

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



| Name of the indicator           | 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Sustainable Development<br>Goal | Goal 15. Life on land   |
| Target                          | 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   |
| Definition                      | The percentage ratio of green vegetation in mountain areas - i.e. forest, grassland, shrubland, pasture land, crop land, etc. to mountain area.   |
| Unit                            | percent [%]   |
| Available dimensions            | total, Kapos class  |
| Methodological<br>explanations  | Mountains are defined according to the UNEP-WCMC classification that identifies them according to altitude, slope and local elevation range as described by Kapos et al. 2000:  Class 1: elevation > 4,500 meters Class 2: elevation 3,500-4,500 meters Class 3: elevation 2,500 - 3,500 meters Class 4: elevation 1,500 -2,500 meters and slope > 2 Class 5: elevation 1,000 - 1,500 meters and slope > 5 or local elevation range (LER 7 kilometer radius) > 300 meters Class 6: elevation 300 - 1,000 meters and local elevation range (7 kilometer radius) > 300 meters |
| Data source                     | Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography  |
| Data availability               | Annual data; since 2019   |
| Notes                           | Mountains classification described in: Kapos V. Developing a map of the world's mountain forests., w M.Price i N.Butt (EDS.) Forests in sustainable mountain development: a state of knowledge report for 2000. Wallingford: CAB International.   |
| Data updated on                 | 26-08-2025  |
| Metadata updated on             | 05-06-2020  |