7th National Report

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Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

General

Government

Israel

National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report

The Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection. EN

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Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following

The report was prepared by the Biodiversity and Open Areas department in the Ministry of Environmental Protection. Extensive consultation and data collection were performed, both within the Ministry and with other relevant Ministries, authorities, and stakeholders (including NGOs and the academia). Where possible, the data was taken from open access and published sources (links are provided in the report), e.g. The State Of Nature Report (published by HaMaarag), The Biodiversity Index (Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics), and the state budget. The consultations included in depth interviews, written correspondence according to the report template.

A key challenge in the preparation of the report was the overall workload due to the additional requirements for reporting on the new headline indicators, while the requirements for textual reporting on the national targets remained the same. Another key challenge was the lack of data and\or analysis tools for some of the headline indicators. While work was initiated to close some of these gaps, resources are still unavailable for collecting and analyzing the data for all of the headline indicators. Hence, we expect to partially close this gap by the next (8th) report. EN

Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?

In Progress

Please indicate the expected date of completion of the revision or updating of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

2027-12-01

Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Yes EN

Stakeholders

Local and/or subnational government

Other (Environmental NGOs.)

Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?

In Progress

Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The national biodiversity monitoring system that tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan will be developed as part of the action plan. Also see Section III, national target 19 for other monitoring systems.	EN

Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country's national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

Direct Protection **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Advancement of statutory planning and declaration of Nature Reserves (NRs) and National Parks (NPs) focusing on underrepresented terrestrial ecosystems. Advancement of protection for valuable and representative areas in the Mediterranean Sea, within sovereign waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Advancement of statutory planning and declaration of Nature Reserves (NRs) and National Parks (NPs) focusing on underrepresented terrestrial ecosystems. Between 2020-2025, 43 NRs (220.7 square km) and 20 NPs (14.1 square km) were declared in terrestrial and inland waters ecosystems. Hence, now, about 24.2% (i.e. 5,346 square km) of Israel's land area are protected as declared NRs and NPs, an increase of 1.2% of total land area since 2019 (6th National Report). In 2021 the The Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA) published an updated list of national-level terrestrial and inland-waters ecosystems, changing their total number from 23 (See 6th National Report) to 26. Levels of representativeness of each ecosystem were recalculated accordingly. The newly declared NRs and NPs for the 2020-2025 period increased the level of protection of 21 out of the 26 ecosystems, including most of the underrepresented ecosystems. For example, about additional 2.8% of the total ecosystem area was declared protected in the Desert Salines ecosystem (Mostly in the Sedom Salt Marsh south of the Dead Sea). An additional 1.75% of the total ecosystem area was declared protected in the Sand Dunes (soils) along the Mediterranean Coastline – an important achievement, especially since large proportion of the total historic area of this unique ecosystem is already built-up. The process of statutorily approving detailed plans for NRs and NPs, which must be completed before the declaration process, is ongoing. It is based mostly on the unified National Outline Plan (NOP 1) that was approved in 2019 and designated 5,730 square km of NRs and NPs and 1,551 square km of forests. This area is 32% of Israel's land area. **Advancement of protection for valuable and representative areas in the Mediterranean Sea, within sovereign waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).** Between 2020-2025, in the marine ecosystems of the Mediterranean Sea, 2 NRs (114.4 square km) and the first marine NP (1.1 square km), were declared, more than doubling the total declared protected area in the territorial waters of the Mediterranean. Hence, as of end of 2025, 5.5% (i.e. 223.2 km2) of Israel's **territorial** marine area are protected as declared NRs and NPs, an increase of 2.8% since 2019 of the total area of territorial waters. In addition, the first marine protected area (MPA) was established in the **EEZ**: The	EN

Palmachim Disturbance, covering 455.4 km2 Hence, now, 2.8% (i.e. 678.2 km2) of Israel's marine area (**territorial** and **EEZ** waters) in the Mediterranean Sea are protected, an increase of 2.4% of total marine area in the Mediterranean since 2019 (previous National Report).

The process of approving plans for marine NRs, NPs and protected areas is based mostly on the Maritime Policy for Israel's Mediterranean waters, overseen by the National Committee for the Conservation of the Coastal Environment of the IPA (see 6th National Report). The policy is now in the last stage of updating, and the updated zoning is expected to designate a total of 24.6% of the territorial waters as protected areas, including a small OECM area. In the EEZ, the total area of the existing MPA and for assigning new MPAs is expected to reach 12.2%.

Advancement of protection for valuable and representative areas in the Red Sea (Gulf of Eilat)

A strategic document for the Red Sea was developed, new areas were proposed for NRs, but were still not approved by the The Committee for the Protection of the Coastal Environment, due to the opposition of the Eilat Municipality. Nevertheless, there is individual promotion of protected areas.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Advancement of statutory planning and declaration of Nature Reserves (NRs) and National Parks (NPs) focusing on underrepresented terrestrial ecosystems.

At the end of 2025, even taking into account the above-mentioned ongoing processes, more than a third of national ecosystems - at least 10 - are still underrepresented: Loess Plains; Alluvial valleys in Mediterranean Climate; Alluvial valleys in Arid Climate; Mediterranean Coast Salt Marshes; the Meanders of the S. Jordan River; Kurkar (coastal sandstone) ridges; Hamra Soils; Sand Dunes (soils) along the Mediterranean Coastline; the Lake Kineret - Sea of Galilee; the Dead Sea and its shores. Among them, there are ecosystems for which, in the absence of sufficient areas of natural habitat, restoration operations will be necessary to reach the goal of protecting at least 30% of each ecosystem.

Advancement of protection for valuable and representative areas in the Mediterranean Sea, within sovereign waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

For now, only of 24.6% of the territorial waters are designated to be protected and not 30%.

For now, only of 12.2% of the EEZ waters are designated to be protected and not 30%. In the EEZ waters, a non-statutory Master Plan of MPA representing the main habitats and unique features was developed by SPNI (NGO) based on academic studies and served in updating the Maritime Policy. Further studies of the deep-sea habitats will be needed to guide further designation of MPAs in the EEZ.

Advancement of protection for valuable and representative areas in the Red Sea (Gulf of Eilat)

A strategic document for the Red Sea was developed, new areas were proposed for NRs, but were still not approved by the The Committee for the Protection of the Coastal Environment, due to the opposition of the Eilat Municipality. Nevertheless, there is individual promotion of protected areas.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Terrestrial NRs & NPs

https://www.parks.org.il/%D7%A9%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-%D7%95%D7%92%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%9D-%D7%9C%D7%90%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%99%D7%9D/

Marine NRs

https://www.parks.org.il/article/%D7%A9%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-%D7%99%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%95%D7%AA/

The SPNI (NGO) non-statutory Master Plan of MPAs representing the main habitats and unique features in the EEZ waters

https://mafish.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/%D7%A9%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%AA_%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2_%D7%91%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9D_%D7%94%D7%9B%D7%9C%D7%9B%D7%9C%D7%99%D7%99%D7%9D_-%D7%A1%D7%95%D7%A4%D7%99-300720.pdf

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report.	EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures GBF-INDICATOR-3.1 Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2020	%	0.43	Marine only
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2021	%	0.61	Marine only
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2022	%	2.42	Marine only
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2023	%	2.42	Marine only
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2024	%	2.68	Marine only
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2025	%	2.68	Marine only
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	23.28	Including coastal areas
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	23.9	Including coastal areas
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	24.13	Including coastal areas
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	24.18	Including coastal areas
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	24.34	Including coastal areas
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	24.34	Including coastal areas

Comments

The data presented takes into consideration only the areas for which full legislative protection is already achieved (i.e. only declared protected areas). The process of statutory approving detailed plans for additional protected areas is ongoing. See Section III, national target 1.	EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.

Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2025	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2024	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2023	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2022	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2021	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2020	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.

Comments

The data presented here is a conservative estimation of the percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans. It includes only the area designated in National Outline Plan 1 (NOP1, land) or national policy (sea) as protected. Additional NOPs (e.g. NOP1/7, rivers and streams) use biodiversity-inclusive zoning methods.	EN

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and 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 close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Under development

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Under development

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Under development

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Ecosystem Restoration **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Preparation and implementation of a multi-year national plan for ecological restoration of terrestrial systems Restoration of Wetland Habitats Water for Nature Land Acquisition for Ecological Restoration and Statutory Protection (with emphasis on underrepresented systems) Restoration funded by Government funds Ecological Restoration by other organizations Preparing ecosystem-specific restoration guidelines Post Wildfires restoration Post war restoration	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Preparation and implementation of a multi-year national plan for ecological restoration of terrestrial systems.

The first stage completed was creating a plan for underrepresented national-level ecosystems (see section III Target 1 for definition). Currently the second stage was initiated – using the same methodology to create a plan for the other terrestrial ecosystems. Participating organizations: Ministry of Environmental Protection (MoEP), Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), and the Open Landscapes Fund (OSF), Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI, which is the largest nature-oriented NGO in Israel).

The INPA has defined 26 national-scale terrestrial and inland water ecosystems in Israel, of which 11 are underrepresented in protected areas. As of 2025, the MoEP has created a multi-year plan for restoration of open spaces in these underrepresented ecosystems. This plan includes locating and mapping potential areas for restoration outside of statutory protected areas and a mechanism for prioritizing areas for restoration. The prioritization process took into account ecological parameters, land cover parameters as well as statutory parameters. The plan has found that out of 8,281 km2 total area of underrepresented ecosystems, 4,601 km2 of which are not currently protected, have at least some potential for ecological restoration. In 2026 the MoEP together with the SPNI, started working on the second stage - a multi-year plan for locating, mapping and prioritizing areas with potential for ecological restoration in the other terrestrial and inland waters ecosystems.

Restoration of Wetland Habitats

Wetland habitats restoration include: A. Ecological and environmental restoration of streams. B. Restoration of winter ponds and fishponds. C. Strengthening the ecological component in drainage

projects to include integrated watershed approach and nature-based solutions (NbS). Participating organizations: MoEP, INPA, Ministry of Agriculture (MoAG), Drainage and River Authorities, OSF, Society for SPNI. Wetland restoration in Israel during 2020 to 2025 included several lines of action, including planning and actual restoration of wetland habitat.

Plans:

The Strategic Plan for the Conservation and Restoration of Streams in Israel (2024) was initiated by the MoEP in collaboration with MoAG, Agma, WA and the INPA. It serves as an innovative national framework for enhancing the structural and ecological function of the country's aquatic systems.

Master plan for winter ponds restoration plan in southern Israel. This master plan was finalized in 2022 by MoEP. The plan included a survey of winter ponds in the basins of the major streams in the southern part of the Israeli coastal plain. This plan includes general tools developed specifically for mapping ponds basins and connectivity between ponds; zoning of areas within the winter pond itself and over the drainage area of the pond; and recommendations for permitted activities within each zone designed with the overreaching goal to restore and conserve the pond ecological integrity. Furthermore, the plan was used to create a preference scale for winter ponds restoration and the zoning was used for planning the restoration of specific ponds.

Restoration projects:

During the years 2020 to 2025, many wetland restoration projects were conducted by several organizations such as the MoEP, MoAG, INPA ,SPNI, in collaboration with regional drainage authorities throughout Israel. Funding was provided by MoEP, MoAG, ORF, private donors and others.

The MoEP and MoAG issued in 2022 a joint call for Drainage Authorities for stream restoration projects. Total area under restoration in the resulting wetland restoration projects conducted by the MoEP and MoAG was 9.8 km^2, over 18 stream sections in Israel. The INPA conducted in 2020-2025 17 restoration projects over a total area of 4.6 km^2, and the SPNI conducted 6 projects, focusing on abandoned fish ponds restoration, over a total area of 1.1 km^2.

Main Actions Undertaken:

- Ecological Restoration and Rehabilitation: Restoration of riverbanks and ecological corridors, including planting and seeding of native riparian vegetation, removal of invasive plant species, and establishment of buffer zones to support local flora and fauna.
- Water Quality Improvement: Construction of pumping stations to divert polluted water, treatment of contaminated runoff, and prevention of wastewater discharge into natural streams.
- Morphological and Hydrological Improvements: Reshaping and stabilizing stream channels, creating side pools and wetlands, and restoring natural flow regimes to enhance habitat diversity and ecological connectivity, including hydrobiological connectivity.
- Waste Removal and Pollution Control: Large-scale removal of construction and household waste from riverbanks and floodplains, ongoing maintenance to prevent illegal dumping, and remediation of sewage leaks.
- Biodiversity Enhancement: Reintroduction and encouragement of rare and endangered species, creation of ecological refuges, and implementation of monitoring programs to track ecological recovery.
- Releasing water for nature – some of the projects included releasing spring waters which were utilized for human consumption back to nature. This included opening the springs to flow back to nature through the nature stream channels (see below for more details of releasing water to nature)

These actions have contributed significantly to the improvement of ecosystem functions, increased native biodiversity, and the restoration of natural habitats along Israel’s rivers and streams as well as other types of wetlands.

Water for Nature

Since 2004 Nature, in Israel, has been considered a legal water consumer. Consequently, the Water Authority (WA) is obligated to supply water in the specific quality and quantity required for the restoration of natural and landscape systems. Participating organizations: MoEP, INPA, WA, Drainage and River Authorities, Water and Sewage Corporations.

During 2020–2025, Israel implemented its "Water for Nature" policy, treating ecosystems as legal consumers under the Water Law. Collaborative efforts by the MoEP, INPA and the WA ensured ecological flows in streams like the Iyyon and Kziv. By restoring natural spring discharges and utilizing high-quality reclaimed water, the state rehabilitated degraded wetland habitats while tailoring allocations to seasonal ecological requirements. The INPA goal is to release water from the springs and let them flow through their natural drainage system, rather than using pipes to bring water to aquatic habitats. Reports published by the WA indicate that 20 – 26 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) fresh water was released to nature annually, which was about 1.5% of the total freshwater consumption in Israel.

Land Acquisition for Ecological Restoration and Statutory Protection (with emphasis on underrepresented systems).

The OSF is actively purchasing land for restoration and conservation of ecosystems. Participating organizations: OSF, INPA, Local Authorities. During the reporting period, the OSF allocated funding for acquisitions of 33.6 Hectares by INPA and for acquisition of about 50 Hectares by 8 local authorities and Drainage & River Authorities.

EN

Restoration funded by Government funds

Two government funds are operational: A. The Open Spaces Fund (OSF) was established by the Israel Land Authority (ILA) to fund nature restoration on Government owned land; B - the Quarries Rehabilitation Fund (QRF), which restores abandoned quarries, transforming them into well-maintained nature parks and open public spaces. Participating Organizations: ILA, Ministry of Energy & Infrastructure (MOEI).

The two main government funds that fund ecological restoration are the OSF which is part of the ILA and its funding consists of 1% of government earnings from state land sales in Israel. OSF started working in 2013 and is funding projects in the hundreds of million ILS annually. The QRF was established in 1978 and is concentrated in restoring quarries which had finished functioning, mainly due to reaching the end of their life cycle and the end of quarried materials or reaching the borderline of the quarried area.

During the years 2020 to 2024 the OSF has funded several hundreds of ecological restoration projects with a total area of 494 km2 of different areas of natural habitat (for more details see section 7). These include streams and other wetlands, desert, coastal and Mediterranean ecosystems. During the years 2020 to 2024 the QRF funded ecological restoration of quarries over a total area of 7 km2 of abandoned quarries to natural habitat (for more details see section 7).

Ecological Restoration by other organizations:

Other organizations in Israel take part in ecosystem restoration in different parts of the country, such as the Jewish National Fund (JNF-KKL) which acts as the Israeli forest service, the SPNI and other organizations working on local site restoration. These areas amounted to 10.25 km2.

Preparing ecosystem-specific restoration guidelines

Restoration activities in Israel are relatively new. Furthermore, specific guidelines are needed for the different ecosystems, especially the underrepresented ones. Therefore, establishing practical, ecosystem-specific, science- and experience-based guidelines for state-of-the-art activities, suitable for the conditions in Israel are a necessity. The MoEP is leading the preparation of such guidelines. Participating organizations: MoEP, Open Landscape Institute (OLI), Agma – the Israeli knowledge center for basins, drainage and streams (which was established in 2021 in a collaboration between the MoEP, MoAG, INPA, drainage authorities and the private donors).

During the past five years the MoEP initiated with other participating organizations the preparation of guidelines for the ecological restoration of 2 underrepresented ecosystems out of the 26 ecosystems in Israel. Preparation of restoration guidelines for other underrepresented ecosystems is under preparation.

Additionally, guidelines for other ecological elements have been prepared by the OLI and other organizations.

Furthermore, the Steinhardt Museum of National History in Tel-Aviv University published in 2025 a general guideline document for ecological restoration, based on translation of the SER guidelines and including criteria adaptation to the specific needs in Israel.

Post Wildfires restoration

Wildfires in Israel are man-made. These wildfires damage mainly natural and planted forests, shrublands and grassland ecosystems. On average, every couple of years these actions cause a major fire consuming more than 10 square km of natural or semi-natural habitats. Participating organizations: MoEP, INPA, OSF, JNF-KKL .

Some 30,000 fire events occur in open spaces in Israel yearly (https://www.gov.il/he/pages/fire_statistics), most of them are of small area with little impact on the ecosystem. During the years 2020 – 2025 there were nearly 4,000 fire events in JNF-KKL forests alone, out of which there were 3 events with a burnt area of more than 10 square km each . Wildfires in Israel are man-induced, causing damage to natural and planted forests, shrubs and grassland ecosystems. Every year, hundreds of wildfires are eradicated by the National Fire Authority together with the INPA and JNF-KKL, but climate change has caused an influx of large-scale wildfires which are more challenging to eradicate and cause extensive damage to the natural

ecosystems, property and threaten inhabitants living close by. Following the fires, ecological restoration is needed as well as long-term monitoring of the rehabilitation of the damaged habitats. Additionally, forest management by INPA and by JNF-KKL is now being adapted to climate change and includes implementing fire reduction methods such as buffer zones and installing water hydrants and automatic sprinkling systems around inhabited areas. Fire reduction also includes implementing ecological and landscape methods such as livestock(sheep and goats) grazing in the forests and maquis, seed thinning and crown raising of tree-tops.

Between 2021-2025 at least 3 large scale forest fires occurred affecting thousands of hectares and putting lives at risk, including: Judean Hills Forest Fire - 1,100 Ha (2021) and the Judean Hills Forest Fires - 3,000 Ha (2025). These fires caused immense damage to the forests, Nature Reserves and National Parks. For instance – In the 2025 fire, The Einot Gibton Aquatic Habitat Nature Reserve was completely burnt (approx. 20 Ha) and will have to be restored. Additionally, a fire occurred in the Tel Gezer National Park (2022) burning approx. 80 Ha of protected areas.

Government decisions including funding of the ecological restoration of the forests followed the fires such as Gov. Decision No. 378 (2021) allocating 60 Million ILS for ecological restoration and Gov, Decision No. 1788 (2022) allocating 4 Million for ILS restoration of the Tel Gezer National Park. (https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/fd1c54d27eca43b49ab5f14728e986d6)

Post war restoration

The "Swords of Iron" " war which started on October 7, 2023, has taken a heavy toll on open spaces both in the south of Israel near the border with Gaza and in the central and northern part of Israel. Restoration of these damages is part of the post- war rehabilitation of the country and was funded by The Treasury, the OSF, MoEP and agencies. Estimated damage to open spaces, Nature Reserves (NRs), National Parks (NPs) and JNF-KKL managed protected forests affected by the war is 800 Ha in the Western Negev; 25,000 Ha is the North; and 3,100 Ha in the central part of the country. Ecological restoration of the war damages is part of the post- war rehabilitation efforts and is funded by various bodies including The Treasury, MoEP, JNF-KKL and the OSF.

Gov. Decision No 1699 (2024) allocated 94 Million ILS for ecological restoration of open Spaces in the Western Negev and Gov. Decision No 3679 (2025) allocated 57.5 million ILS for restoration of open spaces and NRs/ NPs in the Northern region. These funds will be utilized by 2029. The OSF has allocated 200 million ILS to local authorities for the ecological restoration and public access for open spaces affected by the war with additional 32 Million ILS to the INPA for restoration of Nature Reserves and National Parks. In addition, in 2024, MoEP allocated 20 million ILS for NRs and NPs restoration in the North. The JNF-KKL board announced that the organization will allocate 150 million ILS for the restoration of forests affected by the war. In total, over 550 million ILS has been allocated for the restoration of natural and semi-natural open spaces affected by the war. These are not all the funds that are needed in order to guarantee full recovery and it is estimated that substantial funding will be needed in the following years, specifically in the Northern region. Additionally, funds will be needed for monitoring and research.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Multi-sectoral participation and engagement and budget restrictions. Some ecosystems are over-developed and don't have enough area left to achieve 30% protection over their historical areas. A continuous high development rate is expected to cause further ecological degradation.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Action 1 – Multi-year plan

The multi-year plan of MoEP examines the eleven underrepresented ecosystems areas which have potential for ecological restoration. The 4,601 km2 were divided into 1,100 polygons. For each polygon information was collected on several parameters, including ecological parameters such as percentage of area in ecological corridors, vicinity to protected areas and unique habitats; Land cover parameters such as percentage of area under agricultural cultivation and what type of cultivation, percentage of area under quarry and mining activity and percentage of area in flood plains; and statutory parameters such as distance to cities and settlements, scenic areas versus urban sprawl areas, areas dedicated to water conservation etc. Each polygon received a grade on a scale of 1 to 5 in each parameter. After grading each polygon in each ecosystem, three polygons with the highest total scores were selected a detailed portfolio of ecological, land cover, and statutory information was generated for each of them. For the polygon with the highest score in each ecosystem, a focus area with highest potential for ecological restoration was analyzed and a suggested restoration plan was prepared.

Action 2 – Wetland restoration

As part of the application of The Strategic Plan for the Conservation and Restoration of Streams in Israel (2024), The INPA is developing a comprehensive and unified database for various types of wetland habitats (such as streams, springs, and seasonal pools), integrating hydrological, geomorphological, and ecological data. At the core of the project is the development of a systematic methodology for prioritizing restoration actions, which weighs ecological importance, readiness, and cost in order to ensure the restoration of connectivity, prevention of pollution, and the protection of threatened species. The plan translates the ecological vision into practical and multi-year work programs within the Science Division of the INPA, providing a professional and transparent foundation for resource mobilization and strengthening regional and international collaborations for biodiversity conservation.

Restoration of streams and other wetland habitats:

Streams restoration

· The Tzipori Stream (Nahal Tzipori) restoration project is a flagship demonstration initiative led by Kishon Drainage Authority , a private donor fund and ORF. Izrael regional council, Zvulun Regional Council, INPA, JNF-KKL , MoEP, MoAG, and WA are also collaborating in this project. The project represents a shift toward basin-wide management. Key restoration activities involved relocating intensive agriculture away from the stream banks to create a wide, natural riparian buffer zone. Efforts also focused on removing invasive species, clearing pollutants, and restoring the stream's natural meandering morphology to improve hydraulic function. The ecological impact is significant, as the project established a continuous 20-kilometer ecological corridor that supports native biodiversity and enhances water quality. By implementing Nature-based Solutions (NbS), the project has improved flood resilience while rehabilitating vital wetland habitats for local flora and fauna. The project area spans large sections of the stream's lower and middle reaches, integrating hundreds of hectars of surrounding floodplains. Major implementation and landscape works started in 2021 and will continue to 2027. The project successfully connects diverse local communities through shared environmental stewardship and sustainable tourism infrastructure. This model now serves as a national benchmark for balancing ecological restoration with social and economic regional development. Nahal Zipori's biodiversity includes many wetland species amongst them 12 endangered plant species, one amphibian species (Triturus vittatus vittatus) and many sensitive invertebrate species. (https://agma.org.il/demonstration-projects/tzipoti/)

· The Nahal Nahalal restoration project, a tributary of the Kishon River in the Jezreel Valley, is a leading example of agro-ecological stream rehabilitation. The project is a collaboration of MoAG, AGMA and the kishon Drainage Authority. Primary restoration activities involved widening the previously narrow drainage channel and restoring its natural meandering path to create functional floodplains. A key innovation of the project is the installation of a biological filter (constructed wetland), which treats agricultural runoff and drainage water to improve water quality. Extensive work was carried out to remove invasive vegetation and plant thousands of native trees and riparian plants to stabilize the banks and restore the habitat. The ecological impact is significant, as the project transformed a "drainage ditch" into a thriving biological corridor that supports local wildlife and aquatic biodiversity. Additionally, it serves as a nature-based solution (NbS) for flood regulation, protecting adjacent farmland from seasonal overflows. The project covers a 3-kilometer stretch of the stream, demonstrating the successful integration of intensive agriculture with environmental preservation. Physical implementation and major planting phases began in 2021, with current efforts focusing on long-term ecological monitoring and management. This demonstration site now serves as a national benchmark for restoring streams in complex agricultural landscapes.(https://agma.org.il/demonstration-projects/%d7%a4%d7%a8%d7%95%d7%99%d7%a7%d7%98-%d7%a9%d7%99%d7%a7%d7%95%d7%9d-%d7%a0%d7%97%d7%9c-%d7%a0%d7%94%d7%9c%d7%9c/)

· The Nahal Tavor restoration project, specifically focusing on the Einot Kishyon springs and the Kosmet stream, is a demonstration initiative aimed at rehabilitating a vital Galilee water source. The project is a collaboration between MoAG, MoEP, South Jordan River Drainage Authority, JNF-KKL , INPA, and the Jezreel Regional Council. Restoration activities conducted so far include the physical installation of off-road vehicle barriers, sowing service crops in adjacent agricultural fields to reduce erosion and completing comprehensive ecological and hydrological surveys. The project also utilized community-based mapping to integrate local needs into the restoration plan. The ecological impact focuses on the full release of spring flows to the natural channel, restoring hydrological connectivity and rehabilitating riparian habitats using innovative Nature-based Solutions (NbS). Additionally, the project works to remove grazing pressure from the stream banks to protect native vegetation and improve water quality. The project area covers a 2.1-kilometer stretch of a ravine including the junction of the Ein Dor and Kosmet streams. Implementation began in 2022 and is expected to reach completion by 2025, serving as a national methodology for spring restoration within an integrated basin management framework. (https://agma.org.il/demonstration-projects/tavor/)

· Nahal Grar - The Ministerial committee for settlement and economic development of Bedouin society has approved, in 2023, a proposal to develop a comprehensive rehabilitation and development plan for Wadi Gerar. This decision represents a coordinated effort between the MoEP, the Ministry of Social Equality, and the Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance, along with other government agencies. The plan addresses years of neglect, illegal dumping, and pollution that have damaged the wadi and its surroundings. The rehabilitation initiative will include advanced waste management and ecological restoration, transforming the wadi into an urban nature park with shaded walking and cycling paths and open public spaces. The project is expected to serve as an economic and social growth catalyst for Rahat,

the largest and most important Bedouin city in the Negev with approximately eighty thousand residents. The park is anticipated to attract not only local residents but also tourists from across the country, thereby contributing significantly to the city's development. (רהט: נחל גרר ישוקם ופארק נחל איכותי יפותח לטובת תושבי האזור - מגה פרו מדיה)

Wetland and fishpond restoration

Restoration of fishponds to wetland habitat: [אר1] during the 20th century, fishponds for commercial production of fish were built in many lowland areas in Israel. These ponds were built on alluvial soils and in some cases in rivers flood plains. Many of these ponds were abandoned over time due to technical problems such as water leaks and because of economic changes due to market shifts and other causes. Over the past few years some of these abandoned ponds have been restored to wetland habitats in projects that combine ecological restoration with the communities living nearby. Integrating the projects with the communities has created additional benefits such as tourism and recreation.

· The [אר2] fishponds of Kibbutz Afek were abandoned following the economic crisis in the fish farming sector, presenting the INPA with an opportunity to restore the wetland landscapes that once characterized the Acro valley. The ILA granted the INPA supervisory authority over the area, promoted a statutory plan for a nature reserve, and initiated restoration work within the ponds. The area was redesigned with natural features, resulting in the creation of numerous and diverse habitats that attract a wide variety of wildlife and plants. Today, the Ein Afek area is abundant with water, featuring the meandering Na'aman Stream and adjacent wetlands—all interconnected within a comprehensive ecological system. Restoration components include topographical modifications, vegetation rehabilitation, waste removal, and management of the pond embankments. The process also involved creating a chain of habitats based on the "telescope model"—a wetland system that opens and closes according to the season. Water bodies are interconnected, filling one another, and as water recedes, the boundaries between habitats become visible. In the deepest section, water is present year-round. The project area is 0.5km2, and it is still in progress.

· At Kibbutz [אר3] Kfar Ruppin, non-operational fishponds were converted in 2022 into a wetland habitat with high ecological functionality. The ecological restoration was carried by the SPNI in collaboration with Kibbutz Kfar Ruppin in the Emek HaMaayanot region, as part of the "Start-up Nature" initiative —a partnership between the SPNI, landowners, and additional organizations, including the INPA, Drainage Authorities, and local municipalities. The project aims to restore wetland habitats and ensure their long-term management. Restoration activities began in 2022, transforming fishponds into a natural area that serves as a regional biodiversity hotspot. Key restoration components at the site included water reintroduction and the rehabilitation of native vegetation. Birds are observed at the site year-round, which serves as a stopover for migratory birds in spring and autumn, a breeding habitat, and a wintering site. The site also supports the presence and even nesting of rare species. In 2023, two globally endangered duck species, the Ferruginous Duck (Aythya nyroca) and the Marbled Teal (Marmaronetta angustirostris)—were recorded breeding at the site for the first time. The restored wetland habitat includes 0.22 km2.

· In the fishpond area of Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, a birdwatching park was established in 2023 through a partnership between the kibbutz the SPNI and the INPA. The restoration of a fishpond at the site serves as an example of successful ecological rehabilitation of wetland habitat. This was carried out as part of the "Start-up Nature" initiative, which fostered partnerships with residents and farmers. The SPNI led conservation and restoration processes in the modified fishpond areas, which have high potential for ecological value. This collaboration resulted in the creation of a unique nature site that integrates ecological values of conservation with tourism, agriculture, research, and education. As part of the establishment of the birdwatching park, one of the fishponds was selected for the restoration of its natural habitat. Ecological restoration activities were undertaken to adapt the fishpond into a habitat with natural characteristics suitable for waterbirds and other species. In addition, invasive plant species that could dominate the habitat and harm the physical and biological complexity of the system are actively removed from the pond. These actions have significantly improved the condition of the habitat and enabled a variety of native species to return. The restored habitat has an area of 0.13 km2.

· The Holon [אר4] Rewilding project, led by Holon municipality, focuses on restoring the rare coastal sand dune ecosystem in the southern part of the city of Holon. Restoration activities centered on the large-scale removal of the highly invasive Acacia saligna and the subsequent restoration of natural sand mobility, which is essential for the health of the dune habitat. Native vegetation has been reintroduced, and the site was transformed from a neglected area into a managed urban nature park with regulated public access. The ecological impact is profound, specifically providing a vital sanctuary for the endangered Holon Sand Lizard and other endemic desert-adapted species while significantly increasing local biodiversity. By allowing natural processes to lead the recovery, the project creates a resilient "urban nature island" that provides essential ecosystem services such as microclimate cooling. The restoration covers a core area of approximately 15Ha within the city's larger dune territory. Implementation of the primary rewilding phases began in 2021 and has continued with intensive monitoring and community planting events throughout 2024. This project serves as a n benchmark for nature-based solutions (NbS) and the integration of functional ecology into dense urban environments.
(https://www.liavshalem.com/holon-rewild).

· The Drezner Winter Pond project, located in the Glilot Eco-Park between northern Tel-Aviv and the Glilot compound, is a landmark urban rewilding initiative led by the Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality. Restoration

activities focused on the rehabilitation of a complex hydrological system consisting of five interconnected ponds, including both seasonal pools and wet meadow depressions. The project involved the extensive removal of invasive vegetation and the careful restoration of the unique "Hamra" (red loam) soil characteristics to support local biodiversity. Ecologically, the site has seen the successful return of over 200 native plant species, including rare and endangered annuals, shrubs, and bulbs, as well as the restoration of vital breeding grounds for amphibians like the endangered Southern Banded Newt (Ommatotriton vittatus) . The project covers a total area of approximately 5 Ha and functions as a Nature-based Solution (NbS) for urban runoff management and climate resilience. While initial research and pilot phases began as early as 2010 at the nearby Kfar HaYarok, the primary physical restoration and "Rewilding" of the Drezner site were implemented between 2021 and 2023, transforming a previously neglected agricultural area into a thriving urban nature hub. (https://www.liavshalem.com/drezner)

Action 3 – water for nature

WA annual reports provided information regarding the amount of water released to nature. In 2019 - 22.4 MCM fresh water was released to nature, which was 1.5% of the total freshwater consumption. In 2020 - 20 MCM fresh water was released to nature, which was 1.34% of the total freshwater consumption. In 2021 - 25.9 MCM fresh water was released to nature, which was 1.59% of the total freshwater consumption. In 2022 – 23.7 MCM fresh water was released to nature, which was 1.46% of the total freshwater consumption. In 2023 – 24.2 MCM fresh water was released to nature, which was 1.47% of the total freshwater consumption. In 2024 – 24.4 MCM fresh water was released to nature, which was 1.44% of the total freshwater consumption.

· Relevant examples include:

· In 2020 the MoEP with INPA and the Water Authority have prepared a master plan for returning water to nature. The plan includes 203 wetland sites and defined the quantity and quality of water required to sustain each one of them as a wetland habitat (https://www.gov.il/he/pages/masterplan-main).

· Reverse Carrier Project: Israel began refilling the Sea of Galilee with desalinated seawater, reversing the flow of the National Water Carrier. Up to 1.3 million gallons of desalinated water per hour are pumped from Mediterranean coastal desalination plants to the lake. The goal is to restore the lake's ecological balance and secure its role as a strategic water reserve. (Israel Refills Sea of Galilee With Desalinated Water in World-First Water Management Project - Desalination News). EN

· Returning the flow to the Beit-Shean stream. JNF-KKL , INPA, City of Beit-Shean, RNDS and other organizations have worked together to return flows to a 5km stretch of the Beit-Shean stream flowing through the city. (https://www.kkl.org.il/about-us/news-archive/news-archive-2025/151225_1.aspx?utm_source=openai)

Action 4 – Land Acquisition for Ecological Restoration

Land acquisition is conducted mostly by the INPA with OSF funding.

Other projects include purchasing land by municipalities to create urban nature parks.

· The city of Rishon LeZion plans to purchase privately-owned land in the municipality to restore the ecosystem of the sand-loam soil in the southern part of the municipality area. The area has unique and endangered floral species. The purchase is planned for 25 million NIS of which 5 million were funded by OSF. (https://www.rishonlezion.muni.il/Lists/List/CustomDispForm.aspx?ID=1148)

· The OSF funded purchasing of land along the Naaman stream at the southern part of the municipal area of the City of Acre. The land will be purchased purchased for the ecological restoration of the salt marshes near the mouth of the Naaman stream (https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/kerenhach40/he/open-spaces_decisions_kerenhach40.pdf#:~:text=שיקום%20מ&text=רכישת%20קרקע%20מפעל,רכישת%20זכויות%20לחת%20עכו,מצפורי%20המלחה)

Action 5 – Restoration by government funds

Area under restoration funded by QRF and OSFincreased over the year 2020 – 2024 by about 501 km2. Most of the areas under restoration were of projects funded by OSF. The QRF funded restoration of about 7 km2. Ecological restoration of quarries requires exceptionally high investment per area unit, because of the complete removal of vegetation and soil layers during the quarry activity.

Examples of restoration by the QRF

· Lakes quarry near Nesher was one of the largest quarries in Israel (150ha). The northern lake is being ecologically restored to a wetland habitat with bird watching installations, while the southern lake and its shores are restored to be a public nature park with facilities for recreation. The project is conducted with

the Nesher municipality. (https://www.kasham.org.il/page.php?type=project&ht=%D7%9E%D7%97%D7%A6%D7%91%D7%AA%20%D7%94%D7%90%D7%92%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9D%20%D7%A0%D7%A9%D7%A8&id=19)

· Yad Natan quarry – the quarry is restored to a nature park planted with local trees, shrubs and grass. The quarry pits were restored as wetlands and collect drainage from the area nearby the quarry. The walls of the quarry are used by bee eaters and other birds for nesting and bird observation hides were placed in the quarry. (https://www.kasham.org.il/page.php?type=project&ht=%D7%9E%D7%97%D7%A6%D7%91%D7%AA%20%D7%99%D7%93%20%D7%A0%D7%AA%D7%9F&id=14)

Action 6 – Ecological restoration by other organizations

Ecological restoration activities conducted by the JNF-KKL in the northern parts of the Negev desert include:

· Removal of invasive species over an area of 9 km2 over the highlands of the northeastern part of the Negev in Yatir and Meitar-Hiran forests.

· Ecological restoration along small dry streams, which include planting local trees to establish space for small streams over the semi dry and dry habitats of the northern Negev. These streams were encroached and degraded by agricultural activities. The ecological restoration included an area of 105ha over 21.2 km of small stream.

· The SPNI is managing together with the municipality the Gazelle Valley in Jerusalem. This is an urban nature park in the heart of the city of Jerusalem. The work included plant restoration, and today is mainly concentrated on wildlife management of the Gazelle herd which increased from 30 individuals to 100 in the past nine years. The area of the park is 25ha.

Action 7: Preparing restoration guidelines

The MoEP together with the OLI has prepared several:

· Guidelines for ecological restoration of coastal sandstone ridges in Israel (https://deshe.org.il/%d7%94%d7%9e%d7%a2%d7%a8%d7%9b%d7%aa-%d7%94%d7%90%d7%a7%d7%95%d7%9c%d7%95%d7%92%d7%99%d7%aa-%d7%a9%d7%9c-%d7%9b%d7%95%d7%a8%d7%9b%d7%a8-%d7%91%d7%99%d7%a9%d7%a8%d7%90%d7%9c-%d7%a1%d7%98%d7%98%d7%95/)

· Guidelines for the ecological restoration of coastal marshes in the Israeli Mediterranean coast (https://deshe.org.il/%d7%90%d7%a7%d7%95%d7%9c%d7%95%d7%92%d7%99%d7%94-%d7%a9%d7%9c-%d7%9e%d7%9c%d7%97%d7%95%d7%aa-%d7%94%d7%97%d7%95%d7%a3-%d7%91%d7%99%d7%a9%d7%a8%d7%90%d7%9c-%d7%95%d7%9b%d7%9c%d7%99%d7%9d-%d7%9c%d7%a9/)

Other guidelines prepared by the OLI include:

· Stabilizing stream banks with vegetation – restoring stream banks and reducing the use of concrete and ground works for stream stabilization (https://deshe.org.il/%d7%aa%d7%95%d7%91%d7%a0%d7%95%d7%aa-%d7%9e%d7%a4%d7%a8%d7%95%d7%99%d7%a7%d7%98-%d7%a0%d7%99%d7%98%d7%95%d7%a8-%d7%99%d7%99%d7%a6%d7%95%d7%91-%d7%92%d7%93%d7%95%d7%aa-%d7%91%d7%a6%d7%95%d7%9e%d7%97/)

· Recommendation and guidelines for agroecological restoration over large agricultural landscapes, by restoring local ecosystems in uncultivated areas between agricultural plots (https://deshe.org.il/%d7%a9%d7%99%d7%a7%d7%95%d7%9d-%d7%90%d7%a7%d7%95%d7%9c%d7%95%d7%92%d7%99-%d7%91%d7%a1%d7%a7%d7%90%d7%9c%d7%94-%d7%a8%d7%97%d7%91%d7%94-%d7%9e%d7%a1%d7%93%d7%a8%d7%95%d7%9f-%d7%90%d7%a7%d7%95%d7%9c/)

· Recommendations for rehabilitation of abounded fishponds to wetland habitats. Rehabilitation of fishponds to wetland habitat include removal of hazards and industrial elements, adjusting agricultural activities in nearby fields to reduce pollution from fertilizers and pesticides, and ground works to improve ponds banks structure and stability. (https://www.teva.org.il/app/uploads/2024/12/%D7%9E%D7%A1%D7%9E%D7%9A-%D7%9E%D7%93%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%A9%D7%99%D7%A7%D7%95%D7%9D-%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%99%D7%9B%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%93%D7%92%D7%99%D7%9D-%D7%A0%D7%98%D7%95%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%AA-26.12.24.pdf)

Steinhardt Museum of National History in Tel-Aviv University (2025) a general guideline document for ecological restoration:

https://smnh.tau.ac.il/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/%D7%A2%D7%A7%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%99%D7%A1%D7%95%D7%93-%D7%95%D7%90%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%93%D7%94-%D7%91%D7%A9%D7%99%D7%A7%D7%95%D7%9D-%D7%90%D7%A7%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99.pdf

Action 8: Post Fire restoration

Several large fires (more than a 1,000ha) occurred in Israel during years 2020 to 2025. The following examples analyze these fires and provide information regarding the post fire restoration efforts.

· Judean mountains forest fires, April – May 2025. Two consecutive forest fires occurred over the lower hills of the Judean mountains covering more than 1,500ha of planted and natural forest, shrubland, grassland and other lands. Restoration efforts by the JNF-KKL will include several aspects of forest restoration: the primary restoration, as learnt from previous fires will be self-regeneration, allowing the vegetation to recover from tree stumps and soil seed bank allowing the Mediterranean ecosystem to restore itself. This process will be monitored and followed by steps to prevent future fires and prevent invasion of the area by invasive plant species. (https://www.kkl.org.il/srefot_yaar12/canada_park_fire2025/)

· In the summer of 2021 about 1,200ha were burnt in the Judean hills, of which 1,100 ha were JNF-KKL forest. Analysis of the fire and the fire outcome revealed that extreme heat of the fire was mainly in areas covered by tall pine forests over steep slopes. This is important for the understanding of future fire risks and the impact of climate change on the vegetation and fire risk in the future. Post fire restoration will include reducing pine forest density and cover, opening of forest areas and encouraging of local maki and shrubs (https://magazine.isees.org.il/?p=38821)

Action 9: Post war restoration

The MoEP is leading the restoration of open spaces and underrepresented ecosystems damaged by the war in both the south and northern parts of Israel. This includes:

· The Tekuma Region (Western Negev) restoration project is a comprehensive initiative led by the MoEP and the SPNI to rehabilitate landscapes damaged following the October 7, 2023, attacks and subsequent Iron Swords war. Restoration activities include the mapping of over 700 ha of impacted open spaces, removal of invasive species, and the reintroduction of native flora using genetic reserves from the Israeli Gene Bank. Key projects focus on establishing a network of "urban and rural nature sites," such as the Sandstone Hills Park in Sderot and the Loess Hill in Kfar Aza, to provide accessible nature for returning residents. The ecological impact aims to repair severe soil erosion and habitat fragmentation while restoring the region's unique biodiversity, including the endangered Mountain Gazelle and various endemic plants. These Nature-based Solutions (NbS) also serve as vital infrastructure for flood regulation and community resilience. While initial mapping and damage assessments occurred in late 2023, the primary implementation and funding of 94 million NIS were approved in April 2024 as part of a strategic five-year development plan for the region. This project represents a national benchmark for integrating large-scale ecological recovery with social and regional rehabilitation. (https://magazine.isees.org.il/?p=57259)

· The MoEP together with the Volcani Institute, which is the Israeli Agricultural Research Organization have established in 2011 the Israeli gene bank which preserve plants and other organisms genetic diversity in Israel. Israel set up the gene bank to help conserve biodiversity and fulfill its commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). As part of the restoration efforts of war damaged areas, the MoEP used seeds from the seed bank, collected years ago from the damaged areas, to create seedlings and especially seedlings of endangered species to be planted in the restored areas. This initiative by the MoEP shows the importance of facilities such as the seed bank for restoration of damaged areas. (https://magazine.isees.org.il/?p=57130)

· War impact in the north: During the war in 2023-2024 thousands of hectares of forest and nature reserves were burnt and damaged due to the war activities (https://www.kkl.org.il/files/forest_and_environment/yaar28/lebanon.pdf)

· The MoEP together with the INPA, INPA, OSF and other national and local organizations are leading the Support for the North initiative which is a strategic recovery program addressing the severe ecological damage caused by the ongoing conflict in Northern Israel. Restoration activities focus on mapping over 15,000 Ha of land scorched by fires and damaged by heavy military vehicle maneuvers. Key efforts include the systematic collection of local seeds for future reforestation, the repair of degraded hiking trails, and the management of invasive species that exploit burnt terrains. The ecological impact centers on the rehabilitation of Mediterranean forest ecosystems and the protection of vital water sources from erosion and pollution. By prioritizing Nature-based Solutions (NbS), the project supports the natural regeneration of flora and the return of wildlife displaced by habitat destruction and noise. Geographically, the initiative covers the Upper Galilee, Golan Heights, and Western Galilee. The program was launched in late 2023 and

intensified throughout 2024, serving as both an emergency response and a long-term framework for the region's environmental and community resilience. (https://www.teva.org.il/support-north)

Agma

https://agma.org.il/about/

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500 Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

2.1 Area under restoration Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Hectare	52695	Commulative
No	2024	Hectare	51305	Commulative
No	2023	Hectare	46814	Commulative
No	2022	Hectare	33451	Commulative
No	2021	Hectare	19569	Commulative
No	2020	Hectare	15323	Commulative

Comments

The data is commutative starting in 2020. EN

Connectivity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Improving the functioning of "bottlenecks" in ecological corridors.

Implementation of methods to reduce roadkill.

Statutory implementation of the national ecological corridors in the National Outline Plan 1 and in the outline plans.

Development and implementation of management mechanisms for multi-functional areas that serve as ecological corridors. EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Improving the functioning of "bottlenecks" in ecological corridors

In 2022 the Ministry of Environmental Protection published a master-plan for Israel's main ecological corridors. The main aims of the plan are to identify critical bottlenecks and provide methods for improving their functionality. Efforts to improve the functionality of these bottlenecks are part of a broader national strategy to incorporate ecological corridors into Israel's planning systems. This is particularly relevant in the context of National Outline Plan 1 (NOP 1), which is being amended to ensure the continuity of open spaces at the national level for maintaining ecological functionality.

Implementation of methods to reduce road-kills

New large animal crossing overpasses have been developed over national highways including route 38 and route 71. Specifically, the Israel National Road Authority has built 7 safe crossings for otters and there is evidence that they are being used. The authority is building 3 more crossings there.

A Safe Crossings NGO is engaged in the citizen science of collecting data and pestering the authorities to advance it.

The Israel National Parks Authority and the Israel National Roads Authority are monitoring a pilot program using a new system to prevent roadkill on several roads in the country with a system that deters animals using noise if a vehicle approaches.

EN

Statutory implementation of the national ecological corridors in the National Outline Plan 1 and in the outline plans.

National Outline Plan 1 (NOP 1/26) aims to ensure the continuity of open spaces at the national level to maintain their ecological functionality. This amendment addresses the current fragmentation of protected areas in NOP 1, which lack connectivity. The significance of this proposed amendment lies in establishing a uniform national policy on ecological corridors and acknowledging Israel's unique global position in terms of species diversity and ecological system abundance. The amendment will also examine the interface between agricultural areas within the corridors to ensure the continuation of routine agricultural activities.

Development and implementation of management mechanisms for multi-functional areas that serve as ecological corridors

This project will be developed by an NGO together with all relevant governmental authorities.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

High rates of land development, including building and infrastructure, are still a major stress for open spaces and connectivity. This challenge is ongoing and the action items provide tools to face this challenge.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

IMEP - Ecological corridors in master plans

National Outline Plan 1 (NOP 1/26) - Changes to the Protected Areas Chapter - Ecological Corridors - 2023 (Hebrew)

Open Landscape Institute (OLI) - Master Plan for the Eastern Ecological Corridor – Summary Report - 2022 (Hebrew)

Safe Wildlife Crossings organization

Adam Teva v'din's appeal to the Supreme Court to protect an eco-corridor and defend against climate crisis. (2023)

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report.	EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2025	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2024	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2023	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2022	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2021	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2020	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.

Comments

The data presented here is a conservative estimation of the percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans. It includes only the area designated in National Outline Plan 1 (NOP1, land) or national policy (sea) as protected. Additional NOPs (e.g. NOP1/7, rivers and streams) use biodiversity-inclusive zoning methods.	EN

2.1 Area under restoration Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Hectare	52695	Commulative
No	2024	Hectare	51305	Commulative
No	2023	Hectare	46814	Commulative
No	2022	Hectare	33451	Commulative
No	2021	Hectare	19569	Commulative
No	2020	Hectare	15323	Commulative

Comments

The data is commutative starting in 2020. EN

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and 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 close to zero by 2030 Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Under development

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Under development

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Under development

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Open Spaces Management **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Preparation of management plans and site files for all protected areas and their implementation under the management of the INPA. Preparation and implementation of forest plans and a long-term ecological management for all areas under the management of the JNF. Implementation of the crane management program in the Hula Valley and compensation to farmers for the prevention of disease outbreaks.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Preparation of management plans and site files for all protected areas and their implementation under the management of the INPA Nature reserve management plans are an important tool for managing nature reserves and monitoring the status of populations and species of animals and plants. The Nature and Parks Authority currently lacks management files for some nature reserves, and the existing files are not computerized and most are not updated. All files contain basic data about the site/reserve, but not all of them define the management goals and update the planned/desired management methods. **Preparation and implementation of forest plans and a long-term ecological management for all areas under the management of the JNF** According to the principles of forest management theory, long-term forest and interface plans are prepared in KKL-JNF forests, which aim to assist in the best possible management of forest lands, while maintaining the principles of sustainable forest management, goal-oriented management, and the provision of defined ecosystem services. The plans include writing a vision for the forest, outlining the planning principles, a land use plan, a map of the desired forest vegetation formations, and a multi-year interface plan that includes a table of desired interface actions and priorities for implementation, as well as long-term forest and interface plans on topics such as fire protection, recreation and hiking, natural values, and unique habitats. To date, forest and management plans have been prepared for areas managed by KKL-JNF totaling 53,600 hectares, out of approximately 150,000 hectares of area managed by KKL-JNF. **Implementation of the crane management program in the Hula Valley and compensation to farmers for the prevention of disease outbreaks** The project is based on keeping cranes away from agricultural fields, while providing a solution to the wintering cranes through controlled feeding. Feeding begins only after the end of the autumn migration, and is intended only for cranes that remained in the Hula during the winter season. Over the past five years, a removal solution using advanced technology has been developed from the budget of the Chief Scientist at KKL-JNF, designed to minimize the ecological damage resulting from current removal methods, and to dramatically reduce the cost of removal by reducing the required manpower. With the completion of the trial of this solution this season, we intend to begin implementing the solution starting next winter season (2026-2027).	EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The INPA and JNF are working on developing new management plans for all of the nature sites under their jurisdiction. A continuous budget is needed to complete developing the plans.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Hula lake https://www.kkl.org.il/parks_and_forests/hula_lake/	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
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No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report.	EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2025	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2024	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2023	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2022	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2021	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2020	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.

Comments

The data presented here is a conservative estimation of the percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans. It includes only the area designated in National Outline Plan 1 (NOP1, land) or national policy (sea) as protected. Additional NOPs (e.g. NOP1/7, rivers and streams) use biodiversity-inclusive zoning methods.	EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	%	4.2	

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present there is a lack of budgetary and personnel capacity to calculate this indicator. EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator does not apply to land uses in Israel. EN

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and 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 close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Under development

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Under development

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Under development

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

This applies to all the Israeli population, taking into consideration its different interpretation of some of the legal terms hereinafter. EN

Conservation of Endangered Species **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Creation, updating and Implementation of action plans for endangered species.

Writing and updating red books following IUCN requirements.

Update of the list of protected natural values, including invertebrates and fish. EN

Ratification of the Protocol on Biological Diversity of the Barcelona Convention .

Signing of the ACCOBAMS Convention for the Conservation of Marine Mammals.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Creation, updating and Implementation of action plans for endangered species

For plants, INPA has an action plan on endangered species management, implemented since 2011. This plan methodologically prioritized 40 species out of more than 400 endangered species. For animals, INPA currently has numerous ongoing species-specific action plans that have been developed for a wide range of endangered species. Overall, many animal groups have seen improvement in the conservation status and this was summarized in INPA reports and published studies and summaries. Yet, there is still no fully coordinated national implementation program on threatened species with clear targets and long-term dedicated budgets.

Israel uses the local IUCN Red List assessments to help determine priorities for wildlife (animals and plants) conservation projects. Currently there are numerous ongoing species-specific action plans that have been developed for a wide range of endangered species.

The INPA heavily relies on the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) methodology for prioritization and methodology as contained in the IUCN document: “Guidelines for species conservation planning : version 1.0” from 2021. https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/47142 . These guidelines were developed by the SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group (CPSG) and they promote a “One Plan Approach” to species conservation, combining in-situ and ex-situ efforts through stakeholder collaboration to ensure actionable, science-based plans. Key principles include planning for implementation, inclusive stakeholder engagement, using evidence-based tools, and neutral facilitation to create, execute, and monitor conservation action.

The Israeli action plans all have short-term goals, as well as longer term goals, and these are constantly evaluated and updated according to these IUCN guidelines. Prioritization and methodology of the numerous action plans that are all based on and supported by the IUCN guidelines and principles are important for allocating resources effectively and for evaluating outcomes. Since the projects are all adaptive, with both short- and long-term goals, changes can be made as needed if conditions warrant them.

Illustrative implementation elements:

- Large vertebrates and flagship species (e.g., gazelles, fallow deer, vultures, coral reefs) are supported through protected areas, rescue operations, feeding stations, nesting sites, and cross border collaborations such as joint coral reef and marine monitoring with Jordan in the Red Sea.
- Many action plans for endangered plants are ongoing, both in-situ (including reintroduction and replanting) and ex-situ (such as plant sanctuaries and Israel’s gene bank), especially for Critically Endangered species such as the orchid *Dactylorhiza romana*, the rare orchid *Orchis laxiflora* and the very rare endemic desert plant *Hormuzakia negevensis*.
- The 2023 State of Nature Report, based on systematic monitoring, had documented nationwide declines in populations of common bird species and some threatened bird species, as well as shifts in seasonal activity and declines for many butterfly species.

Overall, Israel has a growing toolbox of site and taxon-specific projects (both in-situ and ex-situ) for improving the conservation status of endangered species, many of them long-term, but Israel still lacks a single comprehensive overarching “threatened species action plan” with clear national targets and full coverage of vertebrates, invertebrates and plants.

Writing and updating red books following IUCN requirements

INPA is responsible for generating and updating Red Lists and Red Books for the native species of Israel. In 2020, the first Red Book for any group was produced – the Lepidoptera (butterflies) Red Book. In addition, the Red Book for reptiles was updated for the first time since 2002. Both were published in 2025. Furthermore, the plants Red List (that includes gymnosperms and angiosperms only) is constantly updated.

Israeli species are explicitly assessed based on IUCN categories criteria, to produce the Israeli Red Lists and recent work demonstrates close methodological alignment. The Israeli assessments contribute to the IUCN regional and global species assessments.

Although Israel assesses local species along IUCN guidelines, these are only part of the tools used for local conservation prioritization. Especially with plants, Israeli has created a “Red Number” which is a species-level prioritization tool designed to guide national conservation action, incorporating locally relevant

parameters such as rarity, habitat vulnerability, and endemism. In 2024 the assessment method of the Red Number was changed, for the first time since the original Red Book of 2007, so that the criteria and their relative weight align better with the current threats for species survival.

IUCN Red Listings are based on extinction risk, and although this is an important parameter, conservation policy in Israel relies on additional parameters too in determining priority species. A recent study by Lebel Vine et al. (2024)[1] showed that IUCN extinction risk categories alone do not fully capture national conservation priorities in Israel, as locally critical factors such as endemism, rarity, and habitat vulnerability can play a more decisive role than extinction risk alone. Consequently, conservation prioritization relies on the Israeli 'Red Number' system rather than the IUCN Red List Index. Furthermore, for plants, a summary of whether action plans for endemic plants have been successful cannot be portrayed accurately by simply counting the number of species in each extinction risk category now compared to the previous assessment. For example, for some species that were previously considered Critically Endangered due to small population size, new and better survey techniques have found additional small populations of plants in remote areas allowing for an improved status, even when no action was implemented other than better data collection. Conversely, for other Critically Endangered plant species, the total number of plants may remain the same now, but more of them are in sanctuaries and controlled nurseries allowing better protection and a more hopeful conservation status, while remaining Critically Endangered.

[1] Lebel Vine, M., Walczak, M., and 9 more co-authors (2024). Are local species prioritization lists sufficient for protecting endangered plants? Israeli red list as a test case. Conservation Science and Practice, 6(12), e13265.

Update of the list of protected species, including invertebrates and fish -

Species are legally protected in Israel by two different laws[1] and their regulations, and many species are protected under both. After major additions to the list of protected species in Israel in 2019, there have been only minor updates since then, such as the addition of two species of groupers (marine fish) in 2021. Unlike *Epinephelus costae* (Goldblotch grouper), which was made a permanently protected species, the dusky grouper (*E. marginatus*) was listed for only one year, and is not currently listed as a protected species by law in the same way. Even without full protected-species legal listing, there are fisheries regulations in Israel that limit the fishing of groupers (including dusky grouper) during breeding seasons and limit the taking of smaller individuals, to reduce pressure on their populations.

In addition, there are regular updates of the list to ensure that all species protected in the Appendices of the CITES Convention are also listed as protected under Israeli law. This is necessary in order to enable the issuance of permits for imports and exports in full compliance with CITES.

Since recently there were updates to the species list of plants native to Israel, including discovery of species new to Israel, there is a need to examine whether an update for the list of protected plants is presently needed.

[1] Wildlife are protected in Israel by the Wildlife Protection Law of 1955, which covers four specific groups: mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians; and the National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law of 1998, or for short it is simply called the Nature and Parks Law. Chapter 33 of the latter explains about "Protected Natural Assets", which are lists of protected species of animals and plants (as well as a few other protected natural phenomena, such as stalactites and stalagmites and fossils). Both laws have regulations that include lists of protected species.

Ratification of the Protocol on Biological Diversity of the Barcelona Convention

One of the protocols of the Barcelona Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean) is the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, commonly abbreviated as SPA/BD Protocol (Specially Protected Areas / Biological Diversity). Israel signed and ratified the original Specially Protected Areas protocol in 1982, but that one was replaced in 1995 by an amended protocol (which added biodiversity protection and other issues). Israel has signed but has not yet ratified the amended SPA/BD protocol.

Over the last few years, a new push to ratify the 1995 SPA/BD protocol began. The first stage was to declare all the species that are protected under the SPA/BD protocol as protected in Israeli law. The

EN

Minister of Environmental Protection signed such a declaration in late 2025, and it entered into force in early 2026. This opened the way for the next stage to begin, the ratification of the protocol by the Israeli government.

Ratification of the ACCOBAMS agreement on conservation of marine mammals

There are 28 countries that are range states of ACCOBAMS - Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area. Israel is one of the 5 range state countries that has not yet ratified ACCOBAMS[1].

Israel has considered moving ahead with ratification of ACCOBAMS but it is currently not a high priority for legislative work, as all marine mammals are anyway fully protected in Israel by national legislation, and they may not be harmed in any way. Israel cooperates with ACCOBAMS and participates in ACCOBAMS initiatives and surveys (such as the ASI Mediterranean-wide marine mammal survey in 2018, and the upcoming ASI-2 in 2026). In addition, an Israeli marine mammal expert is a member of the ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee.

[1] https://accobams.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/ACCOBAMS-Parties-and-signatories_Sept-2022.pdf

Conservation Categories Legend:

· DD plus NE: Data Deficient / Not Evaluated

· LC: Least Concern

· NT: Near Threatened

· VU: Vulnerable

· EN: Endangered

· CR: Critically Endangered

· RE: Regionally Extinct

Summary of Species status and shift in status where applicable:

1. Reptiles: Dramatic Increase in Endangered Status –

92 native species were assessed , including separate sub-species assessment for 4 of the species– 41 snakes, 45 lizards (inc. The 4 subspecies), and 6 turtles and tortoises (including marine). The change in species number from 2002 (100) is due to changes in taxonomy, including one newly scientifically described species.

The results are:

LC- 33%

NT - 8%

VU – 13%

EN – 34%

CR- 5%

DD- 7%

The reptile data shows a major shift in threat levels:

· The most striking change is in the Endangered (EN) category, which skyrocketed from 6.0% (6 species) in 2004 to 34.8% (32 species) in 2025.

· Least Concern (LC) species dropped from 44% to 32.6%, suggesting many species moved into the endangered category.

· Interestingly, the Critically Endangered (CR) count dropped from 14% to 5.4%, which might indicate either a stabilization of those specific species or a reclassification.

· At least 7% of the species experienced an increase in threat of 2 or even 3 categories.

· For at least 10% of the species the status has improved. While in some cases this might be an artifact of available data, for some species the improvement is real and follows intense conservation activity, e.g for 2 marine turtle species.

· The Red Book identified the most prominent threat factors for species survival – habitat destruction, intense anthropogenic use of open areas including all-road vehicles, and in some habitats - military activity, and activity of feral predators – dogs and cats.

Butterflies:

141 native species, which are not accidental, were assessed . Additional 15 accidental or alien species were not assessed. The results are:

LC- 44.6%

NT – 11.3%

VU – 15.6%

EN – 16.3%

CR- 8.5%

RE – 1.9% (3 species)

DD- 2.2%

· Overall, this first assessment reflects a difficult situation, where only less than 45% of native species are in LC status, and 3 species are already regionally extinct.

See also National target 6 for information on genetic resources of endangered species.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Israel has expanded its threatened-species work, but implementation is uneven: Red List coverage and taxon-specific plans (especially invertebrates like butterflies, marine turtles, ungulates, raptors and others) have advanced, while a comprehensive, fully funded national framework plan for threatened species is still lacking. The Red Book identified the most prominent threat factors for species survival – habitat destruction, extensive use of pesticides in agricultural areas, overgrazing and potentially – climate change. Coverage of Red Books remains incomplete for many groups, especially fish and invertebrates. Butterflies are the first insect group to receive a comprehensive national Red List assessment, with additional invertebrate taxa recommended for future phases. Long delays in updates of threat categories for existing list. Mammals, amphibians and inland-waters fish were last assessed in 2002 . There is also a need for a consistent and uniform national nomenclature to be established for native species, which would ensure that all Israeli scientists (e.g. academia, government and NGO), are using the same taxonomy for all native species.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The wildlife status report for the 2010-2020 decade was published in 2022:

https://www.parks.org.il/new/wildlifesummary/

https://static.parks.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/%D7%94%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%94%D7%9E%D7%9C%D7%90-%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%94%D7%A2%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%A8-%D7%A9%D7%9C-%D7%97%D7%99%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%94%D7%91%D7%A8-%D7%A8%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%94%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-%D7%95%D7%94%D7%92%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%9D.pdf

Decade report on the state of wildlife in Israel 2010-2020

https://www.parks.org.il/new/wildlifesummary/

After three decades of active management: Are we succeeding in preventing the extinction of endangered raptors?

https://magazine.isees.org.il/?p=55068

Report on Endangered Plants in Israel

https://naturescience.parks.org.il/article.asp?num=59

לינק לאתר ספרים אדומים של רטג:

https://redlist.parks.org.il/en/

Based on the Israeli Nature Risk Assessment Project (https://redlist.parks.org.il/en/), and the summary report of a decade of wildlife counts (Leader et al., 2022)[1].

Example 1; butterfly – Scarce Swallowtail

· Species: Scarce Swallowtail (*Iphiclides podalirius*)

· Status Change: From not formally listed as nationally threatened in earlier overviews to “endangered” (EN) in the first insect Red List.

· Year of Update: Assessment published in the new butterfly Red List (reported 2026).

· Primary Drivers: Habitat loss to construction and agricultural expansion; pesticide use affecting larvae and host plants.

· Key Evidence: Israeli butterfly Red List summary; national biodiversity monitoring highlighting land-use impacts on arthropods.

· Conservation Measures: Prioritization of habitats for management; recommendations to reduce pesticide pressure and safeguard open landscapes used by threatened butterflies.

Example 2; butterfly – Turkish Fiery Copper

· Species: Turkish Fiery Copper (*Lycaena ochimus* – regional small butterfly species; reported as Vulnerable).

· Status Change: From not formally listed as nationally threatened, and regionally as “Least Conern” in 2014, the species is now listed as Endangered (EN) in the first insect Red List following detailed national assessment.

· Year of Update: Included in the first national butterfly Red List for insects (announced 2026).

· Primary Drivers: Loss and degradation of herb-rich grasslands and meadows due to development, agricultural intensification, and grazing changes.

· Key Evidence: Butterfly Red List preliminary results and hotspot analysis identifying shrinking distributions in northern uplands.

· Conservation Measures: Site-level management recommendations in identified hotspots, including grazing regulation and reduced chemical inputs.

Example 3; butterfly – Queen of Spain Fritillary

· Species: Queen of Spain Fritillary (*Issoria lathonia*).

· Status Change: Newly recognized as nationally Endangered in Israel, despite being more widespread elsewhere.

· Year of Update: Assessment reported as part of the butterfly Red List published by 2026.

· Primary Drivers: Decline of suitable open habitats, intensive agriculture, pesticide use, and climate-driven shifts in phenology and habitat suitability.

· Key Evidence: Red List assessment and monitoring-based documentation of shrinking range and reduced abundance.

· Conservation Measures: Focus on preserving and managing key open landscapes; integrating butterfly needs into agricultural and land-use planning.

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Example 4; mammal – Persian Fallow Deer

· Species: Persian Fallow Deer (*Dama mesopotamica*).

· Status Change: Globally Endangered on the IUCN Red List; nationally, its status has improved compared with near-extirpation several decades ago due to reintroduction and breeding programs.

· Year of Update: Reintroduction and status improvement have been documented progressively since the Hai-Bar and related programs; details of the latest national categorization are not fully summarized

· Primary Drivers: Past over-hunting and habitat loss led to near-extinction; intensive captive breeding and reintroduction now support recovery.

· Key Evidence: National conservation accounts describing Hai-Bar reintroduction efforts and current free-ranging populations.

· Conservation Measures: Ex-situ captive breeding, with release into protected areas, and continued habitat protection and anti-poaching measures.

Example 5; mammal – Mountain Gazelle

· Species: Mountain Gazelle (*Gazella gazella*).

· Status Change: Recognized as Endangered in national and global listings; local populations have declined under pressure from habitat fragmentation and human impacts despite long-standing legal protection.

· Year of Update: The global IUCN listing was Low Risk in 1996. It was re-assessed globally as Endangered in 2017; this is a flagship example of a protected species.

· Primary Drivers: Urban expansion, road construction, agricultural encroachment, and associated mortality (e.g., collisions, predation in fragmented landscapes).

· Key Evidence: National biodiversity reports and species accounts that list the mountain gazelle as endangered and document continuing habitat loss.

· Conservation Measures: Legal protection, establishment and expansion of protected areas, and management in open landscapes; however, fragmentation outside reserves remains a major challenge.

Example 6; freshwater fish – Dead Sea Toothcarp

· Species: Dead Sea Toothcarp (*Aphaniops richardsoni*)

· Status Change: Assessed as Critically Endangered in 2006, improved conservation status listed as Endangered (EN) on the IUCN Red List since 2014; recent national work with DNA and distribution data reinforces its high-risk status in Israel’s shrinking inland waters.

· Year of Update:; 2023–2024 barcoding and fauna reviews provide updated national-level evidence and distribution clarification.

· Primary Drivers: Severe habitat degradation, water extraction, hydrological changes, and salinity shifts in springs and Dead Sea-drainage habitats.

· Key Evidence: IUCN country list for Israel's endangered fauna; national freshwater-fish barcoding study and associated summaries highlighting unique and vulnerable fish assemblages and hotspots (Sea of Galilee, Beit She'an valley streams).

· Conservation Measures: Emphasis on restoring and managing spring and stream habitats, adjusting water management in reserves, and considering captive breeding where feasible, as recommended by barcoding-based conservation planning.

EN

Example 7; freshwater fish – Jordan Barbel

· Species: Jordan Barbel (*Luciobarbus longiceps*)

· Status Change: Listed as Vulnerable in 2006; and Endangered (EN) on the 2014 IUCN Red List; refined national assessments using molecular data show that Israel hosts distinct, range-edge populations requiring focused conservation.

· Year of Update: Global EN assessment predates 2020; 2023–2024 barcoding work updates national understanding of populations and distributions.

· Primary Drivers: Flow regulation, water abstraction, pollution, and physical modification of rivers in the Jordan basin and associated streams.

· Key Evidence: IUCN endangered listing for Israel; DNA-barcoding study and freshwater-fish fauna summaries, which identify the Sea of Galilee and Beit She'an valley as hotspots and explicitly link monitoring to conservation of barbel and other endemic taxa.

· Conservation Measures: Monitoring based on DNA barcodes, river-rehabilitation efforts, and improved management of aquatic habitats inside nature reserves and along rehabilitated streams.

Example 8; freshwater fish – Drusian Spring Minnow

· Species: Drusian Spring Minnow (*Pseudophoxinus drusensis*)

· Status Change: Listed as Endangered (EN) on the IUCN Red List 2006; recent DNA barcoding suggests that some nominally separate taxa (e.g., Pseudophoxinus syriacus) may not be distinct from P. drusensis, affecting how national extinction risk is interpreted.

· Year of Update: Global EN status; 2023 paper revisiting Israel's freshwater-fish list refines taxonomy and has implications for future Red List work[2].

· Primary Drivers: Spring habitat loss and degradation, reduced discharge, and contamination in northern Israel.

· Key Evidence: IUCN endangered listing, plus the barcoding-based revision of Israel's freshwater-fish fauna that re-examines Pseudophoxinus taxonomy and highlights conservation relevance.

· Conservation Measures: Using clarified taxonomy to prioritize which springs and lineages need urgent protection; integrating fish data into spring and stream management in reserves.

Example 9; plant – Nazareth Iris

· Species: Nazareth Iris (*Iris bismarckiana*)

· Status Change: Endangered (EN) in the IUCN country list; national plant-conservation work treats it as a high-priority, narrow-range species in northern Israel.

· Year of Update: First EN categorization 2016 (not previously assessed); subsequent national Red-number work on plants reinforces its high conservation priority.

· Primary Drivers: Habitat loss and fragmentation in the Nazareth and Lower Galilee area due to urbanization, infrastructure, and land-use change.

· Key Evidence: IUCN-based list of endangered species in Israel and national "Red number" methodology for prioritizing endangered plants, which uses distribution, rarity, and threat levels to rank species like Iris atropurpurea and related irises; I. bismarckiana falls in the same high-priority group.

· Conservation Measures: Legal protection for wild populations, incorporation of key sites into protected or limited-development zones, and focused attention in plant-conservation planning.

Example 10; plant – Golan Iris

· Species: Golan Iris (*Iris hermona*)

· Status Change: Endangered (EN) on IUCN's Israel list; national plant-priority work flags it as a narrow-endemic iris of the Golan Heights that is highly sensitive to land-use change.

· Year of Update: First EN categorization 2016 (not previously assessed); more recent national conservation planning for endemic irises continues to treat it as a high-risk species.

· Primary Drivers: Habitat loss and degradation from development, agriculture, military activities, and associated disturbance on the Golan Heights.

· Key Evidence: IUCN country list of endangered species, plus Israeli plant-conservation literature using "Red numbers" to highlight range-restricted irises with high threat scores.

· Conservation Measures: Protection of remaining sites, restrictions on destructive land uses, and public-awareness campaigns around iconic spring-flowering irises.

Example 11; reptile – Snake-tailed Fringe-fingered Lizard

· Species: Snake-tailed Fringe-fingered Lizard (*Acanthodactylus opheodurus*)

· Status Change: Its risk category changed in the updated 2025 national reptile Red List compared with the previous edition, moving from Data Deficient into the second-highest risk tier (Endangered).

· Year of Update: 2025, with the publication of the renewed "Red Book of Reptiles" for Israel (first full update in 23 years).

· Primary Drivers: Almost all remaining habitat lies in desert areas of Israel that are heavily affected by construction and agriculture, off-road vehicles, sand mining, military training, and other disturbances.

· Key Evidence: The 2025 reptile Red Book and associated media summaries, highlights that four species of fringe-fingered lizards (genus Acanthodactylus) are Endangered or Critically-Endangered.

· Conservation Measures: Recommendations include strict protection of remaining dune systems, better control of off-road driving and sand extraction, and integration of reptile-conservation needs into land-use planning in Israel; these are emphasized as urgent to prevent national extinction of this and other dune endemics.

Example 12; amphibian – Hula Painted Frog

· Species: Hula Painted Frog (*Latonia nigriventer*)

· Status Change: Formerly listed by IUCN as EW (Extinct in the wild), after not being found since 1955; then reclassified to Critically Endangered (CR) after its rediscovery in 2011; it now appears as CR for Israel in IUCN country-level lists.

· Year of Update: Declared extinct in 1996; rediscovered in 2011; IUCN status changed to Critically Endangered in the following assessment period, with national Red-Book treatment updated accordingly.

· Primary Drivers: Historic drainage of the Hula Lake and wetlands in the 1950s, which destroyed most of its habitat; current threats include its extremely small range (only a few sites, < 2 km^2) and ongoing wetland-management pressures.

· Key Evidence: IUCN global and national lists that now classify the species as critically endangered; accounts detailing its extinction listing, rediscovery in the Hula Nature Reserve, and subsequent monitoring.

· Conservation Measures: Partial reflooding and ecological restoration of the Hula Valley, improved water quality and wetland management, and focused protection and monitoring within the Hula Nature Reserve —these actions are credited with enabling the species' reappearance and ongoing, though still highly precarious, survival.

[1] Leader, N., and 19 more co-authors (2022). The State of Wildlife in Israel: Estimating the Size of Selected Populations of Vertebrate Species and Assessing Their Trends, Report of the Decade 2020. Nature Conservation Reports. Published by the Israel Nature and Parks Authority 166 pages [in Hebrew].

[2] Tadmor-Levi, R., Feldstein-Farkash, T., Milstein, D., Golani, D., Leader, N., Goren, M., & David, L. (2023). Revisiting the species list of freshwater fish in Israel based on DNA barcoding. Ecology and Evolution, 13(12), e10812.

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7

No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

Conservation of Genetic Diversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Conservation of the genetic diversity of wild plant seeds in Israel, including programs for in situ/ex situ conservation of wild plants.

Establishment of a national infrastructure for the genetic sequencing of plants and animals in Israel. EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Conservation of the genetic diversity of seeds of wild plants in Israel, including in-situ/ex-situ conservation programs of wild plants.

The Israel Gene Bank (IGB) of the Agricultural Research Organization serves as the national center in Israel for preserving the genetic resources of regional vegetation ex-situ. It acts as a physical repository for collected seeds, supporting both current and future development. Currently, the IGB houses more than 50,000 different seed accessions, with the majority of the collection consisting of wild plants and local landraces.

The wild plants collection includes among others, the crop wild relatives (CWR)-wild species closely related to food and fodder crops, and to which the wild relatives may contribute genetic material (IGB holds 95% of the 370 different CWR of Israel) and the endangered, near-threatened, and very rare (ENtR) plant species of Israel (IGB holds 83% of the ENtR plant species of Israel) .

In total, during 2007-2025, 8,809 collections of 2,198 species, representing about 84.5% of Israel's flora diversity, were collected in the Bank, of which 2,055 were collections of 674 rare red species. The IGB collects samples from different wild populations to preserve genetic diversity. On average, it holds samples from 8 distinct populations per species. However, this amount is impossible to achieve in rare species with fewer populations.

Between 2020-2024 samples representing 362 new native species were added to the bank.

At the end of 2023, the collection inventory was examined and out of a desire for the bank to represent all the species present in Flora in Israel, it was decided to continue the trend that the bank began in 2022 and

to prepare a collection list for 2024 that emphasizes five main things:

A. Collecting seeds of rare and endangered species in cooperation with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority.

B. Collecting seeds from fertilized areas on the verge of development and construction in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection, with an emphasis on collecting species from the following types at each site: endangered species, rare species, species close to the culture, species with some use such as medicinal plants, species endemic to Israel or species that have never been collected for the gene bank.

C. Collecting seeds of common wild species that have never been collected, regardless of their rarity, unusual qualities or importance. The purpose of collecting these species is to complete the collection of all of Israel's flora to the bank and to provide a response to the demand of various parties who sometimes contact us to request seeds of these species.

D. Thickening of existing species in the bank that contains an insufficient number of seeds.

E. Seed collection was carried out as part of a research program by the Gene Bank that deals with the genetic mapping of wild plants, which this year focused on the species of Acacia hagala and Jerusalem sage.

https://igb.agri.gov.il/web/?page=36&lang=he

https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiNDUyYTRmMjQtNDhjNi00YjkwLTlkOTItNGVjODIyNTBhOTZmIiwidCI6IjM1M2MzYmQ1LWQyYmUtNDcwNS05ZDg2LTM3MzQwNjRjZjljOSIsImMiOjI9&pageName=d1bcb3b3a42c2b3ee592

Ex Situ Plant Conservation and reintroductions: A network of ex situ living collections of endangered plant species is represented by 6 big botanic gardens, 5 Private botanic gardens, About 20 INPA sanctuaries/refuge gardens, and the Agriculture School for Environmental Leadership – “HaKefar HaYarok”.

By the end of 2021, 346 species (about 80% of all endangered species) were planted in Botanic Gardens & refuge gardens. The other endangered species, e.g.orchids and some water plants or parasitic plants, are unsuitable for growing ex-situ. 114 endangered species and additional VU species were planted in INPA refuge gardens. Most of the INPA refuge gardens are located inside NRs and the populations there serve as seed source including for reintroductions. Over the decade 2011-2021, 55 species were reintroduced into the wild with variable success. Sudanian biome species were reintroduced in Ein Gedi Nature Reserve; species of the Coastal Plain were reintroduced by the Agriculture School for Environmental Leadership; Wetland species were reintroduced in various wetland rehabilitation projects; and reintroduction of deep heavy soil habitats was based on INPA refuge gardens. The extensive experience gained by INPA in reintroductions shows that recurring reintroductions to the same site significantly improve the success rate.

https://www.parks.org.il/new/miklat-2

EN

Ex-situ conservation strategies – off-site – collect seeds of these groups and pass them through processes that increase the ability to conserve, even up to 100 years, and keep them in freezing conditions in the bank's facilities. There is the physical collection and the data collection, which is linked to the physical collection and allows research in Israel and worldwide, direct access to the database. The advantages are: the availability and preservation of the databases. in many cases, the physical-original conditions of the habitat of plants are no longer present in the original location. Because of the loss of an original habitat, or because there is no longer such traditional agriculture in practice, hence it has a high significance under optimal conditions.

In-situ conservation- Allow the plant to be exposed to changing environmental conditions. Advantages: Creates adaptations to the environment and increases biodiversity. Seeds that have been frozen cannot change, but when the plant is in the natural environment, natural adaptations of the plant to the environment occur. We know what the challenges are today and what they will be in the near future, but we don't know what will happen in about 50 years or more, and we cannot afford to stop the natural biological processes.

Establishment of a National Infrastructure for Genetic Sequencing of Plants and animals in Israel

Submitted for funding by the PBC (Planning and Budgeting Committee of Israeli Academics). Initially, there was a budget available to start an activity. There are 2,500 plant species in the wild. A pilot has been initiated, starting with two species. Genetic sequencing of species and populations of important species is important because it enables information that will give data about ecological corridors, why species are extinct, and whether certain species can withstand climate change, at the level of genetic diversity for both plants and animals. There is also a partnership with the Hebrew University, which focuses more on animals.

The seeds in the bank were collected by the farmers. Unlike modern seeds, traditional seeds have been passed down from father to son from generation to generation and there is a genetic connection going back thousands of years. Although they were collected from the farmers, the genetic connection goes back to everyone who lived in Israel and did agriculture. There could also be a connection to Neolithic people 12,000 years ago and to all the populations that were here.

Examples: There are varieties such as tomato, which do not originate here but have undergone adaptations here, so tomato is included in traditional seeds. Wheat, Barley, and all legumes were grown here thousands of years ago and this is something that can be seen in the genetic sources from thousands of years ago.

On top of the infrastructure of seed preservation, there is also an infrastructure of data, and it doesn't limit itself just to plant seeds. Some trees and mushrooms have been added. This is related to the genetic diversity project, and we want to establish a database infrastructure with different data in one place at the level of knowledge, observations, and research.

The Israeli biodiversity curation center to advance research, accessibility and conservation of biodiversity - (IBCC) aims to advance research, accessibility, and conservation of biodiversity by developing a comprehensive and accessible database. This initiative is designed to preserve biological collections in Israel and make them accessible, with a strong emphasis on contributing to groundbreaking research, transferring knowledge products to decision-makers, and engaging the public. To address this challenge, a diverse group of experts from most research institutions, alongside governmental and public bodies, has been assembled. This group comprises ecologists, evolutionary and conservation biologists, taxonomists, bioinformaticians, geneticists, microbiologists, biochemists, national collection curators, and experts in nature conservation and management.

At the core of the center lies a virtual platform, meticulously designed as a modular and multi-layered database integrated into the national cloud infrastructure (Nimbus). This platform is intended to curate comprehensive information on all known species and provide advanced tools for the processing and analysis of biological, eco-geographical, genetic, and more. The platform is constructed from three complementary and synchronized systems: a catalog of information for all species in Israel (adhering to international standards), a spatial information analysis system (GIS) encompassing all observations and existing data layers in a spatial format, and detailed information on several key species selected by a team of experts based on conservation priorities. These species will undergo genetic and phenotypic characterization from the ecosystem level down to the molecular level.

The multi-layered data system, coupled with advanced tools for data analysis and accessibility, will facilitate interdisciplinary research and broaden the scientific community, thereby providing the essential advancement in biodiversity research and conservation. The platform is conceived with a long-term vision and designed in a modular fashion, allowing for the future integration of additional species and analytical tools in accordance with the needs of the Israeli and international communities dedicated to biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the platform is intended to be utilized in the training of researchers, the enrichment of educational programs in schools, and for the general public.

The center initiated its activity in 2025, and it is funded for 4 years.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Funding.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The IGB https://igb.agri.gov.il/web/?page=36&lang=he https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiNDUyYTRmMjQtNDhjNi00YjkwLTlkOTItNGVjODIyNTBhOTZmIiwidCI6IjM1M2MzYmQ1LWQyYmUtNDcwNS05ZDg2LTM3MzQwNjRjZjljOSIsImMiOjI9&pageName=d1bcb3b3a42c2b3ee592 INPA sanctuaries/refuge gardens https://www.parks.org.il/new/miklat-2	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Israel is not a party to the Nagoya protocol. EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Israel does not regulate access to genetic resources or to traditional knowledge, therefore, there is no need to report on non-monetary benefits received bilaterally. EN

Comments

Israel does not regulate access to genetic resources or to traditional knowledge, therefore, there is no need to report on non-monetary benefits received bilaterally. EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture).

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No such data is collected in Israel.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

No

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

No

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Not applicable

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

No

Comments

Israel is not a Party to the Nagoya Protocol and there is no government agency in Israel with legal authority to sign PIC (prior informed consent) and to establish MAT (mutually agreed terms) for use of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources. In light of this situation, Israel currently allows free access to genetic resources in Israel, without issuing official PIC and MAT, provided that: the genetic material is not from a species that is protected by Israeli law, and provided that the genetic material was collected outside any protected areas. If both these conditions are met, then Israel currently allows free access. Since under this situation there are no benefits from utilization, therefore, no legal, administrative or policy measures have been established for sharing benefits.

EN

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Fully

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Fully

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

No

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Not applicable

Comments

This applies to all the Israeli population, taking into consideration its different interpretation of some of the legal terms hereinafter.	EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

None of the above

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Reducing land conversion of open areas **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Efficient use of land resources, encouraging urban renewal and densification in urban and rural areas, to preserve open spaces.

Encouraging solar energy production in built-up areas.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

No significant change

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Land-use changes trends:

Israel is a small country, with a very high population density and with a very high population growth rate. Thus, increasing demand for new housing and infrastructure is causing more pressure on open natural landscapes and is adding to land scarcity.

As of 2020, Israel's total open landscapes cover was 85.66% (18,912 square km, data from the 2022 State of Nature report published by HaMaarag – Israel's National Ecosystem Assessment Program): 65.8% (14,531 square km) of Israel's land cover was natural habitats and planted forests and approx. 19.8% was agricultural lands (cropland and orchards). Further 10.4% were built-up areas, and 1.6% were defined as disturbed areas (quarries, solar farms and more). The remaining 2.4% were artificial and natural inland water bodies. The rate of open landscape land-use changes between 2017-2020 remained high, with average loss of about 30 and 18 square km of open area and natural habitats per year, respectively. Most of the open landscapes lost during these years were in the center and north of the country, that already had much higher proportion of built-up area than the southern part.

A further specific analysis of the trend of loss of the natural-areas only for the years 2015-2023 was conducted by HaMaarag as part of the Biodiversity index, reported by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) under the framework of National Indicators of Well-being, Sustainability, and Resilience (Governmental Resolution #2494). This analysis is conducted for 9 major ecological units covering most of the terrestrial area of Israel. It shows that 147. 6 km2 of natural habitats were lost during this period, 0.67% of the total land area of Israel, including in underrepresented ecosystems such as the Sand Dunes (soils) along the Mediterranean Coastline and the Loess Plains.

Actions addressing land scarcity and challenges:

- Urban renewal policy - is being promoted by the government and in 2016, the Urban Renewal Authority was established. In 2025, the percentage of housing units statutorily approved through urban renewal was about 50% of all new units, up from about 20% in 2020. (Governmental Urban Renewal Authority, Annual Report, 2019, 2024; IPA announcement summarizing 2025). Yet, the total number of housing units approved by the IPA also increased dramatically in this period and almost doubled relatively to 2020: from 108,000 to more than 223,000 – hence the total annual number of housing units approved in previously open spaces had increased by circa 25%.

  Furthermore, during these years, there were several governmental resolutions to approve plans for more than 10 new settlements in open areas in the Southern District and in the Northern district.

  Hence, overall, there is continuous and increasing pressure on open areas by development for housing.

- Encouraging solar energy production in built-up areas - Israel is increasing its renewable energy sources: the main source being solar energy, and wind energy in a much smaller scale. Between 2017-2019, solar energy production tripled, mostly via ground photovoltaic panels (PV) on agricultural land and open landscapes. In total, up to 2020, plans for 48 square km of ground PV were approved. In 2020, the National Planning and Building Council (NPBC) decided to prioritize solar energy production in built-up areas, and to limit approval of new detailed plans for ground PV projects up to 2030 to total area of 20 km2. An analysis (see: https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/pv-built-areas/he/planning_pv-built-areas.pdf) conducted by MoEP in 2023 showed that this allocation, together with PV in built-up areas (e.g. on rooftops), is sufficient to meet the governmental target of 30% renewable energy production by 2030. However, in 2023 the NPBC decision was updated, with a new more permissive limit of 60

EN

square km up to 2030 (see : https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/ab1268967d724e40a6a52164383490c8/page/%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%9F?locale=he&views=%D7%A4%D7%95%D7%98%D7%95---%D7%95%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%98%D7%90%D7%99%D7%9D).

In practice, since 2020 until February 2026, the area of approved detailed plans for ground PV increased by 22 km2 to a total of 70 km2.

Since 2021, agro-photovoltaic (APV) production, without area limit, is encouraged by the IPA in order to replace (at list partially) ground PV installation– with the intention of partially preserving the agricultural production of these areas. As of February 2026, plans for almost 8 square km of APV were approved. Whether and to which extent the ecological functions of these areas will be also preserved, depends strongly on the height of the panels, the question of fencing and multiple other factors. For example, fencing, as well as low above-ground height of the panels, generate ecological fragmentation, while infrastructure elements attract invasive species. Since this technology is new worldwide, empirical data on many other possible ecological impacts is scarce. The MoEP policy is that APV development should proceed with strong safeguards for biodiversity, while continuously prioritizing PV production in built-up areas.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Small country, high population density, and high population growth rate- lead to continuous and increasing pressure on open areas by development for housing.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Urban renewal https://www.gov.il/he/pages/spokesman-15052025 https://www.gov.il/he/pages/spokesman-15012025-renewal Agro-photovoltaic promotion https://www.gov.il/he/pages/hanhala-5875	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7

No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500 Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.

Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2025	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2024	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2023	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2022	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2021	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2020	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.

Comments

The data presented here is a conservative estimation of the percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans. It includes only the area designated in National Outline Plan 1 (NOP1, land) or national policy (sea) as protected. Additional NOPs (e.g. NOP1/7, rivers and streams) use biodiversity-inclusive zoning methods.	EN

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and 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 close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Under development

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Under development

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Under development

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Sustainable use **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Reduction in trawlers fishing.

Implementation of principles of sustainable fisheries management.

Amendment of wildlife protection legislation for effective enforcement of illegal hunting.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Reduction in trawlers fishing.

The number of trawlers dropped between 2015-2019 by 22% from 27 to 21, and between 2020-2025 by additional 24% down to 16, a total drop of 46% between 2015-2025. This is a result of a governmental buy-back plan.

In 2016, 40% of Israel's Mediterranean sea territorial waters area was banned for trawlers fishing (area north of Zichron Ya'akov, rocky areas, and all areas along the shore 0-40 meters deep). In 2025, additional areas on and around offshore oil and natural gas pipelines were also banned from trawlers fishing, to prevent accidental damage to the pipelines.

Implementation of principles of sustainable fisheries management.

Following the 2016 fishing regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security that implemented new sustainable fishing regulations, additional actions were implemented:

In 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture supported fisherfolk with 3 million ILS for fishing losses during the 2022 forbidden retention period (during the breeding and recruitment season).

The Ministry of Agriculture is supporting marine fish aquaculture in submerged cages in the Mediterranean Sea, by planning a logistic complex and pier next to Ashkelon. This might reduce wild fish fishing.

Amendment of wildlife protection legislation for effective enforcement of illegal hunting.

The Israel Nature and Parks Authority completed a regulation process in 2024 that incorporated all of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) principles.

https://www.parks.org.il/article/tguvot-sachar/

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Reduction in trawler fishing.

Transition from reduction of trawlers to a complete ban on trawlers is debatable. Additionally, trawlers still receive fuel tax exemptions.

Implementation of principles of sustainable fisheries management.

Annual forbidden fish retention periods during breeding and recruitment seasons are too short and do not allow sufficient recovery for fish populations..

Data not available for CBD Headline Indicator 5.1

Stock assessments have not yet been completed for Mediterranean marine fish stocks exploited by Israeli fisheries. Israel has expanded fishery-independent monitoring and biological data collection programs for multiple marine species. These datasets are under analysis and are expected to support future stock assessments and reporting of SDG 14.4.1 and CBD Headline Indicator 5.1.

Catch data for Israel's Mediterranean marine fisheries are currently available and systematically summarized for the reporting period 2018–2024. The national fisheries monitoring program provides annual landings statistics disaggregated by fishing method and by species. These datasets document catches from trawling, purse seining, set nets, and longline fisheries, and include records for a wide range of commercially exploited demersal, pelagic, and benthic species. Reported landings indicate that commercial fishing activity in Israel's Mediterranean waters yields approximately 1,000–1,500 tons per year over the assessment period, with recent years stabilizing near ~1,100 tons annually.

Commercial fish catch in Israel by fishing method (metric tons)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Trawl	689	851	772	760	567	482	505
Purse seine	79	110	126	103	112	78	75
Stationary gillnet	437	528	477	575	575	490	439
Bottom (demersal) longline	102	87	99	92	100	104	67
Surface (pelagic) longline	17	19	18	6	59	16	11
Total (metric tons)	**1,324**	**1,595**	**1,491**	**1,536**	**1,414**	**1,171**	**1,097**

Source:

Israel Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Fisheries Department. (2025). **Israeli Mediterranean Sea Fisheries Yearbook: Seven-Year Summary (2018–2024)**. Edited by D. Edelist [in Hebrew]

EN

It should be noted that these values refer exclusively to commercial fisheries and do not include removals from recreational fishing, which are not yet comprehensively quantified. Consequently, total fishing mortality exerted on marine resources cannot be fully characterized using catch statistics alone.

At present, comprehensive analytical fish stock assessments have not yet been completed for Mediterranean stocks exploited by Israeli fisheries. Although catch and effort data are available, these inputs alone are insufficient to determine stock status or to calculate the proportion of fish stocks fished at biologically sustainable levels. Critical parameters required for such evaluations are currently lacking, including fishery-independent estimates of stock biomass, robust fishing mortality indicators, species-specific life-history parameters, and biological reference points needed to calculate MSY. In the absence of these elements, classification of stocks as over fished, fully exploited, or sustainably fished is not yet scientifically supported.

Israel has recently expanded the collection of non-catch biological and ecological information for multiple commercially and ecologically important species. These efforts include fishery-independent surveys, length and age structure sampling, and the acquisition of reproductive and growth parameters. The resulting datasets are currently undergoing analysis and standardization. While these initiatives represent a significant advancement toward ecosystem-based fisheries management and future stock assessment capability, the data have not yet been fully synthesized or made publicly available.

Continued investment in assessment frameworks, survey programs, and analytical efforts is expected to enable future evaluation of stock status and sustainability indicators.

Amendment of wildlife protection legislation for effective enforcement of illegal hunting.

There are still legislative gaps that are still not resolved, such as legislation that enforce reduction in pesticide use that cause wildlife poisoning.

There is a lack of budget and personnel for effective enforcement.

Devastating wild animal poisoning incidents are still occurring, including by intentional poisoning. See Israeli Target 10 (pollution).

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Amendment of wildlife protection legislation for effective enforcement of illegal hunting.

https://www.parks.org.il/article/tguvot-sachar/

Fishing

https://mafish.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/SeaSpiracy-Israel-ENGLISH.pdf#:~:text=As%20a%20result%20of%20SPNI%27s%20activities%2C%20trawl,20%20million%20NIS%20raised%20from%20government%20budgets.

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/fishingregulationsisrael

https://shakuf.co.il/56800

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/fishing_support

https://www.gov.il/en/pages/2022_reproduction_period_fishing

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7

No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). EN

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National data currently do not permit estimation of Indicator 5.1. While fisheries catch data are systematically collected, stock status information based on biomass, fishing mortality, and MSY reference points is not yet available. EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No such data is collected in Israel. EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2025	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2024	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2023	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2022	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2021	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.

No	2020	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.

Comments

Only the last available data is presented here (from 2018). Updated data is being collected and processed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. We will add the data during the 1st half of 2026.	EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2025	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2024	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2023	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2022	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2021	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	-3.03	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2025	tonnes/hectare	51.27	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2024	tonnes/hectare	52	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2023	tonnes/hectare	52.73	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2022	tonnes/hectare	53.46	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2021	tonnes/hectare	54.2	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/hectare	54.93	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2025	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2024	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2023	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2022	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2021	%	18.18	

Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2020	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2025	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2024	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2023	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2022	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2021	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2020	%	23.64	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2026	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2025	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2024	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2023	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2022	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2021	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2020	1000 hectare	0	

Comments

Data source: https://fra-data.fao.org/assessments/fra/2025/ISR/sections/sustainableDevelopment EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator does not apply to land uses in Israel. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

For terrestrial species
For freshwater species
For marine species
For international trade

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Fully

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Fully

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

No

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Not applicable

Comments

This applies to all the Israeli population, taking into consideration its different interpretation of some of the legal terms hereinafter.	EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

This applies to all the Israeli population, taking into consideration its different interpretation of some of the legal terms hereinafter.	EN

Preventing Invasive Species **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Establishing a monitoring framework to detect new invasions and monitor existing invasive alien species (IAS). Establishing a rapid response team to prevent the establishment of new invasive alien species (IAS). Promoting legislative solutions to prevent the penetration, spread and establishment of invasive alien species (IAS) that harm the environment and health. Long-term treatment of invasive alien species (IAS) that are present in open spaces, nature reserves and protected areas; and harm the environment and humans.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Monitoring of Invasive Alien Species (IAS).

MoEP has been continuously monitoring dominant invasive insect species

The little fire ant (*Wasmannia auropunctata*) in plant nurseries throughout the year, with over 100 nursery reports annually. Invasive Mosquitoes are also monitored including Egyptian mosquito **(***Aedes aegypti) and* Asian tiger (*Aedes albopictus*). Monitoring of Mosquitoes includes over 10,000 larvae and pupae samples annually from aquatic habitats and over 1,000 samples of adult mosquitoes per year for pathogens checking. The Formosan Subterranean Termite (*Coptotermes formosanus*) is monitored in specific cities using vibration sensors set up in tree trunks. The ghost ant (*Tapinoma melanocephalum*) was first detected in 2025 in one city and is being monitored.

In 2025, The Ministry of Environmental Protection established a 4 year Monitoring program for Invasive Alian species funded by the EU Biodiversa Project. The National monitoring program is run by Ha'Ma'arag – Israel's national monitoring consortium and includes monitoring of various plants and animal species and is expected to help with closing knowledge gaps on the establishment rates of Invasive species.

Establishing a rapid response team to prevent the establishment of new invasive alien species (IAS).

In 2025, a rapid response team to prevent the establishment of new invasive alien species (IAS) was established and will start to operate in 2026. The team is managed jointly by MoEP and INPA and is focused on detecting and eradicating new invasive plants species.

Promoting legislative solutions to prevent the penetration, spread and establishment of invasive alien species (IAS) that harm the environment and health.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and INPA hold legislation that prevent invasive species under their authority, including conducting risk assessments. The Plant Protection and Inspection Services enforce laws and regulations and provide professional services in the field of plant protection, monitoring and prevention of plant pests and invasive species in import and export of agricultural produce focusing on agricultural pests . Today, all trade in agriculture and pets is conducted according to a methodology that includes risk assessment and international laws and regulation.

In Israel, tree felling is strictly regulated under the Forestry Ordinance, meaning "mature" tree cannot be felled even on private property without a legal permit. In 2025, the updated Forestry Order relieved these regulations on a specific list of invasive species allowing felling of invasive trees, especial in urban areas and agricultural areas without a permit.

https://fs.knesset.gov.il/25/Committees/25_cs_bg_2751517.pdf

In 2022, a State Comptroller's Report on the State of Biodiversity, focusing on Invasive Species. The report pointed to significant gaps in legislation that can prevent the introduction of Invasive Species that are a threat to nature and the lack of regulation for eradication of invasive species.

EN

Long-term treatment of invasive alien species (IAS) that are present in open spaces, nature reserves and protected areas; and harm the environment and humans.

The Ambrusia plant *(Ambrosia confertifloraa)* is a highly invasive species in Israel, effecting aquatic habitats and agricultural fields. This species has continuously been treated for eradication over the last decade with joint eradication team jointly funded by MoEP, INPA and the Ministry of Agriculture. Every year hundreds of effected sites are treated and the progress is monitored on a regular basis.

https://www.parks.org.il/new/polshim/

Between 2023-2025, the Division for Biodiversity and Open Spaces promoted a number of actions to manage alien invasive species (AIS):

- Treatment of hotspots of invasive plants in quarries.
- Updating the guidelines for preventing the use of invasive ornamental plants which includes a detailed list of invasive species for use by planners, architects, local Authorities etc.
- Risk assessment documents were written for 15 newly observed plants species, of a rapid response was initiated for 3 species including immediate eradication treatment.
- New protocols were developed for the treatment of 4 invasive plants as part of in-situ trials.
- Reports were improved and a database on collected ragweed was built for the INPA invasive species team.
- Approximately 20 of the most common herbicides in Israel were tested, their labels were reviewed in relation to invasive herbaceous plant species, and a table was built detailing the products permitted for use against specific invasive plants and in which habitats.

KKL-JNF manages a multi-year program to treat invasive species in forest areas. KKL-JNF's prioritization model prioritizes treatment of new hotspots of invasive species. New hotspots of invasive species are one of the important issues to treat after extreme events of fires and droughts.

A new position of scientist in the field of invasive species has been opened at the Ministry of Agriculture, to lead initiatives in the field.

Conducting risk assessments to estimate invasiveness for alien plant species that have not yet penetrated Israel or are in the early stages of establishment.

For some species, assessments were carried out by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and for some, by the Plant Protection Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. As a result, some species were assessed as having high risk potential, and they were subject to rapid treatment against invasion and\or spread. The Ministry of Environmental Protection carried out 15 risk assessments for alien plant species that had already invaded. The Ministry of Agriculture also carried out 15 risk assessments for alien plant species.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Challenges:

Lack of legislation focusing on prevention measures and long-term eradication of invasive species, budget restrictions and lack of professional personnel in government offices and INPA. Other challenges are the lack of effective inter-governmental cooperation, including mainstreaming a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to invasive species.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Invasive species in the Ministry of Environmental Protection https://www.gov.il/he/departments/topics/invasive_species/govil-landing-page Invasive species in the INPA https://www.parks.org.il/new/polshim/ Updated Forestry Order https://fs.knesset.gov.il/25/Committees/25_cs_bg_2751517.pdf	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report,

				validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Hectare	52695	Commulative
No	2024	Hectare	51305	Commulative
No	2023	Hectare	46814	Commulative
No	2022	Hectare	33451	Commulative
No	2021	Hectare	19569	Commulative
No	2020	Hectare	15323	Commulative

Comments

The data is commutative starting in 2020. EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No data available. EN

Comments

Between 2020-2025 we have identified 7 new invasive plants that started spreading. A new national level project of invasive species monitoring funded by BIODIVERSA was initiated in 2025 it will aid in providing data to calculate this indicator in the future. EN

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Prevent pollution **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Reduction of waste impacts and reduction of wildlife poisoning in open spaces.

Sea and beach waste reduction and pollution prevention, including reducing the use of single-use items and plastics in nature reserves, natural parks and beaches.

Reduction of pollutants in rivers.

Transition to animal-proof bins in local authorities, river authorities and open spaces.

Reducing Light Pollution in open areas and coastal and marine environments.

Development of guidelines to prevent noise pollution affecting biodiversity. EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Reducing litter and waste and reduction of wildlife poisoning

The “Cleanliness Index” to reduce littering in open spaces was developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Regional Councils. Public-awareness campaigns, improving bin infrastructure, and increased enforcement, reduced litter in open spaces by 8% in 2025.

Israel Nature & Parks Authority (INPA) report from 2025 shows progress towards reducing poisonings of vultures and other birds of prey is achieved by reducing available livestock carcasses in open spaces, extended public awareness campaigns, and an alert system based on GPS-tagged vultures. The monitoring and sanitation activities are performed by the INPA, and funded by the ‘Cleanliness Fund’ (MoEP).

Reduction in sea and beach waste and pollution

Cleaning of open beaches by coastal local authorities and removal of waste in the Red and Mediterranean Seas. Considerable improvement was achieved by implementing the “Clean Coast Plan”. Whilst only 19.7% were clean in 2005, when the program was launched, the ‘Clean Coast Plan’ report of 2024 shows that 86% of Israel’s beaches are clean for at least 70% of the year. The plan is managed and funded by MoEP, and implemented by coastal municipalities.

Seven coastal municipalities (Eilat, Ashkelon Beach, Ashdod, Tel Aviv, Herzliya, Hefer Valley, and Carmel Beach) have passed municipal bylaws that forbid disposable plastic dishes on the beaches. Beaches are cleaner also thanks to stronger enforcement against littering, and advanced public awareness campaigns. The INPA is also intending to ban the use of singe use plastics in National Parks.

Since 2019, the volunteer organization Mishmar Hayam together with INPA perform annual cleanup dives in Mediterranean Sea, assisted by funding by MoEP. Waste removal includes abandoned fishing nets and fishing gear that endanger marine wildlife.

https://mishmarhayam.com/

As of 2025, more than 700 tons of waste were removed for the Golf of Eilat (managed by MoEP).

Reduction of streams pollution

MoEP has developed a Nation National Stream Rehabilitation Plan to reduce pollutants in streams and improve the coordination system between government agencies responsible for drainage and water infrastructure.

The plan includes all aspects related to reduction of pollutants, improving water quality, reducing and preventing pollution events, reducing flood damage and rehabilitation and conservation of streams in Israel.

EN

As of 2025, Eighteen streams and rivers are monitored regularly for water quality by MoEP and the relevant streams authorities.

Continuous monitoring of water qualities in the Yarkon 1 and Kishon rivers, by their respective river authorities, allows faster response to pollution events.

Transition to animal-proof bins in local authorities, river authorities and open spaces.

In order to reduce the problem of Invasive species and over abundant local species (such as Wild Boar and Jackals), it is necessary to significantly reduce their food sources and access to waste.

MoEP is promoting a transition to animal-proof bins in local authorities, large cities, open spaces, river basins and nature parks.

Reduction of light pollution

Reduction of light pollution included the preparation of a comprehensive Guideline document to prevent light pollution along coasts and in marine infrastructure (2022). These guidelines were developed by MoEP, INPA and SPNI and are now being standardized and mainstreamed into the statutory planning and legislation in order to reduce light pollution in open areas and coastal and marine environments. Currently, guidelines are being implemented in planning and new development projects and are expected to be implemented in business permits as well. New guidelines targeted to minimizing light in coastal areas were prepared in 2024-2025 by MoEP, as part of the CAMP project[AT4] . Their goal is to provide guidance on restricting light pollution to the sea as a result of urban development along Israel’s coastline.

Reducing noise pollution

In 2024, an expert committee led by MoEP and the Israeli Society of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, has examined the effects of noise pollution on Israeli wildlife and issued a report with recommendations for action. Based on the report, MoEP has prepared a draft guidelines to measure and prevent noise pollution for new development projects, focusing on developments close to protected open areas and other highly sensitive open areas.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Reduction of wildlife poisoning

Despite big efforts being done to prevent wildlife poisoning, between 2020-2025, major incidents of wildlife poisoning still occur. For instance, In 2025, over 900 Black Kites (*Milvus migrans*) and other wild animals were poisoned in one incident. Other notable poisoning events included those of Griffon Vultures (*Gyps fulvus*) and Egyptian vultures (*Neophron percnopterus*). Prosecution of those in charge of these incidents is a challenging process and sometimes takes years.

Budget needs and monitoring are other challenges to most of the pollution prevention action listed above. EN

Reduction in sea and beach waste and pollution

Despite continuous action for maintaining good water quality in the Gulf of Eilat, in recent years (2022-2023 MoEP data), a rapid increase in nitrogen concentrations and a rapid decrease in dissolved oxygen levels were measured in deep waters. High nutrients concentrations adversely affect coral resilience.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The wildlife status report for the 2010-2020 decade was published in 2022: EN

https://www.parks.org.il/new/wildlifesummary/

https://static.parks.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/%D7%94%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%94%D7%9E%D7%9C%D7%90-%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%94%D7%A2%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%A8-%D7%A9%D7%9C-%D7%97%D7%99%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%94%D7%91%D7%A8-%D7%A8%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%94%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-%D7%95%D7%94%D7%92%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%9D.pdf

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in

				the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No data available. There is no coastal euthrophication in Israel. EN

Comments

According to the Ministry of Environmental Protection monitoring data there is no coastal eutrophication in Israel.

Regarding eutrophication potential, almost all of Israel's streams are seasonal and therefor are not flowing most of the year with notable flows following rainy days. Also, at the present only one annual nutrient monitoring is performed in each stream. Therefor it is not possible to calculate a meaningful eutrophication potential according to the methodology suggested. EN

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total pesticide load per hectare of cropland, including oils.	2023	kg/hectare	17.09	https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RP
Yes	Total pesticide load per hectare of cropland, including oils.	2022	kg/hectare	17.19	https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RP
Yes	Total pesticide load per hectare of cropland, including oils.	2021	kg/hectare	18.21	https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RP
Yes	Total pesticide load per hectare of cropland, including oils.	2020	kg/hectare	19.46	https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RP
Yes	Ratio of pesticides active ingredients to agricultural crop area without oils	2022	kg/hectare	23	https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/Doc
Yes	Ratio of pesticides active ingredients to agricultural crop area without oils	2019	kg/hectare	24	https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/Doc

Comments

The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS) aggregates pesticides types data to keep commercial data confidential.

https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/Pages/2025/%D7%97%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%A8%D7%99-%D7%94%D7%93%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%94-%D7%91%D7%99%D7%A9%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%9C-2022-2020.aspx

Therefore, we don't have disaggregation of pesticides by the active ingredient, can't use regulatory threshold level (RTL), and can't calculate ATAT.

So, in the 1st disaggregation we present here an aggregated pesticides load on the agricultural land, by kg of pesticide per hectare (kg/ha), from the FAOSTAT database (FAO statistical database). Parameters: Israel, Pesticides (total) + (Total), Use per area of cropland, years 2020-2023.

https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RP

In the 2nd disaggregation we present here aggregated pesticides active ingredients load on the agricultural land, by kg of active ingredients per hectare (kg/ha), from the Israeli CBS but only for 2019 and 2022.

https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/Pages/2025/%D7%97%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%A8%D7%99-%D7%94%D7%93%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%94-%D7%91%D7%99%D7%A9%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%9C-2022-2020.aspx

https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2025/1959/t02.pdf

EN

2.1 Area under restoration Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Hectare	52695	Commulative
No	2024	Hectare	51305	Commulative
No	2023	Hectare	46814	Commulative
No	2022	Hectare	33451	Commulative
No	2021	Hectare	19569	Commulative
No	2020	Hectare	15323	Commulative

Comments

The data is commutative starting in 2020. EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2025	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2024	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2023	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2022	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2021	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2020	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.

Comments

Only the last available data is presented here (from 2018). Updated data is being collected and processed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. We will add the data during the 1st half of 2026. EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2025	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2024	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2023	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2022	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2021	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	-3.03	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2025	tonnes/hectare	51.27	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2024	tonnes/hectare	52	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2023	tonnes/hectare	52.73	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2022	tonnes/hectare	53.46	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2021	tonnes/hectare	54.2	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/hectare	54.93	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2025	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2024	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2023	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2022	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2021	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2020	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2025	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2024	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2023	%	23.64	

Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2022	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2021	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2020	%	23.64	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2026	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2025	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2024	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2023	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2022	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2021	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2020	1000 hectare	0	

Comments

Data source: https://fra-data.fao.org/assessments/fra/2025/ISR/sections/sustainableDevelopment	EN

Sustainable Agriculture **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Direct subsidies and support for farmers for land conservation and biodiversity-supporting activities. Reduce authorized uses of pesticides that harm biodiversity, and where possible remove them from the authorized pesticides list. Training and education to integrate biodiversity considerations into agriculture. Regulation and enforcement of illegal grazing.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security is addressing biodiversity considerations in its workplans and food security national plan, for example: prevention of invasive alien species; reducing pesticides use; sustainable use of soil including improving land resources while promoting a regenerative environment; prevention of runoff, minimizing flood damage and implementing comprehensive river basin management systems.

The chief forest officer at the Ministry of Agriculture is in charge of protecting the forests and trees in urban and developed areas.

The Fishery division at the Ministry manages the fishing industry while maintaining the fishing resource in the sea and in the lakes.

Direct subsidies and support for farmers for land conservation and biodiversity-supporting activities.

The Ministry of Agriculture allocates substantial annual soil conservation and sustainable agriculture subsidies for farmers. These budgets includes support for sustainable land use and biodiversity.

Reduce authorized uses of pesticides that harm biodiversity, and where possible remove them from the authorized pesticides list.

Between 2020-2025 16% of all pesticides products were revised, and 11 pesticides were banned for use in agriculture in Israel and another one was restricted.

Training and education to integrate biodiversity considerations into agriculture.

All farmers are exposed to biodiversity considerations through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security instructions, courses, seminars and field trips. Biodiversity considerations are taught in almost every agriculture subject (vegetables, fruits, greenhouses, field crops, orchards, soil conservation, water management, precision agriculture, pesticides, fertilizers…).

Annually, between 2020-2025, there were 22 seminars and field trips, and 5 multi-days courses on these subjects with a total of ~1,000 participants.

Regulation and enforcement of illegal grazing.

The grazing authority is regulating grazing.

In recent years, there is a cross-governmental effort to reduce development of conventional new ground-mounted solar farms (PV fields), and instead to increase dual land use for PV electricity production. Besides promoting rooftop and fenceline-top PV systems, the government is promoting agrovoltaic systems- PV systems over producing agriculture fields and orchards. The national outline plan NOP 24\1 on agrovoltaic systems planning was approved in January 2026. It is expected that agrovoltaic systems will be installed on tens of thousands of hectares of agricultural land in the next decade instead on natural lands.

Calculation of wildlife pollination contribution to crop production

EN

There are about 280 thousand hectares of agricultural crops in Israel, about 18% of this area (52050 hectares) is orchards and vegetables depending on pollination for its productions, providing an annual revenue of 5.9 million NIS (1.9 million $). (Table 4). Most pollination is provided by commercial beehives of Apis mellifera and Bombus terrestris. However, Israel has a very rich fauna of more than 1100 wild bee species, that were shown to contribute to crop pollination.

Data was provided by Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Agriculture. Model data by ARIES for SEEA is not available for pollination services in Israel.

Table 4: production of crops dependent on pollinators

Crop type	Crop	Area (Hectares)	Revenu (Thousand NIS)
Deciduous Crops	Almond	4600	266.5
	Cherry	600	117
	Apple	2200	564
	Pear	1100	296
	Plum	1300	149
	Apricot	600	75
Tropical and Subtropical	Lychee	300	46
	Avocado	14000	1975
	Loquat	200	40
	Kiwi	300	117
Vegetables and Cucurbit	Watermelon	9800	327
	Melon	1250	84
	Pepper	2600	560
	Strawberry	600	452
	Cucumber	1000	375
	Zucchini	900	93
	Pumpkin / Squash	800	23
	Onion (seeds)	3600	244
Field Crops	Cotton	5300	126
	Sunflower	1000	15
Total		**52050**	**5944.5**

The Honeybee Placement Law

The Honeybee Placement Law, passed in 2025, regulates the placement of beehives while taking into account biodiversity considerations regarding their location and obtaining permission from the Israeli Nature Protection Authority (INPA) when placing them in protected areas.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Reduction of wildlife poisoning

Despite big efforts being done to prevent wildlife poisoning, between 2020-2025, major incidents of wildlife poisoning still occur in agriculture lands. For instance, In 2025, over 900 Black Kites (*Milvus migrans*) and other wild animals were poisoned in one incident. Other notable poisoning events included those of Griffon Vultures (*Gyps fulvus*) and Egyptian vultures (*Neophron percnopterus*). Prosecution of those in charge of these incidents is a challenging process and sometimes takes years.

Budget needs and monitoring are other challenges to most of the pollution prevention action listed above.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Pesticides revisions

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/revisionpesticides

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/pesticides-revision

Agrovoltaics

https://www.gov.il/he/departments/topics/renewable_energy_in_countryside/govil-landing-page

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/news-130126

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/hanhala-5875

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500 — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services). Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture).	EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2025	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2024	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2023	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2022	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2021	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.
No	2020	%	13	Share of agricultural land that performs high to very high soil conservation and protection practices, out of all agricultural land. Data is for 2018.

Comments

Only the last available data is presented here (from 2018). Updated data is being collected and processed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. We will add the data during the 1st half of 2026.	EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2025	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2024	%	1.43	

Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2023	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2022	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2021	%	1.43	
Yes	Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	-3.03	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2025	tonnes/hectare	51.27	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2024	tonnes/hectare	52	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2023	tonnes/hectare	52.73	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2022	tonnes/hectare	53.46	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2021	tonnes/hectare	54.2	
Yes	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/hectare	54.93	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2025	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2024	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2023	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2022	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2021	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2020	%	18.18	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2025	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2024	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2023	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2022	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2021	%	23.64	
Yes	Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	2020	%	23.64	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2026	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2025	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2024	1000 hectare	0	

Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2023	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2022	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2021	1000 hectare	0	
Yes	Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	2020	1000 hectare	0	

Comments

Data source: https://fra-data.fao.org/assessments/fra/2025/ISR/sections/sustainableDevelopment EN

2.1 Area under restoration Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Hectare	52695	Commulative
No	2024	Hectare	51305	Commulative
No	2023	Hectare	46814	Commulative
No	2022	Hectare	33451	Commulative
No	2021	Hectare	19569	Commulative
No	2020	Hectare	15323	Commulative

Comments

The data is commutative starting in 2020. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Integrating the Private Sector **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Promote the integration of biodiversity considerations in governmental, private and public companies.

Establish prioritization and guidelines for ecological restoration at decommissioned mining and quarrying sites.

Include non-financial reporting obligations for companies with environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts.

Encourage the financial sector to implement and report according to a taxonomy for classifying economic activities according to their impact on the environment, including biodiversity.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Promote the integration of biodiversity considerations in governmental, private and public companies.

The TevaBiz project, by the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), th eMinistry of Environmental Protection and the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), is helping companies integrate actions to reduce adverse effects to biodiversity. The project is working with 17 companies and organizations to date, 7 of them joined since 2020.

https://tevabiz.org.il/leading-companies/

Establish prioritization and guidelines for ecological restoration at decommissioned mining and quarrying sites.

Draft criteria for prioritization for ecological restoration were developed by MoEP with INPA in 2025, and presented to the Quarries Rehabilitation Fund. This prioritization will be taken into account in the next multi-year plan of the fund.

Include non-financial reporting obligations for companies with environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts.

Today (2026), only banks are regulatory required to publish an annual ESG report. Other companies (governmental, private, public) are encouraged to do so. Between 2013-2020, the number of companies publishing a corporate responsibility or ESG report hovered around 20, with around 24 in 2020. However, in 2021 the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Bank of Israel, the Israel Securities Authority and the Israel Capital Market Authority, Insurance and Savings; introduced subsidies and some regulatory requirements that greatly encouraged ESG reports publications by companies. The number of reporting companies rose in 2021 to about 35, in 2022 to 65 companies, in 2023 to about 80 companies, and in 2024 to about 85 companies.

https://infospot.co.il/dp/%d7%a8%d7%a9%d7%99%d7%9e%d7%aa_%d7%93%d7%95%d7%97%d7%95%d7%aa_%d7%90%d7%97%d7%a8%d7%99%d7%95%d7%aa_%d7%aa%d7%90%d7%92%d7%99%d7%93%d7%99%d7%aa

https://www.grantthornton.co.il/media-centre-page/2025/Corporate_responsibility/

The number of companies with serious biodiversity reporting rose from 12 in 2020-2021, to 16 companies in 2022, 18 companies in 2023 and 19 companies (in 2024. (my analysis).

Maala is an NGO that ranks Israeli companies by their ESG performances. Companies can voluntarily join the ranking. In 2025, 160 were included in the program and were evaluated. https://maala.org.il/maala-index-2025-event-summary/

https://maala.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/%D7%93%D7%99%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%92-%D7%9E%D7%A2%D7%9C%D7%94-2025-%D7%93%D7%99%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99-%D7%94%D7%97%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%AA.pdf

According to Maala, of the 85 companies that published an ESG report in 2024, about 40 (~half) are reporting using GRI, TNDF or similar parameters (personal communication with Yanay).

Encourage the financial sector to implement and report according to a taxonomy for classifying economic activities according to their impact on the environment, including biodiversity.

The Israeli taxonomy was published in 2024, but it is for climate change mitigation and it is not obligatory.

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/israeli-taxonomy

Since 2021, banking corporations are required by the Bank of Israel to publish an annual Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) report. The report is supposed to include environmental risks to the company's activity and their mitigations; political, technological and legislative developments related to environmental risks; and how the company is contributing to the environment. There is no explicit mention of biological diversity.

https://boi.org.il/roles/supervisionregulation/circulars/cir2678/

https://boi.org.il/media/ztlfez4e/h2678.pdf

Since 2021, the Israel Securities Authority is calling corporations reporting to the Authority to include an annual voluntary Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) report; in line with accepted international guidelines such as GRI and SASB (which include biological diversity reporting standards).

https://www.new.isa.gov.il/nav-index/supervised-publications/eitonot-180421

https://www.new.isa.gov.il/nav-index/supervised-corporations/ESG180421

https://app.new.isa.gov.il//public/download/media/1360.json

https://www.new.isa.gov.il/nav-index/supervised-publications/Corporate-Reports?itemsPerPage=27

Since 2022, the Israel Securities Authority is requiring investment funds and large investment portfolio management companies, to examine whether they should integrate ESG considerations into their risk management and investments.

https://www.new.isa.gov.il/images/Fittings/isa/asset_library_pic/al_lobby/al_lobby-62bd445f910eb/he_ESGFINAL.pdf

The Israel Securities Authority is requiring corporations to report in their prospectus on substantial environmental risks to their activity, including risks related to biological diversity (section 28 in the 1st addition)..

https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/308_007.htm#med13

Since 2022, the Israel Capital Market Authority, Insurance and Savings- is requiring institutional investment committees to establish an ESG policy and to publicly disclose their ESG policy.

https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/dynamiccollectorresultitem/notice-2021-9-13/he/chozer-2021-9-13-pdf.pdf

In 2022, it also set guidelines for self-assessment of ESG risks in insurance companies.

https://protect.checkpoint.com/v2/r02/___http:/www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/policy-paper-2023-006/he/orsa_letter_20220105-pdf.pdf___.YzJlOm1pbmlzdHJ5b2ZlbnZpcm9ubWVudGFscHJvdGVjdGlvbjpjOm86OTZhYjIyNmZlZTU5NWIxNWRjM2NjMGI1YmVkNDA2MDQ6NzowMmQ3OmZlZTc5ZTU5YTZiNTI0YmFkYjIxYzU2NzNiMzQ5NmZkMjYxODA0ZThlN2M0MmMwZDA2NDk0NDBhY2NkYWVmYTY6cDpUOkY

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Most companies and businesses still don't take biological diversity into consideration. Most of the regulation is voluntary.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

TevaBiz project https://tevabiz.org.il/leading-companies/ Maala (ESG monitoring NGO) https://maala.org.il/maala-index-2025-event-summary/ https://maala.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/%D7%93%D7%99%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%92-%D7%9E%D7%A2%D7%9C%D7%94-2025-%D7%93%D7%99%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99-%D7%94%D7%97%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%AA.pdf	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7

No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report.	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized.	EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services). Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture).	EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	766.3	
No	2023	Million ILS	619.4	
No	2022	Million ILS	560	
No	2021	Million ILS	578.1	
No	2020	Million ILS	504.5	

Comments

Since 2023, Israel has prioritized the BIOFIN methodology for its national reporting, which facilitates a "bottom-up" analysis of specific projects, allowing for a nuanced understanding of where funds are allocated and where gaps exist. This expenditure report tracked expenditure within the main nature preservation government bodies (MoEP, INPA) and how funding biodiversity has been mainstreamed into major sectors that have implication on biodiversity such as: agriculture, housing and infrastructure etc (including specific government funds). Budgets sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy, Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), Open Spaces Fund, Cleanliness Preservation Fund, Marine Pollution Prevention Fund, Quarry Rehabilitation Fund, Other Ministries & Authorities. See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Government - Indicator D2.xlsx	EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	377	
No	2023	Million ILS	353	
No	2022	Million ILS	323.2	
No	2021	Million ILS	315.2	
No	2020	Million ILS	295.5	

Comments

Budgets sources: Jewish National Fund (JNF – KKL), Rothschild Fund, Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), Additional Environmental NGO Biodiversity Expenditure, Environmental Compensations (Evrona nature reserve oil spill), Environmental Compensations (Ashalim stream pollution). See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Private- Indicator D3.xlsx	EN

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Number	19	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report
No	2023	Number	18	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report

No	2022	Number	16	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report
No	2021	Number	12	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report
No	2020	Number	12	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Partially

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

No

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

No

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

No

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

No

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Under development

17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Under development

17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Under development

17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?

No

17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?

Under development

17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?

Under development

Economic Instruments **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Providing positive incentives to promote biodiversity-supporting actions in various sectors. Expanding the procedures and criteria for prioritizing biodiversity-supporting actions in the Quarry Restoration Fundץ	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Providing positive incentives to promote biodiversity-supporting actions in various sectors.

Below is a list of economic instruments that support biodiversity preservation. Between 2020-2025, 3 new instruments came into force (in **bold**):

- Subsidies and payments:
  - The quarries rehabilitation fund.
  - Cleanliness Maintenance Fund.
  - Marine pollution prevention fund.

- "Clean Coast Program" open call for coastal municipalities.
- The Fund for the Protection of Open Spaces.
- **Sovereign Green Bonds.**

- Taxes and fees:
  - Operating quarry fee.
  - Water extraction levy.
  - Extra-consumption water levy.
  - Levy for marine discharge from Land-Based Sources.
  - Pest control permit levy.
  - Permit for dumping waste to the sea.
  - Levy for dumping of waste to the sea water.
  - Marine environment protection fees.
  - Regulate the handling of packaging law.
  - Tax on disposable carrier bags.
  - Nature and Parks Authority Fees.
- Voluntary approaches:
  - Green label (for products).
  - **Green building standard.**
  - **The Israeli taxonomy for classifying financial sustainable activities (climate change mitigation).**
  - Bezchut Haderech - Sustainability Rating for Transport Infrastructure.

EN

Expanding the procedures and criteria for prioritizing biodiversity-supporting actions in the Quarry Restoration Fund.

The environmental funds manage billions of shekels each year on a variety of environmental issues (waste, restoration of open spaces and making them accessible to the public, environmental education, etc.). These funds can serve as a central government budget source for issues of preserving biodiversity and a driving force for promoting the national plan. Therefore, the procedures and criteria within the framework of the Quarry Restoration Fund support are updated to include biodiversity preservation principles.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Economic instruments that preserve biodiversity are still lacking.

Some existing environmental economic instruments are not effective in biodiversity preservation.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Green bonds

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/green-bond-framework

Bezchut Haderech

https://ilgbc.org/course/%d7%91%d7%96%d7%9b%d7%95%d7%aa-%d7%94%d7%93%d7%a8%d7%9a-%d7%99%d7%95%d7%9d-%d7%a2%d7%99%d7%95%d7%9f-%d7%a2%d7%9c-%d7%aa%d7%97%d7%91%d7%95%d7%a8%d7%94-%d7%95%d7%9e%d7%a8%d7%97%d7%91-%d7%a6/

https://ilgbc.org/%D7%91%D7%96%D7%9B%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%94%D7%93%D7%A8%D7%9A-2/

EN

Indicator Data

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1
Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	policy instruments	21	
No	2024	policy instruments	21	
No	2023	policy instruments	17	
No	2022	policy instruments	17	
No	2021	policy instruments	12	
No	2020	policy instruments	12	

Comments

The OECD PINE database will be updated later this year. EN

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity Headline GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No data available. We are starting a work to calculate this indicator. EN

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Number	19	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report
No	2023	Number	18	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report
No	2022	Number	16	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report
No	2021	Number	12	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report
No	2020	Number	12	Relatively significant biodiversity related actions in the companies' ESG report

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	766.3	
No	2023	Million ILS	619.4	
No	2022	Million ILS	560	
No	2021	Million ILS	578.1	
No	2020	Million ILS	504.5	

Comments

Since 2023, Israel has prioritized the BIOFIN methodology for its national reporting, which facilitates a "bottom-up" analysis of specific projects, allowing for a nuanced understanding of where funds are allocated and where gaps exist. This expenditure report tracked expenditure within the main nature preservation government bodies (MoEP, INPA) and how funding biodiversity has been mainstreamed into major sectors that have implication on biodiversity such as: agriculture, housing and infrastructure etc (including specific government funds). Budgets sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy, Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), Open Spaces Fund, Cleanliness Preservation Fund, Marine Pollution Prevention Fund, Quarry Rehabilitation Fund, Other Ministries & Authorities. See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Government - Indicator D2.xlsx	EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	377	
No	2023	Million ILS	353	
No	2022	Million ILS	323.2	
No	2021	Million ILS	315.2	
No	2020	Million ILS	295.5	

Comments

Budgets sources: Jewish National Fund (JNF – KKL), Rothschild Fund, Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), Additional Environmental NGO Biodiversity Expenditure, Environmental Compensations (Evrona nature reserve oil spill), Environmental Compensations (Ashalim stream pollution). See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Private- Indicator D3.xlsx	EN

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

No

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Partially

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

No

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

No

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

No

Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Implementation of government decisions aimed at enhancing climate resilience Amendding the National Outline Plan 1 (TAMA1) - Conservation of runoff, water infiltration, and flood prevention	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Implementation of government decisions aimed at enhancing climate resilience The Ministry of Environmental Protection is implementing the national plan for climate change resilience. Based on the report by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, published in July 2025, progress has been made in preparedness of Local Authorities to climate change. https://www.gov.il/he/pages/local-authorities-situation-report Key finding of the report are: • 101 local authorities (representing 39% of all authorities) have formulated or are currently in the process of formulating a climate change preparedness plan, covering approx. 63%of Israeli citizens. • Budget :MoEP has invested over 13 million NIS to support the writing of these operational plans. • Goal :The Ministry aims for every local authority in Israel to have a climate preparedness plan by the year.2031 The Aklima center was founded by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Tel Aviv university and KKL-JNF. The center is aimed at supporting municipalities with climate change adaptation data, planning and know-how. Resilience projects such as shading, urban tree planting, green roofs, flood risk reduction, fire buffer zones around urban areas in multiple cities have been initiated. Biodiversity considerations were implemented in urban tree planting and open spaces tree planting. A sea level rise report was developed, and local coastal authorities were informed on the risks. The Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research (IOLR) is performing measurement, analysis and prediction for the Red & Mediterranean Seas. The voluntary climate change mitigation taxonomy tool for classifying economic activity takes into account biodiversity considerations. The Accelerator program initiated by the Ministry of Energy, supports renewables implementation in municipalities So far, about 50 municipalities were supported in the program. https://www.gov.il/he/pages/sea-rise https://www.gov.il/he/pages/preparing_for_climate-change https://aclima.org.il/ https://www.gov.il/he/pages/news-160225 In 2025 the MoEP published a report on the subject of heavy rainfall and flooding, which includes calculations and a model for municipalities drainage infrastructure in the country's most flood-prone area (the heavily developed central coastal plain). It also performed sample calculations and measurements in an industrial area.	EN

There is still no defined policy regarding the harm to marine biodiversity in the context of climate change. MoEP's policy regarding the marine environment has always been to reduce human pressures on the sea as much as possible such as preventing marine pollution and contamination, waste removal from the seas, reducing plastic waste and beach clean-ups, promoting marine nature reserves and sustainable management of fishing. Reducing human pressures will support the marine ecosystems in lights of climate change but more action needs to be taken.

Amending the National Outline Plan 1 (TAMA1) - Conservation of runoff, water infiltration, and flood prevention

TAMA 1 is Israel's National Statutory Outline Plan , approves in 2020. In 2024 and 2025, the plan was amended in order to intergrade "flood zones" on a national level. Flood zones are large scale multi-depressions in high flood risk areas that can sustain huge amounts of runoff and prevent floods and damages to infrastructure.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Lack of funding, lack of awareness. EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Sea rise report

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/sea-rise

Climate change adaptation plan

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/preparing_for_climate-change

Climate change adaptation for municipalities

https://aclima.org.il/

Renewables in municipalities

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/news-160225 EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7

No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No data available. There is no coastal euthrophication in Israel. EN

Comments

According to the Ministry of Environmental Protection monitoring data there is no coastal eutrophication in Israel.

Regarding eutrophication potential, almost all of Israel's streams are seasonal and therefor are not flowing most of the year with notable flows following rainy days. Also, at the present only one annual nutrient monitoring is performed in each stream. Therefor it is not possible to calculate a meaningful eutrophication potential according to the methodology suggested. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

Climate change

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

No

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Fully

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Fully

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Urban Nature **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Preparation of urban nature surveys and urban nature management guides in all urban municipalities.

Development and restoration of urban nature sites and making them accessible to the public.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Preparation of urban nature surveys and urban nature management guides in all urban municipalities. 35 municipalities, local councils and regional councils conducted urban nature and open spaces surveys between 2020-2025. To date, 85 of them have prepared urban nature and open spaces surveys (33% of municipalities, local councils and regional councils). 20 municipalities, local councils and regional councils prepared an urban nature or open spaces policy document between 2020-2025. To date, 24 of them have prepared an urban nature or open spaces policy document. (11% of municipalities, local councils and regional councils). The Ministry of Environmental Protection funded most of the budget for these surveys and works. **Development and restoration of urban nature sites and making them accessible to the public.** Based on urban nature surveys, natural sites and open spaces in the urban space are being identified, restored, developed, and made accessible. The natural sites undergo a process of ecological restoration in order to improve the biodiversity in their area, maximize the system services they provide to the public, and increase the resilience of the ecosystems. To date, dozens of urban nature sites are under development.	EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Preparation of urban nature surveys and urban nature management guides in all urban municipalities. Engaging all local authorities in urban nature activities. Statutory plans and development threaten local landscapes and urban nature sites, specifically in large cities. **Development and restoration of urban nature sites and making them accessible to the public.** Budgetary constraints.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Urban nature policy: https://www.gov.il/en/pages/national_policiy_urban_nature Urban nature surveys: https://mapateva.org.il/Apps/StoryTelling/PlayList_UrbanNatureIndex/ Urban nature in planning: https://www.gov.il/he/pages/urban-nature-in-planning Urban nature in Tel Aviv: https://www.tel-aviv.gov.il/Residents/Environment/Pages/UrbanNature.aspx Urban nature in Netanya: https://gonetanya.com/urban-nature-sites-in-netanya/?lang=en#:~:text=Right%20in%20the%20center%20of%20the%20city,to%20be%20the%20oldest%20tree%20in%20Israel Urban nature in Ecology & Environment scientific magazine: https://magazine.isees.org.il/?cat=2300 Jerusalem-Birds-Observatory: https://www.birds.org.il/en/birding-center/The-Nili-and-David-Jerusalem-Birds-Observatory Gazelle valley Jerusalem: https://www.gazelle-valley.com/eng/	EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7

No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Hectare	52695	Commulative
No	2024	Hectare	51305	Commulative
No	2023	Hectare	46814	Commulative
No	2022	Hectare	33451	Commulative
No	2021	Hectare	19569	Commulative
No	2020	Hectare	15323	Commulative

Comments

The data is commutative starting in 2020. EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	%	4.2	

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator does not apply to land uses in Israel. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

This applies to all the Israeli population, taking into consideration its different interpretation of some of the legal terms hereinafter. EN

Genetic Resources, including Digital Sequence Information **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Writing a policy document on the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources . EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

No significant change

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Writing a policy document on the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources .

A round-table discussion on DSI with stakeholders, from government ministries and agencies, from academia, from related industries, and the general public was conducted in order to learn more about the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol and about how it would be related to Israeli researchers and to Israeli commerce, especially Israel's advanced hi-tech biotechnology and agriculture sectors

The second stage will be to establish a national policy on the whole issue of fair use of genetic resources and digital sequence information (DSI) of biodiversity, which takes into account the findings of the first stage. EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

A new national policy document on ABS has yet to be prepared.

The key challenges are the resources needed for the work, both personnel and monetary. EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

None. EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Israel is not a party to the Nagoya protocol. EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Israel does not regulate access to genetic resources or to traditional knowledge, therefore, there is no need to report on non-monetary benefits received bilaterally. EN

Comments

Israel does not regulate access to genetic resources or to traditional knowledge, therefore, there is no need to report on non-monetary benefits received bilaterally. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

No

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

No

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Not applicable

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

No

Comments

Israel is not a Party to the Nagoya Protocol and there is no government agency in Israel with legal authority to sign PIC (prior informed consent) and to establish MAT (mutually agreed terms) for use of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources. In light of this situation, Israel currently allows free access to genetic resources in Israel, without issuing official PIC and MAT, provided that: the genetic material is not from a species that is protected by Israeli law, and provided that the genetic material was collected outside any protected areas. If both these conditions are met, then Israel currently allows free access. Since under this situation there are no benefits from utilization, therefore, no legal, administrative or policy measures have been established for sharing benefits.	EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

None of the above

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Mianstreaming and Awareness Raising **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Training decision-makers, civil servants, government agency employees, and local authorities on the subject of integrating biodiversity considerations in the public sector. Integrating Biodiversity considerations in the Private Sector. Increasing public awareness activities, training for professionals and campaigns to raise awareness to prevent the penetration and spread of invasive species. Conducting periodic surveys and campaigns to raise public awareness of the biodiversity crisis. Integrating the issues of the biodiversity crisis and the climate crisis into the education package programs. Including the issue of biodiversity in the five-year plan of the National Council of Conservation and Natural Resources.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Training decision-makers, civil servants, government agency employees, and local authorities on the subject of integrating biodiversity considerations in the public sector.

See section III target 18 (policy).

Integrating Biodiversity considerations in the Private Sector.

The INPA has implemented targeted multi-year campaigns addressing invasive species.

https://redlist.parks.org.il/invasive_plants/list/

https://www.parks.org.il/new/polshim-4-2/

The TevaBiz project, by the SPNI (NGO) and the Ministry of Environmental Protection is a co-funded project that promote the integration of nature protection values across Israel's business sector. The project includes raising awareness to various threats to Biodiversity such as invasive species and developing management tools that reduce these threats and manage the work environment accordingly. The projects includes workshops and development of management documents.

https://tevabiz.org.il/tool/invading-species/

See also Section III national target 12 (private sector).

Increasing public awareness activities, training for professionals and campaigns to raise awareness to prevent the penetration and spread of invasive species.

The Ministry of Agriculture provides training opportunities for farmers on various environmental topics, including integrated pest management and prevention of invasive species, through 2 main units:

The Extension Service unit is in charge of producing agricultural knowledge and providing training opportunities to farmers in Israel, according to the Ministry's goals and viewing the public benefits inherent in agriculture; The Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) in Israel, enforce regulations, manage phytosanitary issues, and certify exports. They provide critical services including pest monitoring, import/export certificates, and agricultural training.

Ecological training topics of these units include:

Reducing Pesticide Dependency; Promoting practices to cope with the challenges of climate change and strengthen resilience; Implementing advanced technologies that enhance yield and reduce land dependency; Improving regional/spatial management of agricultural lands; prevention and treatment of pest and invasive pecies; Improving quality and fertility of agricultural soil etc.

The National Teachers' Center for Environmental Education and Sustainability published an invasive species lesson plan so teachers can teach their students about the subject.

https://www.beyadeinu.org/ecosystems-resources/data-inquiry-invasive-species

Conducting periodic surveys and campaigns to raise public awareness of the biodiversity crisis.

Israel Nature and Parks Authority

Public awareness and environmental education are central pillars of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA) conservation mandate. It implements a comprehensive and multi-layered public awareness strategy that combines thematic campaigns, volunteer engagement, formal education partnerships, and multi-platform digital communication. These efforts collectively enhance public participation, improve biodiversity literacy, and strengthen societal support for conservation policy.

Thematic National Awareness Campaigns- The INPA conducts structured thematic biodiversity campaigns throughout the year, with each month dedicated to a specific conservation theme. These monthly themes include, inter alia, wetlands, wildlife, marine ecosystems, reptiles and sea turtles.

This approach ensures sustained and repeated exposure of the public to key biodiversity issues across taxa and ecosystems.

https://redlist.parks.org.il/reptiles/

In addition to recurring thematic months, INPA has implemented targeted multi-year campaigns addressing a broad range of biodiversity-related topics, such as invasive species, wildlife protection, raptor conservation , wetlands protection, migratory birds (including biannual Migratory Bird Day events), bats, butterflies and marine megafauna such as whales.

These campaigns utilize radio and television advertisements, social media videos, on-line cameras and coordinated media outreach.

https://www.parks.org.il/wild-animals/

https://www.parks.org.il/israel-butterflies/

https://www.birds.org.il/he/camera/22

Volunteer Engagement- Volunteer engagement constitutes a major component of INPA's public awareness strategy. Large numbers of citizens voluntarily participate in beach clean-ups, wildlife monitoring initiatives, the wildlife hospital and biodiversity surveys and more. Examples include monitoring of wild irises, butterfly surveys, and other species-based field assessments. These initiatives promote public participation in biodiversity data collection and strengthen national monitoring capacity.

Public participation is further enhanced through open wildlife release events, including ungulate, raptor and sea turtle releases conducted with public attendance. These events strengthen public identification with conservation outcomes and foster stewardship ethics.

Direct public outreach- the INPA operates information booths during national holidays and public events, expanding outreach to diverse demographic groups and strengthening societal awareness of biodiversity-related regulations and conservation priorities.

Digital Communication and Media Outreach- The INPA maintains an extensive digital and media presence across multiple platforms, including Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, X (Twitter), YouTube, a children's WhatsApp channel, and a regular wildlife-focused radio podcast

https://www.parks.org.il/new/hescet/

Monthly assessments are conducted to evaluate the extent and impact of outreach activities, allowing adaptive management of communication strategies. In addition, INPA distributes electronic newsletters to more than 80,000 subscribers and issues frequent press releases addressing both ongoing biodiversity issues and emerging events. This diversified communication strategy enhances transparency, improves public access to biodiversity information, and supports evidence-based public discourse.

Rapid Public Communication on Biodiversity Events- The INPA provides timely public information regarding significant wildlife events, including marine mammal strandings, shark-related incidents, spring flower sightings (https://www.parks.org.il/category/%D7%A4%D7%A8%D7%97%D7%99%D7%9D/) and rare species sightings such as monk seals. This rapid-response communication serves multiple functions: public safety, scientific transparency, and awareness of species conservation status. By linking individual high-profile events to broader ecosystem conservation narratives, INPA strengthens societal understanding of marine and terrestrial biodiversity challenges.

Ministry of Environmental Protection

In 2024, The Ministry of Environmental Protection launched a new Pod-cast program called "The Voice of Environment". The podcast includes a variety of environmental issues including nature protection and challenges – such as Urban Nature and Light Pollution.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4Y1UOJW0k4&pp=ygVG15TXntep16jXkyDXnNeU15LXoNeqINeU16HXkdeZ15HXlCDXp9eV15wg15TXodeR15nXkdeUINeq157XqCDXqNeR15nXkQ%3D%3D

KKL-JNF

KKL-JNF has a shared belief in producing educational materials on a variety of aspects of biodiversity: pollen, trees, butterflies, nocturnal animals, winter ponds and many more. In addition, KKL-JNF conducts training courses for tour guides, teachers and educational staff on these topics.

https://www.kkl.org.il/education/youth-and-education/educational-products/.

Between 2020 and 2025, the **Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel** (SPNI, NGO) evolved its advocacy and public outreach to address national crises and long-term environmental sustainability.

Below are the primary advocacy areas with direct links to official sources and reports:

- Nature Heals & Eco-Therapy (2023–2025): In response to the events of October 7, SPNI launched the Nature Heals initiative, which uses eco-therapy to support traumatized and displaced communities. This program includes Resilience Journeys for youth and nature-based therapeutic retreats in partnership with medical centers.
- Start-Up Nature (Wetland Rewilding): This flagship project advocates for Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) to combat climate change. SPNI has been rewilding failed fish farms in areas like Kfar Ruppin and Ma'agan Michael to restore critical stopover points for the 500 million birds migrating through Israel.
- Urban Nature & Public Engagement: SPNI leads the annual Urban Nature Week, focusing on the coexistence of humans and wildlife in cities. They also maintain the SeaWatch app, an advocacy tool that empowers citizens to report environmental hazards in the Mediterranean and Red Sea.
- Climate & Policy Advocacy: SPNI acts as a watchdog in the planning process, advocating for the protection of ecological corridors and sustainable energy policies. Their 2025 Impact Reports highlight successes in declaring new nature reserves and protecting coral reefs.
- Digital & Educational Outreach: During the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent years, SPNI shifted heavily toward online webinars and virtual citizen science projects, allowing the public to engage in wildlife monitoring from home.

The **Israel Society of Ecology and Environmental Sciences** (ISEES) holds an annual science and environment conference for over 800 scientists, professionals, policy makers and general public participants, and with an annual average of 60 lectures related to biodiversity. The ISEES also holds a few annual science communication workshops that give scientists applied tools for effectively transferring their knowledge to varied audiences, and especially to decision-makers. It also publishs the Ecology & Environment scientific journal on environment & policy.

EN

Between 2020-2025, the ISEES's science and environment news agency Zavit, published over 500 articles, videos and interviews related to biodiversity, in many Israeli news media outlets (newspapers, online news websites, TV, radio) and in social media. The ISEES also produces every year a few experts meeting to publish a policy paper on environmental subjects to decision makers, and some of them are on biodiversity.

https://www.isees.org.il/?lang=en

https://magazine.isees.org.il/?page_id=177

https://www.zavit.org.il/

Integrating the issues of the biodiversity crisis and the climate crisis into the education package programs.

Protection works together with the Ministry of Education in order to promote and mainstream a variety of environmental issues, under the "umbrella" of sustainability, environmental protection and climate change. Since 2021, the Israeli education system has integrated the issues of the climate crisis and biodiversity as part of multi-year programs, with an emphasis on the development of interdisciplinary teaching materials, teacher training, social engagement and educational tours. The ultimate goal is to create meaningful learning that combines ecological understanding and preparation for climate disasters, in accordance with the Ministry of Education's plan in the field.

Specifically, conservation of biodiversity is promoted like other fields out of an aspiration to develop a broad view of the issue and an understanding of the critical state of biodiversity in Israel and the world, within the broader environmental challenges.

In addition, teaching materials have been developed for activities in the education system together with the Ministry of Education include the issue of biodiversity with all the broad implications that relate to the importance of ecosystem health, the importance of preserving biodiversity, etc. There are materials developed for teaching lessons within the framework of science studies in the formal education system.

Educational materials were also developed for teaching in non-formal education programs (youth organizations, etc.).

https://magazine.isees.org.il/?p=51709

https://meyda.education.gov.il/files/GAP/Aklim.pdf

https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/moodle-4g/

https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/learning-teaching-materials/learning-teaching-materials-elementary/

https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/learning-teaching-materials/learning-teaching-materials-junior-high/

https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/learning-teaching-materials/learning-teaching-materials-high-school/

https://pop.education.gov.il/tchumey_daat/environment-studies/high-school/teaching-materials/ecosystems-human-environment-relations/

https://sites.google.com/edu-external.org.il/green-council/

https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/sustainability-education-programs/israel-taiwan-programs/

The Ministry of Environmental Protection publishes periodic calls for projects for local authorities offering activities in a variety of environmental issues, including biodiversity, consumer behavior, climate change, recycling and sustainability.

In addition, since 2020 The Urban Nature call for projects for local authorities has funded biodiversity educational activities for schools and the local public. These activities focus on local biodiversity in cities and towns and include BioBlitz (local ecological surveys), day outings in urban nature sites, workshops, conferences etc. Over a 5 year period, hundreds of educational activities have been conducted, engaging thousands of participants on various biodiversity issues and connecting them with the local biodiversity.

As part of the various programs promoted within the framework of the cooperation between the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Education, the "Penpals" program is being implemented, a connection between school students in Israel and Taiwan that focuses on the field of biodiversity.

Including the issue of biodiversity in the five-year plan of the National Council of Conservation and Natural Resources.

The Council for Higher Education (CHE) and the Planning and Budgeting Committee (PBC) have defined the field of biodiversity and ecology as a central objective in the current five-year plan (2023–2028), as part of the "Flagship Program on Sustainability and the Climate Crisis".

The plan includes several central axes in the field of biodiversity:

Support for research centers: Establishing dedicated research centers in the fields of biodiversity and ecosystems, with the aim of strengthening scientific excellence and human capital in the field.

"Life in Israel" Project: A program to support the establishment of databases, characterization and conservation of local biodiversity, including funding for surveys and species collection.

Dedicated budget: The total budget for the Biodiversity flagship programs ais NIS 40 Million.

Additionally, The CHE and PBC have expanded scholarship tracks for doctoral and postdoctoral students in the fields of agriculture, food, and biodiversity, with an emphasis on interdisciplinary integrations (such as bioconvergence and computational biology).

Joint judging committees: In 2024, a judging committee was established that unifies the handling of grant programs for databases and research centers in order to streamline resource management.

https://che.org.il/decision/%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA-%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%AA-%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9B%D7%94-%D7%91%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A7%D7%93%D7%99-%D7%9E%D7%97%D7%A7%D7%A8-%D7%9E%D7%A2%D7%A8%D7%9B%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%90%D7%A7/#:~:text=%D7%91%D7%99%D7%A9%D7%99%D7%91%D7%AA%D7%94%20%D7%91%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9D%208.6.2022%20%D7%93%D7%A0%D7%94%20%D7%95%D7%AA%22%D7%AA%20%D7%91%D7%92%D7%99%D7%91%D7%95%D7%A9%20%D7%A2%D7%A7%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%AA,(%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%94%20%D7%94%D7%97%D7%9C%D7%98%D7%AA%20%D7%95%D7%AA%22%D7%AA%20%D7%9B%D7%90%D7%9F).%20%D7%91%2D7.12.2022%20%D7%94%D7%97%D7%9C%D7%99%D7%98%D7%94%20%E2%80%A6

https://che.org.il/%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA-%D7%93%D7%92%D7%9C-%D7%A7%D7%99%D7%99%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%A9%D7%91%D7%A8-%D7%94%D7%90%D7%A7%D7%9C%D7%99%D7%9D/#:~:text=%D7%94%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA%20%D7%AA%D7%A4%D7%A2%D7%9C%20%D7%9C%D7%97%D7%9E%D7%A9%20%D7%

A9%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%9D%20%D7%91%D7%94%D7%99%D7%A7%D7%A3%20%D7%91%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%A6%D7%99%D7%91%D7%99%20%D7%9B%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%9C,%D7%94%D7%91%D7%90%D7%99%D7%9D:%20(1)%20%D7%90%D7%A0%D7%A8%D7%92%D7%99%D7%94%20%D7%95%D7%94%D7%AA%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%93%D7%93%D7%95%D7%AA%20%D7%A2%D7%9D%20%D7%A9%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%99%D7%99%20%D7%94%D7%90%D7%A7%D7%9C%D7%99%D7%9D;

https://che.org.il/decision/%D7%A2%D7%93%D7%9B%D7%95%D7%9F-%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%AA-%D7%9C%D7%9E%D7%9C%D7%92%D7%95%D7%AA-%D7%9C%D7%93%D7%95%D7%A7%D7%98%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%A0%D7%98%D7%99%D7%9D-%D7%95/#:~:text=%D7%A2%D7%93%D7%9B%D7%95%D7%9F%20%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%95%D7%AA%20%D7%95%D7%AA%22%D7%AA%20%D7%9C%D7%9E%D7%9C%D7%92%D7%95%D7%AA%20%D7%9C%D7%93%D7%95%D7%A7%D7%98%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%A0%D7%98%D7%99%D7%9D%20%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%91%D7%AA%D7%A8%2D%D7%93%D7%95%D7%A7%D7%98%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%A0%D7%98%D7%99%D7%9D%20%D7%9E%D7%A6%D7%98%D7%99%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%9D,%D7%95%D7%AA%22%D7%AA%20%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%95%D7%A0%D7%99%202022%2C%20%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%91%D7%A7%D7%A9%D7%94%20%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%AA%22%D7%AA%20%D7%91%D7%A1%D7%A2%D7%99%D7%A3%207(%D7%92)

https://che.org.il/decision/%D7%94%D7%97%D7%99%D7%99%D7%9D-%D7%91%D7%99%D7%A9%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%9C-%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA-%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%AA-%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9B%D7%94-%D7%91%D7%9E%D7%90%D7%92%D7%A8-%D7%9E/#:~:text=%22%D7%94%D7%97%D7%99%D7%99%D7%9D%20%D7%91%D7%99%D7%A9%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%9C%22:%20%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA%20%D7%95%D7%AA%22%D7%AA%20%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9B%D7%94%20%D7%91%D7%9E%D7%90%D7%92%D7%A8%20%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%93%D7%A2%2C,%D7%91%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99%2C%20%D7%94%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%A7%D7%95%D7%93%20%D7%91%D7%A7%D7%A8%D7%99%D7%98%D7%A8%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9F%20%D7%96%D7%94%20%D7%99%D7%A7%D7%91%D7%A2%20%D7%A2%D7%9C%20%D7%A4%D7%99

https://che.org.il/decision/%D7%95%D7%A2%D7%93%D7%AA-%D7%A9%D7%99%D7%A4%D7%95%D7%98-%D7%9E%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%A4%D7%AA-%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA-%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%AA-%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9B%D7%94-%D7%91%D7%9E/#:~:text=%D7%95%D7%A2%D7%93%D7%AA%20%D7%A9%D7%99%D7%A4%D7%95%D7%98%20%D7%9E%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%A4%D7%AA%20%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA%20%D7%95%D7%AA%22%D7%AA%20%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9B%D7%94%20%D7%91%D7%9E%D7%90%D7%92%D7%A8,%D7%9C%D7%AA%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9B%D7%94%20%D7%91%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A7%D7%93%D7%99%20%D7%9E%D7%97%D7%A7%D7%A8%20%D7%91%D7%AA%D7%97%D7%95%D7%9D%20%D7%A9%D7%9C%20%D7%9E%D7%92%D7%95%D7%95%D7%9F%20%D7%91%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Awareness to biodiversity is growing in Israel, but it is still not high enough among the general population and among decision makers. Funding is lacking.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Biodiversity in the education system https://magazine.isees.org.il/?p=51709 https://meyda.education.gov.il/files/GAP/Aklim.pdf https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/moodle-4g/ https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/learning-teaching-materials/learning-teaching-materials-elementary/ https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/learning-teaching-materials/learning-teaching-materials-junior-high/ https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/learning-teaching-materials/learning-teaching-materials-high-school/	EN

https://pop.education.gov.il/tchumey_daat/environment-studies/high-school/teaching-materials/ecosystems-human-environment-relations/

https://sites.google.com/edu-external.org.il/green-council/

https://pop.education.gov.il/sustainability-education/sustainability-education-programs/israel-taiwan-programs/

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present there is a lack of budgetary and personnel capacity to calculate this indicator. EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator does not apply to land uses in Israel. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services — Binary — KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Partially

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

This applies to all the Israeli population, taking into consideration its different interpretation of some of the legal terms hereinafter. EN

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

No

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

No

Public Policy **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Strengthening government ministries, local authorities, drainage and river authorities, government companies, and the IDF- by adding trained ecologists as permanent personnel.

Integrating biodiversity considerations into the activities of relevant government ministries.

Train decision-makers, civil servants, government agency employees, and local authorities on the subject of integrating biodiversity considerations in the public sector.

Updating the biodiversity index within the framework of quality of life indicators, sustainability, and resilience.

Biodiversity expenditure/ funding

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Strengthening Government Ministries, local authorities, drainage and river authorities, government companies, and the IDF- by adding trained ecologists as permanent personnel.

Mainstreaming the benefits of ecosystem services and the importance of preserving biodiversity within relevant organizations is a crucial action in the upcoming. To achieve this purpose, trained ecologists are now more commonly present as permanent personnel in government ministries, local authorities, drainage and river authorities, Government Companies etc. For example – Today the are more than 10 Urban Ecologists working in: Local Authorities (including big cities such as Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Natanya); Environmental Units funded by MoEP, River Authorities (Yarkon Drainage and River Authority); Israel Electricity Authority, the IDF and more.

Within the Ministry of Environmental Protection, organizational changes have been made, strengthening the capacity of the Ministry's districts regarding management and policy of Israel's natural resources. These changes include: Recruiting more ecologists and biologists with a total of 7 staff members in 2025 (compared to 3 staff members previously reported); In 2025, 6 new positions were occupied in MoEP's 6 districts - Head of Open Spaces Dept. These staff members work directly with the Natural Resources Division at MoEP HQ with the mutual goal of strengthening the sustainable management of open spaces in Local Authorities. Activities include development of Urban Nature, treatment and prevention of Invasive Species, reducing environmental hazards and more.

Integrating biodiversity considerations into the activities of relevant government Ministries.

The "Mimshak" Environmental Science and Policy Fellowship, reported previously, is still ongoing. Founded by the Israel Society of Ecology and Environmental Sciences (ISEES), This program is based on the Science & Technology Policy Fellowships Program run by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). In Israel, provides exceptional PhD graduates with an invaluable opportunity to gain firsthand experience in national policymaking, enabling them to utilize their knowledge and skills to address Israel's most pressing environmental, ecological and societal challenges and promote science-based decision-making in these issues. The program continues to develop strong partnerships with Israel's prominent ministries and each year 10-15 new fellows graduate the program. The program provides a Post-Doctorate Accreditation for each Fellow and numerous job opportunities. To date,over 150 fellows have graduated the program and dozens have taken on Management positions in government ministries such as Environmental Protection, Agriculture, Energy, Transportation, Finance, Interior, and others.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection reviews new relevant legislation and governmental decisions that affect biodiversity and strive to implement ecological consideration in decision making. Due to growing development needs for housing and infrastructure this task is becoming increasingly complex and requires cooperation of other ministries. Regardless, there are many positive outcomes such as:

- In 2025 a new law was passed for the Regulation of Beehives, Pollination, and Honey Production, following a 13 year legislation process. It serves as a modern legal framework replacing outdated regulations that had been in place since Israel's early years. The law prevents unauthorized "squatting" on grazing lands and protected areas, managing beehive density, which can negatively impact honey production and wild bee populations.

https://main.knesset.gov.il/activity/legislation/laws/pages/lawbill.aspx?t=lawsuggestionssearch&lawitemid=2205489

- Amendments to the Forestry Ordinance regarding Invasive Species (see Target 9 – Invasive Species)
- Over 10 Government decisions regarding development of Local Authorities and Drainage and River Authorities have incorporated direct ecological action items such as the development of Urban Nature, Open Spaces and River Restoration, Ecological research and monitoring of ecosystems and other Nature Protection activities. Examples include Gov. Decisions for the Judea Regional Council (2021), Golan Regional Council (2022), Arab Local Authorities (2022), Lower Jordan River (2022), Western Negev (2023, 2024), Eastern Negev (2025) and Northern Region (2025).

EN

Training decision-makers, civil servants, government agency employees, and local authorities on the subject of integrating biodiversity considerations in the public sector.

In light of the accelerated development processes in Israel together with the Biodiversity and Climate crises, it has become imperative to train civil servants in these challenges. This mission is even more evident due to the growing circle of those engaged in cross-sector fields related to the planning and management of open spaces in Israel. The need to mainstream these challenges in light of the benefits of biodiversity protection is imperative to Israel's decision making processes.

Since 2020, MoEP has been conducting specific training courses for civil servants in Ministries and Local Authorities, The training is provided on the basis of experience and knowledge of key policy makers in the field of ecology. To date, over 150 civil servants have graduated from the training course, and MoEP plans to continue the training courses and target other relevant audiences.

Updating the biodiversity index within the framework of quality of life indicators, sustainability, and resilience.

The Biodiversity Index assesses the state of ecosystems in Israel. This Index is a part of Israel's "National Indicators of Well-being, Sustainability, and Resilience" developed by the Central Bureau of Statistics following Gov. Decision No. 2494 (2015).

The Biodiversity index was developed by the Central Bureau of Statistics together with Ha'Maarag Israel's National Monitoring Program and the Ministry of Environmental Protection. As part of the calculation of the Biodiversity Index, an assessment is made of nine monitoring units that constitute most of the land area of the State of Israel. The assessment weighs data on the size and quality of the natural areas in each unit, connectivity between natural areas, and wildlife species status.

Between 2020-2025, 3 new time points were added to the former 3 time points in the index. The index shows a continuing trend of deterioration in the state of ecosystems in Israel compared to the reference year (2013).

https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/Pages/2025/indicators24.aspx

https://hamaarag.org.il/project/%d7%9e%d7%93%d7%93-%d7%94%d7%9e%d7%92%d7%95%d7%95%d7%9f-%d7%94%d7%91%d7%99%d7%95%d7%9c%d7%95%d7%92%d7%99/

Biodiversity expenditure/ funding

See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual governmental budget sources (See also Indicator D.2):

Israel Expenditure - Government - Indicator D2.xlsx

See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual private budget sources (See also Indicator D.3):

Israel Expenditure - Private- Indicator D3.xlsx

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Currently, in Israel, there is no systematic review of the implications of new regulation on biodiversity, and there is no guidance for such a review. The Regulatory Authority is currently updating the guide for conducting an RIA, and the new edition will include environmental considerations: Bills, regulations, decision-making proposals, and new government policy documents will be examined in light of the potential impacts on biodiversity, and if necessary, will include actions designed to prevent harm to biodiversity and preserve it.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Mimshak

https://www.mimshak.org.il/en/

The Biodiversity Index

https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/Pages/2025/indicators24.aspx

https://hamaarag.org.il/project/%d7%9e%d7%93%d7%93-%d7%94%d7%9e%d7%92%d7%95%d7%95%d7%9f-%d7%94%d7%91%d7%99%d7%95%d7%9c%d7%95%d7%92%d7%99/

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in

				the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No	2024	Million ILS	766.3	
No	2023	Million ILS	619.4	
No	2022	Million ILS	560	
No	2021	Million ILS	578.1	
No	2020	Million ILS	504.5	

Comments

Since 2023, Israel has prioritized the BIOFIN methodology for its national reporting, which facilitates a "bottom-up" analysis of specific projects, allowing for a nuanced understanding of where funds are allocated and where gaps exist. This expenditure report tracked expenditure within the main nature preservation government bodies (MoEP, INPA) and how funding biodiversity has been mainstreamed into major sectors that have implication on biodiversity such as: agriculture, housing and infrastructure etc (including specific government funds). Budgets sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy, Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), Open Spaces Fund, Cleanliness Preservation Fund, Marine Pollution Prevention Fund, Quarry Rehabilitation Fund, Other Ministries & Authorities. See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Government - Indicator D2.xlsx	EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	377	
No	2023	Million ILS	353	
No	2022	Million ILS	323.2	
No	2021	Million ILS	315.2	
No	2020	Million ILS	295.5	

Comments

Budgets sources: Jewish National Fund (JNF – KKL), Rothschild Fund, Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), Additional Environmental NGO Biodiversity Expenditure, Environmental Compensations (Evrona nature reserve oil spill), Environmental Compensations (Ashalim stream pollution). See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Private- Indicator D3.xlsx	EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	32.98749546937296	Including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2025	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2024	%	14.175447135169359	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2023	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2022	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2021	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.
Yes	Marine	2020	%	5.813203149730927	Not including coastal areas.

Comments

The data presented here is a conservative estimation of the percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans. It includes only the area designated in National Outline Plan 1 (NOP1, land) or national policy (sea) as protected. Additional NOPs (e.g. NOP1/7, rivers and streams) use biodiversity-inclusive zoning methods. EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator does not apply to land uses in Israel. EN

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

No

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and 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 close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Under development

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Under development

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Under development

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Fully

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

This applies to all the Israeli population, taking into consideration its different interpretation of some of the legal terms hereinafter.	EN

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

No

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

No

Monitoring **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Long-term monitoring of ecosystems in Israel and publication of a State of Nature report every 3 years. Long term monitoring of Aquatic Habitats National Mediterranean Sea monitoring program Long Term Monitoring of Forests Nature and landscape Surveys Other Long term data project	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Long-term monitoring of ecosystems in Israel and periodic publication of a State of Nature report

HaMaarag – Israel's National Ecosystem Assessment Program, operating since 2010, is a national consortium of organizations and stakeholders that are responsible for natural resources management in Israel: The MoEP, the INPA, the KKL-JNF and independent and academic researchers. Ha'Ma'arag is based in The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History (SMNH) which provides national level scientific services to various governmental and non-governmental institutes and organizations.

Hamaarag's primary mission is long term monitoring of Israel's main terrestrial ecosystems, publishing periodic State of Nature Reports and providing policymakers with a national level knowledge-based synthesis on the state of ecosystems and biodiversity in Israel, as the basic tool for planning and management of open landscapes and natural resources, based on continuous production of scientific knowledge. The State of Nature Reports are targeted at promoting the consolidation of strategies, and the development of conservation interfaces, for the advancement of sustainable management of open landscapes and natural resources in Israel.

Two State of Nature (SoN) reports we published since the last report (2022, 2023) including data from Israel's National Terrestrial Biodiversity and Open Landscapes Monitoring Program and in-house analysis of spatial data, with additional out-sourced monitoring data.

https://hamaarag.org.il/report/%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%9E%D7%A6%D7%91-%D7%94%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-2022/

https://hamaarag.org.il/report/%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%9E%D7%A6%D7%91-%D7%94%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-2023-%D7%9B%D7%A8%D7%9A-%D7%9E%D7%92%D7%95%D7%95%D7%9F-%D7%91%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99/

The 2022 SoN report focused on human-induced pressures and land-use changes, emphasizing that the reduction of open spaces is leading to a decline in ecosystem health. Key Findings:

· Habitat Loss and Fragmentation: Intensive development and agricultural expansion are driving habitat destruction, reducing open spaces and obstruction of ecological corridors. Roughly 30 km^2 of natural, afforested and agricultural lands are converted to other uses annually.

· Edge Effects: Human activities, including waste, noise, and light pollution, are negatively impacting adjacent natural ecosystems far beyond the immediate construction boundaries.

· Climate Change: Climate change is affecting ecosystems, including changes in vegetation cover and increased fire risks. Israel's location in the Eastern Mediterranean makes it a "hot spot" where warming occurs nearly twice as fast as the global average. This has already caused shifts in life cycles, such as a 30-day delay in peak butterfly abundance.

· Agricultural Impact: The use of pesticides is identified as a critical threat to insect populations, which are essential for pollination.

· Management Gaps: While some conservation successes exist for certain ungulate species, the overall trend shows a need for stronger management policies for natural areas.

The 2023 SoN Report focused on Species and exhibits a significant decline in the abundance of numerous species, particularly butterflies and birds, which is more pronounced than in many other parts of the world. Key Findings:

· Birds: 29% of nesting species (65 out of 226) are endangered, with 21 critically endangered. The total number of common nesting birds decreased by 17% over the decade, a rate four times faster than in Europe.

· Butterflies: Abundance has plummeted by 34% over 13 years. Of Israel's 133 species, 38% (51 species) are in danger of extinction.

· Reptiles: Significant decline was observed in the Negev Desert, with a 58% drop in the western sands and 48% in northern loess soils, likely due to climate warming and increased aridity.

· Mammals: 62% of Israel's 98 mammal species are in danger of extinction. While some species like hares and jackals increased due to human food waste, many others suffer from habitat fragmentation and roadkill.

· Plants: 15% of the approximately 2,700 wild plant species (405 species) are endangered, including 64 that are critically endangered.

· Invasive Species: Non-native species are a major driver of decline. For example, the Myna bird population has risen by 585%, displacing native species.

In 2025, HaMaarag started a long term monitoring of Invasive Species funded by the Biodiversa EU project. See

2. Long term monitoring of Aquatic Habitats

The Israel Center for Aquatic Ecology (ICAE):

The center was established in 2015 as a joint venture between the MoEP and the INPA. ICAE focuses on long term monitoring of biodiversity in Israel's streams, monitoring that accompanies various stream restoration activities, and developing management recommendations. The center promotes international collaborations and maintains an ecological database of Israel's streams, ICAE uses systematic methods for biological monitoring and assessment. For the decade, ICAE has been advancing the development of bio-assessment schemes, largely based on the European system of biological monitoring in the EU-WFD (Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC). ICAE is working closely with environmental agencies, including river and drainage authorities, the INPA, the MoARD, the academia and others. Such projects include adaptation and implementation of biological indices of streams in representative drainage basins in Israel, such as the Jordan Basin, Western Galilee, the Kishon and Yarkon streams, Dead Sea wetlands, “Emek HaMa’ayanot” (Springs valley) and more. In addition, ICAE partakes in several projects, where the ICAE staff contributes its unique knowledge on the local aquatic macro invertebrates, to projects such as monitoring stream restoration, and the effects of industrial pollutants and heavy metals on the polluted Ashalim stream.

National Mediterranean Sea monitoring program

The National Mediterranean Sea monitoring program operates under the MPD (in the MoEP), in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Science and Technology. The program monitors marine pollution monitoring parameters, such as marine litter in deep sea, open water, and seafloor habitats. Monitoring guidelines were also established for offshore fish farms, and for marine background surveys as part of the Environmental Impact Assessments of marine oil and gas industry projects.

Key Findings on the Mediterranean Sea Monitoring from 2023 SoN Report are based on the National Med Monitoring program. These findings reflect the heavy pressure on Israel's marine ecosystems:

· The Eastern Mediterranean is considered a "climate change hotspot", warming faster than the global average. The region is characterized by high evaporation, increasing salinity, decreasing nutrients, and a decline in primary production.

· Based on international indices, the health of the Israeli Mediterranean sea is considered low.

· Climate change is causing sea surface temperatures to rise by an average of 0.13°C per year in the open sea and approximately 0.07°C per year near the coast.

· Sea levels have risen by an average of 4.6 mm per year over the last 30 years, alongside increases in water salinity and acidity.

· Heatwaves on the sea are expected to increase in frequency and intensity, causing devastation to marine ecosystems.

· There are significant threats from invasive species. To date, 445 non-indigenous species have been documented along Israel's shores, including invasive species that cause a decline in local populations, sometimes leading to local extinction..

· One-third of commercial fish in Haifa Bay have been found to be contaminated with mercury, a stark reminder that industrial pollution from the past remains for decades after being reduced.

· Most coastal river estuaries are polluted with fertilizers.

· Only 4% of Israel's territorial waters are currently protected as nature reserves.

EN

· Monitoring Gaps: There is a shortage of skilled personnel for monitoring the marine domain, which hampers data collection and assessment.

Long term monitoring of Forests

In order to base KKL-JNF's policy on sound scientific knowledge, and support better informed decision-making implement adaptive forest management, KKL-JNF operates several long-term monitoring systems (5 LTER stations, LTM system, water-soil-vegetation dynamics), and initiates dozens of research projects every year. Some KKL-JNF forests are also monitored as part of the HaMaarag national long-term monitoring program. Monitoring is conducted across five specialized sites representing a range of ecological conditions in arid and semi-arid regions. Studies in areas like Yatir and Martyrs' Forest examine the impact of water management and drought on forest sustainability.

KKL-JNF monitors 80 plots of mature coniferous forests, focusing primarily on Jerusalem Pine (Pinus halepensis) and Brutia Pine (Pinus brutia).

Key findings:

Tree Vitality and Renewal: Evaluating how tree density and climate change affect forest development and natural regeneration.

Climate Resilience: Understanding the functioning of these forests under extreme conditions, such as the Yatir Forest at the desert's edge, which has been found to sequester carbon at rates similar to European forests despite lower rainfall.

Runoff Harvesting (Water Catchment): Research into savannization and systems like limans (tree clusters in water catchment depressions) to prevent soil erosion and stop desertification in semi-arid zones.

Mediterranean and Transition Zones: Monitoring ecological processes in transition ranges between Mediterranean forests and savanna-like formations, focusing on biodiversity and native species like Oaks and Pistachios.

Conservation of Rare and Endangered Species: Successful Rare Plant Propagation efforts include the propagation of Teucrium Procerum, a critically endangered species, in collaboration with the Jerusalem Botanical Garden.

Nature and Landscape Surveys

To date over 200 large scales comprehensive Nature Surveys have been conducted in Israel, based on standardized methodologies. These surveys provide abundant data to ensure a balanced planning processes and sustainable development, and tools for protection of nature, landscape, and biodiversity for land management purposes. The surveys integrate detailed botanical, zoological and ecological fieldwork together with advanced GIS analysis and other advanced methods. The Surveys assist decision makers in formulating recommendations to balance development with the preservation of open spaces and provide background data for conducting studies on agriculture, outdoor recreation, nature protection and land management.

MoEP has funded most of the Surveys and they are published on the internet in various websites, depending on the partnerships. Since 2020 MoEP has invested over 10 million ILS on Nature Surveys.

Partnerships:

Over the past 20 years The Society for protection on Nature (SPNI NGO) has conducted dozens of urban nature surveys for local authorities, mostly funded by MoEP. The SPNI has a leading role in developing urban nature in Israel, based on the knowledge gained from the surveys.

https://mapateva.org.il/Apps/StoryTelling/PlayList_UrbanNatureIndex/

The Deshe Institute is one of the main bodies that conduct the Large Scale surveys. The Institute was established in the early 1990s against the backdrop of increasing land scarcity, with the mission of protecting Israel's vanishing open landscapes and today is also part of The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History (SMNH).

https://deshe.org.il/

Other Long Term data projects

The Israel Taxonomy Initiative (ITI): is a joint project of the higher education system of Israel, government ministries and agencies, and research institutes. It was established to promote the training of a new generation of taxonomists and to enrich the basic knowledge of the biodiversity of Israel. The main goal of the initiative is to revive taxonomic studies in Israel for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of

ecosystems in Israel. ITI began its activities in 2009 and to date the center provides 90% of Israeli taxonomists.

The Entomological Lab:

Provides identification services to the Plant Protection and Inspection Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, regarding suspicious specimens caught by its inspectors, in agricultural imported shipments at the checkpoints of the Israeli airports and seaports.

The Feather Identification Lab: Since 2011, the Feather Identification Lab has been working closely with the Israeli Air Force, the Israel Airports Authority, and the Civil Aviation Authority to identify bird species affected by collision. Israel is a global migratory path for over 500 million birds that pass-through Israel twice a year, and heavy usage of this path causes conflicts. And bird collision that may lead to substantial material damage, ecological damage, and loss of human lives. Therefore, it is essential for accidents investigation and prevention, whether high in the sky or around airfields. In addition, the lab assists INPA to investigate suspected poaching of wild birds and identify bird species collected in surveys on the effects of wind turbines and electric lines on wildlife. Since 2015, wind turbines have been closely monitored for birds and bats collisions, and their remains are identified in the lab.

BioGIS – the dedicated GIS-based system that serves as the national species distribution database The system is developed by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and supported by MoEP. To date – over 2,000,000 observations have been validated.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Funding. At present there is a lack of budgetary and personnel capacity to calculate CBD indicator 21.1 on monitoring.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

State of Nature reports: https://hamaarag.org.il/report/%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%9E%D7%A6%D7%91-%D7%94%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-2022/ https://hamaarag.org.il/report/%D7%93%D7%95%D7%97-%D7%9E%D7%A6%D7%91-%D7%94%D7%98%D7%91%D7%A2-2023-%D7%9B%D7%A8%D7%9A-%D7%9E%D7%92%D7%95%D7%95%D7%9F-%D7%91%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%92%D7%99/ Recent Nature and Landscapes by the Deshe Institute include: North Acre Valley Survey (2022) https://deshe.org.il/survey/%D7%A6%D7%A4%D7%95%D7%9F-%D7%A2%D7%9E%D7%A7-%D7%A2%D7%9B%D7%95/ The Dead Sea Coast and Fault Escarpment Survey (2024) https://deshe.org.il/survey/%D7%97%D7%95%D7%A3-%D7%99%D7%9D-%D7%94%D7%9E%D7%9C%D7%97-%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%A6%D7%95%D7%A7-%D7%94%D7%94%D7%A2%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%99%D7%9D/ The Southern Nazareth Mountains, Mount Tabor and Givat HaMoreh Survey (2025) https://deshe.org.il/survey/%d7%9e%d7%95%d7%a8%d7%93%d7%95%d7%aa-%d7%94%d7%a8%d7%99-%d7%a0%d7%a6%d7%a8%d7%aa-%d7%94%d7%a8-%d7%aa%d7%91%d7%95%d7%a8-%d7%95%d7%92%d7%91%d7%a2%d7%aa-%d7%94%d7%9e%d7%95%d7%a8%d7%94/	EN

Indicator Data

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	766.3	
No	2023	Million ILS	619.4	
No	2022	Million ILS	560	
No	2021	Million ILS	578.1	
No	2020	Million ILS	504.5	

Comments

Since 2023, Israel has prioritized the BIOFIN methodology for its national reporting, which facilitates a "bottom-up" analysis of specific projects, allowing for a nuanced understanding of where funds are allocated and where gaps exist. This expenditure report tracked expenditure within the main nature preservation government bodies (MoEP, INPA) and how funding biodiversity has been mainstreamed into major sectors that have implication on biodiversity such as: agriculture, housing and infrastructure etc (including specific government funds). Budgets sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy, Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), Open Spaces Fund, Cleanliness Preservation Fund, Marine Pollution Prevention Fund, Quarry Rehabilitation Fund, Other Ministries & Authorities. See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Government - Indicator D2.xlsx	EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	377	
No	2023	Million ILS	353	
No	2022	Million ILS	323.2	
No	2021	Million ILS	315.2	
No	2020	Million ILS	295.5	

Comments

Budgets sources: Jewish National Fund (JNF – KKL), Rothschild Fund, Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), Additional Environmental NGO Biodiversity Expenditure, Environmental Compensations (Evrona nature reserve oil spill), Environmental Compensations (Ashalim stream pollution).

See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources:

Israel Expenditure - Private- Indicator D3.xlsx

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present there is a lack of budgetary and personnel capacity to calculate this indicator. EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

None of the above

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Research **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Promoting research and development in the areas of preserving biodiversity and ecosystems

Continuing development of biodiversity databases for nature conservation purposes: The Nature and Parks Authority's TIMMI system

Continuing development of biodiversity databases - BioGIS

Preparing nature, landscape and heritage surveys

Performing ecological surveys in the Mediterranean Sea in the exclusive economic zone

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Promoting research and development in the areas of preserving biodiversity and ecosystems

The Ministry of Environmental Protection funded biodiversity research with 5,274,151 ILS between 2020-2025, in subjects like climate change, zoonotic diseases, and nature-based solutions.

https://www.gov.il/he/departments/dynamiccollectors/research_sviva?skip=0

https://www.gov.il/he/departments/topics/development_and_research/govil-landing-page

In addition, we are members of a partnership within the framework of Horizon Europe on the subject of biodiversity. The name of the partnership: Biodiversa+ . It should be noted that the projects are funded by the partnership, some of which we have selected as national projects and some as monitoring pilots (joint work of working groups from different countries):

- National monitoring of invasive species in the terrestrial and aquatic environment at a cost of 2 million NIS.
- Pilots for monitoring biodiversity at a total cost of approximately 2 million NIS.
- Invasive species (we gave two extensions)
- Soil biodiversity (we gave two extensions)
- Governance
- Rockfish monitoring (EurockFish)

https://www.gov.il/he/pages/biodiv-transform

https://www.biodiversa.eu/

Israel is a member of the European Environment and Health process (Environment and Health process) and the issue of nature, planning and its impact on health is expanding in the process.

The Planning and Budgeting Committee (PBC) is responsible for funding the Israeli system of higher education. The PBC 5 years plan (2024-2029) for biodiversity has a budget of 20 million ILS for research & ecological systems monitoring, and 20 million ILS for biodiversity (museum) collections.

https://che.org.il/en/decision/%d7%aa%d7%9b%d7%a0%d7%99%d7%aa-%d7%95%d7%aa%d7%aa-%d7%9c%d7%aa%d7%9e%d7%99%d7%9b%d7%94-%d7%91%d7%9e%d7%95%d7%a7%d7%93%d7%99-

%d7%9e%d7%97%d7%a7%d7%a8-%d7%9e%d7%a2%d7%a8%d7%9b%d7%95%d7%aa-%d7%90%d7%a7/

https://che.org.il/en/decision/%d7%94%d7%97%d7%99%d7%99%d7%9d-%d7%91%d7%99%d7%a9%d7%a8%d7%90%d7%9c-%d7%aa%d7%9b%d7%a0%d7%99%d7%aa-%d7%95%d7%aa%d7%aa-%d7%9c%d7%aa%d7%9e%d7%99%d7%9b%d7%94-%d7%91%d7%9e%d7%90%d7%92%d7%a8-%d7%9e/

https://che.org.il/en/decision/%d7%aa%d7%a7%d7%a6%d7%99%d7%91-%d7%9e%d7%97%d7%a7%d7%a8-%d7%90%d7%95%d7%a1%d7%a4%d7%99-%d7%94%d7%98%d7%91%d7%a2/

The Ministry of Energy funded biodiversity related research (e.g. wind turbines, birds and bats) with 6.5 million ILS between 2020-2025.

KKL-JNF monitors biodiversity at the Long-Term Ecological Research Stations (LTER), where the impact of rainfall regimes and the forest interface on biodiversity is examined. Over the years, KKL-JNF has funded numerous studies in the field of biodiversity, including; examining the impact of park forest plantings on biodiversity, examining the distribution of bird species in KKL-JNF forests, monitoring the diversity of fungi in forests along the climate cascade, and examining the impact of forest interfaces on this indicator. In addition to KKL-JNF's ongoing survey system, which constitutes a significant pillar in sustainable forest management, KKL-JNF conducts vegetation surveys for natural values as part of the forestry work plan prior to forestry work and with the aim of ensuring the preservation of natural values in forests.

Continuing development of biodiversity databases for nature conservation purposes: The Nature and Parks Authority's TIMMI system

The Nature and Parks Authority is the most important source of information on biological diversity and nature conservation in Israel. The central information system it uses to manage spatial information on nature values and the nature conservation interface is the "TIMMI" system (short for "Interface Files" in Hebrew). The information is collected using a dedicated application for reporting on observations of plants and animals, for structured surveys, and for interface operations. The extensive professional information that comes from inspectors nationwide and external surveyors undergoes control and monitoring processes and is used by inspectors, staff members at the Nature and Parks Authority, and professionals outside the authority on an ongoing basis.

The project has a budget of 12 million ILS, and today approved volunteers can also upload data. The system is available as a mobile application for field reporting.

Continuing development of biodiversity databases - BioGIS

The BioGIS system (Israel Biodiversity Information System) underwent significant development between 2020 and 2025, evolving from a research-oriented database into a critical national infrastructure for environmental policy and AI-driven research.

Development Milestones (2020–2025):

Expansion of Data Records: By late 2025, the system reached nearly 3 million biodiversity records (approximately 2,978,371), integrating daily updates from a wide array of data providers including the Hebrew University, the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), and SPNI.

Integration with National AI Infrastructure: In 2024 and 2025, BioGIS became a central component of the second phase of Israel's National AI R&D Infrastructure Program. This transition aimed to transform accumulated biodiversity data into high-quality datasets to accelerate breakthroughs in climate-related fields and agriculture.

Advanced Analytical Tools: The platform introduced state-of-the-art GIS tools for the public, including niche profiling (climate, topography, land use), heat map density of occurrences, and temporal profiles to track species distribution changes over time.

Environmental Policy Alignment: In 2024, the "Israeli Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities" integrated BioGIS data to help the financial sector classify investments, ensuring they meet "Do No Significant Harm" requirements regarding biodiversity.

Environmental Monitoring (2020–2022): Significant molecular re-screening of species, such as Pezizales mushrooms, was conducted between 2020 and 2022 to update the system’s taxonomic accuracy using DNA sequencing

https://biogis.huji.ac.il/eng/about.html#

EN

https://www.gov.il/en/pages/ipbes

Preparing nature, landscape and heritage surveys

Between 2020 and 2025, surveys in Israel have pivoted toward climate resilience, habitat connectivity, and integrated heritage management to address rapid urbanization and environmental shifts.

- **Ecological Surveys and Monitoring**
  - **State of Nature Reports (2022–2023):** Managed by Hamaarag, these surveys revealed a sharp decline in biodiversity, particularly among birds and butterflies, due to **habitat fragmentation** and **edge effects** from human settlements.
  - **Marine Ecosystems:** The Ministry of Environmental Protection (MoEP) expanded ecological surveys into the **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** for the first time, leading to new marine nature reserves to protect deep-sea natural assets.
  - **Ecological Corridors:** A major 2024 survey focused on the Eastern Ecological Corridor, identifying "bottlenecks" between Route 65 and Modi'in to restore connectivity for wildlife movement.
- **Landscape Reviews**
  - **Planning Integration:** Regional nature and landscape reviews became mandatory components of the planning process to assess "natural anchors" and determine which open spaces are most essential for conservation before development begins.
  - **Vegetation Trends:** Remote sensing surveys showed an **increase in woody vegetation** in Mediterranean zones due to reduced grazing, while coastal sand dunes lost approximately **2% of their area** to development between 2017 and 2020.
  - **Conflict Area Rehabilitation:** By 2025, specific surveys were launched to assess landscape and environmental damage for post-conflict restoration.
- **Heritage and Cultural Landscapes**
  - **World Heritage Frameworks:** The Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA) produced an updated inventory of **cultural landscapes**, applying World Heritage Convention categories to classify and manage sites like the Carmel and Galilee ranges as combined natural-cultural entities.
- Key Trends (2020–2025)
  - **Climate Preparedness:** Surveys now routinely include Climate Change Adaptation metrics, tracking rising sea levels (14.9 cm over 19 years) and increasing temperatures.
  - **Urban Greenery:** Over **450,000 urban trees** were surveyed across 100+ municipalities to mitigate urban heat islands.

Performing ecological surveys in the Mediterranean Sea in the exclusive economic zone

Several ecological surveys and environmental monitoring activities were conducted in Israel's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and territorial waters between 2020 and 2025. These efforts are primarily driven by the expansion of natural gas production and national efforts to protect marine biodiversity.

Key surveys and monitoring programs include:

- **EEZ Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Master Plan:** Led by the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI) in collaboration with the government, this project has collected and analyzed environmental data to plan for future nature reserves in the EEZ.
- **Environmental Monitoring Surveys (EMS) for Gas Platforms:**
  - **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 2025 Updates:** The Ministry of Energy maintains an ongoing SEA for the entire marine area (sovereign and EEZ), which includes habitat mapping and biannual updates. Current research includes deep-sea soft-bottom habitats and marine mammal surveys in the EEZ.
  - **National Marine Monitoring Program:** Conducted by the Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research (IOLR), this program provides the scientific basis for marine protection policies. Recent 2025 research highlighted high microplastic densities in Israel's economic waters.
  - **Tamar and Mari-B Platforms:** Monitoring surveys were carried out through early 2024 to assess the impact of platform discharges on the marine environment.
  - **Leviathan Field:** Extensive environmental baseline and monitoring surveys were conducted annually (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024). An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Leviathan expansion was issued in January 2025.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Lack of funding.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

EEZ Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Master Plan https://mafish.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Master-plan-for-nature-reserves-ENG-VER-print-v3.pdf Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 2025 Updates https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/guide/enviromental_info/he/sea-2025-update.pdf Leviathan natural gas platform survey https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/dynamiccollectorresultitem/svivayamitlevitan2023/he/freedom_of_information_svivayamitlevitan2023.pdf Guidelines for monitoring the marine environment during development and production https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/guide/enviromental_info/en/Guidelines_for_monitoring_marine_environment.pdf	EN

Indicator Data

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	766.3	
No	2023	Million ILS	619.4	
No	2022	Million ILS	560	
No	2021	Million ILS	578.1	
No	2020	Million ILS	504.5	

Comments

Since 2023, Israel has prioritized the BIOFIN methodology for its national reporting, which facilitates a "bottom-up" analysis of specific projects, allowing for a nuanced understanding of where funds are allocated and where gaps exist. This expenditure report tracked expenditure within the main nature preservation government bodies (MoEP, INPA) and how funding biodiversity has been mainstreamed into major sectors that have implication on biodiversity such as: agriculture, housing and infrastructure etc (including specific government funds). Budgets sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy, Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), Open Spaces Fund, Cleanliness Preservation Fund, Marine Pollution Prevention Fund, Quarry Rehabilitation Fund, Other Ministries & Authorities. See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Government - Indicator D2.xlsx	EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	377	
No	2023	Million ILS	353	
No	2022	Million ILS	323.2	
No	2021	Million ILS	315.2	
No	2020	Million ILS	295.5	

Comments

Budgets sources: Jewish National Fund (JNF – KKL), Rothschild Fund, Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), Additional Environmental NGO Biodiversity Expenditure, Environmental Compensations (Evrona nature reserve oil spill), Environmental Compensations (Ashalim stream pollution).

See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources:

Israel Expenditure - Private- Indicator D3.xlsx

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present there is a lack of budgetary and personnel capacity to calculate this indicator. EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

None of the above

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Israel is one of the most densely populated countries, with the highest population growth in the OECD, development of open and natural spaces is the major risk for biodiversity. Nevertheless, progress has been made in some of the main targets such as Target 2.1 (Restoration) and Target 3.1 (Protected areas) and biodiversity expenditure is gradually increasing. Israel will strive to meet the Goals and Targets of the BGF and has implemented them in the NBSAP, currently under development. Continuous monitoring of the ecosystems will provide the information needed to insure that ecosystems are conserved and extinctions are halted. Nevertheless, public awareness (including among decision makers), extensive planning processes and budgetary restrictions may hinder the fulfillment of this goal.	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently no data available. The INPA is planning to develop a red list of ecosystems index. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	%	65.32451650889985	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report,

				validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2024	%	65.40604194030527	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2023	%	65.48756737171068	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2022	%	65.56909280311608	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2021	%	65.6506182345215	Estimation based on the average annual change rate 2017-2020 from the State of Nature report, validated by the partial data (9 ecological units) in the Biodiversity Index for 2015-2023, see section III, national target 7
No	2020	%	65.81366909733231	Calculated in the State of Nature Repot by HaMaarag on orthophoto classification, terrestrial only without inland waters

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Due to recent updates in the national registery, we are currently re-evaluating this indicator and request not to use the data in Israel's SDG 15.5.1 that is currently available. EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Aquiring this data requires a specific effort. Currently We don't have the capacity to conduct this kind of extensive work. We hope will be able to muster enough resources to calculate this indicator for the 8th national CBD report. EN

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Israel operates under several primary laws that grant authorities extensive powers to protect nature and enables them with a wide range of nature protection measures including enforcement and conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. These laws include The National Parks and Nature Reserves law that regulates the declaration and management of nature reserves and national parks and the Wildlife Protection Law that regulates hunting and trade of protected wildlife, both under the jurisdiction of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority. Other regulations that protect biodiversity include the law for the

Protection of the Coastal Environment, the Forestry Ordinance, the Fisheries Ordinance and the Plant Protection Authority.

While Israel's historical nature protection legislation was considered pioneering, over the past few years, significant concerns have been raised regarding the future of nature protection in Israel due extensive development needs for infrastructure, housing and energy that are needed in order to provide the needs of Israel's growing population. These current trends indicate a weakening of these protections placing Israeli nature at increasing risk.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection, INPA, KKL-JNF and the environmental NGOs are the frontline and are constantly debating these trends in order to continue with the protection of biodiversity and conservation needs in Israel, and to insure that biodiversity is sustainably used and that its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced and restored.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The indicator methodology was not finalized. — EN

Comments

Data for carbon sequestration provided by ecosystems in presented in national target 14 (Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services).

Data for pollination provided by ecosystems in presented in national 11 (Sustainable Agriculture). — EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services — Binary — KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Fully

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Israel is striving to increase the equitable and sustainable use of genetic resources, and it is one of the actions in the national plan.

Recently a round-table discussion on DSI with stakeholders, from government ministries and agencies, from academia, from related industries, and the general public was conducted in order to learn more about the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol and about how it would be related to Israeli researchers and to Israeli commerce, especially Israel's advanced hi-tech biotechnology and agriculture sectors.

The second stage will be to establish a national policy on the whole issue of fair use of genetic resources and digital sequence information (DSI) of biodiversity, which takes into account the findings of the first stage.

EN

Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Israel is not a party to the Nagoya protocol.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Israel does not regulate access to genetic resources or to traditional knowledge, therefore, there is no need to report on non-monetary benefits received bilaterally.

EN

Comments

Israel does not regulate access to genetic resources or to traditional knowledge, therefore, there is no need to report on non-monetary benefits received bilaterally.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

No

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

No

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Not applicable

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

No

Comments

Israel is not a Party to the Nagoya Protocol and there is no government agency in Israel with legal authority to sign PIC (prior informed consent) and to establish MAT (mutually agreed terms) for use of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources. In light of this situation, Israel currently allows free access to genetic resources in Israel, without issuing official PIC and MAT, provided that: the genetic material is not from a species that is protected by Israeli law, and provided that the genetic material was collected outside any protected areas. If both these conditions are met, then Israel currently allows free access. Since under this situation there are no benefits from utilization, therefore, no legal, administrative or policy measures have been established for sharing benefits.	EN

GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Between 2020-2024 biodiversity funding in Israel has risen by 40% from 800 million ILS to 1,150 million ILS. 70% of which is governmental funding and the rest is private & NGOs funding. However, in 2024, approximately 15% of the governmental budget was for restoration of open spaces damages caused by the war. This report analyzed the national expenditure between 2020-2024. Analyzing 2025 expenditure could not be completed yet because most organizations do not have their annual reports finalized, but we have good indications that 2025 expenditure has not decreased. There is an increase in funding for restoration of open spaces damages caused by the war (see section III national target 2 restoration), and a substantial research budget was allocated in 2025-2029 (see section III national target 20 research). Nevertheless, biodiversity funding is still substantially lacking in order to achieve the national and international goals.	EN

The national biodiversity plan will map out budgetary needs for each action item and the general budgetary gaps.

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	US dollars	0	
No	2024	US dollars	0	
No	2023	US dollars	0	
No	2022	US dollars	0	
No	2021	US dollars	0	
No	2020	US dollars	0	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	766.3	
No	2023	Million ILS	619.4	
No	2022	Million ILS	560	
No	2021	Million ILS	578.1	
No	2020	Million ILS	504.5	

Comments

Since 2023, Israel has prioritized the BIOFIN methodology for its national reporting, which facilitates a "bottom-up" analysis of specific projects, allowing for a nuanced understanding of where funds are allocated and where gaps exist. This expenditure report tracked expenditure within the main nature preservation government bodies (MoEP, INPA) and how funding biodiversity has been mainstreamed into major sectors that have implication on biodiversity such as: agriculture, housing and infrastructure etc (including specific government funds).

Budgets sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy, Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA), Open Spaces Fund, Cleanliness Preservation Fund, Marine Pollution Prevention Fund, Quarry Rehabilitation Fund, Other Ministries & Authorities.

See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources:

Israel Expenditure - Government - Indicator D2.xlsx

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	Million ILS	377	
No	2023	Million ILS	353	
No	2022	Million ILS	323.2	
No	2021	Million ILS	315.2	
No	2020	Million ILS	295.5	

Comments

Budgets sources: Jewish National Fund (JNF – KKL), Rothschild Fund, Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), Additional Environmental NGO Biodiversity Expenditure, Environmental Compensations (Evrona nature reserve oil spill), Environmental Compensations (Ashalim stream pollution). See attached file in the following link for a detailed table with annual budget sources: Israel Expenditure - Private- Indicator D3.xlsx	EN

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

Israel is striving to achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by implementing the targets in the NBSAP. See section IV for our conclusions.	EN

Section other information: Information as requested in related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

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