

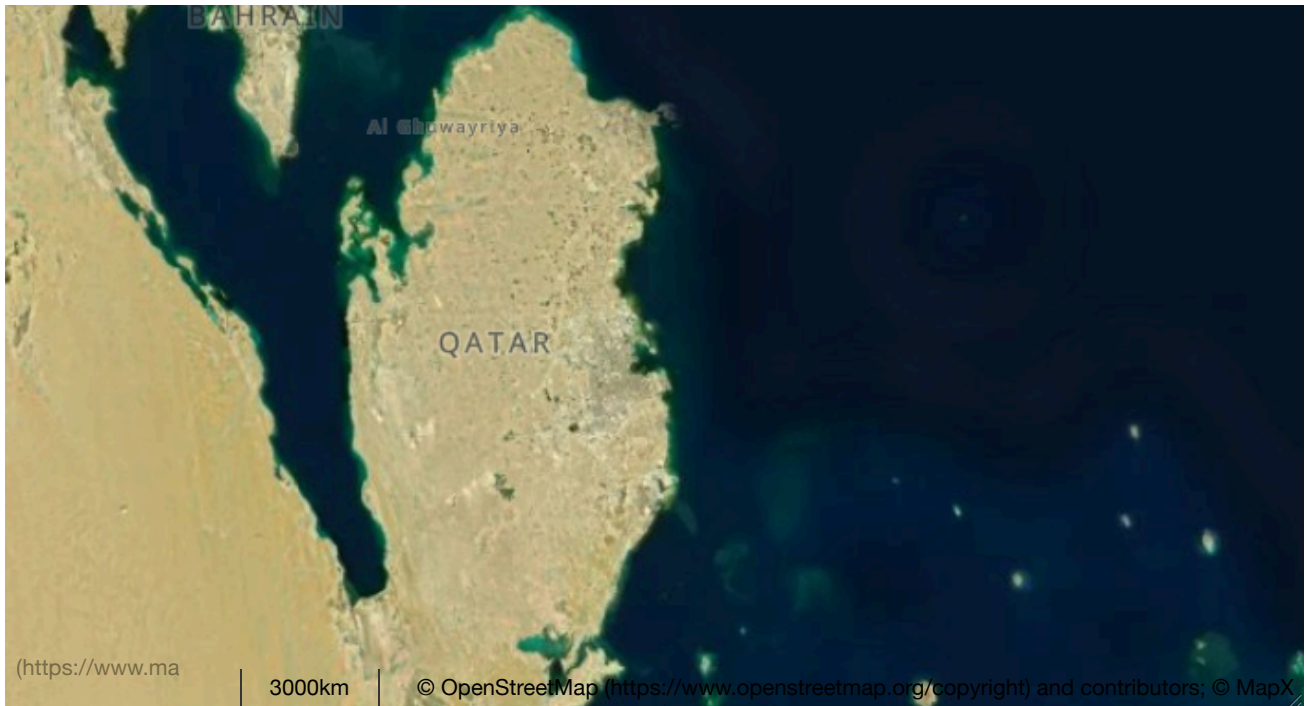


United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



G20 GLOBAL
LAND INITIATIVE

Qatar



(<https://www.ma>

3000km

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Overview

Background

Qatar is located in Western Asia, on the northeastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It has an estimated population of over 2.8 million (2020) people, in which 97% of the population lives in cities located in coastal areas, making Qatar one of the most urbanized countries. Qatar's economy is dominated by the oil and gas sector, which contributes about 60% to gross domestic product (2017). Qatar experiences limited agricultural production due to scarce water resources,

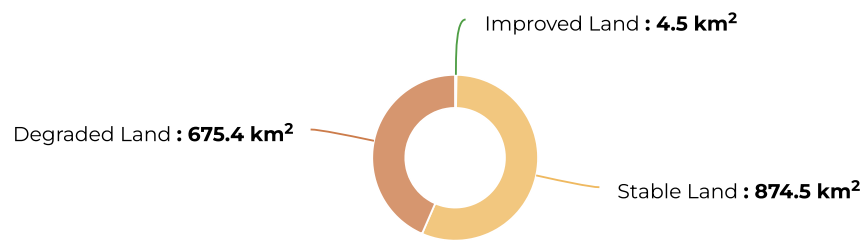
low water quality and quantity, poor soils and harsh climatic conditions. Due to these circumstances, Qatar imports the bulk of its food. As most water needs are met through desalination processes, meeting increasing needs due to population growth is also likely to increase energy needs for such processes, thus posing serious challenges to sustainable economic development. Qatar is extremely vulnerable to sea level rise with adverse impacts on the 97% of population living in urban areas along the coast.

Credits: [World Bank](#)

Summary Chart

Current State

Land degradation between 2001 and 2015 - SDG 15.3.1 (km²)

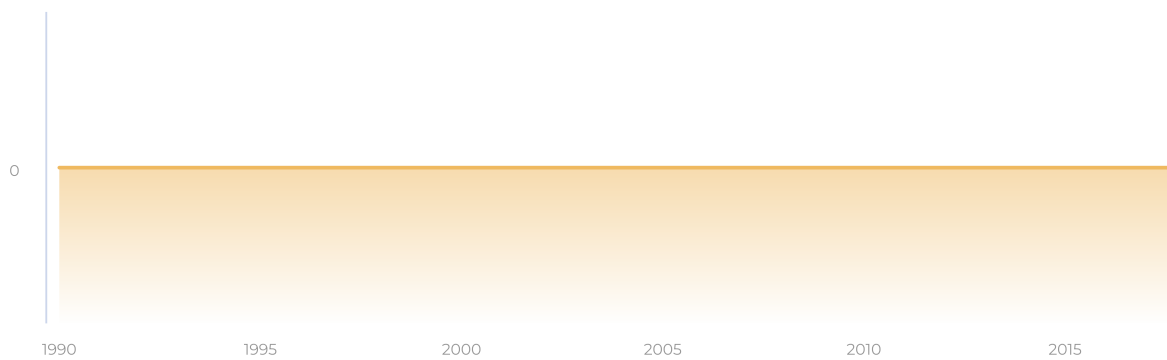


Credits: trends.earth

Forest area

0.0 % land

NaN % change over last 10 years

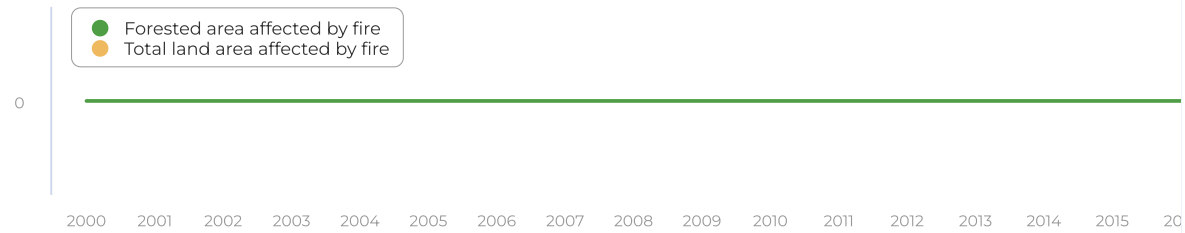


Credits: FAO



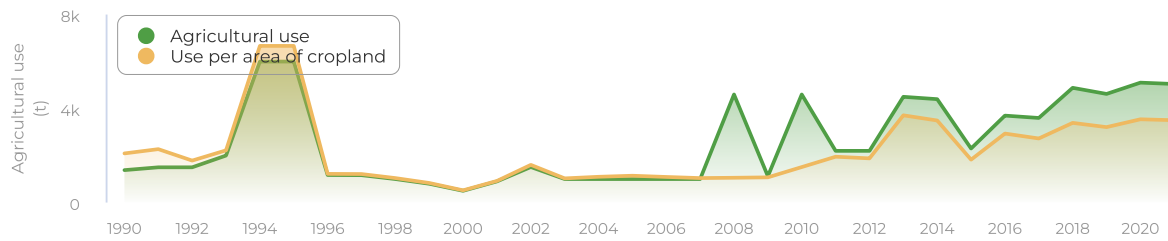
Stressors

Area affected by wildfires (kha)



Credits: FAO

Use of nutrients



Credits: FAO

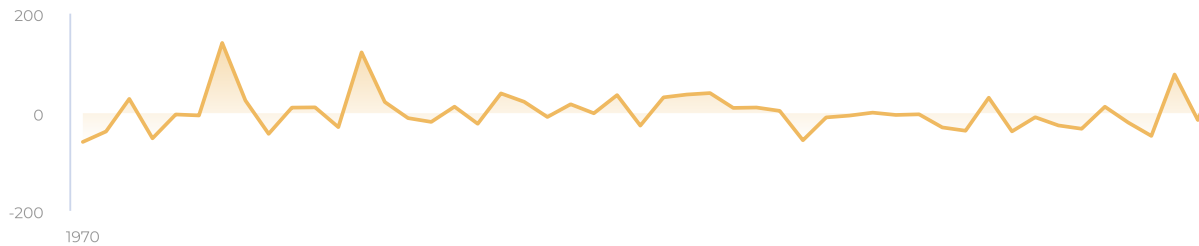
Trends

Annual temperature anomalies against 1901-1920 (°C)



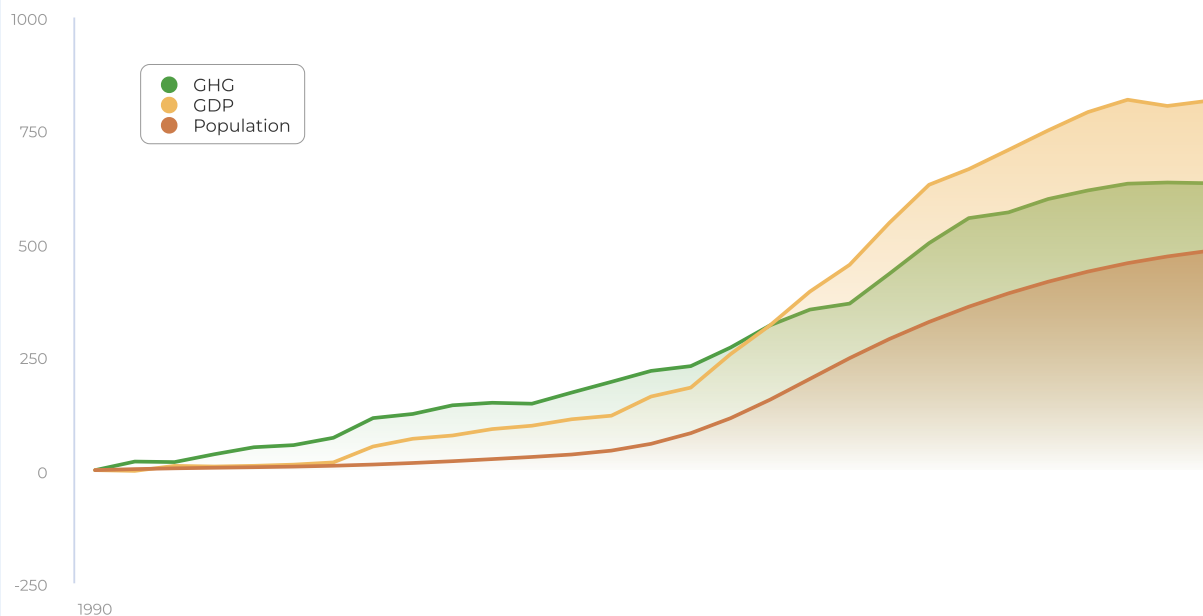
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

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

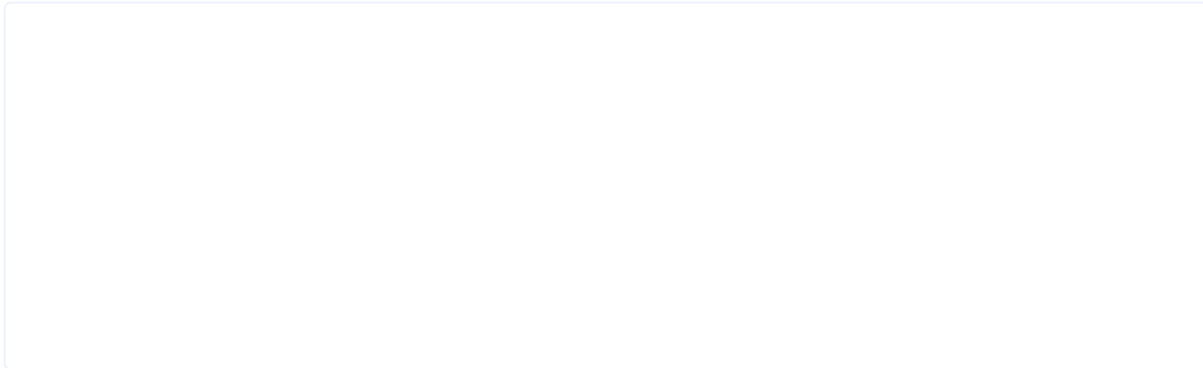


↗ Impacts

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

15.8 % 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
Minamata Convention on Mercury		2020-11-04	Accession
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2017-06-23	Ratification
Nagoya Protocol		2017-01-25	Accession
Cartagena Protocol		2007-03-14	Accession
Kyoto Protocol		2005-01-11	Accession
Stockholm Convention		2004-12-10	Accession
Rotterdam Convention		2004-12-10	Accession
UN Watercourses Convention		2002-02-28	Accession
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	2001-08-06	2001-05-08	Ratification
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification		1999-03-15	Accession
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-11	1996-08-21	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		1996-04-18	Accession
Basel Convention		1995-08-09	Accession
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2008-07-01		Accession

