



United Nations  
Convention to Combat  
Desertification



G20 GLOBAL  
LAND INITIATIVE

# Bahrain



# Overview

## Background

The Kingdom of Bahrain is an archipelago of more than 36 islands, shoals, and small islets located in the west central part of the Arabian Gulf. The main island of Bahrain accounts for about 85% of the total area and is where Manama, the capital city is located. Oil and natural gas play a dominant role in Bahrain's economy. Despite the Government's efforts to diversify the economy, oil still comprises 85% of Bahraini revenues. In the past years, lower oil prices have resulted in budget deficits.

A desert environment dominates Bahrain's terrestrial landscape, except for a narrow fertile strip that is found along the northern and northwestern coastlines. The desert is home to many types of insects, reptiles, birds and wild mammals. The country's marine environment

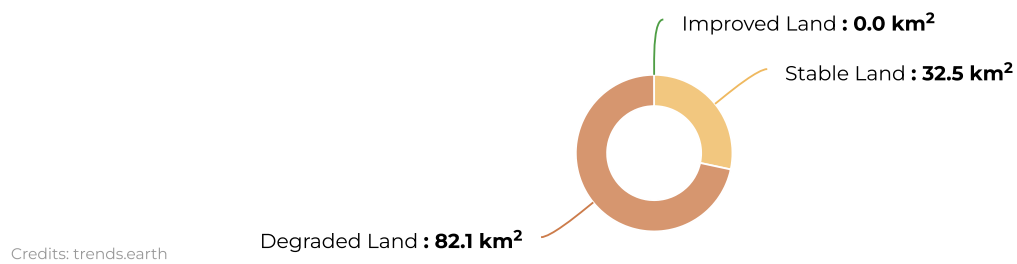
is characterized high rates of evaporation during most of the year and a shortage of freshwater input. The most vital marine habitats are mangrove and seagrass beds in the intertidal regions and coral reefs in the sub-tidal regions. Bahrain is a highly water stressed country from a freshwater resource availability perspective. There are only 3 cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>) of renewable groundwater per capita, compared to a world average of 6,000 m<sup>3</sup> per capita. Rising population combined with high consumption patterns have led to the gradual depletion of groundwater sources. The most pressing environmental concerns include desertification resulting from the degradation of arable land, droughts, and dust storms; coastal degradation resulting from oil spills and lack of freshwater resources.

Credits: [World Bank](#)

# Summary Chart

## Current State

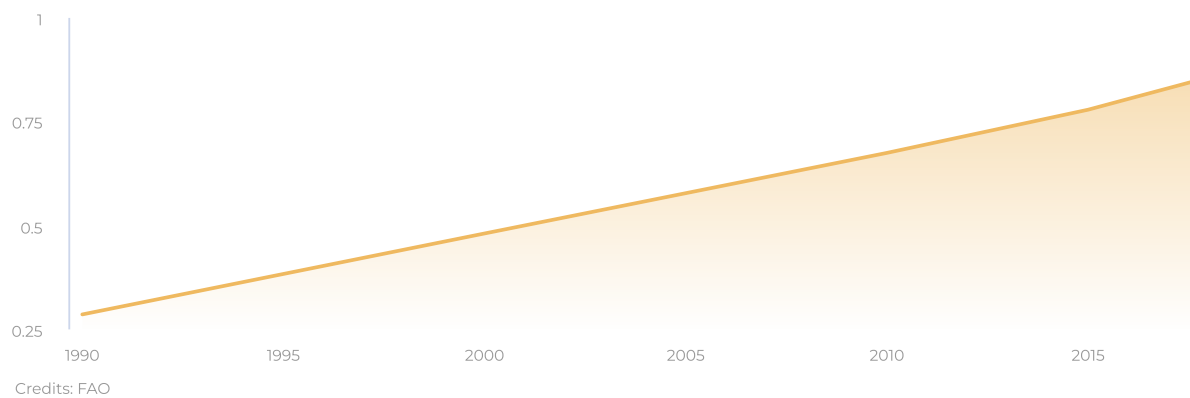
Land degradation between 2001 and 2015 - SDG 15.3.1 (km<sup>2</sup>)



Forest area

**0.9 % land**

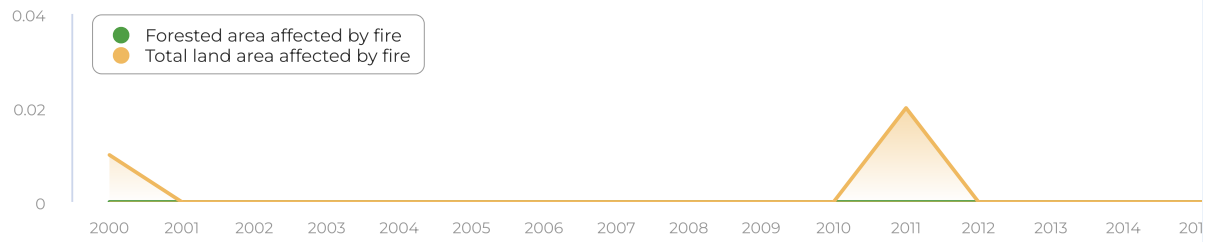
34.7 % change over last 10 years





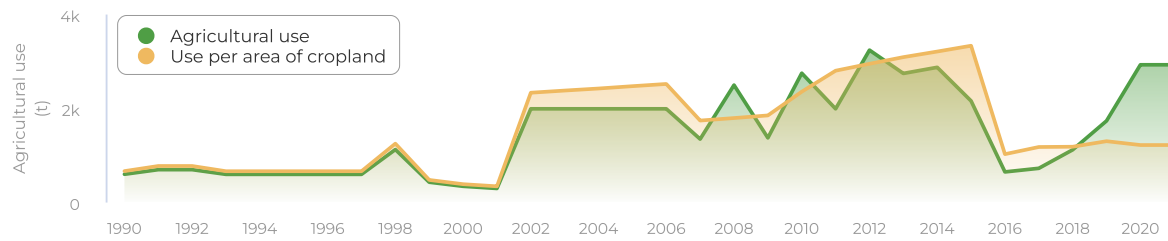
# Stressors

### Area affected by wildfires (kha)



Credits: FAO

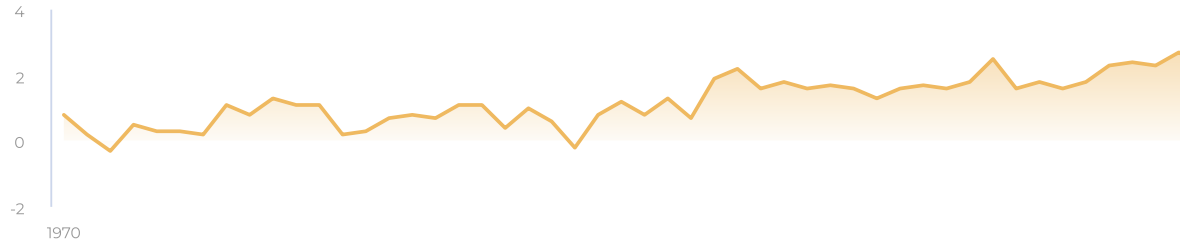
### Use of nutrients



Credits: FAO

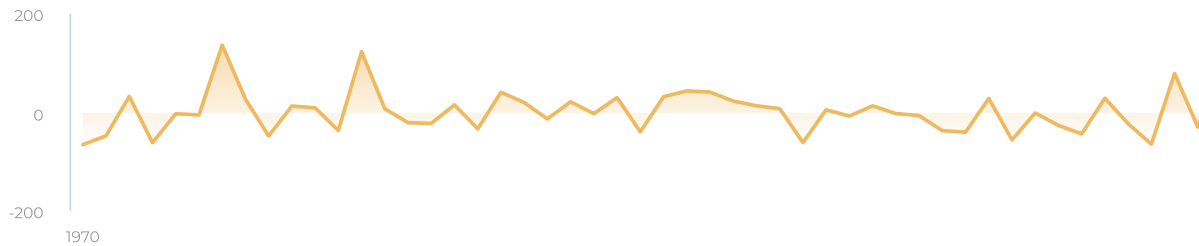
# Trends

### Annual temperature anomalies against 1901-1920 (°C)



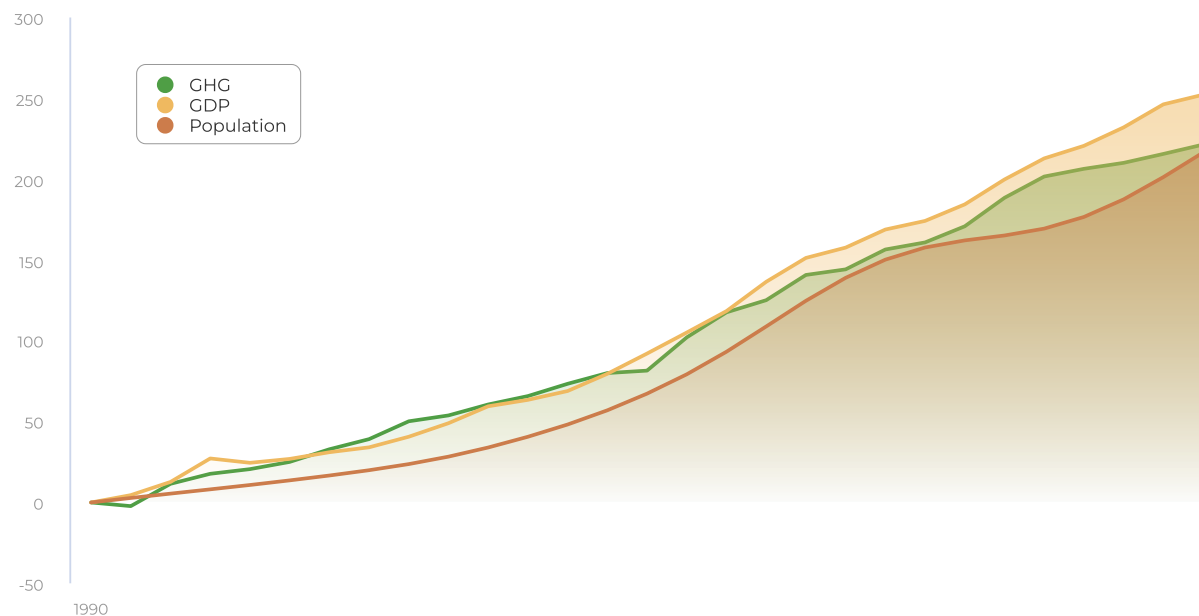
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

### Annual precipitation anomalies against 1901-1920 (mm)



Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

### Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since 1990

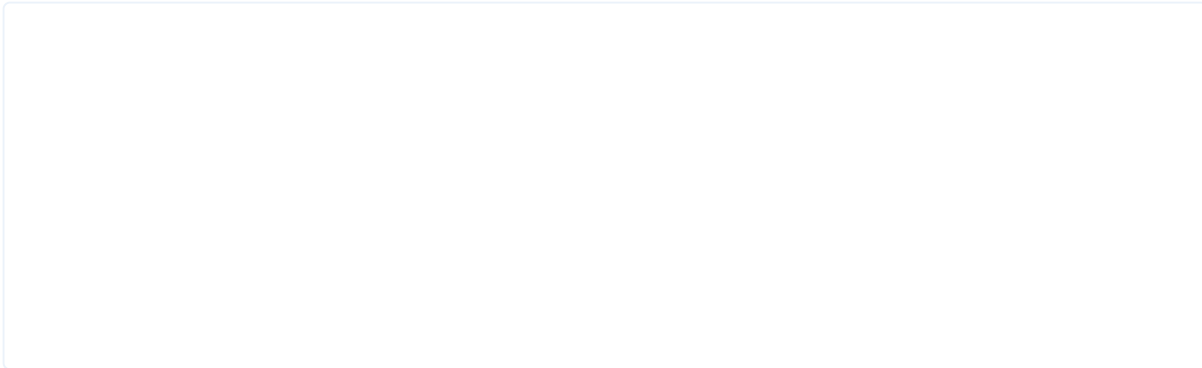


# ↗ Impacts

## Human displacements caused by climatic hazards

- Wet mass movement
- Drought
- Wildfire
- Flood

Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office



# 💡 Solutions

Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

**13.0 % of total land area**

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC

Official Development Assistance flows

Biodiversity sector (million USD)



Credits: OECD

# Commitments

**No data  
available**

## **LDN**

Land Degradation Neutrality

**No data  
available**

## **NBSAP**

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity

**No data  
available**

## **NDC**

Nationally Determined Contributions embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

**No data  
available**

## **Bonn Challenge**

Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030

# Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Convention on Migratory Species		2022-03-01	Ratification
Nagoya Protocol		2022-02-22	Accession
Minamata Convention on Mercury		2021-07-06	Accession
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2016-12-23	Ratification
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	2012-11-17	2012-08-19	Ratification
Rotterdam Convention		2012-04-16	Accession
Cartagena Protocol		2012-02-07	Accession
Stockholm Convention	2002-05-22	2006-01-31	Ratification
Kyoto Protocol		2006-01-31	Accession
Ramsar Convention	1998-02-27	1997-10-27	Ratification
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification		1997-07-14	Accession
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-09	1996-08-30	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-08	1994-12-28	Ratification
Basel Convention	1989-03-22	1992-10-15	Ratification

