



**CMS**

## **2025 CMS National Report**

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025**

**Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025**

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

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

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 2024 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. Mitigation in energy infrastructures, including mandatory collision-reduction technologies for wind turbines and large-scale insulation of high-voltage towers using innovative drone methods to protect large migratory birds.
- 2. Comprehensive raptor conservation program, covering breeding, release, and supplementary feeding of vultures, eagles, and falcons, maintained at a high professional level.
- 3. Asian Houbara bustard conservation efforts, involving ongoing research, monitoring, and action plans to secure safe migratory pathways for the species.
- 4. Mitigation of wildlife poisonings, through the deployment of trained sniffer dogs to detect and prevent illegal poisoning incidents.
- 5. Cessation of legal hunting of Coturnix quails and turtle doves, in recognition of their population declines and the impacts of hunting pressure.

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

- >>> 1. Illegal poisoning of predators, which continues to severely impact the vulture population and hampers recovery efforts.
- 2. Lack of progress in declaring the Great Rift Valley a UNESCO World Heritage Site, limiting international recognition and protection of one of the world’s most important migratory flyways.
- 3. Expansion of infrastructure and renewable energy projects, driven by rapid population growth and climate commitments, which often creates conflicts with conservation priorities and poses additional risks to migratory species.
- 4. High rates of electrocution and collisions, particularly among rare raptors such as the Bonelli’s Eagle, posing ongoing threats to small and vulnerable populations.
- 5. Light pollution and habitat fragmentation, especially in coastal and urbanizing areas, which continue to disrupt migratory pathways and resting habitats.

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

- >>> 1. Combating illegal poisoning – Launching a large-scale INPA program that combines public awareness campaigns, stronger enforcement, and the use of poison-detection dogs, to address one of the most critical threats to raptors and other species.
- 2. Reducing electrocution and collision risks – Accelerating insulation of power lines, expanding the use of bird diverters, and ensuring advanced mitigation technologies are integrated into energy infrastructure.
- 3. Mapping and protecting migratory stopover sites – Identifying key sites for passerines and other species during night migration to secure protection of these vital resting areas.
- 4. Integrating migratory species into national policy frameworks – Embedding species conservation into land-use planning and climate/energy strategies to balance development with biodiversity protection.
- 5. Strengthening international cooperation along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway – Enhancing regional coordination to ensure effective protection of shared migratory populations.

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of the Party

>>> Israel

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

>>> 01111983

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> No

### **Report compiler**

Name and title

>>> Dr. Noam Leader, Head of Ecology Department

Full name of institution

>>> Israel Nature and Parks Authority

Telephone

>>> +972-50-5063126

Email

>>> leader@npa.org.il

### **Designated CMS National Focal Point**

Name and title of designated Focal Point

>>> Dr. Noam Leader, Head of Ecology Department

Full name of institution

>>> Israel Nature and Parks Authority

Mailing address

>>> 3 Am Ve'Olam Street  
Jerusalem 9546303

Telephone

>>> (+972) 50 5063126 (m)

Email

>>> leader@npa.org.il

### **Representative on the Scientific Council**

Name and title

>>> Dr. Noam Leader, Head of Ecology Department

Full name of institution

>>> Israel Nature and Parks Authority

Mailing address

>>> 3 Am Ve'Olam Street  
Jerusalem 9546303  
ISRAEL

Telephone

>>> (+972) 50 5063126

Email

>>> leader@npa.org.il

## 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:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

**Notice:** Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

#### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

No, amendments are needed for the following species:

#### **Bearded Vulture / Gypaetus barbatus**

Select occurrence of Bearded Vulture / Gypaetus barbatus

Extirpated

Provide evidence (optional)

>>> RE on Israel Red list 2017

Remark (optional)

>>> none

#### **Bateleur / Terathopius ecaudatus**

Select occurrence of Bateleur / Terathopius ecaudatus

Occurrence uncertain

Provide evidence (optional)

>>> Vagrant

Remark (optional)

>>> Vagrant

#### **Redwing / Turdus iliacus**

Select occurrence of Redwing / Turdus iliacus

Occurrence uncertain

Provide evidence (optional)

>>> DD in Israel Redlist 2017

Remark (optional)

>>> none

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

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for all Appendix I species

Please identify any change in the legal statute(s) concerned that has been introduced since the last reporting:

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

>>> None

IV.2 **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?

No

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of "Range State" in Article I of the Convention)?

No

## V. Awareness

V.1. 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 may also be relevant).  
(select all that apply)

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **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 Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites

### Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> National awareness campaigns (migratory birds, sea turtles, vultures), school programmes, media outreach, community events, stakeholder training, publications, and site-based interpretation. These actions advanced key CMS COP priorities, including reducing poisoning and bycatch, tackling marine debris, mitigating infrastructure impacts, discouraging illegal killing, and promoting flyway conservation through education and community engagement.

V.3. 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.

- 3. Good impact

V.4. Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> Based on event participation figures, school uptake, media and social media reach, citizen-science and monitoring data (e.g. nesting or migration counts), stakeholder feedback, and trends in incident and hotline reports.

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

VI.1. 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?

Yes

Please provide details:

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

>>> Development and infrastructure:

coastline and beaches; ecological corridor preservation; wetland conservation; renewable energy plans (eg. wind turbines); guidelines for oil and gas exploration;

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' 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.

No

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI) are the Birdlife International affiliate in Israel and conduct many activities for birds and many other species of wildlife.

Delphis and IMMIRAC are two NGOs working on marine species especially marine mammals.

There are numerous smaller local NGOs too

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Israel Electric Company investment in mitigating bird collisions and electrocutions at powerlines.

VI.5. 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.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

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.

>>> While in some cases energy projects have proceeded despite Environmental Impact Assessments showing high risks to migratory birds, reflecting pressure to meet Paris Agreement commitments, there is also a positive trend toward more consistent consideration of migratory species in planning and decision-making

VI.6. 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 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.

>>> Migratory species hold particular importance in Israel and are increasingly reflected in policy and legislative decisions, including on energy and climate, with ongoing efforts to strengthen their consideration in practice

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> Inclusion of strict protection measures for CMS listed migratory birds and bats in wind energy planning: Israel National Outline Plan 41- Renewable Energies: the Israel Nature and Parks Authority has contributed to incorporate measures to reduce risks to migratory birds and bats listed on the Israeli Red List and CMS

appendices. Recognizing Israel's role as a critical migratory bottleneck, only a limited number of wind projects have been authorized or built, and the strategy has increasingly shifted toward solar energy.

## 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.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements 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.

No, because existing arrangements are considered to be sufficient

VII.2. 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 related 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.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Cooperation is continual between INPA (the government's wildlife and nature authority), with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and major "green" NGOs' such as SPNI on conservation including migratory species.

VII.3. 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 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6**(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD). Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> In most cases it is the same person or people working as focals of the various MEAs.

VII.4. 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?

Yes

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

>>> Policies are coordinated and implemented with many stakeholders including local governments, the Air Force, and relevant government Ministries, also by local governing bodies.

## VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. 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?

No, but there is scope to do so

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

>>> Harmful incentives for land developmental are constantly being challenged. No specific time frame is clear.

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

No, because there is no scope to do so

## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

No

What is preventing progress?

>>> Not required

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

### 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
Legal hunting	see attached files below	
Illegal hunting		
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal trade		
Deliberate poisoning		

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

>>> New restrictions have stopped the legal hunting of Coturnix coturnix and Streptopelia turtur in Israel. initiation of the first civil proceedings against gazelle poachers marks a new step in tackling wildlife crime beyond criminal enforcement.

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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19** (Rev.COP14) (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31** (Rev.COP14) (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).

>>> None

#### Unintentional Taking

	<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>
Bycatch	see attached files below	
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)		
Other forms of unintentional taking		

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), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.

>>> None

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).

>>> None

**Collisions and electrocution**

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines	see attached files below	
Other collisions		
Electrocution		
Vessel strikes		

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

>>> Significant progress has been made in reducing bird collisions and electrocutions, including the expansion of protective equipment installation on electrical towers and experimental trials to assess the effectiveness of bird diverters on power lines

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.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.

>>> Most significant negative trend has been the high rate of electrocution among rare species, such as the Bonelli’s Eagle, posing a serious threat to their populations

## 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, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	see attached files below	
Unexplained stranding events		
Accidental/indirect poisoning		
Disease		

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

>>> None

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.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6** (Rev.COP14) (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> Avian Influenza in cranes in Northern Israel in 2021 leading to mortality of more than 5000 individuals

## 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	see attached files below	

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

>>> None

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).

>>> None

## 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	see attached files below	

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

>>> None

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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.

>>> None

**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
Marine debris (including plastics)	see attached files below	
Light pollution		
Underwater noise		
Other pollution		
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)		

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

>>> None

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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> None

**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
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers	see attached files below	
Habitat degradation		
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Urbanization		
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation		

Fire		
Physical barriers		

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

>>> None

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 **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> None

**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	see attached files below	

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

>>> None

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 **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> None

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

	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
Inadequate transboundary management	see attached files below	
Inadequate legislation		
Lack of knowledge		
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		

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

>>> None

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

>>> None

**Other (please specify)**

	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
		see attached files below

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

>>> Attached are four Excel files on the threats to migratory species - so that you can populate the answers to the questionnaire.. It would be far too time-consuming for us to enter all the names of species and their threats into the questionnaire in the way the questionnaire has been prepared.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

- [CMS species Threats fish 2025.xlsx](#) - Fish
- [CMS species Threats reptiles 2025.xlsx](#) - Reptiles
- [CMS species Threats birds 2025.xlsx](#) - Birds
- [CMS species Threats mammals 2025.xlsx](#) - Mammals

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

>>> None

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.

No

## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

**XI.1. 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)
				none

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				none

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				none

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				none

--	--	--	--	--

## Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Endangered	2025 National Redlist revision. Downlist from CR status in 2004	<a href="https://redlist.parks.org.il/reptiles/detail/Chelonia%20mydas/">https://redlist.parks.org.il/reptiles/detail/Chelonia%20mydas/</a>	Chelonia mydas (appendix I)
	Endangered	2025 National Redlist revision. Downlist from CR status in 2004	<a href="https://redlist.parks.org.il/reptiles/detail/Caretta%20caretta/">https://redlist.parks.org.il/reptiles/detail/Caretta%20caretta/</a>	Caretta caretta (Appendix I)

## Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				none

## Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
				none

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 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**.

No

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Yes

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)

>>> Guitarfish *Rhinobatos rhinobatos* - Action 13.8 and 13.9 - Israel submitted a listing proposal to CITES to have the Family Rhinobatidae included in CITES Appendix II, and our proposal was approved by the CITES COP in October 2022.

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Israel is an active participant in a number of Actions and Task Forces, especially: the CMS - Bern Convention project in the Mediterranean to prevent illegal killing of birds - MIKT. The Energy Task Force, and the Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds.

In addition, we work in the context of AEWA regarding conservation of migratory waterfowl.

Specifically, in the reporting period, we have conducted many actions, for example:

- Israel has removed two migratory birds from the list of huntable game: *Streptopelia turtur* and *Coturnix coturnix*, and they are not allowed to be hunted.

- We have set up a new canine anti-poisoning unit;

- We have increased greatly the number of insulated pylons to prevent electrocution of large birds;

- We have enacted program with local governments to reduce light pollution from street lights and also along the shore;

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

No

### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. 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 Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**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. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Yes, fully

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

>>> None

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Yes

Please provide details:

**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 conservation of migratory species.

The “contribution” may relate to those of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)** ([www.marinemammalhabitat.org](http://www.marinemammalhabitat.org)) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (<https://sharkrayareas.org>).

Regarding Birds of Prey, the “contribution” may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).

(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).

>>> Israel has assessed its protected areas’ role in migratory species by analyzing habitat and species coverage at flyway bottlenecks, wetlands, and turtle nesting beaches, using GPS-tagged raptors for connectivity mapping, and monitoring birds, turtles, and marine mammals. The work references Internationally Important Raptors Sites, applies IMMAs, and supports the ISRA process, showing strong coverage of key sites while highlighting corridor and infrastructure gaps.

XIII.3. 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”)?

Yes

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

>>> New nature reserves have been declared that provide benefit also to migratory species

XIII.4. 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?

Partly / for some areas

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Ecological corridors of "green areas" are built into overall national planning board protocols.

## XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

**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.

Partly / in progress

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> A study was conducted on black kite - *Milvus migrans* - association with disposal of carcasses and other meat-based garbage - over 1,000 tons consumed per year while migrating or over-wintering in Israel!

Migratory white pelicans - *Pelicanus onocrotalus* - consume about 2 tons of non-commercial fish from aquaculture farms. that would otherwise be disposed of in a way that could lead to consumption by overabundant carnivores (jackals and foxes) leading to human-wildlife conflict.

## XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. 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.

Yes

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

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> Captive breeding and release strategy focuses on threatened raptors, gazelles, and marine turtles, combining ex-situ management with in-situ conservation

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> Raptors (especially: *Gyps fulvus*, *Neophron percnopterus*, *Falco biarmicus*) are bred in captivity, acclimatized, and then released with GPS loggers that enable us to map endangering factor all along the flyway.

Orphanage of *Gazella gazella* allows us to release without need for acclimatization - the program is very successful, and helps maintain the large population of this species in the wild in Israel.

Loggerhead and green sea turtle nests are translocated to safe areas for hatching and release in the Mediterranean Sea.

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. 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?

Yes

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

>>> New NBSAP is under preparation. Link to the CBD Sixth National report: - <https://chm.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=252812>

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.

>>> Flyway/site protection and ecological corridors; marine turtle/cetacean measures (incl. bycatch mitigation); risk reduction from energy/linear infrastructure; ongoing monitoring and public awareness at key migration bottlenecks.

Israel participates in the CMS framework and CMS-family instruments—AEWA, Raptors MoU, EUROBATS, and cooperation with ACCOBAMS—which align with these actions.

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

>>> Strategy implementation through protection of flyway sites and corridors, monitoring of birds and marine turtles, stakeholder engagement, and public awareness, with actions aligned to CMS instruments (AEWA, Raptors MoU, EUROBATS, ACCOBAMS).

XVI.2. 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.

>>> We have a number of domestic action plans for conservation and strengthening of migratory raptors species that are multi-species and multi-disciplinary, for example, mitigation and prevention of electrocution and collision; supplementary feeding; high-resolution GPS-tracking of hundreds of migratory birds; captive breeding and re-stocking; identifying causes endangering factors and mitigating their impact to reduce mortality e.g. Poisoning, shooting, trapping.

Restocking captive-bred *Aythya nyroca*.

Supplementary feeding of the entire western palearctic population (over 50,000 birds) of *Pelecanus onocrotalus* - during stopovers.

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.

>>> All action plans described above are monitored and data are recorded by a new elaborate hi-tech system in use in Israel for accurate data collection in the field using smartphones.

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

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

XVII.1. 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?

Not applicable

XVII.2. 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?

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)

Other

>>> Not relevant

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 Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> Not relevant

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

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).

>>> The concepts of 'traditional knowledge' and 'indigenous communities' are not directly applicable within Israel's national conservation context. Conservation efforts in Israel is grounded in locally relevant practices and community engagement.

## XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

### XVIII.2 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 **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

#### Public awareness campaigns

>>> Many, such as: Light pollution; Migratory Bird Day; Vulture Day; Wetland Day; anti-littering; New large-scale public program to prevent poisoning has just begun.

#### Capacity building

>>> Training and improving knowledge of rangers and other field workers is ongoing and continuous.

#### Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> We are a node on GBIF.

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> Many cases. Some examples:

Prof. Ran Nathan (Hebrew University) - Movement Ecology Lab .

Prof. Nir Sapir (Haifa Univ) - Bird Migration and Stopover Ecology lab.

Prof. Aviad Schenin (Haifa Univ.) - Large marine species -

MAARAG - National Monitoring Scheme - collects data on many species.

KKL - monitor some waterbirds on their sites.

XVIII.3 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
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation

## **XIX. Resource Mobilization**

XIX.1 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.

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries

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

- The same

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

- Yes

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

- Other intergovernmental programme
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>> Abu Dhabi

- Other

>>> Private Foundations; Mediterranean Action Plan (Barcelona Foundation)

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

- Increased

XIX.3. 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.

>>> Bird diverters on power lines are effective but costly to install.

Supplementary feeding of fish to migratory pelicans during stopover to avoid conflict with fish farms.