●	Turkey	0.88	●
Slovakia	0.96	●	Yemen	0.88	●
Ireland	0.95	●	Zambia	0.88	●
Mongolia	0.95	●	Bolivia	0.87	●
Netherlands	0.95	●	Kazakhstan	0.87	●
Norway	0.95	●	Nigeria	0.87	●
Paraguay	0.95	●	Pakistan	0.87	●
Romania	0.95	●	Singapore	0.87	●
Angola	0.94	●	UAE	0.87	●
Bulgaria	0.94	●	Argentina	0.86	●
CAR	0.94	●	Georgia	0.86	●

Country	Value/Rating		Country	Value/Rating	
Albania	0.85	●	Trinidad and Tobago	0.8	●
Ghana	0.85	●	Japan	0.79	●
Greece	0.85	●	UK	0.79	●
Nicaragua	0.85	●	Zimbabwe	0.79	●
Rwanda	0.85	●	Korea, Rep.	0.78	●
Spain	0.85	●	South Africa	0.78	●
Togo	0.85	●	Bangladesh	0.77	●
Afghanistan	0.84	●	Chile	0.77	●
Armenia	0.84	●	Indonesia	0.77	●
Ethiopia	0.84	●	Uganda	0.76	●
Iran	0.84	●	China	0.75	●
Portugal	0.84	●	Honduras	0.75	●
Qatar	0.84	●	Israel	0.75	●
USA	0.84	●	Vietnam	0.75	●
Australia	0.83	●	Colombia	0.74	●
Cambodia	0.83	●	Dominican Republic	0.74	●
Cameroon	0.83	●	Panama	0.74	●
El Salvador	0.83	●	uatemala	0.72	●
Mozamb.	0.83	●	Haiti	0.72	●
Uruguay	0.83	●	Peru	0.72	●
Venezuela	0.83	●	Jamaica	0.71	●
Costa Rica	0.82	●	Malaysia	0.7	●
Iraq	0.82	●	Tanzania	0.7	●
Montenegro	0.82	●	Ecuador	0.69	●
Nepal	0.82	●	India	0.69	●
Swaziland	0.82	●	Mexico	0.68	●
Lao PDR	0.81	●	Philippines	0.65	●
Malawi	0.81	●	New Zealand	0.64	●
Myanmar	0.81	●	Sri Lanka	0.57	●
Kenya	0.8	●	Mauritius	0.4	●
Thailand	0.8	●			
Bhutan	0.8	●			
Madagascar	0.8	●			

Source : IUCN and BirdLife International (2016). Years : 2016. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

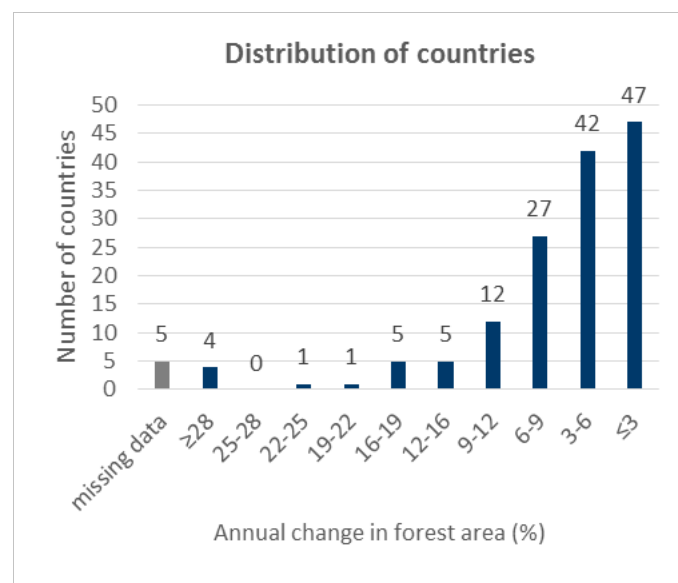**SDG 15 Indicator Profile: Annual change in forest area**
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Annual change in forest area (%)

Distribution of countries — Number of countries vs Annual change in forest area (%):

Category	missing data	≥28	25-28	22-25	19-22	16-19	12-16	9-12	6-9	3-6	≤3
Number of countries	5	4	0	1	1	5	5	12	27	42	47

Country	Value/Rating		Country	Value/Rating	
Yemen	0	green	Ecuador	3.1	yellow
Saudi Arabia	0	green	Burundi	3.2	yellow
Iran	0.2	yellow	Romania	3.3	yellow
Jordan	0.2	yellow	Turkey	3.3	yellow
Georgia	0.3	yellow	Bangladesh	3.5	yellow
Kyrgyzstan	0.3	yellow	Colombia	3.5	yellow
Bhutan	0.5	yellow	Norway	3.6	yellow
Guyana	0.6	yellow	Rwanda	3.9	yellow
Armenia	0.6	yellow	Haiti	3.9	yellow
Tajikistan	0.6	yellow	Greece	4	yellow
Azerbaijan	0.6	yellow	Congo, Dem. Rep.	4	yellow
Suriname	0.7	yellow	Macedonia	4	yellow
Nepal	0.7	yellow	Germany	4.1	yellow
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.8	yellow	Philippines	4.1	yellow
Iraq	0.8	yellow	China	4.2	yellow
Pakistan	0.9	yellow	Lebanon	4.2	yellow
Afghanistan	0.9	yellow	Zambia	4.3	yellow
Egypt	1	yellow	Mauritius	4.3	yellow
Lesotho	1	yellow	Nigeria	4.4	yellow
Gabon	1.1	yellow	Morocco	4.4	yellow
Sudan	1.1	yellow	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4	yellow
Moldova	1.1	yellow	Costa Rica	4.6	yellow
CAR	1.2	yellow	Myanmar	4.7	yellow
Serbia	1.2	yellow	Jamaica	4.7	yellow
Kazakhstan	1.3	yellow	France	4.9	yellow
Cabo Verde	1.4	yellow	Mexico	4.9	yellow
Congo, Rep.	1.6	yellow	Singapore	4.9	yellow
Slovenia	1.6	yellow	Austria	5	yellow
Switzerland	1.6	yellow	Albania	5	red
Cyprus	1.7	yellow	Chad	5.1	red
Japan	1.8	yellow	Panama	5.1	red
Montenegro	1.8	yellow	Luxemb.	5.1	red
Croatia	1.9	yellow	Belarus	5.2	red
Italy	1.9	yellow	Bolivia	5.3	red
Bulgaria	2.1	yellow	Russia	5.4	red
Cameroon	2.1	yellow	Senegal	5.4	red
Venezuela	2.4	yellow	Togo	5.7	red
Botswana	2.5	yellow	Uganda	5.7	red
Peru	2.5	yellow	Ukraine	5.7	red
Ethiopia	2.5	yellow	Tunisia	5.8	red
Korea, Rep.	2.7	yellow	Guinea	5.9	red
India	2.7	yellow	Slovakia	5.9	red
Netherlands	2.9	yellow	El Salvador	5.9	red
Sri Lanka	2.9	yellow			
Angola	3.1	yellow			

Country	Value/Rating		Country	Value/Rating	
Czech Republic	6	red	Ireland	10.1	red
Poland	6.3	red	Malta	10.3	red
Thailand	6.4	red	USA	10.4	red
Tanzania	6.4	red	Finland	10.5	red
Hungary	6.6	red	Sweden	10.7	red
Algeria	6.8	red	Cote d'Ivoire	11.1	red
Spain	6.8	red	Madagascar	11.5	red
Malawi	7	red	Indonesia	11.5	red
Mozamb.	7.1	red	Nicaragua	11.8	red
Canada	7.3	red	Argentina	12.6	red
Brazil	7.4	red	Guatemala	12.9	red
Honduras	7.4	red	Latvia	13.2	red
Chile	7.4	red	Gambia	13.5	red
Israel	7.4	red	Uruguay	15.4	red
New Zealand	7.5	red	Swaziland	16.4	red
Kenya	7.5	red	South Africa	17.2	red
Australia	7.6	red	Cambodia	18	red
Liberia	7.6	red	Paraguay	18.4	red
Belgium	7.7	red	Benin	18.6	red
Dominican Republic	8.1	red	Malaysia	19.1	red
Lao PDR	8.6	red	Portugal	24.6	red
UK	8.7	red	Namibia	31	red
Mali	8.8	red	Niger	63.8	red
Denmark	8.9	red	Burkina Faso	99.3	red
Sierra Leone	8.9	red	Mauritania	100.7	red
Ghana	8.9	red	Iceland	n/a	grey
Lithuania	9.1	red	Kuwait	n/a	grey
Vietnam	9.1	red	Oman	n/a	grey
Mongolia	9.4	red	Qatar	n/a	grey
Estonia	9.7	red	UAE	n/a	grey
Zimbabwe	9.9	red			

Source : Hsu et al. (2016) / YCELP & CIESIN (n.d.). Years : 2012. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

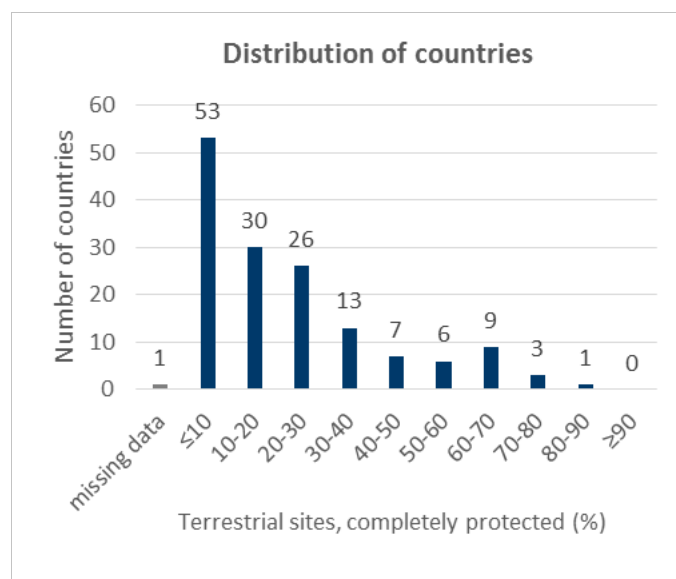**SDG 15 Indicator Profile: Terrestrial sites, completely protected**
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Terrestrial sites, completely protected (%)

Distribution of countries

Country	Value/Rating	
Bulgaria	87.2	●
Togo	75	●
Denmark	74.6	●
Sierra Leone	70	●
Ghana	67.5	●
Ireland	66.9	●
Benin	66.7	●
Nigeria	66.7	●
Lithuania	63	●
CAR	62.5	●
Zimbabwe	61.1	●
Burkina Faso	60	●
Malawi	60	●
Guinea	56	●
Namibia	55.6	●
Thailand	53.1	●
Latvia	50.8	●
Chad	50	●
Gabon	50	●
Estonia	45.2	●
Czech Republic	45	●
Congo, Rep.	44.4	●
Greece	40.7	●
Burundi	40	●
Dominican Republic	40	●
Niger	40	●
Netherlands	39.8	●
Nicaragua	38.7	●
Albania	37.5	●
Poland	36.7	●
Botswana	36.4	●
Malta	36.4	●
Norway	35.6	●
Madagascar	33.9	●
Germany	33.2	●
Sweden	32	●
Egypt	31.6	●
Slovenia	31.4	●
China	31	●
France	29.5	●
Mali	29.4	●
Yemen	28.6	●

Country	Value/Rating	
New Zealand	28	●
UK	27.9	●
Iran	27.8	●
Mozamb.	27.8	●
Portugal	27.8	●
Algeria	27.1	●
Croatia	27.1	●
Bolivia	26.8	●
Tanzania	26.7	●
Uganda	26.7	●
Angola	26.1	●
Japan	26	●
Cameroon	25	●
Brazil	23.9	●
Australia	23.3	●
Zambia	23.3	●
Peru	23.2	●
Venezuela	22.4	●
Hungary	22.2	●
South Africa	21.2	●
Italy	21.1	●
Romania	20.9	●
Finland	20.5	●
Panama	19.2	●
Pakistan	18.8	●
Philippines	17.9	●
Cyprus	17.6	●
UAE	17.6	●
Myanmar	17.2	●
Mexico	16.5	●
Belgium	16.2	●
Mongolia	16.2	●
Switzerland	16.1	●
Guatemala	15.4	●
Rwanda	15.4	●
Suriname	15.4	●
Argentina	14.7	●
Morocco	14.6	●
Honduras	14.3	●
Kuwait	14.3	●
Trinidad and Tobago	14.3	●
Paraguay	13.8	●
Sri Lanka	12.9	●

Country	Value/Rating	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	11.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	11.8	●
Kenya	11.1	●
USA	10.6	●
Armenia	10.5	●
Bangladesh	10.5	●
Ecuador	10.5	●
Saudi Arabia	10.2	●
Mauritania	10	●
Ethiopia	9.4	●
Macedonia	9.4	●
Austria	9.1	●
Sudan	9.1	●
Bhutan	8.7	●
Jamaica	8.3	●
Colombia	8.2	●
Spain	7.7	●
Chile	7.6	●
Cambodia	6.7	●
Lao PDR	6.7	●
Russia	6.6	●
Korea, Rep.	6.5	●
Afghanistan	6.3	●
Senegal	5.6	●
Tajikistan	5.6	●
India	5.5	●
Kazakhstan	5	●
Slovakia	5	●
Uruguay	4.5	●
Costa Rica	4.3	●

Country	Value/Rating	
Israel	4.2	●
Azerbaijan	3.8	●
Malaysia	3.8	●
Nepal	3.7	●
Indonesia	3.6	●
Oman	3.3	●
Vietnam	2.8	●
Canada	2.3	●
Ukraine	1.5	●
Tunisia	1.4	●
Belarus	0	●
Cabo Verde	0	●
El Salvador	0	●
Gambia	0	●
Georgia	0	●
Haiti	0	●
Iceland	0	●
Iraq	0	●
Jordan	0	●
Kyrgyzstan	0	●
Lebanon	0	●
Lesotho	0	●
Liberia	0	●
Luxemb.	0	●
Mauritius	0	●
Moldova	0	●
Montenegro	0	●
Qatar	0	●
Serbia	0	●
Singapore	0	●
Swaziland	0	●
Turkey	0	●
Guyana	n/a	●

Source : BirdLife International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016). Years : 2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available .