



Ministry of Environment



THE WEBINAR ON COP15

overview of the main outcomes of COP15

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Introduction

- An average of around **25 per cent** of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around **1 million species already face extinction**, many within decades, **unless action is taken** to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. **Without such action**, there will be a further **acceleration** in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least **tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.**

((IPBES) in 2019, fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.)

- For That need to take action approved from all parties because that requires concerted global efforts.

Introduction

- The vision of the framework is “a world of living in harmony with nature”.
- For that above, we face a great challenge in achieving the vision, and therefore we need a clear-cut mission that contributes to achieving the vision.
- The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:

“To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.

Goal A

- The framework consist of two levels of implementation:-
- The first level is the long-term goals, which is extend to 2050.
- The second level is targets, which extend to 2030.
- The first step to face our challenges is restore and maintain our ecosystem, Goal A is a long-term goal for first step.

“The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;

Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.”

Targets

- .To achieve goal A, we have (8) targets until 2030 under title:-
“ *Reducing threats to biodiversity*”

- Target 1

“Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.”

Target 2

“Ensure that by 2030 at least **30 per cent** of areas of **degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems** are under **effective restoration**, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 3

- Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least **30 per cent** of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are **effectively conserved and managed through** ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of **protected areas** and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated **into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean**, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully **consistent with conservation outcomes**, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 4

“Ensure **urgent management actions** to halt human induced **extinction of known threatened species** and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular **threatened species**, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to **maintain and restore the genetic diversity** within and between **populations of native, wild and domesticated** species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through **in situ and ex situ conservation** and **sustainable management** practices, and **effectively manage** human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.”

Target 5

“Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of **wild species** is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 6

“Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

Target 7

“Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from **pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals** by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.”

Target 8

“Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering **positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.** “

Mainstreaming

- The Kunming-Montreal framework is a very ambitious framework, and in order to achieve its desired goals and targets, it was necessary to address important issues related to the following to be a part of framework package of decisions:-
 - 1- Mainstreaming.
 - 2- Financing.
 - 3- Capacity Building.
- In addition goal D and Targets 12, 14 and 15 supporting Mainstreaming the decision 15/17 support long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming.

Decision 15/17

- The main topic in decision 15/17 related to mainstreaming, and to face the specific challenges by developing countries:-
 - 1- Establish the Informal Advisory Group on mainstreaming of biodiversity.
 - 2- Request parties, other governments, international organization and relevant stakeholders to submit their views on the draft.
 - 3- Requests the Executive Secretary to organize an open-ended online forum through the clearing-house mechanism, to facilitate further views on the reports and outcomes as mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Capacity Building

- Recognizing that many Parties, in particular developing country Parties, might not yet have the necessary capacities to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework and related decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, and further highlighting the need for enhanced cooperation to address these capacity gaps.
- Recalling articles 15.6, 16,17,18, and 19 of the convention, Target 20 support needs for capacity-building needs and minimize the gap of implementation between parties in focusing on developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition need to have long-term strategy for Capacity-building.

Decision 15/8

- COP has a decision to support implementation of target 20 of framework “ Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation”, in that decision Annex 1 we have adopted **LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT.**
- The Parties should work on them national capacity-building needs depending on Global Framework and long-term strategy framework for capacity building.

Resource Mobilization

- In Kunming-Montreal framework concern about Resource Mobilization as important tool for implementation, so we find in Framework section C-23 and targets 18 and 19, where target 19 clarify the suggested resource to cover needs to implement framework and support from Biodiversity fund.
- In accordance, the DSI decision (15/9) supports the resource of funds, which will come from benefit sharing from DSI.
- Decision 15/7 about Resource Mobilization contain main topics regarding to source of financing where include strategy for resource mobilization, global biodiversity framework fund and national finance plans.

Resource Mobilization

- The decision include 3 Annexes:-
 - 1) The first is Building and structure for phase one (2023-2024).
 - 2) The second is Terms of Reference for the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization.
 - 3) Third is Terms of Reference for the technical experts group on financial reporting.
- Secretariat send notification to all parties to nominate members for Advisory committee on Resource Mobilization before few days.
- In addition the Advisory group for DSI will continue them work to prepare suggestion for benefit sharing and global fund mechanism.

COP 16

- The parties should revise their NBSAPs and prepare their Finance strategy.
- By COP 16 can have the clear mechanism for resource mobilization to adopt from parties and part a of target 19 enter into force.
- So we invite parties during this year to work hard to finish the NBSAP and Finance strategy to can finish work on time.

Thank you for your attention