

SDG 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

- Reviewed in depth at High-Level Political Forum 2018
- May be informed by the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EEA))
- UNCEEA is initiating the revision process (by 2020) of SEEA EEA

TARGETS	INDICATORS	SEEA Accounts
<p>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</p>	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p>	<p>Land Accounts</p> <p>Land Accounts</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p>	<p>Ecosystem Condition Accounts</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p>	<p>SEEA Ecosystem Accounts (extent; condition; carbon)</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p> <p>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index</p>	<p>SEEA EEA extent accounts</p>



TARGETS	INDICATORS	SEEA Accounts
<p>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</p>	<p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p>	<p>Biodiversity accounts</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</p>	<p>Not directly</p>



Questions

- Does the concept of ecosystem services already play a large role in policy making in your country?
- NCA for ecosystems can be implemented at various scales (urban; regional; national); what scale do you consider most conducive to engage with policy?
- What element of ecosystem accounting (or which accounts) have the biggest potential to be mainstreamed?
- One of the distinguishing features of ecosystem accounting is that its spatially explicit (and accounts are underpinned by maps); what is the resolution (the detail) you think would be required for informing policies?
- How important is the monetary valuation of services, if at all ?
- What would be the next steps to further advance the uptake and use of ecosystem accounts by policy?