15
LIFE
ON LAND

SDG 15 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
12	14

Indicator Status	
Available	8
Unavailable	4
NA	2
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	14

SDG 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

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

15-1-1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Table (15-1) **Forest area as a proportion of total land area (2010 and 2015)**

Description	Unit	2010	2015	Goal by 2030
(a) Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	%	0.06	0.08	Increase
(b) Forest area mangrove area	Km_2	7	9	Increase
	Hectare	700	900	
(c) Land area Qatar area with islands	Km_2	11,627.04	11,627.04	-
	Hectare	1162704	1162704	-

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (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

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (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

15-3-1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

Figure (15.1): Area of degraded lands by degree of impact (km2) (2005)

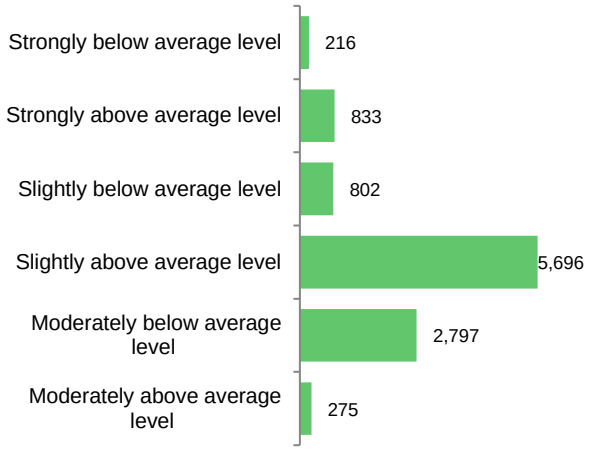
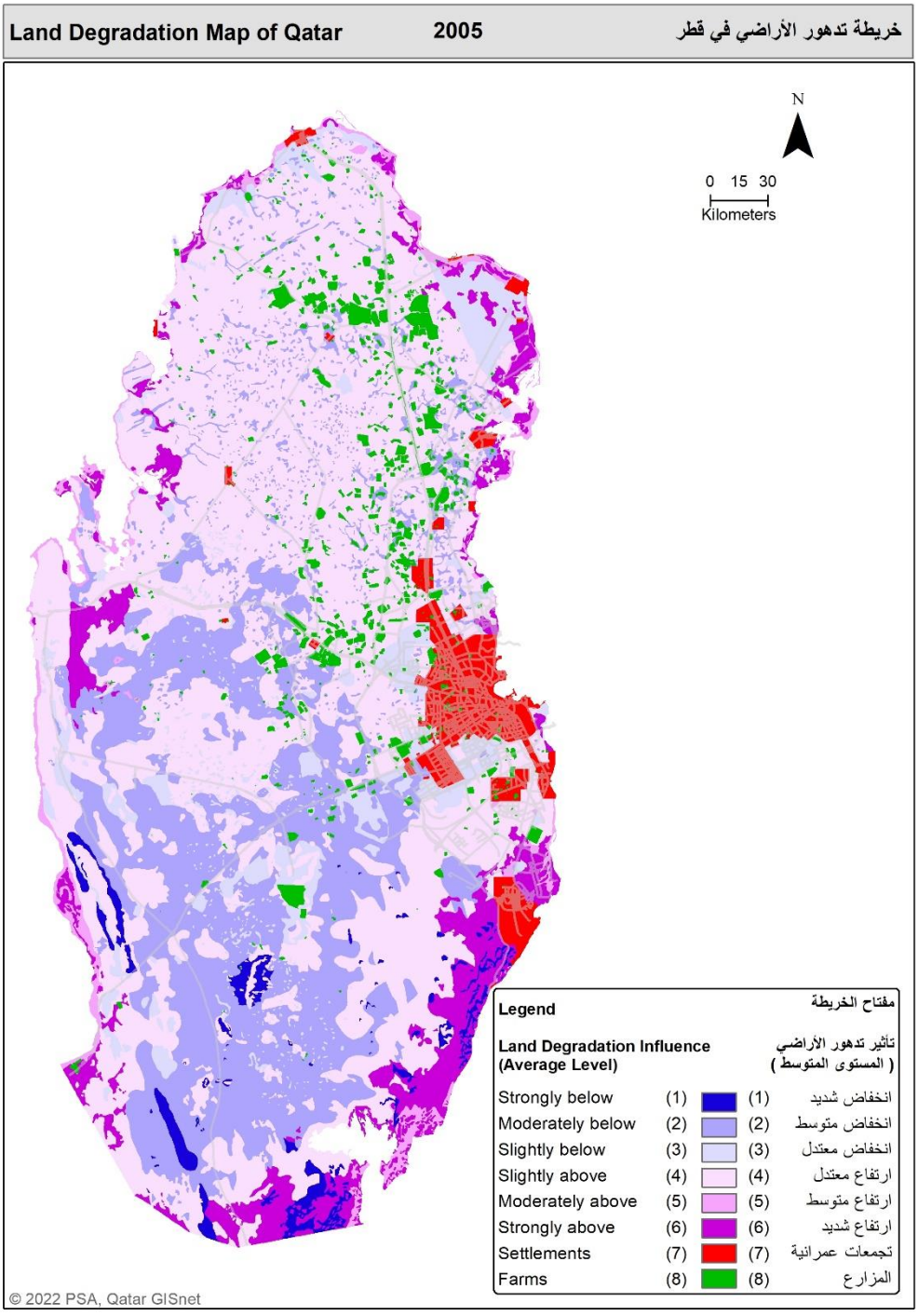


Table (15-2) **Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (2005)**

Description	2005
Indicator	91%

Map (15.1): Land Degradation in the State of Qatar (2005)



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

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

Target (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

15.5.1 Red List Index.

Table (15-3) **Red List Index (2016-2017)**

Indicator	2016	2017	Goal by 2030
Red List Index	0.84	0.83	Reduce
Red List Index (upper limit)	1	1	-
Red List Index (lower limit)	0	0	0

Note: The value in the Red List Index ranges between (0) all species classified as "least concern" and (1) all species classified as "extinct".

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Target (15-6): Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15-6-1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

Table (15-4) **Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (2016-2022)**

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
(a) Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table (15-4) **Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (2016-2022)**

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
(b) Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target (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

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

Table (15-5) **Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (2016-2019)**

Description		2016	2017	2018	2019	Goal by 2030
Traded Wildlife	Licitly	4,299	2,840	1,232	989	Increase
	Illicitly	10	3	7	6	-
	Total	4,309	2,843	1,239	995	-
Proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly trafficked		0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	Reduce

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations.

Target (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

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

Table (15-6) **Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (2016-2022)**

Sub indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (1 = yes, 0 = no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Countries with an allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Recipient countries of global funding with access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to invasive alien species management (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A
Proportion of countries with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of countries with allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of recipient countries of global funding with access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to invasive alien species management (%)	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

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

15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.

Table (15-7) **(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets (2016-2022)**

Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

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

15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (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.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (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

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

Table (15-8) **Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (2016-2019)**

Description		2016	2017	2018	2019	Goal by 2030
Traded Wildlife	Licitly	4,299	2,840	1,232	989	Increase
	Illicitly	10	3	7	6	-
	Total	4,309	2,843	1,239	995	-
Proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly trafficked		0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	Reduce

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations.