

Saudi Arabia to host largest-ever UN conference on land and drought

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA, January 31, 2024 /EINPresswire.com/ -Riyadh, 31 January 2024 – The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) signed an agreement paving the way for the 16th session of the Convention's Conference of the Parties (COP16) in Riyadh from 2-13 December 2024.

The Riyadh COP16 will be the largestever meeting of UNCCD's 197 Parties, the first to be held in the Middle East region and the largest multilateral conference ever hosted by Saudi Arabia. 2024 also marks the 30th anniversary of the UNCCD, one of the Signing of an Agreement between KSA and UNCCD to Host COP 16

Signing of an Agreement between KSA and UNCCD to Host COP 16

H.E. Abdulrahman Abdulmohsen Alfadley, Saudi Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture and COP16 President with UNCCD Executive Secretary Ibrahim Thiaw

three major environmental treaties known as the Rio Conventions, alongside climate change and biodiversity.

At the signing ceremony in Riyadh today, Eng. Abdulrahman Abdulmohsen Alfadley, Saudi Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture and COP16 President, said: "The hosting of the conference (COP 16) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reflects the commitment of the wise leadership to environmental protection at the national, regional, and international levels. Additionally, Saudi Arabia launched several groundbreaking environmental projects, such as the Saudi Green Initiative and the Middle East Green Initiative."

UNCCD Executive Secretary Ibrahim Thiaw said: "Today, we are losing fertile lands at an alarming rate, jeopardizing global stability, prosperity and sustainability. The Riyadh COP16 must mark a turning point in the way we treat our most precious resource—land—and collectively tackle the global drought emergency."

According to UNCCD data, up to 40 per cent of the world's land is degraded, affecting half of humanity and with dire consequences for our climate, biodiversity and livelihoods. If current trends continue, restoring 1.5 billion hectares of land by 2030 will be necessary to achieve a land-

degradation-neutral world.

Droughts are hitting more often and harder all over the world –up by 29 percent since 2000 – driven by climate change but also the way we manage our land. One-quarter of the world's population is already affected by droughts, with every three out of four people around the world projected to face water scarcity by 2050.

The Riyadh COP16 will focus on mobilizing governments, businesses and communities worldwide to accelerate action on land restoration and drought resilience as a cornerstone of food, water, and energy security.

Taking place in the most water-scarce region and one that is severely affected by desertification and land degradation, the Riyadh COP16 will showcase efforts underway in Saudi Arabia, the Middle East region and beyond toward a green transition based on sustainable land stewardship.

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