IUCN

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Snapshot of progress on SDG 15

IAEG-SDG 15 June 2022

Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.1.1

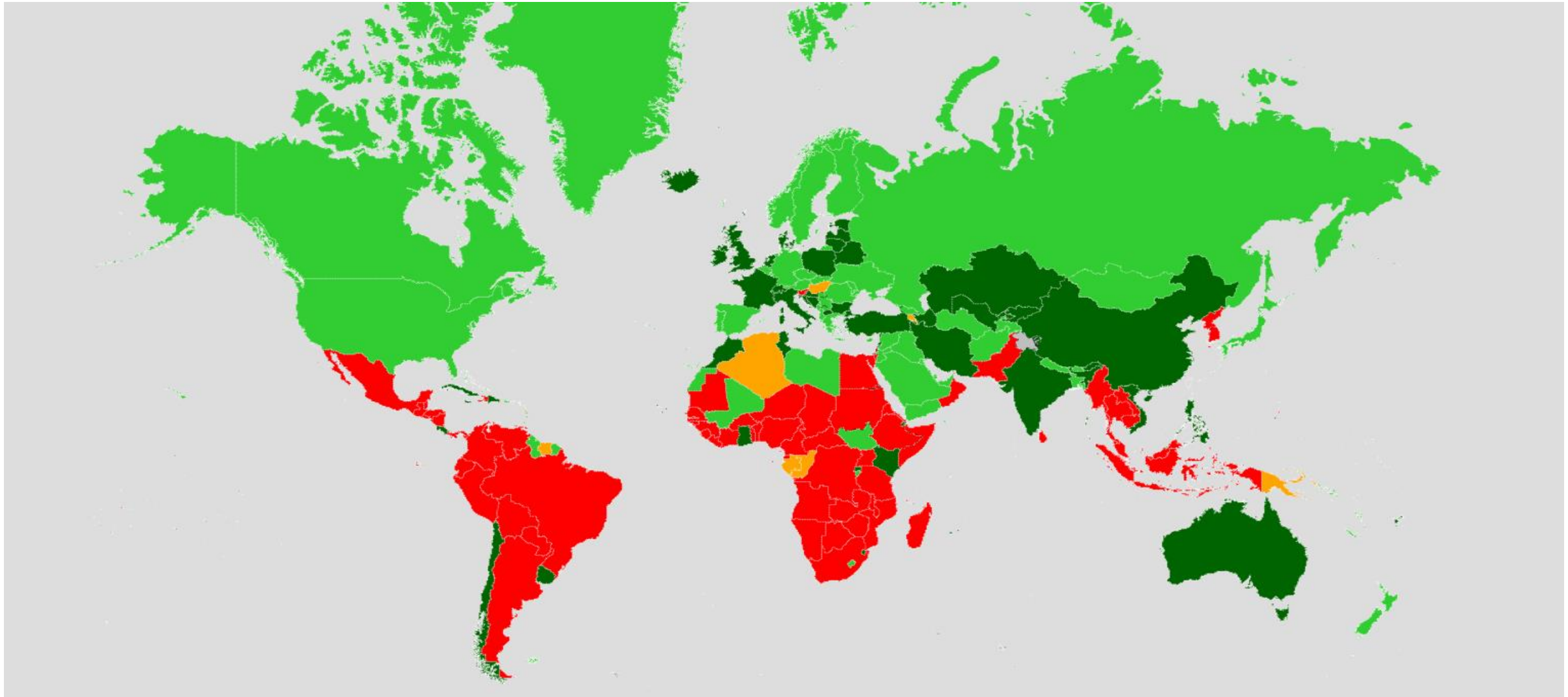
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems […]

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5 15.6 15.7 15.8 15.9 15.a 15.b 15.c

- Indicator reported since 1947 and used for the MDGs
- Universal country coverage: Two thirds of countries report their own data – for the remaining third, FAO estimates the figures and validates them with national authorities
- Main constraints in country reporting:
  - Lack of reliable up-to-date data as the assessment of forest area is carried out at infrequent intervals in many countries.
  - At times, differences in methodologies and/or definitions over time make it difficult to compare the results of different assessments within a given country/territory.

15.1.1: Trend (2020 data)



Color	Assessment category
Dark green	Improvement
Green	Slight or no improvement
Orange	Slight deterioration
Red	Deterioration
Grey	Data not available

World assessment for trend: Deterioration since baseline year

[Assessment of current status (distance to the target) not possible due to lack of a numerical yardstick]

Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.1.2

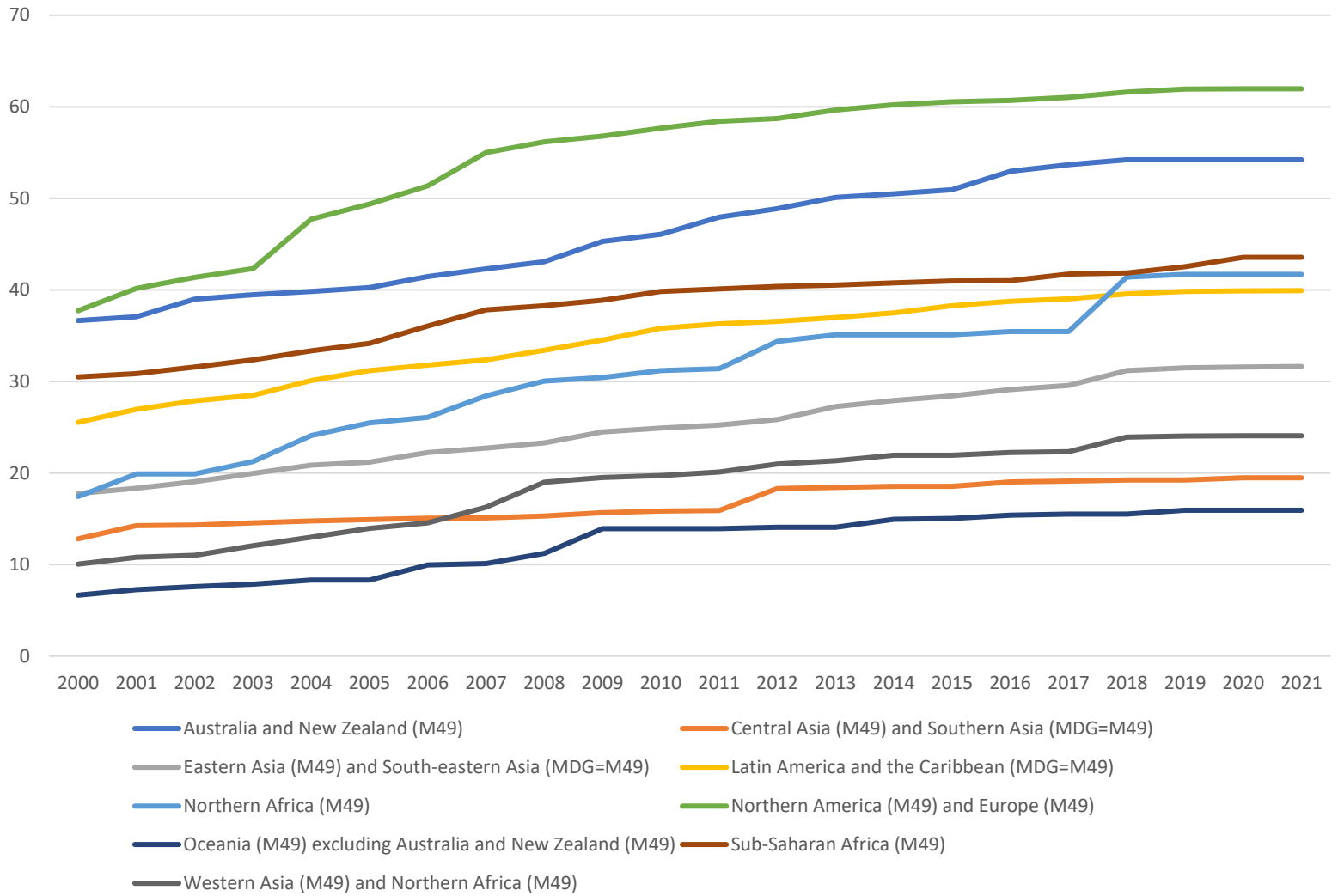
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems [...]

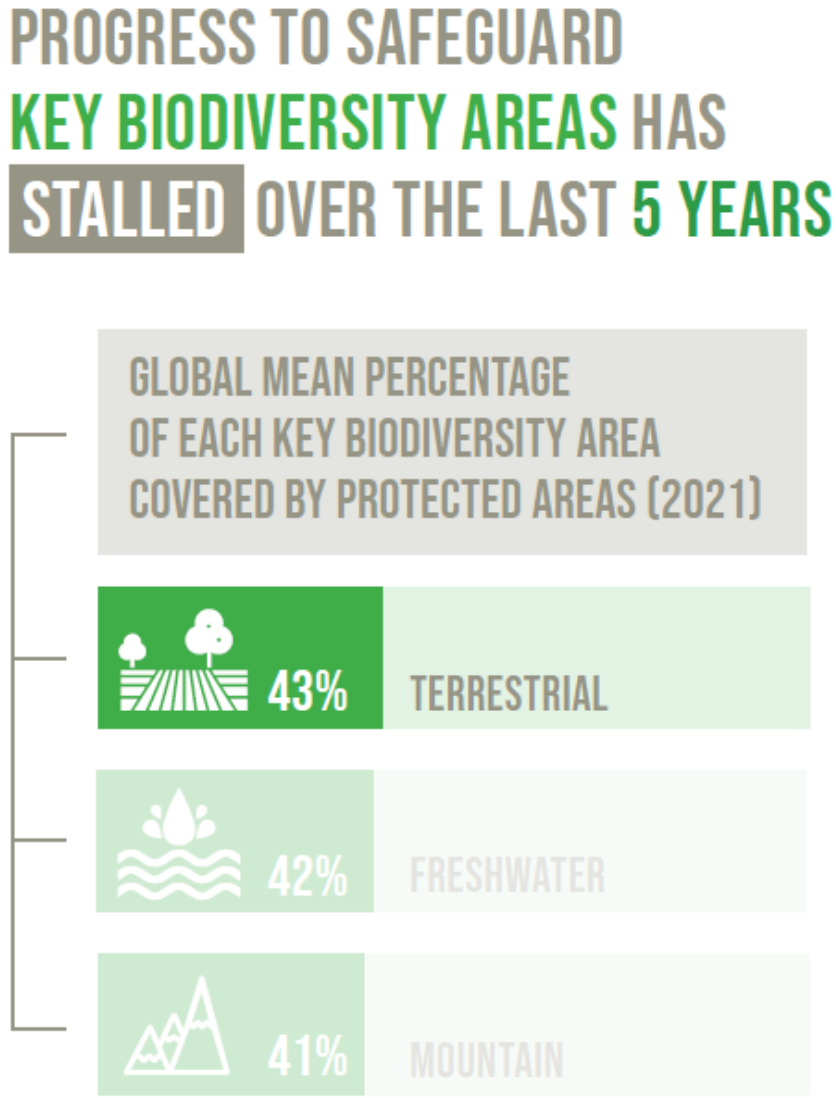
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.1 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.a | 15.b | 15.c

- Indicator derived from overlay of nationally-reported data from WDPA (https://www.protectedplanet.net) with WDKBA (https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org)
- Universal country coverage: WDPA and WDKBA encompass data from all countries
- Main constraints in country reporting:
  - While PAs are well-documented in most countries, "Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures" (OECMs) are not yet widely documented
  - KBA data are robust for birds but not yet comprehensively identified for other elements of biodiversity

15.1.2: Trend and status (2021 data)





Color	Assessment category
Dark green	Improvement
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World assessment for trend: Progress stalled over recent years

World assessment for status: Moderate distance to target for Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America & Caribbean, WEOG; Far from target for other regions

Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.2.1

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests [...]

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.1 | **15.2** | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.a | 15.b | 15.c

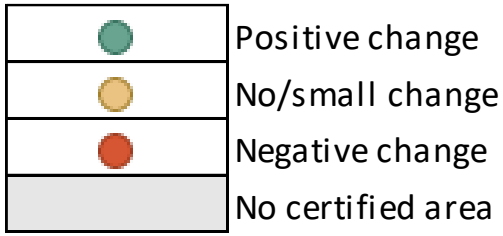
- Comprises five constituent sub-indicators on the principle aspects of sustainable forest management
- Country coverage: between 70% and 100% depending on the sub-indicator
- We use a dashboard to display progress (trend) for each of the five sub-indicators at global and regional level
- An assessment of current status (distance to the target) is not possible due to lack of a numerical yardstick
- Main constraints for country reporting:
  - Same as 15.1.1
  - In addition, lack of data from countries for some 15.2.1 sub-indicators (forest with management plans, forest in protected areas), which cannot be estimated with alternative data sources.

Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.2.1

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.1 | **15.2** | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.a | 15.b | 15.c

SDG Region	Annual forest area change rate [1]	Above-ground biomass stock in forest (t/ha)	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas	Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	Forest area certified [2] (2020-2021)
World	●	●	●	●	●
Central and Southern Asia	●	●	●	●	●
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	●	●	●	●	●
Northern Africa and Western Asia	●	●	●	●	●
Sub-Saharan Africa	●	●	●	●	●
Latin America and the Caribbean	●	●	●	●	●
Oceania	●	●	●	●	●
Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)	●	●	●	●	●
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	●	●	●	●	●
Small island developing States (SIDS)	●	●	●	●	●



Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.4.1

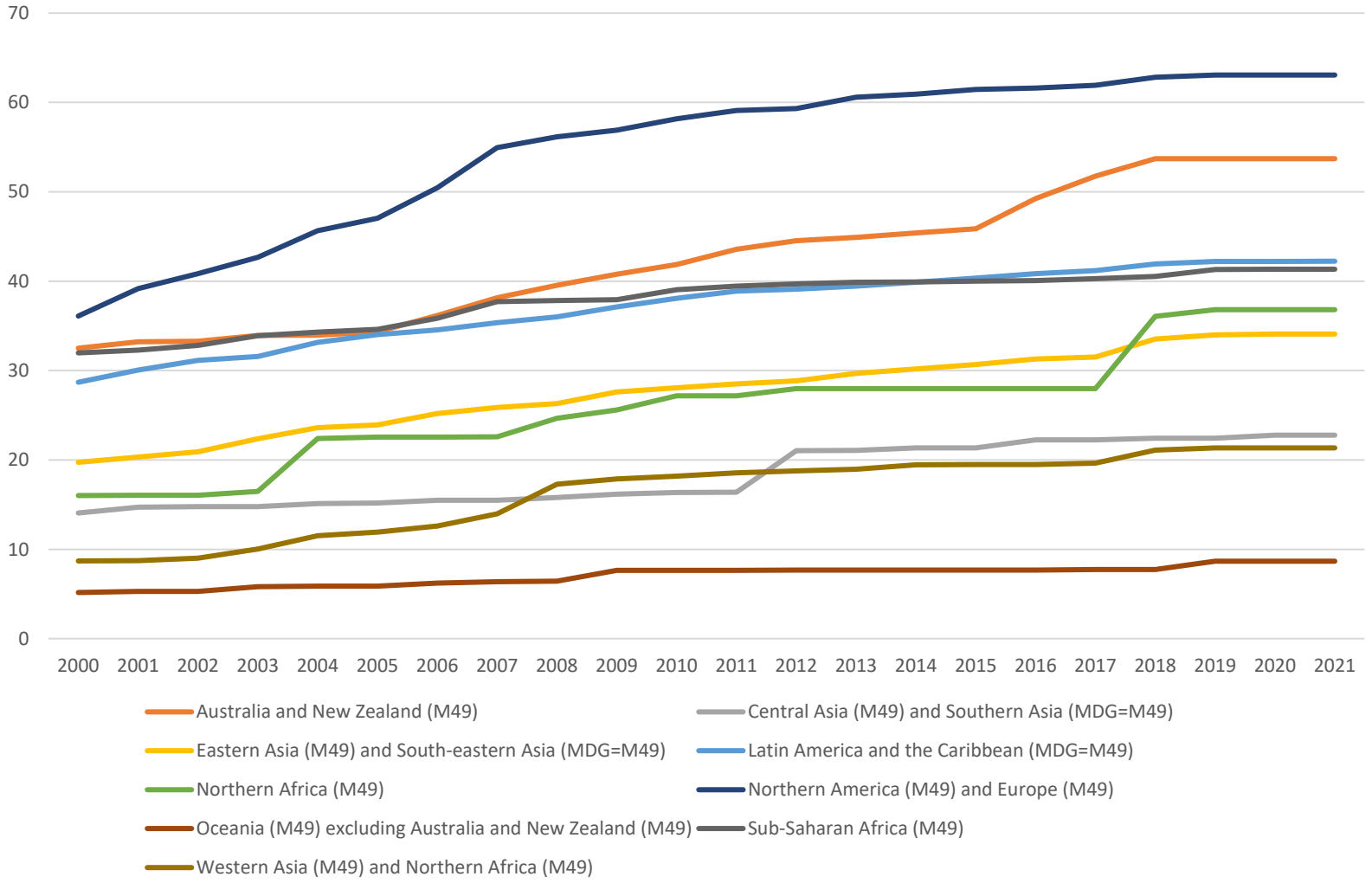
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems […]

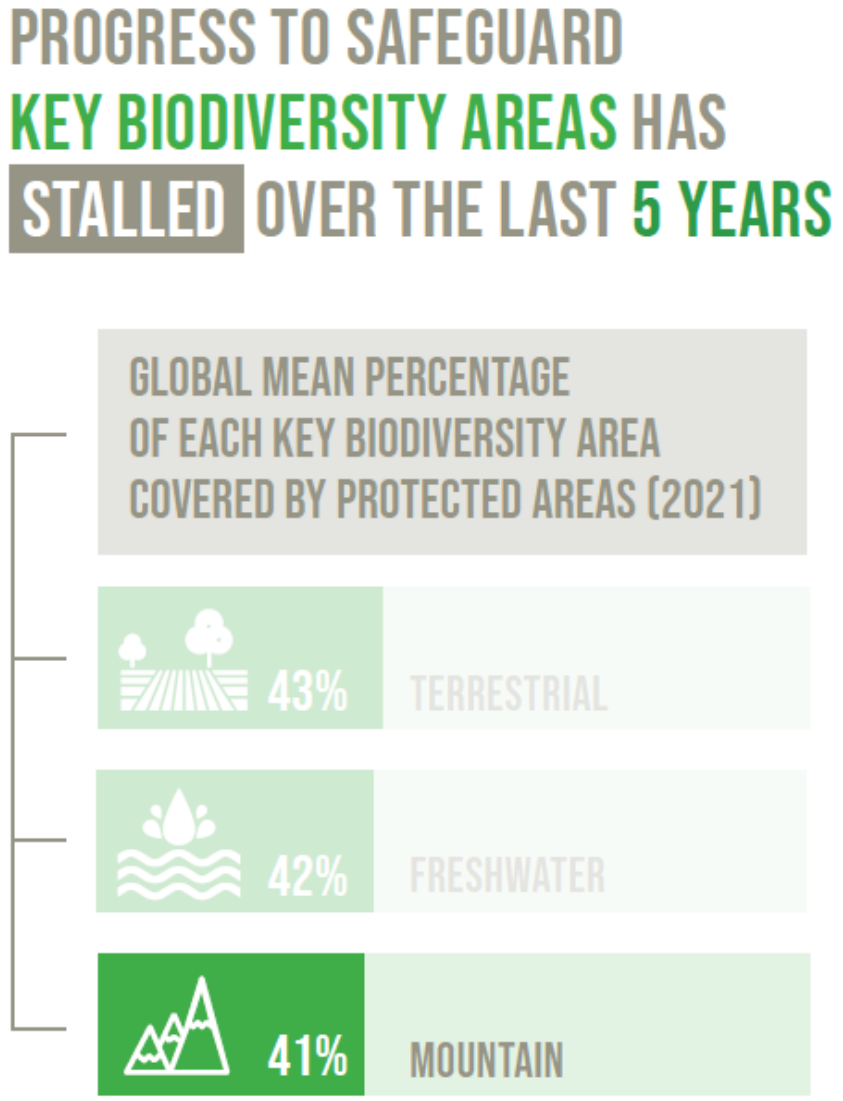
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.1 15.2 15.3 **15.4** 15.5 15.6 15.7 15.8 15.9 15.a 15.b 15.c

- Indicator derived from overlay of nationally-reported data from WDPA (https://www.protectedplanet.net) with WDKBA (https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org) for mountains (UNEP-WCMC definition)
- Universal country coverage: WDPA and WDKBA encompass data from all countries
- Main constraints in country reporting:
  - While PAs are well-documented in most countries, "Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures" (OECMs) are not yet widely documented
  - KBA data are robust for birds but not yet comprehensively identified for other elements of biodiversity

15.4.1: Trend and status (2021 data)





Color	Assessment category
Dark green	Improvement
Green	Slight or no improvement
Orange	Slight deterioration
Red	Deterioration
Grey	Data not available / not published

World assessment for trend: Progress stalled over recent years

World assessment for status: Moderate distance to target for Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America & Caribbean, WEOG; Far from target for other regions

Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.4.2

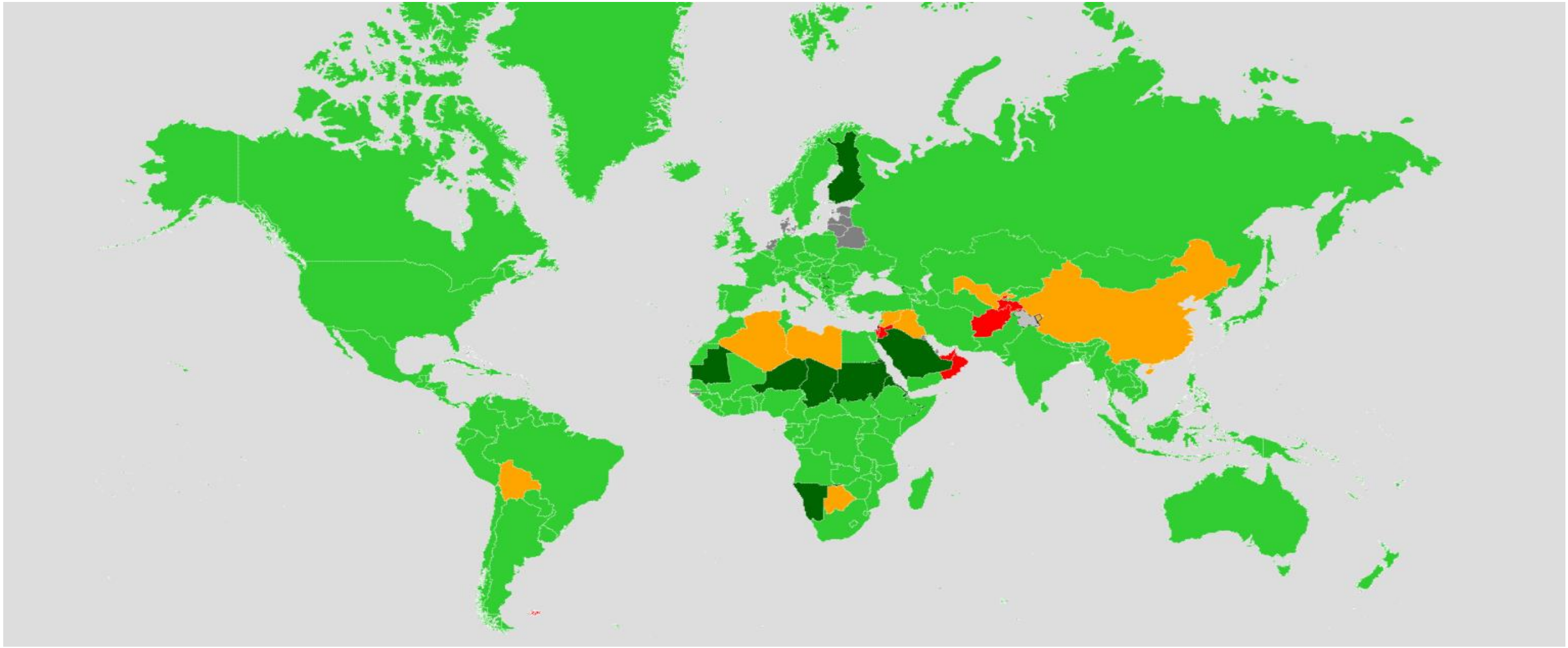
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems […]

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

15.1 15.2 15.3 **15.4** 15.5 15.6 15.7 15.8 15.9 15.a 15.b 15.c

- Indicator calculated based on geospatial data
- Applies only to 174 countries with mountains (UNEP-WCMC definition)
- Country coverage: universal
- Main constraints in country reporting:
  - Most countries are unfamiliar with the required remote sensing technology and applications for this indicator.
  - It is not always clear which institution in each country should take responsibility for this indicator.
  - Some countries do not agree with FAO calculating the indicator on their behalf using global satellite data and applications

15.4.2: Trend (2018/2020 data)



Color	Assessment category
Dark green	Improvement
Green	Slight or no improvement
Orange	Slight deterioration
Red	Deterioration
Grey	Data not available / not published

World assessment for trend: **slight or no improvement since baseline**

[Assessment of current status (distance to the target) not possible due to lack of a numerical yardstick]

Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.5.1

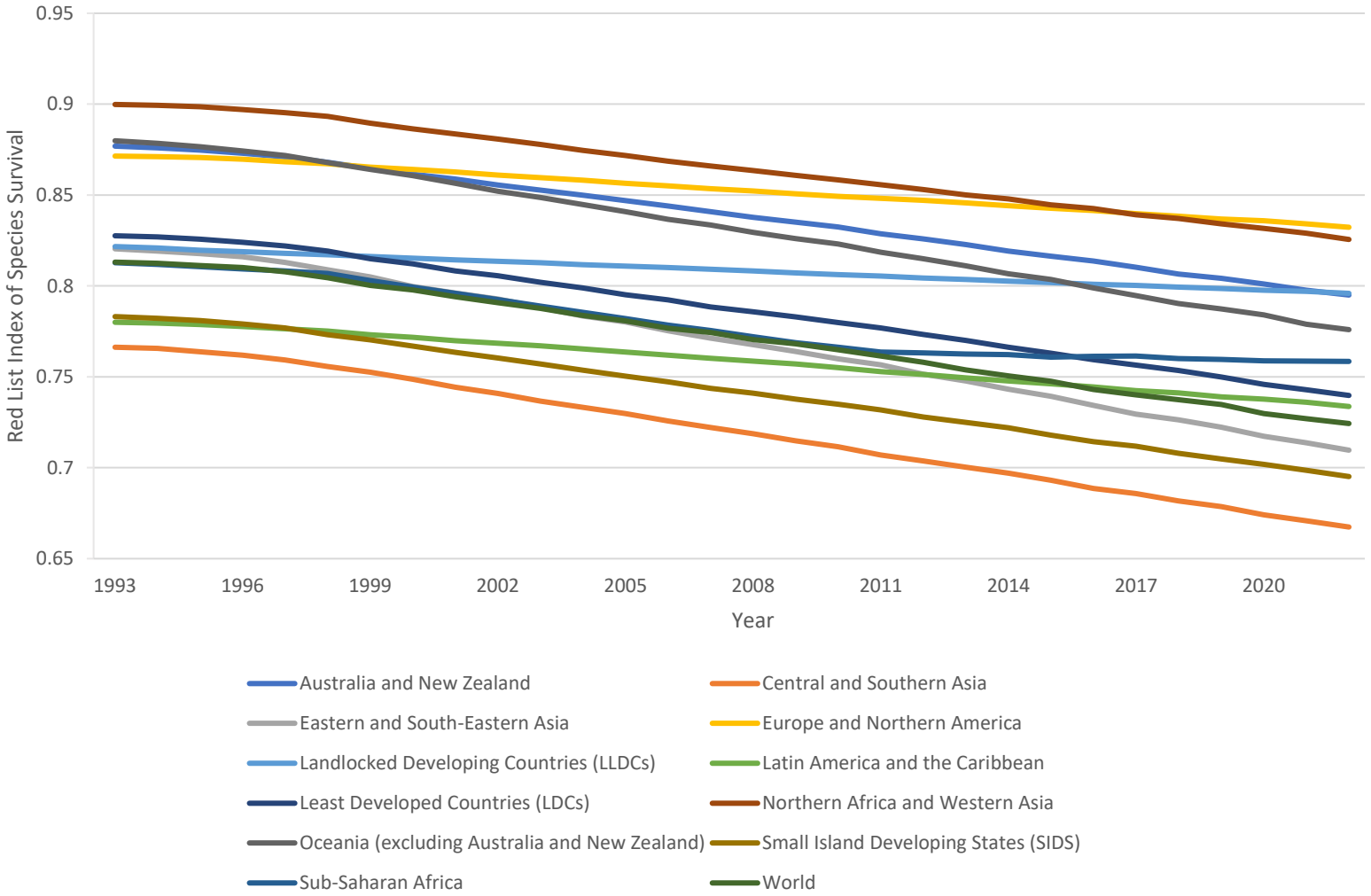
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.5.1 Red List Index

15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 **15.5** 15.6 15.7 15.8 15.9 15.a 15.b 15.c

- Indicator derived from repeat assessments of species extinction risk from IUCN Red List (https://www.iucnredlist.org) and national red lists where available
- Universal country coverage: IUCN Red List encompasses data from all countries
- Main constraints in country reporting:
  - Few countries have repeat national red lists, and taxonomic coverage of these is often narrow
  - Taxonomic coverage near-comprehensive across vertebrate species on IUCN Red List, but coverage of invertebrates, plants, and fungi remains low
  - Broad application of SISconnect tool for national-global data exchange

15.5.1: Trend and status (2021 data)



Color	Assessment category
Dark green	Improvement
Green	Slight or no improvement
Orange	Slight deterioration
Red	Deterioration
Grey	Data not available / not published

World assessment for trend: Deterioration

World assessment for status: Extinction risk below global average for Pacific SIDS and WEOG; Extinction risk at or below global average for other regions

Overview of the Goal 15 - Indicator 15.8.1

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… the prevention or control of invasive alien species

15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5 15.6 15.7 **15.8** 15.9 15.a 15.b 15.c

- Indicator derived from surveys to NSOs and Environment Ministries, supplemented by data from FAOLEX & ECOLEX (2010, 2016, 2020, 2022 upcoming)
- Coverage of most countries: 142 countries responded to most recent (2020) survey
- Main constraints in country reporting:
  - Adoption of legislation and adequate resourcing does not necessarily indicate successful implementation of IAS response on the ground
  - IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group supports maintenance of survey, but capacity not yet in place to issue survey on an annual basis – has been periodic to date

15.8.1: Status (2021 data)

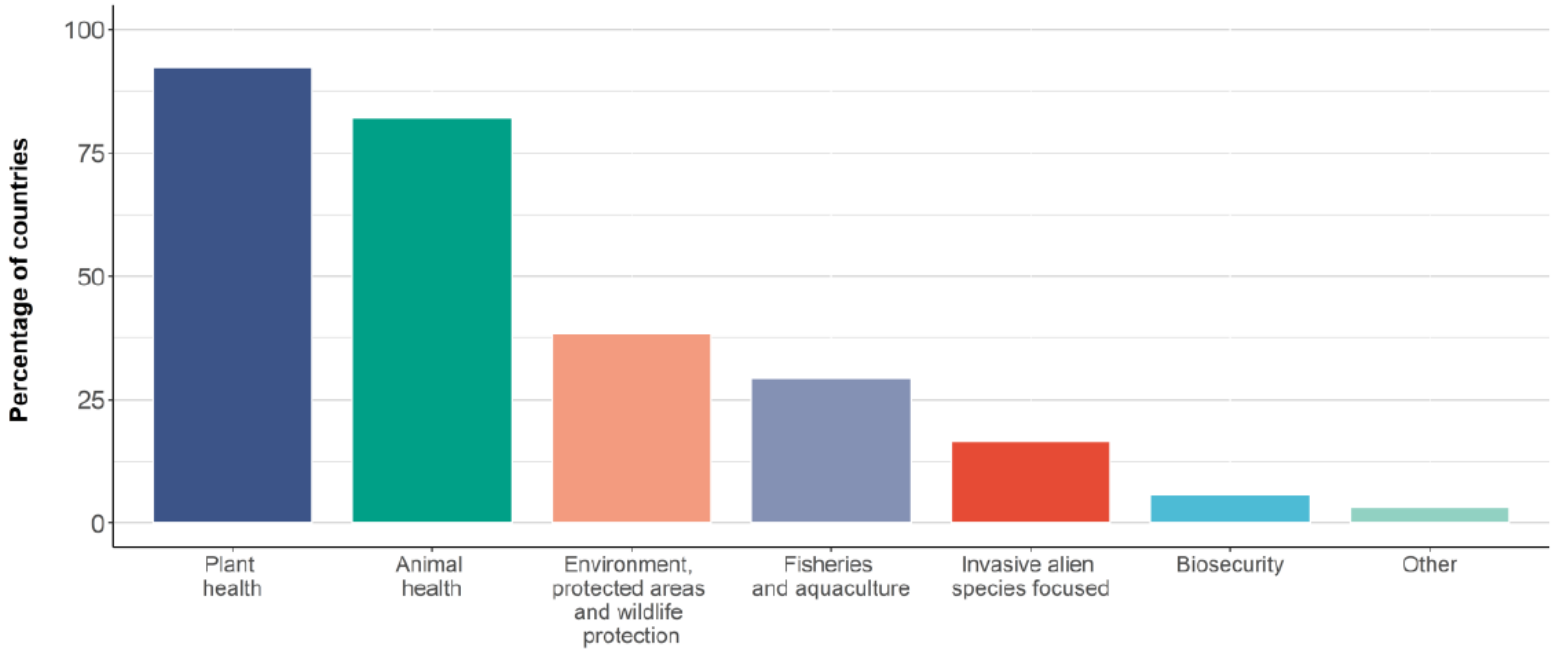


Figure 4: Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention and/or control of IAS for 195 countries reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The percentage of countries and national sectoral legislation with IAS-relevant legislation is shown.

Color	Assessment category
Dark green	Improvement
Green	Slight or no improvement
Orange	Slight deterioration
Red	Deterioration
Grey	Data not available / not published

World assessment for status: **almost all countries have some IAS legislation; however, only 1/3 have environment specific IAS legislation**

[Assessment of trend not possible due to lack of sufficient repeat assessments]

Thank you