



Life on Land





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



A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN HUMANITY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH NATURE IS ESSENTIAL



For human life to flourish on earth, we need diverse forms of life on earth to flourish too. Human life depends on healthy ecosystems and the biodiversity these ecosystems support for sustenance and livelihoods. Without these ecosystems and their biodiversity, we will not have sources of food, water, medicine, shelter, and other resources. Ecosystems provide services such as cleaning of air and water which are key to sustain life and increase resiliency in the face of the challenges we face.

Human activities over the centuries have majorly altered terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity. The triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss are posing a severe threat to the health of our planet and people. Despite some progress in SDG 15 indicators, the worsening trends in forest loss, land degradation, desertification, extinction of species, and so on are worrisome.



Facts and Figures

- Human activity has altered almost 75 percent of the earth’s surface, squeezing wildlife and nature into an ever-smaller corner of the planet and increasing risks of zoonotic diseases like COVID-19.
- Forests cover 31% of the global land area but offers forests a habitat to over 80% of all terrestrial species including insects, birds, animals, and so on.
- Total forest cover area globally is 4.06 billion hectares.
- Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood, including several million indigenous people.
- More than 90% of people living in extreme poverty are dependent on forests for at least part of their livelihoods.
- Deforestation and forest degradation are taking place at alarming rates, causing a loss to biodiversity and adding to the climate crisis.
- Forest cover has decreased from 31.9% in 2000 to 31.2% in 2020.
- The net loss of 2.4% or 100 million hectares of forest cover (net loss is computed after factoring in reforestation and afforestation efforts). This loss is equivalent to the size of Egypt or Tanzania.

15 LIFE ON LAND
PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN HUMANITY’S RELATIONSHIP WITH NATURE IS ESSENTIAL



100 MILLION HECTARES OF HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LAND WAS DEGRADED EVERY YEAR FROM 2015-2019
EQUIVALENT TO 2X THE SIZE OF GREENLAND



THE WORLD IS CURRENTLY FACING THE LARGEST SPECIES EXTINCTION EVENT SINCE THE DINOSAUR AGE

PROTECTED AREA COVERAGE OF KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS HAS STALLED SINCE 2015

THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
PROVIDES RENEWED IMPETUS FOR CONSERVING TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

4 OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS BY 2050

23 TARGETS BY 2030

- Since 1990, close to 420 million hectares of forests have been lost even though the rate of deforestation has slowed down. The rate of deforestation in the 1990s was 16 million per year which reduced to 10 million per year between 2015 and 2020.
- While deforestation represents permanent loss of forests, it does not tell us the whole story as it does not account for temporary tree cover loss. Tree cover loss, though temporary, deters our ability to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to protect biodiversity. Total tree cover loss between 2000 and 2021 was 11%. In 2021 alone, 25 million hectares of tree cover was lost!
- Agricultural expansion is the main driver of almost 90% of global deforestation. Oil palm harvesting alone resulted in 7% of global deforestation from 2000 to 2018.



Land Degradation:

- Between 2015 and 2019, over 100 million hectares of healthy and productive land were degraded every year, severely impact food and water security.
- 1.3 billion people are estimated to be directly exposed to and affected by land degradation.
- Currently, land degradation has reduced productivity in 23 per cent of the global terrestrial area, and between \$235 billion and \$577 billion in annual global crop output is at risk as a result of pollinator loss.

Biodiversity:

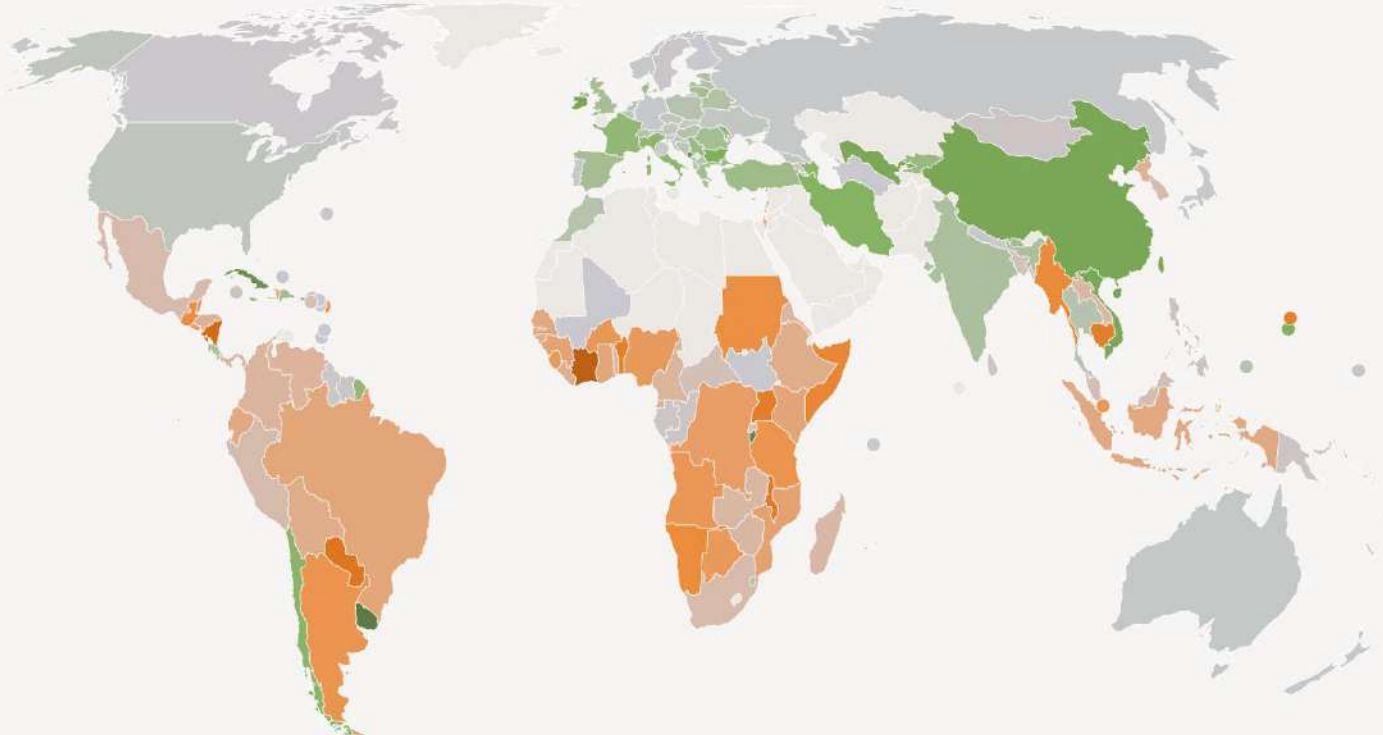
- Species extinction, which is irreversible, is having the most fundamental human impact on nature.
- The Red List Index, which is derived based on repeat assessments of every species across groups of mammals, birds, amphibians, corals, and cycads, has deteriorated by about 4% from 2015 to 2023.
- The Red List has deteriorated 10% since 1993, deteriorating faster with each decade.

- In 2022, comprehensive assessments found that 21% of reptile species are threatened with extinction.
- Over 1,400 tree species are assessed as critically endangered including 8% of assessed forest plants, 5% of forest animals and 5% of fungi and are in urgent need of conservation action.
- 49% of 5412 bird species across the globe have decreasing populations while only 6% of species have increasing populations.
- 231 bird species are listed as the critically endangered in the Red List while 423 bird species are listed as endangered and 755 are vulnerable.
- Illicit poaching and trafficking of wildlife continues to thwart conservation efforts, with nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants reported in illegal trade involving 120 countries.
- Of the 8,300 animal breeds known, 8 per cent are extinct and 22 per cent are at risk of extinction.
- Of the over 80,000 tree species, less than 1 per cent have been studied for potential use.
- Fish provide 20 per cent of animal protein to about 3 billion people. Only ten species provide about 30 per cent of marine capture fisheries and ten species provide about 50 per cent of aquaculture production.
- Micro-organisms and invertebrates are key to ecosystem services, but their contributions are still poorly known and rarely acknowledged.
- While protected areas now cover 15 per cent of terrestrial and freshwater environments and 7 per cent of the marine realm, they only partly cover important sites for biodiversity and are not yet fully ecologically representative and effectively or equitably managed.



Countries with tropical and subtropical forests saw large losses between 2000 and 2020

Change in forest area between 2000 and 2020
-50% 0% 50%



Data: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Retrieved from World Development Indicators (AG.LND.FRST.ZS).



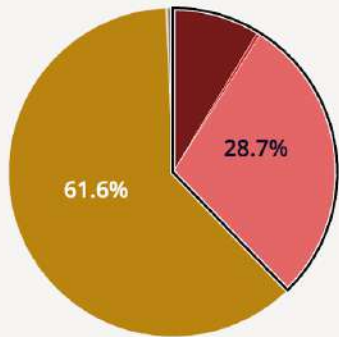
Tree cover loss in Latin America & Caribbean and East Asia & Pacific is dominated by permanent drivers

Share of each driver of tree cover loss in the period 2000-2021 by region

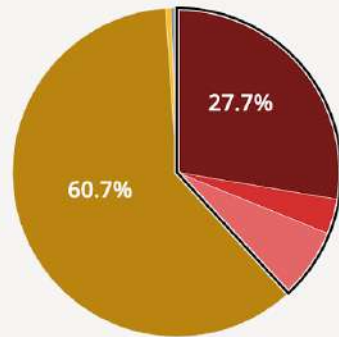
● Wildfires ● Forestry ● Shifting agriculture ● Commodity-driven agriculture ● Urbanization ● Unknown

— Temporary drivers

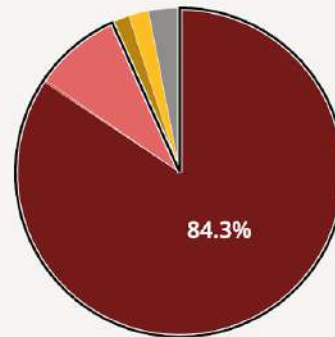
Latin America & Caribbean



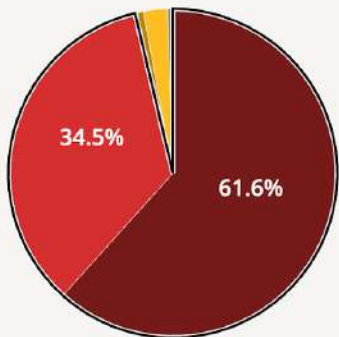
East Asia & Pacific



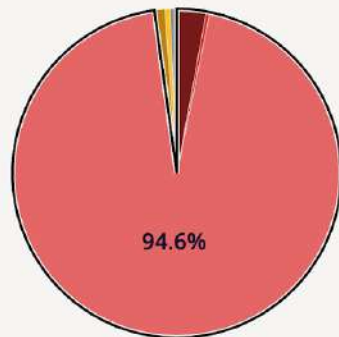
South Asia



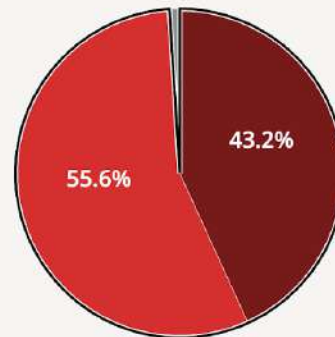
North America



Sub-Saharan Africa



Europe & Central Asia

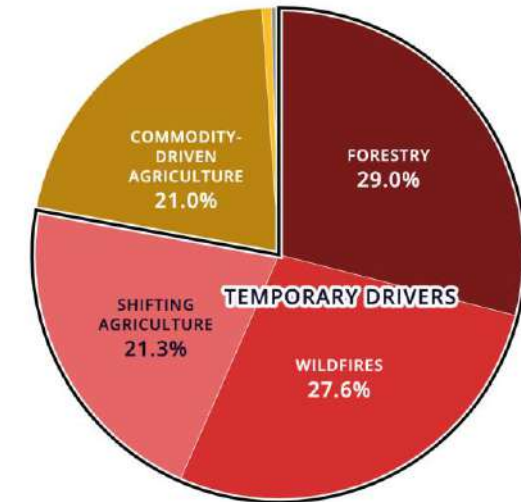


Data: The Sustainability Consortium, World Resources Institute, and University of Maryland. Tree Cover Loss by Driver.



More than three quarters of tree cover loss is caused by temporary drivers

Share of global tree cover loss in the period 2000-2021 by driver



Data: The Sustainability Consortium, World Resources Institute, and University of Maryland. Tree Cover Loss by Driver.

TARGET 15-1



CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

TARGET 15-2



END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS

TARGET 15-3



END DESERTIFICATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED LAND

TARGET 15-4



ENSURE CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

TARGET 15-5



PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS

TARGET 15-6



PROMOTE ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR SHARING OF THE BENEFITS

TARGET 15-7



ELIMINATE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING OF PROTECTED SPECIES

TARGET 15-8



PREVENT INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ON LAND AND IN WATER ECOSYSTEMS

TARGET 15-9



INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING

TARGET 15-A



INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

TARGET 15-B

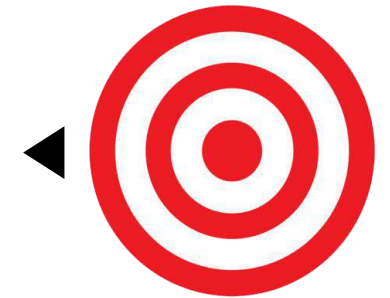


FINANCE AND INCENTIVIZE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

TARGET 15-C



COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND TRAFFICKING



TARGETS

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 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

15.7 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

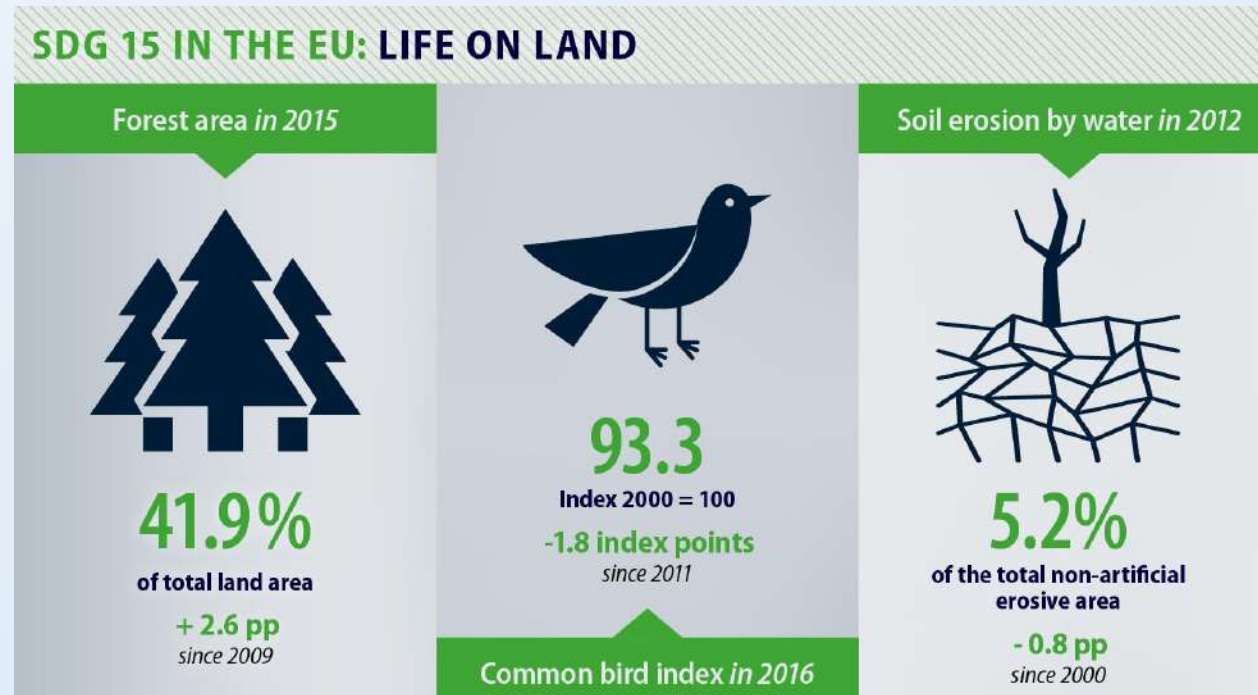


15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

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



15 LIFE ON LAND



MONITORING SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT IBIZA 2019

SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION & HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

LOW FOREST COVER

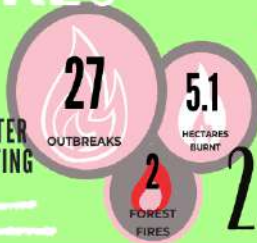
Olive Holm oak Pine oak

Most common species

FIRES IBIZA

NEEDS SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN THE CREATION OF WATER TANKS FOR FIGHTING FIRES



Noble pen shell
Balearic green toad
Marbled duck
Balearic shearwater
Mediterranean monk seal
Cuvier's beaked whale

SPECIES IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION

19 SPECIES SUSCEPTIBLE

to changes in habitat in Ibiza

Ses Salines Natural Park

986 EXAMPLES OF 35 DIFFERENT SPECIES

14 colonies of European storm petrel, the biggest in SEspartar with 500 pairs



Climate change is already affecting migratory patterns

Horseshoe whip snake
Ladder snake

TYPES OF INVASIVE SNAKE

+20% captures by COFIB

875 snakes in 2019

2,770 snakes between 2016 and 2019

- DATA SHOWING **LOW FOREST COVER** ARE A SYMPTOM OF **FOREST ABANDONMENT** & SUGGEST AN **INCREASE IN BIOMASS** & HIGHER RISK OF **FOREST FIRES**
- THE **INCREASE IN TEMPERATURES** HAS LED TO A **REDUCTION IN THE PRESENCE OF SOME TYPES OF BIRD**
- THE SITUATION REGARDING **INVASIVE SNAKES** IS STILL **NOT UNDER CONTROL**



Life On Land



TAL Transformers™
NURTURING SOCIAL INNOVATION MINDSET

10 MILLION

HECTARES OF FOREST ARE DESTROYED EVERY YEAR

ALMOST 90% OF GLOBAL DEFORESTATION IS DUE TO **AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION**



BIODIVERSITY IS LARGELY NEGLECTED IN COVID-19 RECOVERY SPENDING



AROUND 40,000 SPECIES ARE DOCUMENTED TO BE AT RISK OF EXTINCTION OVER THE COMING DECADES



NEARLY HALF OF FRESHWATER, TERRESTRIAL AND MOUNTAIN KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS ARE PROTECTED



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We are using **25% more** resources than our planet can sustain each year.

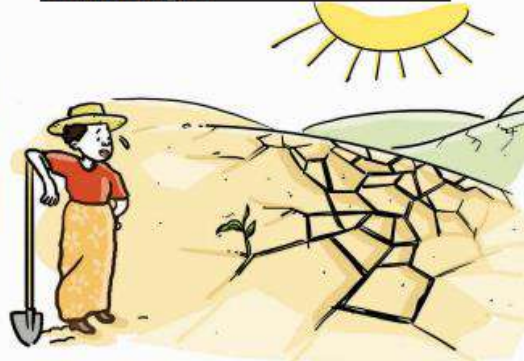
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TAL Transformers™
NURTURING SOCIAL INNOVATION MINDSET

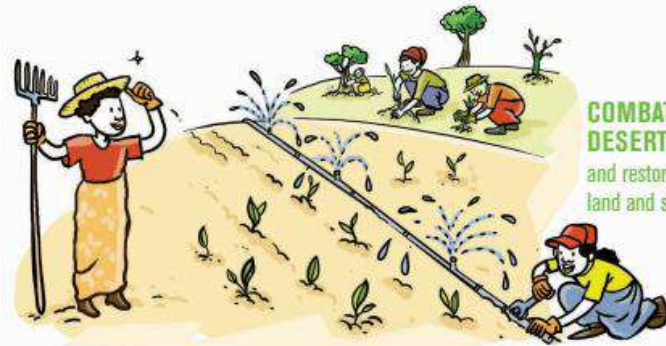
Challenges

EVERY MINUTE 23 HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND ARE LOST to drought and desertification



Solutions

COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, and restore degraded land and soil



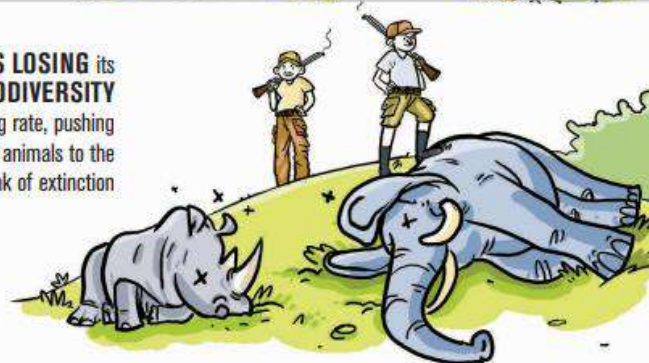
EVERY YEAR WE LOSE 13 MILLION HECTARES OF FOREST that are home to more than 80% of all land-based species and provide livelihood to 1.6 billion people



HALT DEFORESTATION and restore degraded forests to **PROTECT HABITATS**



The **WORLD IS LOSING** its **PRECIOUS BIODIVERSITY** at an alarming rate, pushing 22% of animals to the brink of extinction



Take urgent action to **END POACHING AND TRAFFICKING** of protected species





How do we achieve the
#GlobalGoals by 2030?

-  Mobilize everyone, everywhere
-  Demand urgency and ambition
-  Design new innovations and solutions



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

