



TALScoutsTM
GUIDING YOUTH TO SERVE

MASTER CLASS



Life

on Land

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



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

BEFORE COVID-19

THE WORLD IS
FALLING SHORT ON 2020 TARGETS
TO HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



OVER 31,000 SPECIES
ARE THREATENED WITH
EXTINCTION

WHICH IS

27% OF OVER 116,000
ASSESSED SPECIES IN
THE IUCN RED LIST



FOREST AREAS
CONTINUE TO DECLINE
AT AN ALARMING RATE,
DRIVEN MAINLY BY
AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION

EACH YEAR,
10 MILLION HECTARES OF FOREST
ARE DESTROYED (2010-2020)



WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING DISRUPTS
ECOSYSTEMS AND CONTRIBUTES TO
THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES



PANGOLINS ARE POSSIBLY THE
INTERMEDIARY ANIMAL THAT
TRANSFERRED THE CORONAVIRUS

THE EQUIVALENT OF
370,000 PANGOLINS
WERE SEIZED GLOBALLY (2016-2018)

TWO BILLION HECTARES
OF LAND ON EARTH ARE
DEGRADED, AFFECTING SOME
3.2 BILLION PEOPLE,
DRIVING SPECIES TO EXTINCTION
AND INTENSIFYING
CLIMATE CHANGE



ONLY A THIRD OF 113 COUNTRIES WERE ON TRACK
TO ACHIEVE THEIR NATIONAL TARGET TO INTEGRATE
BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL PLANNING

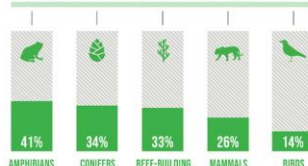


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MORE THAN A QUARTER OF SPECIES
ASSESSED BY THE IUCN RED LIST ARE
THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

PROPORTION OF SPECIES THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION



IUCN RED LIST

TRACKS DATA ON MORE THAN 134,400 SPECIES OF MAMMALS,
BIRDS, AMPHIBIANS, REEF-BUILDING CORALS AND CONIFERS.
MORE THAN 37,400 SPECIES ARE THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION.

PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TOWARDS
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

BUT THE WORLD HAS LOST
100 MILLION HECTARES OF FOREST
IN TWO DECADES
(2000-2020)



PROGRESS TO SAFEGUARD
KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS HAS
STALLED OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS

GLOBAL MEAN PERCENTAGE
OF EACH KEY BIODIVERSITY AREA
COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS (2021)



ALMOST ALL COUNTRIES HAVE ADOPTED
LEGISLATION FOR PREVENTING
OR
CONTROLLING INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES



INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES NEGATIVELY AFFECT NATIVE BIODIVERSITY
AND COST THE GLOBAL ECONOMY BILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY





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

- Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood, including 70 million indigenous people.
- Forests are home to more than 80 per cent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest areas. Poor rural women depend on common pool resources and are especially affected by their depletion.
- 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.

Desertification

- Arable land loss is estimated at 30 to 35 times the historical rate
- Due to drought and desertification, 12 million hectares are lost each year (23 hectares per minute). Within one year, 20 million tons of grain could have been grown.
- 74 percent of the poor are directly affected by land degradation globally.
- Habitat loss and deterioration, largely caused by human actions, have reduced global terrestrial habitat integrity by 30 per cent relative to an unimpacted baseline.

Facts and Figures

Biodiversity



- **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.
- **Over 80 per cent of the human diet** is provided by plants. Only three cereal crops – rice, maize and wheat – provide 60 per cent of energy intake.
- As many as **80 per cent of people** living in rural areas in developing countries rely on traditional plant-based medicines for basic healthcare.
- 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.





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-B



FINANCE AND INCENTIVIZE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

TARGET 15-C



COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND TRAFFICKING

TARGET 15-A



INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY



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

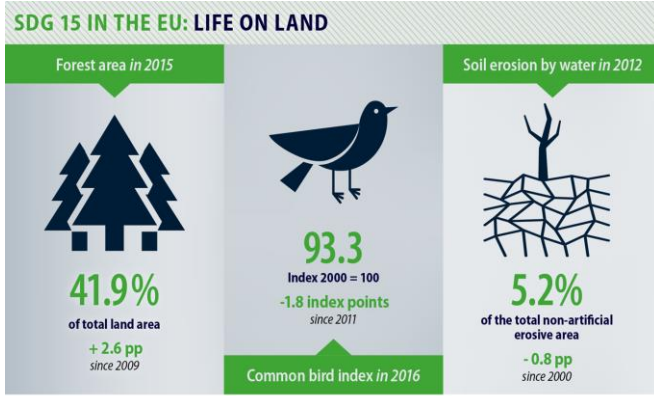
15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Sustainable Development Goal #15
Life on Land

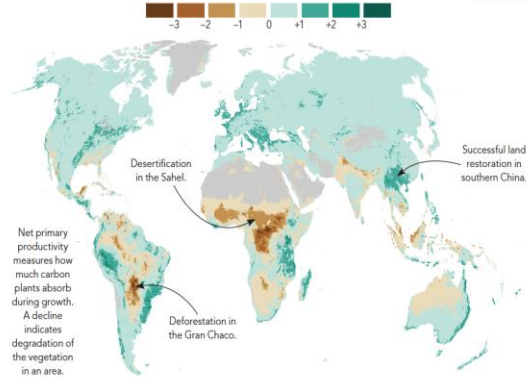
We are using **25% more** resources than our planet can sustain each year.



ec.europa.eu/eurostat

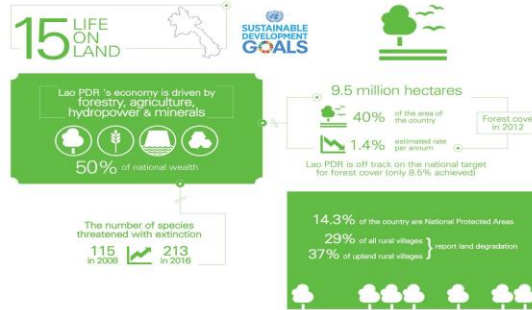
Some regions have experienced severe land degradation since 2000.

Change in net primary productivity, 2000-16 (grams of carbon per square meter per year)



Source: World Bank staff using Hidden Dimensions Dataset (HDD) (2017) and NASA Earth Observatory (NEO) TERRAMODIS net primary productivity data (2017). https://neo.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/view.php?datasetId=MOD17A2_M_PSN

SDG 15.3



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How do we achieve the
#GlobalGoals by 2030?



**Mobilize
everyone,
everywhere**



**Demand
urgency
and ambition**



**Design
new innovations
and solutions**



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





Youth Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship Program

Empowering Young Leaders to Make Social Impact



Volunteering

+



Philanthropy

+



Entrepreneurship

=



Social Impact

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