



SDG 2: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



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 2 Zero hunger. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals



What's the global challenge?

- **World population** is expected to exceed 9 billion by 2050. That's 2.3 billion more mouths to feed than we had in 2009. Feeding this population will require raising overall **food production** by 70 percent from the 2005/7 level.¹
- **Food demand** is not just increasing in response to population growth, **rising incomes** and a **dietary shift towards higher meat intake** are also significant. Meat production is particularly demanding in terms of land use, energy, cereal and water. Livestock is the world's largest user of land resources, with pasture and land dedicated to the production of feed representing almost 80% of the total agricultural land.² And today, nearly half of the world's cereals are being used to feed animals not humans.³ Livestock is the world's largest user of land resources, with pasture and land dedicated to the production of feed representing almost 80% of the total agricultural land.
- While the number of undernourished people in the world has declined sharply, there are still estimated to be almost **870 million people**, or one in eight, suffering from **chronic malnutrition**, mostly in developing countries – increasing incomes are not equally distributed across all nations.⁴
- Between a half and two-thirds of the world's poor live in rural areas, where agriculture is the dominant sector and most of the farming is done by **smallholders**.⁵ Increasing **productivity** among smallholders, and **integrating** them into **value chains** by removing barriers such as low education, missing infrastructure, lack of credit and insurance markets, and insecure property rights, will be important for achieving **food security**.⁶
- **Climate change** is projected to have significant negative impacts on **agricultural growing conditions, food supply, and food security**. Agriculture and land-use change is itself **responsible for an estimated one third of climate change**, via, for example, deforestation, the use of fossil fuel-based fertilisers, the burning of biomass and methane release from cows – methane is a greenhouse gas far more potent than carbon dioxide.⁷
- **Healthy soil** is essential for the production of crops to feed both humans and livestock. Excessive tillage, overgrazing, soil exposure, removal of organic matter and compression from machinery amongst many other factors combine to damage soil, **reducing its fertility**. Half of the topsoil on the planet has been lost in the last 150 years.⁸ **Climate change** has the potential to **accelerate soil erosion rates**, further impairing our ability to grow the food we need.⁹

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

Achieving 'zero hunger' is primarily relevant for companies in the food and drink production, transport, processing or retail business.

- ▶ Large food and drink companies typically simplify and standardise their supply base to achieve **greater efficiency and reduced cost**. This often **reduces opportunities for smallholders**. But smallholder farms can provide competitive opportunities to increase production while contributing to rural development.¹⁰

? Have you **mapped your supply chains** to Tier 4 (primary production of agricultural products) and identified where you source from **smallholder producers**? Do your supply chain policies and procedures support or inhibit supply from smallholders?

? Are you working with smallholders to help them improve their **productivity**? Are you working with partners to support the **removal of any barriers** that might prevent smallholders from supplying you?

- ▶ **Climate change** is already affecting crop production, through **spread of disease, changing weather patterns and extreme weather events**. Ultimately, whole regions will cease to be able to produce the crops they grow now. The knock on effects of increased food prices and lower profits will be felt right up the value chain to the retailers. Have you looked at your company's **exposure to climate and/or resource scarcity risks** relating to agricultural production, including in your supply chain?

? How can you collaborate with others to improve your supply chain resilience and the resilience and adaptive capacity of the agricultural communities you source from?

- ▶ **Innovation** in the development of crops is creating new varieties of staple crops that are higher yielding, disease resistant, stress resistant and more nutritious, and at the same time **mobile technology** is allowing farmers to access data such as farm-gate prices, research optimal soil or fertilisers or predict variations in weather patterns.

? Are you supporting the development of **new crop varieties** with enhanced nutritional and other functional benefits? Have you thought about how you could support the development of **digital platforms** to allow farmers to share information with each other?

- ▶ Food supply chains are also at risk from reductions in soil quality, which may be caused by climate change impacts and/or unsustainable agricultural practices.

? Are the farming practices your suppliers use sustainable, given **predicted changes in climate and water availability**? What impact are their practices having on their **long-term productivity**? Are there long-term threats to your **continuity of supply**? Could you support suppliers to adopt **sustainable agricultural practices** that produce good quality food and **improve soil quality, save water, and reduce dependence on synthetic fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides**?

You could also think about:

? Whether your business has an impact on **food security** in the countries in which you operate. Impacts might arise, for example, from activities that inflate the price of food staples in sourcing countries.

? Helping the **communities** where you operate or source from to address any **nutrition, food security or agricultural productivity** issues they are experiencing.

Key links to other SDGs:



A closely linked issue: food waste (SDG target 12.3)

How are the challenges connected? The world is producing more than enough food to meet the hunger challenge. Recovering just half of what is lost or wasted would be enough to feed the world.

See SDG 12, for ideas on how business can help address this issue.

Goal 1 – No poverty: even though we are experiencing tighter world food markets, there is still enough food available. Many people are just too poor to afford it. Broad-based income growth is essential to reduce global hunger in a sustainable way.¹¹

Goal 3 – Good health and well-being: malnutrition is one of the main contributors to high child and maternal mortality rates in developing countries.

Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation: agriculture is the single largest user of freshwater resources, using a global average of 70% of all surface water supplies. But, agriculture both causes water pollution through, for example, discharge of pollutants and sediment to surface and/or groundwater; and is a victim through use of wastewater and polluted surface and groundwater which contaminate crops and transmit disease to consumers and farm workers.¹²

Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities: improving the productivity and incomes of small-scale producers, typically poorer members of society, will help reduce inequalities within and among countries.

Goal 13 – Climate action: the livestock sector accounts for 15 per cent of global emissions, equivalent to exhaust emissions from all the vehicles in the world. Shifting to a pattern of eating less meat could help us combat climate change, as well as enable us to produce more food overall.¹³

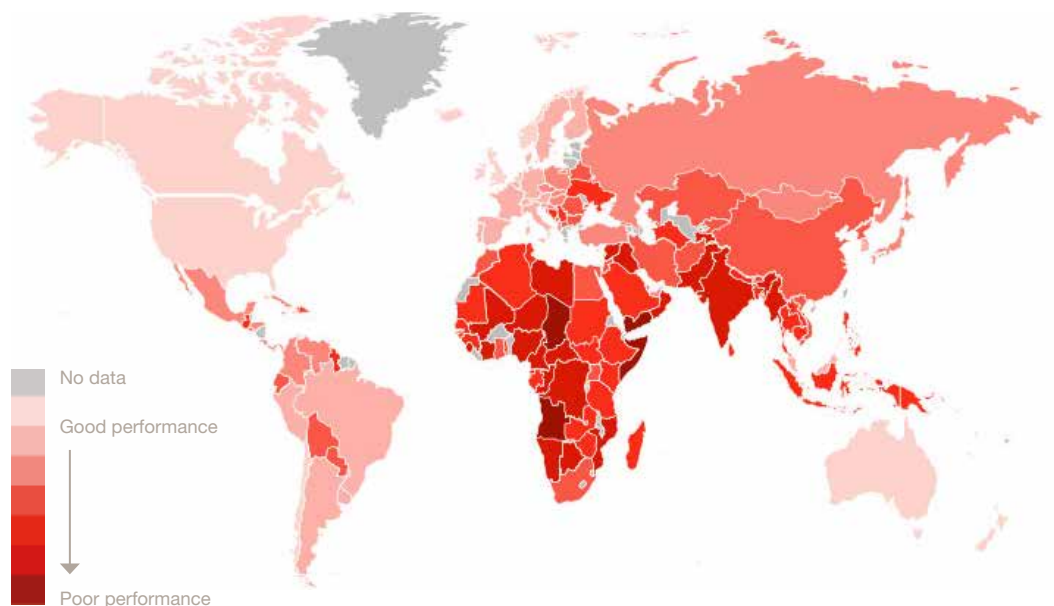
Goal 15 – Life on land: restoring soil quality and promoting the sustainable use of ecosystems, are key to feeding our growing world population.

Targets in focus

SDG2 has eight targets. Target 2.1 in the heat map is “By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round”. 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 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round



Case Study

Company: Woolworths

Sector: Food retailer

Region/country of impact:
South Africa

Aligns to: SDG 2



Woolworths created 'Farming for the Future' to address the agricultural challenges that face South Africa

Global Challenge: The world population is increasing and in turn, so is demand for food. An estimated one third of all food produced is wasted each year and climate change has had severe negative impacts on the agricultural sector. This pairing means adaptation and a shift toward sustainable practices within farming is needed to take a step toward eliminating hunger in an ever more challenging environment.

Business Response: In 2009, Woolworths realised that the farming methods being used in their supply chain in South Africa were not sustainable. This triggered the company to create a method of farming that produced high quality food whilst preserving natural resources and providing a livelihood for the agricultural community. 'Farming for the Future' is a holistic farming approach that starts with building and maintaining the soil.

Benefits: Healthy soil, full of minerals and nutrients, is essential because it is better able to retain water and so yields healthier crops. Higher water retention reduces the need for irrigation, and soil erosion is reduced, lowering the overall cost to farmers. Healthy soil requires fewer chemicals which, combined with the use of fewer pesticides, contributes to maintaining and encouraging biodiversity on farms and is safer for farmers' health. This process makes the start of the farming supply chain more sustainable. Today, 98% of Woolworths' primary local suppliers have adopted the 'Farming for the Future' approach.

Source: ifama

http://www.ifama.org/files/IFAMR/Vol%2017/Special%20Issue%20B/Woolworths_19.pdf

<http://www.woolworths.co.za/store/fragments/corporate/corporate-index.jsp?content=../article/article&contentId=cmp206000>

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.



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
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- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Sources

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- Grid Arendal, a centre collaborating with UNEP, World food demand and need, webpage <http://www.grida.no/publications/rr/food-crisis/page/3559.aspx>
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- OECD, Solving the food crisis, webpage <http://www.oecd.org/agriculture/solving-the-food-crisis.htm>
- Jean-Jacques Dethier, Food Crisis: The Role of Agricultural Productivity, blog on Let's Talk Development – a blog site hosted by the World Bank's Chief Economist <http://bit.ly/1QSbUpT>
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- OECD, Water use, webpage <http://www.oecd.org/environment/wateruseinagriculture.htm>
- Chatham House, Changing Climate, Changing Diets: Pathways to Lower Meat Consumption, <https://www.chathamhouse.org/publication/changing-climate-changing-diets>

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

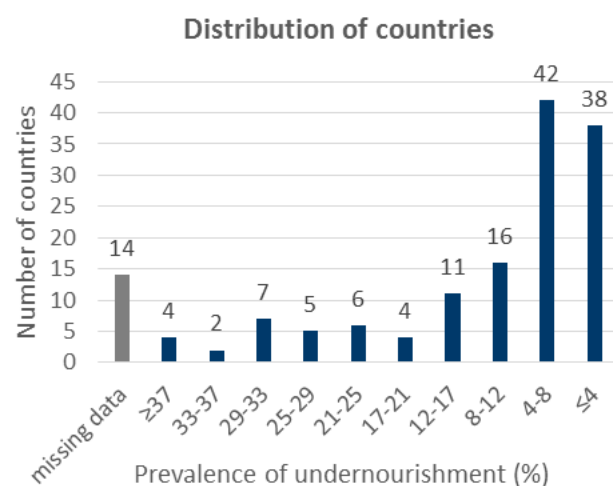
SDG 2 Indicator Profile: Prevalence of undernourishment

(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Australia	1.2* ●	Kuwait	5 ●
Austria	1.2* ●	Oman	5 ●
Belgium	1.2* ●	Saudi Arabia	5 ●
Canada	1.2* ●	UAE	5 ●
Croatia	1.2* ●	Uruguay	5 ●
Cyprus	1.2* ●	Venezuela	5 ●
Czech Republic	1.2* ●	Iran	5 ●
Denmark	1.2* ●	Jordan	5 ●
Estonia	1.2* ●	Malaysia	5 ●
Finland	1.2* ●	Turkey	5 ●
France	1.2* ●	Mauritius	5 ●
Germany	1.2* ●	Costa Rica	5 ●
Greece	1.2* ●	Tunisia	5 ●
Hungary	1.2* ●	Mexico	5 ●
Iceland	1.2* ●	Morocco	5 ●
Ireland	1.2* ●	Brazil	5 ●
Israel	1.2* ●	Gabon	5 ●
Italy	1.2* ●	South Africa	5 ●
Japan	1.2* ●	Ghana	5 ●
Latvia	1.2* ●	Mali	5 ●
Lithuania	1.2* ●	Algeria	5 ●
Luxemb.	1.2* ●	Egypt	5 ●
Malta	1.2* ●	Lebanon	5 ●
Netherlands	1.2* ●	Gambia	5.3 ●
New Zealand	1.2* ●	Mauritania	5.6 ●
Norway	1.2* ●	Armenia	5.8 ●
Poland	1.2* ●	Kyrgyzstan	6 ●
Portugal	1.2* ●	Nigeria	7 ●
Qatar	1.2* ●	Trinidad and Tobago	7.4 ●
Russia	1.2* ●	Thailand	7.4 ●
Singapore	1.2* ●	Georgia	7.4 ●
Slovakia	1.2* ●	Peru	7.5 ●
Slovenia	1.2* ●	Benin	7.5 ●
Spain	1.2* ●	Indonesia	7.6 ●
Sweden	1.2* ●	Nepal	7.8 ●
Switzerland	1.2* ●	Suriname	8 ●
UK	1.2* ●	Jamaica	8.1 ●
USA	1.2* ●	Colombia	8.8 ●
Argentina	5 ●	China	9.3 ●
Azerbaijan	5 ●	Cabo Verde	9.4 ●
Chile	5 ●	Panama	9.5 ●
Kazakhstan	5 ●	Niger	9.5 ●
Korea, Rep.	5 ●	Cameroon	9.9 ●
		Senegal	10 ●



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Paraguay	10.4 ●	Uganda	25.5 ●
Guyana	10.6 ●	Yemen	26.1 ●
Ecuador	10.9 ●	Swaziland	26.8 ●
Vietnam	11 ●	Afghanistan	26.8 ●
Lesotho	11.2 ●	Congo, Rep.	30.5 ●
Togo	11.4 ●	Rwanda	31.6 ●
Honduras	12.2 ●	Liberia	31.9 ●
Dominican Republic	12.3 ●	Ethiopia	32 ●
El Salvador	12.4 ●	Tanzania	32.1 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	13.3 ●	Madagascar	33 ●
Philippines	13.5 ●	Tajikistan	33.2 ●
Cambodia	14.2 ●	Zimbabwe	33.4 ●
Angola	14.2 ●	Chad	34.4 ●
Myanmar	14.2 ●	Namibia	42.3 ●
India	15.2 ●	CAR	47.7 ●
Guatemala	15.6 ●	Zambia	47.8 ●
Bolivia	15.9 ●	Haiti	53.4 ●
Guinea	16.4 ●	Albania	n/a ●
Bangladesh	16.4 ●	Belarus	n/a ●
Nicaragua	16.6 ●	Bhutan	n/a ●
Lao PDR	18.5 ●	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a ●
Mongolia	20.5 ●	Bulgaria	n/a ●
Burkina Faso	20.7 ●	Burundi	n/a ●
Malawi	20.7 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	n/a ●
Kenya	21.2 ●	Macedonia	n/a ●
Sri Lanka	22 ●	Moldova	n/a ●
Pakistan	22 ●	Montenegro	n/a ●
Sierra Leone	22.3 ●	Romania	n/a ●
Iraq	22.8 ●	Serbia	n/a ●
Botswana	24.1 ●	Sudan	n/a ●
Mozamb.	25.3 ●	Ukraine	n/a ●

Source : FAO (2015). 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 during the period specified.

* Assumed to be 1.2% (see Annex 1 for details)

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

SDG 2 Indicator Profile: Cereal yield

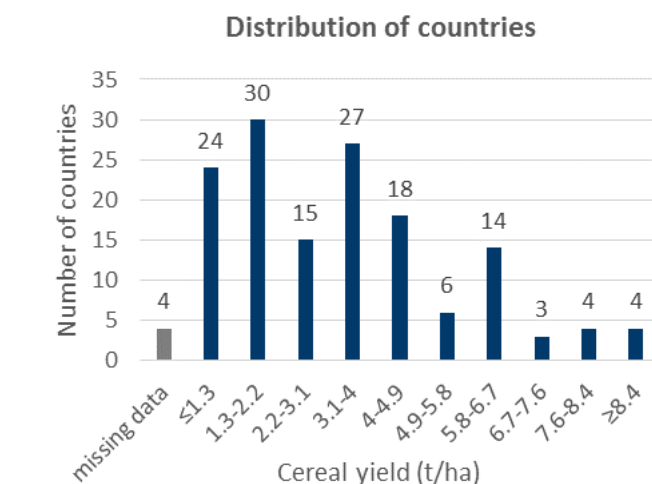
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Cereal yield (t/ha)

Country	Value/Rating
Oman	11.5 ●
Belgium	9.5 ●
Netherlands	9.1 ●
Ireland	8.5 ●
Germany	8.1 ●
New Zealand	8.1 ●
UK	7.7 ●
USA	7.6 ●
Austria	7.2 ●
Egypt	7.2 ●
Switzerland	6.7 ●
Denmark	6.6 ●
Korea, Rep.	6.6 ●
Qatar	6.5 ●
Slovenia	6.5 ●
Czech Republic	6.2 ●
Japan	6.1 ●
Chile	6.1 ●
Croatia	6 ●
Slovakia	6 ●
Serbia	6 ●
Hungary	5.9 ●
Luxemb.	5.9 ●
China	5.9 ●
France	5.8 ●
Italy	5.7 ●
Sweden	5.6 ●
Vietnam	5.6 ●
Malta	5.2 ●
Indonesia	5.1 ●
Albania	4.9 ●
Bulgaria	4.9 ●
Greece	4.7 ●
Argentina	4.6 ●
Brazil	4.6 ●
Lao PDR	4.5 ●
Israel	4.4 ●
Portugal	4.4 ●
Suriname	4.4 ●
Bangladesh	4.4 ●
Ukraine	4.4 ●
Norway	4.3 ●
Poland	4.3 ●

Country	Value/Rating
South Africa	4.3 ●
Guyana	4.2 ●
Venezuela	4.1 ●
Romania	4.1 ●
Lithuania	4 ●
Uruguay	4 ●
Peru	4 ●
Dominican Republic	4 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4 ●
Saudi Arabia	3.9 ●
Malaysia	3.9 ●
Macedonia	3.9 ●
Mauritius	3.8 ●
Sri Lanka	3.8 ●
Canada	3.7 ●
Estonia	3.7 ●
Finland	3.7 ●
Costa Rica	3.7 ●
Myanmar	3.7 ●
Belarus	3.7 ●
Mexico	3.6 ●
Ecuador	3.6 ●
Philippines	3.6 ●
Latvia	3.5 ●
Montenegro	3.5 ●
Lebanon	3.4 ●
Spain	3.3 ●
Colombia	3.3 ●
Paraguay	3.3 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	3.3 ●
Tajikistan	3.2 ●
Moldova	3.2 ●
Thailand	3.1 ●
Bhutan	3.1 ●
Armenia	3 ●
Cambodia	3 ●
India	3 ●
Panama	2.9 ●
Turkey	2.8 ●
Zambia	2.8 ●
Nepal	2.7 ●
Pakistan	2.7 ●
El Salvador	2.5 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Russia	2.4 ●
Madagascar	2.4 ●
Azerbaijan	2.3 ●
Kyrgyzstan	2.3 ●
Ethiopia	2.3 ●
Malawi	2.2 ●
Iraq	2.2 ●
Australia	2.1 ●
Guatemala	2.1 ●
Iran	2 ●
Georgia	2 ●
Uganda	2 ●
Afghanistan	2 ●
Bolivia	1.9 ●
Nicaragua	1.9 ●
Rwanda	1.9 ●
Tunisia	1.8 ●
Gabon	1.7 ●
Ghana	1.7 ●
Honduras	1.7 ●
Sierra Leone	1.7 ●
Tanzania	1.7 ●
Mali	1.6 ●
Nigeria	1.6 ●
Cameroon	1.6 ●
Mongolia	1.6 ●
Kenya	1.6 ●
CAR	1.6 ●
Guinea	1.5 ●
Jordan	1.5 ●
Morocco	1.5 ●
Benin	1.5 ●
Algeria	1.4 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3 ●
Burundi	1.3 ●
Kazakhstan	1.2 ●
Mauritania	1.2 ●
Burkina Faso	1.2 ●
Jamaica	1.1 ●
Senegal	1.1 ●
Togo	1.1 ●
Liberia	1.1 ●
Haiti	1.1 ●
Yemen	1 ●
Angola	0.9 ●
Swaziland	0.9 ●
Congo, Rep.	0.9 ●
Chad	0.9 ●
Lesotho	0.8 ●
Zimbabwe	0.8 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.8 ●
Gambia	0.7 ●
Mozamb.	0.7 ●
Sudan	0.7 ●
Niger	0.4 ●
Botswana	0.4 ●
Namibia	0.4 ●
Cyprus	0.3 ●
Cabo Verde	0 ●
Iceland	n/a ●
Singapore	n/a ●
Kuwait	n/a ●
UAE	n/a ●

Source : FAO (2015). 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 during the period specified.

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

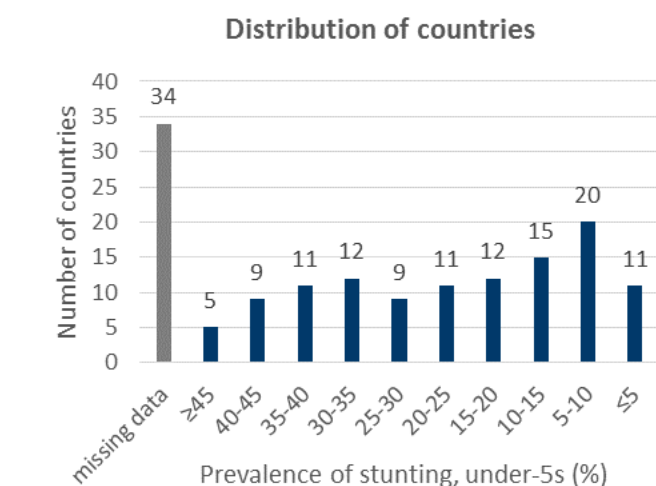
SDG 2 Indicator Profile: Prevalence of stunting, under-5s
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Prevalence of stunting, under-5s (%)

Country	Value/Rating
Canada	0 ●
Germany	1.3 ●
Chile	1.8 ●
Australia	2 ●
USA	2.1 ●
Korea, Rep.	2.5 ●
Czech Republic	2.6 ●
Ukraine	3.7 ●
Singapore	4.4 ●
Belarus	4.5 ●
Macedonia	4.9 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	5.3 ●
Costa Rica	5.6 ●
Jamaica	5.7 ●
Kuwait	5.8 ●
Serbia	6 ●
Moldova	6.4 ●
Iran	6.8 ●
Brazil	7.1 ●
Japan	7.1 ●
Dominican Republic	7.1 ●
Jordan	7.8 ●
Argentina	8.2 ●
Bulgaria	8.8 ●
Suriname	8.8 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.9 ●
Saudi Arabia	9.3 ●
China	9.4 ●
Montenegro	9.4 ●
Turkey	9.5 ●
Oman	9.8 ●
Tunisia	10.1 ●
Uruguay	10.7 ●
Mongolia	10.8 ●
Paraguay	10.9 ●
Georgia	11.3 ●
Algeria	11.7 ●
Guyana	12 ●
Colombia	12.7 ●
Romania	12.8 ●
Kyrgyzstan	12.9 ●
Kazakhstan	13.1 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Venezuela	13.4 ●
Mexico	13.6 ●
El Salvador	14 ●
Sri Lanka	14.7 ●
Morocco	14.9 ●
Thailand	16.3 ●
Lebanon	16.5 ●
Malaysia	17.2 ●
Peru	17.5 ●
Gabon	17.5 ●
Azerbaijan	18 ●
Bolivia	18.1 ●
Ghana	18.8 ●
Panama	19.1 ●
Vietnam	19.4 ●
Senegal	19.4 ●
Armenia	20.8 ●
Haiti	21.9 ●
Mauritania	22 ●
Egypt	22.3 ●
Iraq	22.6 ●
Honduras	22.7 ●
Nicaragua	23 ●
Namibia	23.1 ●
Albania	23.1 ●
South Africa	23.9 ●
Gambia	24.5 ●
Congo, Rep.	25 ●
Ecuador	25.2 ●
Swaziland	25.5 ●
Kenya	26 ●
Tajikistan	26.8 ●
Togo	27.5 ●
Zimbabwe	27.6 ●
Angola	29.2 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	29.6 ●
Philippines	30.3 ●
Guinea	31.3 ●
Botswana	31.4 ●
Liberia	32.1 ●
Cambodia	32.4 ●
Cameroon	32.6 ●
Nigeria	32.9 ●
Burkina Faso	32.9 ●
Lesotho	33.2 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Bhutan	33.6 ●
Benin	34 ●
Uganda	34.2 ●
Tanzania	34.7 ●
Myanmar	35.1 ●
Bangladesh	36.1 ●
Indonesia	36.4 ●
Nepal	37.4 ●
Rwanda	37.9 ●
Sierra Leone	37.9 ●
Sudan	38.2 ●
Mali	38.5 ●
India	38.7 ●
Chad	38.7 ●
Zambia	40 ●
Ethiopia	40.4 ●
CAR	40.7 ●
Afghanistan	40.9 ●
Malawi	42.4 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.6 ●
Niger	43 ●
Mozamb.	43.1 ●
Lao PDR	43.8 ●
Pakistan	45 ●
Yemen	46.5 ●
Guatemala	48 ●
Madagascar	49.2 ●
Burundi	57.5 ●
Austria	n/a ●
Cabo Verde	n/a ●
Croatia	n/a ●
Cyprus	n/a ●

Country	Value/Rating
Denmark	n/a ●
Estonia	n/a ●
Finland	n/a ●
France	n/a ●
Greece	n/a ●
Hungary	n/a ●
Iceland	n/a ●
Ireland	n/a ●
Israel	n/a ●
Italy	n/a ●
Latvia	n/a ●
Lithuania	n/a ●
Luxemb.	n/a ●
Malta	n/a ●
Mauritius	n/a ●
Netherlands	n/a ●
New Zealand	n/a ●
Norway	n/a ●
Poland	n/a ●
Portugal	n/a ●
Qatar	n/a ●
Russia	n/a ●
Slovakia	n/a ●
Slovenia	n/a ●
Spain	n/a ●
Sweden	n/a ●
Switzerland	n/a ●
UAE	n/a ●
UK	n/a ●

Source : UNICEF, WHO & WB (2015). Years : 2000-2015. 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?

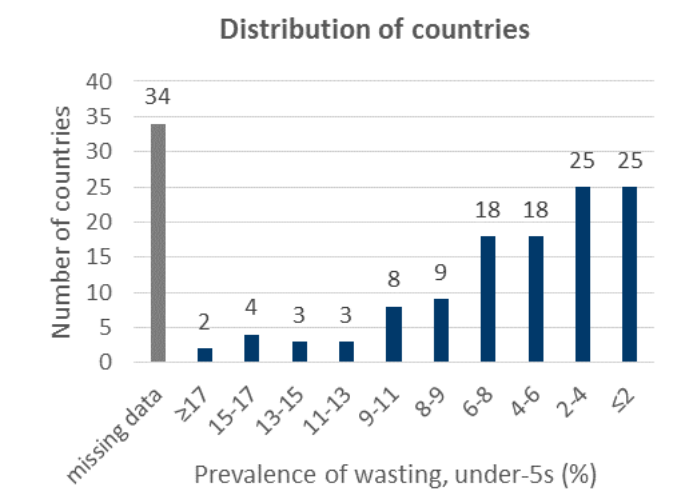
SDG 2 Indicator Profile: Prevalence of wasting, under-5s
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Prevalence of wasting, under-5s (%)

Country	Value/Rating
Malaysia	0 ●
Canada	0 ●
Madagascar	0 ●
Australia	0 ●
Chile	0.3 ●
Ukraine	0.3 ●
Peru	0.4 ●
USA	0.5 ●
Colombia	0.9 ●
Germany	1 ●
Costa Rica	1 ●
Mongolia	1 ●
Guatemala	1.1 ●
Korea, Rep.	1.2 ●
Argentina	1.2 ●
Panama	1.2 ●
Uruguay	1.3 ●
Honduras	1.4 ●
Nicaragua	1.5 ●
Brazil	1.6 ●
Mexico	1.6 ●
Georgia	1.6 ●
Bolivia	1.6 ●
Turkey	1.7 ●
Macedonia	1.8 ●
Moldova	1.9 ●
El Salvador	2 ●
Swaziland	2 ●
Belarus	2.2 ●
Rwanda	2.2 ●
Japan	2.3 ●
China	2.3 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3 ●
Ecuador	2.3 ●
Morocco	2.3 ●
Kuwait	2.4 ●
Dominican Republic	2.4 ●
Jordan	2.4 ●
Paraguay	2.6 ●
Montenegro	2.8 ●
Kyrgyzstan	2.8 ●
Tunisia	2.8 ●
Lesotho	2.8 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Jamaica	3 ●
Azerbaijan	3.1 ●
Bulgaria	3.2 ●
Zimbabwe	3.3 ●
Gabon	3.4 ●
Romania	3.5 ●
Singapore	3.6 ●
Malawi	3.8 ●
Tanzania	3.8 ●
Serbia	3.9 ●
Iran	4 ●
Kenya	4 ●
Venezuela	4.1 ●
Algeria	4.1 ●
Kazakhstan	4.1 ●
Armenia	4.2 ●
Uganda	4.3 ●
Benin	4.5 ●
Czech Republic	4.6 ●
South Africa	4.7 ●
Ghana	4.7 ●
Suriname	5 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	5.2 ●
Haiti	5.2 ●
Liberia	5.6 ●
Vietnam	5.7 ●
Cameroon	5.8 ●
Senegal	5.8 ●
Bhutan	5.9 ●
Congo, Rep.	5.9 ●
Burundi	6.1 ●
Mozamb.	6.1 ●
Zambia	6.3 ●
Lao PDR	6.4 ●
Guyana	6.4 ●
Lebanon	6.6 ●
Thailand	6.7 ●
Togo	6.7 ●
Oman	7.1 ●
Namibia	7.1 ●
Botswana	7.2 ●
Iraq	7.4 ●
CAR	7.4 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Cote d'Ivoire	7.6 ●
Myanmar	7.9 ●
Philippines	7.9 ●
Nigeria	7.9 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.1 ●
Angola	8.2 ●
Ethiopia	8.7 ●
Albania	9.4 ●
Sierra Leone	9.4 ●
Egypt	9.5 ●
Afghanistan	9.5 ●
Cambodia	9.6 ●
Tajikistan	9.9 ●
Guinea	9.9 ●
Pakistan	10.5 ●
Burkina Faso	10.9 ●
Nepal	11.3 ●
Gambia	11.5 ●
Mauritania	11.6 ●
Saudi Arabia	11.8 ●
Indonesia	13.5 ●
Bangladesh	14.3 ●
India	15.1 ●
Mali	15.3 ●
Chad	15.7 ●
Yemen	16.3 ●
Sudan	16.3 ●
Niger	18.7 ●
Sri Lanka	21.4 ●
Austria	n/a ●
Belgium	n/a ●

Country	Value/Rating
Cabo Verde	n/a ●
Croatia	n/a ●
Cyprus	n/a ●
Denmark	n/a ●
Estonia	n/a ●
Finland	n/a ●
France	n/a ●
Greece	n/a ●
Hungary	n/a ●
Iceland	n/a ●
Ireland	n/a ●
Italy	n/a ●
Latvia	n/a ●
Lithuania	n/a ●
Luxemb.	n/a ●
Malta	n/a ●
Mauritius	n/a ●
Netherlands	n/a ●
New Zealand	n/a ●
Norway	n/a ●
Poland	n/a ●
Portugal	n/a ●
Qatar	n/a ●
Russia	n/a ●
Slovakia	n/a ●
Slovenia	n/a ●
Spain	n/a ●
Israel	n/a ●
Sweden	n/a ●
Switzerland	n/a ●
UAE	n/a ●
UK	n/a ●

Source : UNICEF, WHO & WB (2015). Years : 2000-2015. 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?

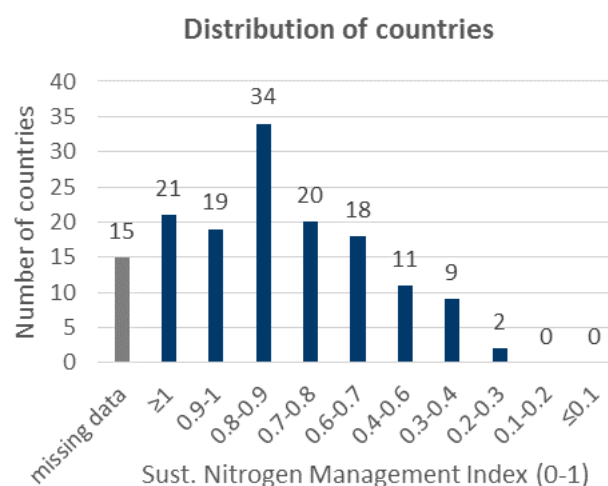
SDG 2 Indicator Profile: Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (0-1)

Country	Value/Rating
Paraguay	0.3 ●
USA	0.3 ●
Argentina	0.3 ●
Austria	0.3 ●
Canada	0.4 ●
Czech Republic	0.4 ●
Uruguay	0.4 ●
Ireland	0.4 ●
Denmark	0.4 ●
Slovakia	0.4 ●
Hungary	0.4 ●
France	0.4 ●
Lithuania	0.4 ●
Germany	0.5 ●
Ukraine	0.5 ●
Serbia	0.5 ●
Brazil	0.5 ●
Bolivia	0.5 ●
Myanmar	0.5 ●
Iceland	0.5 ●
UK	0.5 ●
Sweden	0.5 ●
Korea, Rep.	0.6 ●
Moldova	0.6 ●
Japan	0.6 ●
Romania	0.6 ●
Kyrgyzstan	0.6 ●
Vietnam	0.6 ●
Egypt	0.6 ●
South Africa	0.6 ●
Cambodia	0.6 ●
Croatia	0.6 ●
Italy	0.6 ●
Greece	0.6 ●
Finland	0.6 ●
Latvia	0.6 ●
Russia	0.6 ●
Bulgaria	0.7 ●
Turkey	0.7 ●
Azerbaijan	0.7 ●
Australia	0.7 ●
Macedonia	0.7 ●
Bangladesh	0.7 ●
Indonesia	0.7 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Nepal	0.7 ●
Ethiopia	0.7 ●
Madagascar	0.7 ●
Netherlands	0.7 ●
Switzerland	0.7 ●
Poland	0.7 ●
Estonia	0.7 ●
Luxemb.	0.7 ●
Chile	0.8 ●
Belarus	0.8 ●
Kuwait	0.8 ●
Iran	0.8 ●
Suriname	0.8 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.8 ●
Saudi Arabia	0.8 ●
China	0.8 ●
Algeria	0.8 ●
Mexico	0.8 ●
Morocco	0.8 ●
Thailand	0.8 ●
Lebanon	0.8 ●
Malaysia	0.8 ●
Peru	0.8 ●
Ghana	0.8 ●
Armenia	0.8 ●
Kenya	0.8 ●
Tajikistan	0.8 ●
Togo	0.8 ●
Philippines	0.8 ●
Guinea	0.8 ●
Cameroon	0.8 ●
Nigeria	0.8 ●
Burkina Faso	0.8 ●
Bhutan	0.8 ●
Benin	0.8 ●
Tanzania	0.8 ●
Rwanda	0.8 ●
Mali	0.8 ●
Zambia	0.8 ●
Malawi	0.8 ●
Yemen	0.8 ●
New Zealand	0.8 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Slovenia	0.8 ●
Malta	0.8 ●
Norway	0.8 ●
Spain	0.8 ●
Oman	0.9 ●
Kazakhstan	0.9 ●
Sri Lanka	0.9 ●
Senegal	0.9 ●
Iraq	0.9 ●
Albania	0.9 ●
Gambia	0.9 ●
Congo, Rep.	0.9 ●
Angola	0.9 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.9 ●
Uganda	0.9 ●
India	0.9 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.9 ●
Niger	0.9 ●
Mozamb.	0.9 ●
Pakistan	0.9 ●
Qatar	0.9 ●
Israel	0.9 ●
Jordan	1 ●
Montenegro	1 ●
Tunisia	1 ●
Mongolia	1 ●
Colombia	1 ●
Venezuela	1 ●
El Salvador	1 ●
Gabon	1 ●
Panama	1 ●
Honduras	1 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Nicaragua	1 ●
Namibia	1 ●
Ecuador	1 ●
Zimbabwe	1 ●
Sudan	1 ●
Guatemala	1 ●
Singapore	1.1 ●
Costa Rica	1.1 ●
Jamaica	1.1 ●
Dominican Republic	1.1 ●
Georgia	1.1 ●
Portugal	1.1 ●
Mauritius	1.1 ●
Cyprus	1.1 ●
UAE	1.2 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3 ●
Guyana	n/a ●
Haiti	n/a ●
Mauritania	n/a ●
Swaziland	n/a ●
Botswana	n/a ●
Liberia	n/a ●
Lesotho	n/a ●
Sierra Leone	n/a ●
Chad	n/a ●
CAR	n/a ●
Afghanistan	n/a ●
Lao PDR	n/a ●
Burundi	n/a ●
Belgium	n/a ●
Cabo Verde	n/a ●

Source : Zhang and Davidson (2016); Zhang et al.(2015). Years : 2006/2011. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available.

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