



**CMS**

## **2022 CMS National Report**

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023**

**Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, [aydin.bahramlouian@un.org](mailto:aydin.bahramlouian@un.org)

**NOTICE:** Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

### RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

## High-level summary of key messages

### In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1) Accession of Saudi Arabia to African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), The agreement will enter into force for Saudi Arabia on 1 July 2023.

2) In 2021, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia launched the Saudi Green Initiative. The initiative would play an important role in addressing climate change and biodiversity loss crises. The objectives of Saudi Green Initiative include, among others: increase of the percentage of protected areas to 30% of the Kingdom's area; and conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity.

3) Issuance of the Environment law, Royal Decree No. (M / 165) in 2020 that protects multiple marine species, including sea turtles, whales, dolphins, sharks and rays. Establishment of a series of penalties for infractions of the environment law.

4) The issuance of three regulations to implement the Environmental law, which include; a) Wildlife Hunting regulation, no. 1442/1/312179, Date: 4/6/1442 (17/1/2021), which based on a standards consider the threatened species & species in the appendixes of the international Agreement and MoU. In addition, it defined the hunting species, hunting seasons and the hunting bag, b) Trade on Wildlife and their Products Regulation no. 1442/1/356344, Date: 26/6/1442 (8/2/2021). This regulation implement CITES, to protect the threatened species. c) Protected Areas Regulations no. 1443/45/67867 Date: 20/2/1443 (27/9/2021), to define & regulate the establish protected areas.

5) Isolation of a dangerous medium voltage power line at two sites, where endangered migratory species from CMS appendixes has been affected such as Steppe Eagle, Imperial Eagle and Egyptian Vultures.

6) The establishment of Special Forces for Environmental Security in 2019 and entered into force in 2020.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Migratory Waterbirds No. 06\\_2023 \(accession Saudi Arabia\).pdf](#) - Notification from the Depository of AEWA regarding Saudi Arabia accession to AEWA

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1) The large size of the country makes it difficult to covered and control the illegal hunting.

2) Lack of capacity in the technical issues needed to implement actions plan on some migratory Species listed on CMS Appendices.

3) Implementing all actions at the existing single species Action plan listed not fully covered due to capacity needed especially from human resources.

4) Lack of knowledge on population status of a number of migratory species that hinders design of population recovery tools.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1) Capacity building in the implementation of the conventions.

2) Develop cooperation with international organizations to develop national action plans of the agreements & MoU to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species in strategies and action plans of other relevant sectors.

3) Identification of important migratory species' wintering and stop over areas (habitats) in order to take actions for their conservation and development of data bases on migratory species.

4) Increase of funds devoted for priority research and activities.

5) International cooperation with international agreements and organizations.

6) Establishment of management measures for migratory marine species (such as: designation of marine protected areas; protection of important areas for reproduction of marine migratory species such as sea turtles, dugongs and whales; addressing threats via a reduction of bycatch; addressing ghost fishing and discards of nets; collection of important biological data to enable conservation action).

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

>>> Saudi Arabia

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01.03.1991

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> No territories excluded

### **Report compiler**

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## II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the lists are correct and up to date  
 No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>> Saudi Arabia deposited its accession instrument to AEWA in April 2023, The agreement will enter into force for Saudi Arabia in the first day of July 2023.

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

*Please select only one per line*

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country [here](#).

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found [here](#). References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Saudi Arabia April 2023.xlsx](#) - excel sheet for appendix I species which Saudi Arabia is range state

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country [here](#).

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Saudi Arabia April 2023.xlsx](#)

## IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes for all Appendix I species  
 Yes for some species  
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories  
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> Protected under a) Wildlife Hunting regulation, no. 1442/1/312179, Date: 4/6/1442 (17/1/2021), which based on a standards consider the threatened species & species in the appendixes of the international Agreement and MoU. In addition, it defined the hunting species, hunting seasons and the hunting bag, b) Trade on Wildlife and their Products Regulation no. 1442/1/356344, Date: 26/6/1442 (8/2/2021). This regulation implement CITES, to protect the threatened species. c) Protected Areas Regulations no. 1443/45/67867 Date: 20/2/1443 (27/9/2021), to define & regulate the establish protected areas.

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.

For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.

According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>>

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

- Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited. Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

- Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No



Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)

>>>

## V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(select all that apply)

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>>

- No actions taken

### Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> The National Center for Wildlife's participate at several campaign and celebrate all environmental days especially the world migratory days even during the Covid 19 lock down period several virtual open lectures. In late 2021 & 2022 several campaign for wildlife in public places such as zoos, schools, public occasion, big Moles at different cities were conducted. In addition, social media was also active daily especially during the environmental days such as the world Migratory days were awareness materials including brochures, leaflets and lectures were distributed. Press release highlight the important of the protecting of the migratory species and their habitat. Moreover, a short film about the wildlife in Saudi shown in public stadium during an important much with two famous international players.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

### GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Unknown

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.  
>>> Although the restricted laws and shutdown period during Covid 19 has reduce in wildlife crime, but number of actions against these crimes and public support shown through media present a good evidence of successful of these awareness actions.

## VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ة \(2\).pdf](#)

Please provide details:

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> According to the constitution of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the environment is highly pointed, which the migratory species is consider. Therefore, the Saudi vision 2030 is highly considered the environment and these shown in the new legislation, which give the National Center for Wildlife (NCW) as member of a governance committee, which approve all the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for projects before it started. Here wildlife in general and migratory species in particular is insured that these elements are considered and mainstreamed in project.

The development of the NCW Strategic Action Plan for the Division of Marien & Coastal Conservation specifically addresses conservation of migratory marine species in the context of mega developments occurring along the Red Sea coastline.

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> National targets and measures related to the conservation of migratory species are considered in the Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity To conserve.

At present NGO presence is limited, but the NCW has entered into an MoU with the Saudi Diving Federation, through which monitoring of sea turtle populations is promoted via facial recognition projects.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation, a non-profit environmental scientific organization has carried scientific survey in The Saudi Arabian coastal waters of The Red Sea. these surveys resulted in high resolution of maps which could be used for coastal zone management, resources monitoring and other objectives including the habitats of migratory marine species.

Three key sectors influence conservation from a private sector standpoint: NEOM, Red Sea Global and ARAMCO. The two mega tourism developments have individual agendas to conserve habitat and populations of raptors, sea turtles and dugongs specifically, and other migratory species such as whales indirectly. The National oil company also invests heavily in conservation of marine megafauna in the Gulf region.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Saudi Arabian Oil Company ( Saudi Aramco) has many environmental activities related migratory Species

and their habitats.

Saudi Aramco is playing an important role in enhancing biodiversity conservation in Saudi Arabia. At the end of 2018, the company identified 18 sites that contain high-quality habitat that exceed the criteria to be designated as Corporate Biodiversity Protection Areas, meaning that each of these sites contains regionally or internationally threatened, migratory or endemic species.

To protect natural ecosystems, the company continues to plant mangrove seedlings with more than 2.2 million already planted. Restoring mangrove forests will conserve the natural habitats of many migratory species, nurture the sea life species needed to supply the Kingdom with healthy seafood resources and absorb significant amounts of carbon dioxide as well.

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> One of the important challenges was to approve the mitigation after the establishment is completed. To illustrate this, according to new legislation all establishment already developed should have an environmental license. So in some establishment the mitigation is not enough to reduce the effect.

At present the human capacity for dealing with the exponentially increasing number of EIAs is insufficient, and training is needed in interpretation and assessment of EIA documents.

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

**GUIDANCE TIP**

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108** (Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> Environment and species are directly addressed under the Saudi Green Initiative, which aims to balance development and environmental protection.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> <https://www.greeninitiatives.gov.sa>

## VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide details:

>>> The National Center for Wildlife issued a decision to protect 20 km wide strip along the Saudi coasts. This led to the protection of the migration lines of birds during the migration seasons and the reduction of threats, in addition to the fact that a study of the environmental impact resulting from them is conducted for all large projects.

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> no specific data is collected regarding the effect of these arrangements on migratory species. however the areas where the decision is applied would contribute the protection of migratory flyway inside the country. The distribution of powers and responsibilities is far more articulate and transparent, with clear lines of responsibility for each center and greater coherence amongst the Missions of each Center.

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with national processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

**The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments** may be helpful in giving further context.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> The National Biodiversity Committee has been established to address all issues related to biodiversity conservation in Saudi Arabia, including NBSAP. The members of the committee are from biodiversity-related governmental ministries and institutions.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-

27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> close collaboration at national level between the focal point of the CMS is already established through different means. Firstly, through the national biodiversity Committee; Secondly, which is more important, is through integration of the Saudi Wildlife Authority and the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture into one Ministry named " Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture. this enhanced synergies between biodiversity related conventions as the focal points of UNCCD, CBD, CMS, ITPGR and other related agreements are under umbrella of this Ministry. Actually harmonized national reporting was practised in the preparation of the 6th national report to CBD. The preparation of this report would also be harmonized.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> Actually, the Board of Directors( not exist now) of the Saudi Wildlife Authority has taken a decision to protect 20 km wide strip along the Saudi coasts, which help in conserving CMS-listed Species.

## VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly / in some areas  
 No, but there is scope to do so  
 No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Generally, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has started to reduce the agricultural subsidies granted by the Agricultural Development Fund since 2007. The Fund has also gradually reduced the proportion of subsidies granted for drilling, deepening wells and chemical fertilizers.

The sixth objective of the Tenth Development Plan was to "raise the value added of natural resources in the national economy, diversify their sources, ensure their sustainability, protect the environment and conserve wildlife through a number of policies, including, inter alia: policies related to resource sustainability:

- Review the system of incentives provided by the State to ensure their compatibility with the conservation of natural resources and reduce waste and protect the environment from pollution.

-Expanding the application of sustainable development principles and standards in the management of natural resources.

Environmental protection policies :

- Developing environmental protection systems from pollution and enhancing their mechanisms.

Improve environmental health by reducing air pollutant emissions from different transport sources, factories and other facilities.

- Protecting the natural environment and wildlife; developing and expanding protected areas and strengthening land protection mechanisms from desertification, overgrazing,; protecting coastal and regional waters from pollution; and conservation of biodiversity

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

>>>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly / in some areas  
 No, but there is scope to do so  
 No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> The previous policies include information on elimination of negative incentives and increasing of positive incentives.

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>



## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 In development / planned  
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> The mega tourism developments each have built in major environmental conservation initiatives and programmes that are tied to Sustainable Development Goals, the Saudi Green Initiative, IFC Performance Standard 6 and other key global initiatives.

Objectives No. (6) of The Tenth Development Plan (2015-2019) focused on increasing the value added of the natural resources in the national economy and ensuring its sustainability, and protecting environment and conserving wildlife through a number of policies;

policies related to sustainability of resources include, inter alia:

- review of incentive system to ensure its compatibility with conservation of natural resources
- expansion in applying sustainable development principles and standards in the management of natural resources.

policies related to environmental protection, include, inter alia:

- development of environmental protection systems.
- development of protected areas.
- conservation of biodiversity

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> Approval of The National Environment Strategy (7 May 2018), where status and threats to biodiversity and wildlife, including migratory species, were considered in developing this strategy.

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>>

What is preventing progress?

>>>

## X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

### Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

### Intentional Taking

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning	Appendix I <i>Aquila heliaca</i> , <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> , <i>Clanga clanga</i> <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> , <i>Torgos tracheliotos</i> , Appendix II <i>Aegypius monachus</i> , <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> , <i>Aquila fasciata</i> , <i>Aquila heliaca</i> , <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> , <i>Aquila rapax</i> , <i>Buteo buteo</i> , <i>Clanga clanga</i> , <i>Clanga pomarina</i> , <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> , <i>Gyps fulvus</i> , <i>Milvus migrans</i> , <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> , <i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	2
Illegal trade	<i>Chelonia medas</i>	Nil
Other harvesting and take	Appendix II Trapping <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1
Illegal hunting	Appendix II: <i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i> , <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> , <i>Grus grus</i> , <i>Crex crex</i> , <i>Porzana porzana</i> , <i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i> , <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> , <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i> , <i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i> , <i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i> , <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> , <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> , <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> , <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i> , <i>Hippolais icterina</i> , <i>Hippolais languida</i> , <i>Hippolais olivetorum</i> , <i>Iduna caligata</i> , <i>Iduna pallida</i> , <i>Iduna rama</i> , <i>Locustella fluviatilis</i> , <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> <i>Locustella naevia</i> , <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> , <i>Sylvia borin</i> , <i>Sylvia cantillans</i> , <i>Sylvia communis</i> , <i>Sylvia crassirostris</i> , <i>Sylvia curruca</i> , <i>Sylvia leucomelaena</i> , <i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> , <i>Sylvia mystacea</i> , <i>Sylvia nisoria</i> , <i>Sylvia ruppelli</i> , <i>Turdus atrogularis</i> , <i>Turdus iliacus</i> , <i>Turdus merula</i> , <i>Turdus philomelos</i> , <i>Turdus pilaris</i> Appendix I: <i>Chelonia medas</i>	1 for species in Appendix II and 3 for <i>Chelonia medas</i>
Legal hunting	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , Appendix I	Nil

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

- >>> a) The issue of the environmental law and the implementation regulation which include the Wildlife Hunting law, no 1442/1/312179, Date: 17/1/2021, The Trade on Wildlife and their Products no. 1442/1/356344, Date 8/2/2021, The Protected Areas law, no. 1443/45/67867, Date: 27/9/2021, and the establishment of the Special Forces For Environmental Security  
 b) Established which came enforce in 2020  
 c) The results of the workshop with all stakeholders and partners to pan the Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs “NSAIDs with more targeting the Diclofenac resulted in agreeing to stop dispensing prescriptions that contain Diclofenac, with continue to work to pan it from use in Saudi Arabia.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS

documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** ((Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> An anecdotal continued decline in green turtle nesting numbers, although this remains to be confirmed through dedicated research.

## Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Other forms of unintentional taking	-	-
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	2	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dugong dugon, Pristidae spp.
Bycatch	2	Sea Turtles and sometimes dolphins, porpoise, whales affected by by catch both in the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22** (Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).

>>> Establishment of the National Center for Wildlife with a direct mandate to address conservation of marine species such as those on CMS appendices I and II

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>> Lack of address of known bycatch issues by the relevant agency.

## Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	Appendix I Aquila heliaca, Aquila nipalensis, Clanga clanga Neophron percnopterus, Torgos tracheliotos, Falco cherrug Appendix II Aegyptius monachus, Aquila chrysaetos, Aquila fasciata, Aquila heliaca, Aquila nipalensis, Aquila rapax, Buteo buteo, Buteo rufinus, Clanga clanga Clanga pomarina, Gyps fulvus, Circaetus gallicus, Torgos tracheliotos, Pandion haliaetus, Phalacrocorax nigrogularis, Ixobrychus minutus minutus, Ardea purpurea purpurea, Platalea leucorodia, Falco tinnunculus, Falco peregrinus, Grus grus, Coturnix coturnix coturnix, Crex crex, Sylvia communis, Phylloscopus trochilus	2
Other collisions	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dugong dugon	3

Wind turbines	NA	NA
---------------	----	----

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> A survey to identify the dangerous power lines for migratory species was carried out during 2019 & 2021 and in February 2023 the identified dangerous power lines have been insulated.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds, **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10**(Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).

>>> Actually, the distribution of the medium voltage powerline is covering large part of Kingdom and survey all to determine the dangerous powerline is taking long time. Surveys already identified several species still affected such Socotra cormorant *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*. Steppe Eagles *Aquila nipalensis*, Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* and Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

**Other mortality**

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease	-	-
Accidental/indirect poisoning	-	-
Unexplained stranding events	3	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dugong dugon, Several cetacea
Predation	-	-

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Standardised reporting and documentation.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), **12.6**(Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> -

**Alien and/or invasive species**

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Breeding Seabirds & Waterbirds from Appendices I & II probably affected by rats & brown-necked Raven.	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> a) Updating of Alien invasive species strategy after a workshop with all relevant stakeholder and partners  
b) Evaluation and Rededication operation has been conducted for the house crow in Farasan island (IBA) to reduce and eliminate this invasive species from the island.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> -

**Disturbance and disruption**

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	(Disturbance is affecting the breeding species in Appendix I & II Appendix I. Neophron percnopterus, Torgos tracheliotos, Larus leucophthalmus Appendix II. Accipiter badius, Buteo rufinus, Circaetus gallicus, Micronisus gabar, Milvus migrans Neophron percnopterus, Torgos tracheliotos Pandion haliaetus, Dromas ardeola, Larus hemprichii, Larus leucophthalmus, Sterna repressa Sternula albifrons, Sternula saundersi, Thalasseus bengalensis, Thalasseus bergii, Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis, and Falco concolor),(Chelonia mydas)	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> Establish conservation bodies called the Royal reserves covering the majority of species occur in the appendices I & II.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66**(Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>> 1) The development of tourists infrastructure at some islands.  
2) Increasing light pollution.

**Pollution**

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution	unknown	-
Underwater noise	unknown	-
Light pollution	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata	2
Marine debris (including plastics)	unknown	-

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> -

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> -

## Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Physical barriers		nil
Fire		nil
Too much/too little water		
Urbanization		unknown
Unsustainable land/resource use		unknown
Mineral exploration/extraction		unknown
Habitat degradation	Chelonia mydas, Dugong dugon	1
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Chelonia mydas, Dugong dugon	1

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> -

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> -

## Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	2	The impact of climate is one of the major issues for migratory species, although this effect is not studied, however, few studies in adaptation of some desert species in the high ambient temperature showed that desert species adapted to the high ambient temperature, but other threats such as reduction in the food availability, disturbance could increase the effect of the climate. More information is need to understand the effect of climate in the migratory species

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> Limited research into climate resilience of sea turtles.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> -

**Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.**

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	2	Enforcement only covers the protected areas
Lack of knowledge	1, 2	For the majority of Appendix I & II), (Cetacea)
Inadequate legislation	3	The legislation is strong
Inadequate transboundary management	2	Sea turtles

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

- >>> a) Studies and publish a scientific work on effect of collision & electrocution.  
 b) The strong legislation such as hunting, Trade on wildlife and Protected Areas laws, with high fins for endangered species.  
 c) Increase of protected areas from 4% to 16% of the total size of the countries  
 d) Establish of National Centre for Wildlife

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> Lack of knowledge on some migrations (e.g. cetacea) and lack of implementation of transboundary conservation (e.g. sea turtles)

**Other (please specify)**

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?

>>> -

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?

>>> -

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?

CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> insulation on power minimize electrocution that considered as obstacles to the migration of migratory species .



## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

**What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?**

**“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).**

**If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.**

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	Red List of Mammals of Saudi Arabia 2018 is done	terrestrial mammals

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	Red List of Mammals of Saudi Arabia	Aquatic mammals

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	Red List of Mammals of Saudi Arabia 2018 was developed	Bats

### Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia by M. Zafarul Islam	Birds

### Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

### Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

### Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> a) The official letter for the accession of Saudi Arabia to AEWA has been signed and send by the Ministry of Foreign Affaire

b) Working on amendment of the Wildlife Agreement on GCC countries and updating the Appendix according to threats in the regions and Appendix in the other agreements & MoU.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan  
 Bahamas  
 Bahrain  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Bhutan  
 Botswana  
 Brunei Darussalam  
 Cambodia  
 Canada  
 Central African Republic  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Comoros  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
 Dominica  
 El Salvador  
 Grenada  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Iceland  
 Indonesia  
 Jamaica  
 Japan  
 Kiribati  
 Kuwait  
 Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 Andorra  
 Lebanon  
 Lesotho  
 Malawi  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Marshall Islands  
 Mexico  
 Micronesia  
 Myanmar  
 Namibia

- Nauru
- Nepal
- Nicaragua
- Niue
- Oman
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>>

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

- >>> a) Workshop to support the pan use of Diclofenac.
- b) Workshop to approve the update version of the Invasive Species
- c) Announcing Farasan Island (an IBA) as Man & biosphere reserve
- d) The establishment of Special Forces For Environmental Security
- e) The Environmental law and the regulations of hunting, Trade, Protected Areas laws.
- f) Research and monitoring of the effect of powerline with insulation of some dangerous medium voltage

powerline ( Egyptian Vulture live project)  
g) Updating of Wetlands in the Kingdom

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?  
E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> NCW is actively supporting the IUCN Global Species Action Plan, and working to implement the post 2020 Framework and Sustainable Development agenda.

### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> - In the revised protected area system plan, the site description has a section in which the pertinent International agreements. For CMS, the relevant migratory Species are normally indicated. In the future, this section of the site description should be systematically updated with reference to the " Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks" relating to migratory Species and the "Critical Site Network Tool".

- Knowledge of time and area use by whales in the Red Sea so that the area can be protected.
- Knowledge of key reproduction areas for dugongs.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide details:

- >>> a) Increase of protected areas from 4.4% to 16% of the total size of the country,
- b) Protection of the coastal areas for 20 Km inland to as important flyway, and also protect large areas in the northern Saudi Arabia to support save zone of the migratory species.
- c) Insulate part dengerace powerline in the flyway
- d) Protect the main

Please provide details:

>>>

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

- >>> 1) Issuance of the royal degree no. 165 of the Environment law (Royal degree no. 165), Date: 19/11/1441H (10/7/2020)

- 2) The issuance of the Ministerial degree for Implementing Regulations of the environmental law,  
3) The issuance of three regulations to clear the methods to implement the Environmental law, which include;  
a) Wildlife Hunting regulation, no. 1442/1/312179, Date: 4/6/1442 (17/1/2021), which based on a standards consider the threatened species & species in the appendixes of the international Agreement and MoU. In addition, it defined the hunting species, hunting seasons and the hunting bag, b) Trade on Wildlife and their Products Regulation no. 1442/1/356344, Date: 26/6/1442 (8/2/2021). This regulation implement CITES, to protect the threatened species. c) Protected Areas Regulations no. 1443/45/67867 Date: 20/2/1443 (27/9/2021), to define & regulate the establish protected areas.  
4) The establishment of Special Forces for Environmental Security in 2019 and entered into force in 2020.

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly / for some areas  
 In development  
 No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> The insulation of some dangerous powerline in the flyway

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

**Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13)** on Ecological Networks.

**Resolution 12.13** on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

**Resolution 12.24** on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

**Resolution 12.25** on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

**Resolution 13.3** on Chondrichthyan Species

**Decision 13.116** on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> -

## XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly / in progress  
 No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> Simple biological and socioeconomic assessments of the Saudi Arabia's Proposed Protected Area System Plan are identified in an overview of the plan which could be summarized as follows:

Biological Assessment:

- Habitats of all key taxa protected except some plants and terrestrial invertebrates.
- Habitats of nearly all key marine invertebrate taxa, freshwater fishes, marine fishes, amphibians, birds, and mammals are probably protected, as well as habitats of most key reptiles.
- 81% of the Saudi Arabia's Important Bird Areas

Socioeconomic Assessment:

Major traditional & local conservation practices are well represented in the revised PA System Plan, including:

- Six major existing himas as community conserved areas
- One corporate private sector protected area
- Several local initiatives to conserve wildlife populations.
- The Harams of Makkah & Al-Madinah.
- High potential for sustainable rural development.
- Most sites with high potential for wilderness recreation / ecotourism are included in the revised System Plan
- Numerous sites of value for sustainable hunting, fishing, harvesting of wild products (truffles, eggs, clams, etc.), grazing by livestock, production of wood & firewood, & wild honey production may bring significant tangible benefits to local communities.

Environmental Education:

All cities with population more than 100,000 within reach of a protected area of high educational value.

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>



## XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding and release  
 Gene typing research  
 Reproductive material archives/repositories  
 Other

>>>

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> attached is a document on conservation breeding and translocation: protocols and guidelines

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> please see the above attached document

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> -

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>>

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> see below

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Saudi Arabia - national biodiversity strategy](#) - NBS for Saudi Arabia

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> please see the above strategy

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> the strategy is implemented in collaboration with other relevant ministrie

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> -

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> -

## XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
- Other

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

### **GUIDANCE TIP**

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).

>>> actually, The role of local communities in conserving biodiversity is respected in many documents, including the revised protected area system plan where traditional himas (hima is an areas conserved by local communities) are highlighted.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> Collecting information and data on traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity are

considered by the relevant government authorities particularly the Saud Wildlife Authority, the current National Focal Point for the Convention on biological Diversity.

## **XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building**

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No steps have been taken

**Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:**

### **GUIDANCE TIP**

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEM LAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

### **Education campaigns in schools**

>>>

### **Public awareness campaigns**

>>> - The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has celebrated the World Migratory Bird Day for the last years. Different activities are organized to celebrate this day.

- Issues relating to the conservation of migratory species are also discussed and explained in other events and exhibitions, including International Day for Biodiversity.

### **Capacity building**

>>> The staff of the National Center for Wildlife enhanced the capacities through research activities carried out in collaboration with international organizations and institutions.

### **Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives**

>>> see research below

### **Capacity assessments/gap analyses**

>>>

### **Agreements at policy level on research priorities**

>>>

### **Other**

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> the National Center for Wildlife of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture has participated in many research studies in the red Sea in collaboration with relevant international organizations and institution.

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its

obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?  
(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No assistance required

## XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries

No

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> As most of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species are ambitious, the resources mobilized contributed to parts of the following targets of the plan:

Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into national development strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments

Target 7: Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats

Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.

-Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.

Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied

Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

Increased

The same

- Decreased
- Unknown

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>>

- Other

>>>

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>>

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>>

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> - building capacities of staff to carry conservation and management activities related to migratory species, including monitoring, surveys and identification of migratory species inside and outside protected areas as well as other relevant activities.

- development and implementation of action plans, programmes and projects on migratory species.

- integration of conservation issues related to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems in other relevant sectors strategies and plans.

- Technical expertise.