

U N	G o a l	15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	T a r g e t	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
	I n d i c a t o r	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

I. Global indicator

<Type 2>

Indicator	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
Definition	<p>The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, which shows the percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity designated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).</p> <p>Important sites are clearly defined geographical spaces, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.</p> <p>Category Ia: Strict nature reserve Category Ib: Wilderness area Category II: National park Category III: Natural monument or feature Category IV: Habitat/species management area Category V: Protected landscape/seascape Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>The status "designated" is attributed to a protected area when the corresponding authority, according to national legislation or common practice (e.g., by means of an executive decree or the like), officially endorses a document of designation.</p>

II. Data description

[Data] Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas(KBAs) covered by protected areas	
Calculation method	<p>This indicator is calculated from data derived from a spatial overlap between digital polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and digital polygons for terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas.</p> <p>Mountain KBAs are classified by undertaking a spatial overlap between the Key Biodiversity Area polygons and a mountain raster layer (UNEP-WCMC 2002), classifying any Key Biodiversity Area as a mountain Key Biodiversity Area where it had $\geq 5\%$ overlap with the mountain layer.</p> <p>The value of the indicator at a given point in time, based on data on the year of protected area establishment recorded in the World Database on Protected Areas, is computed as the mean percentage of each Key Biodiversity Area currently recognised that is covered by protected areas.</p>
Unit	Percent (%)
Data sources	UNEP-WCMC produces the UN List of Protected Areas every 5-10 years, which is updated on an ongoing basis in cooperation with national ministries/agencies responsible for protected area designation and management and NGOs.

Calendar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Time series: 2000-2019(All data for Korea are included) ■ Data release: Annually
Organizations	Bird Life International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC(UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre)
Global indicator link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-04-01.pdf ■ Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/