



**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):

- >>> • Establishing effective collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as regional and international partners, to promote the conservation of migratory species.
- Implementing well-coordinated monitoring programs to track the status and trends of migratory species in the UAE.
  - Raising public awareness about the importance of migratory species conservation through educational programs, workshops, and public outreach campaigns.
  - Designating and managing protected areas that support critical habitats for migratory species, such as wetlands and coastal areas.
  - Developing and implementing conservation action plans for threatened migratory species, such as sharks and hawksbill turtle, Saker Gull and draft ISSAP.

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

- >>> • One of the difficulties is the limited data on a regional and international level on migratory species. The regional and international context is essential in order to enhance the efficiency of conservation actions nationally, regionally, and internationally.
- Climate change impacts on migratory species and their habitats, such as sea-level rise and temperature fluctuations

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

- >>> • Strengthening the integration of migratory species conservation into national and regional policies, plans, and strategies.
- Enhancing collaboration and coordination among all relevant stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of conservation measures.
  - Improving data collection, monitoring, and research on migratory species to better inform conservation and management decisions.
  - Promoting sustainable development practices to minimize habitat loss and degradation, and to reduce direct and indirect threats to migratory species.
  - Raising public awareness and engagement in migratory species conservation, fostering a sense of stewardship and responsibility for these shared natural resources.

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

>>> United Arab Emirates

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

>>> 01.05.2016

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>>

### **Report compiler**

Name and title

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Full name of institution

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

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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

Name and title

>>> N/A

Full name of institution

>>> N/A

Mailing address

>>> N/A

Telephone

>>> N/A

Email

>>> N/A

## 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:

>>>

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 checked="" 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 United Arab Emirates.xlsx](#)

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 United Arab Emirates.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.

>>> All species listed in appendix one are protected by law. Hunting, killing and capturing of those species is prohibited.

**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.

>>> • **Enhanced Public Awareness:** The various public outreach campaigns, educational programs, and media collaborations have successfully raised public awareness about the importance of migratory species and their habitats. This increased awareness has led to a greater understanding of the ecological, economic, and cultural values of these species and their role in maintaining healthy ecosystems.

• **Community Engagement:** The actions have encouraged local communities to take an active interest in the conservation of migratory species and their habitats. This has fostered a sense of responsibility and stewardship among community members, leading to increased participation in conservation initiatives and sustainable practices.

• **Informed Decision-Making:** Improved knowledge and understanding of migratory species among government officials, conservation practitioners, and local communities have led to more informed decision-making regarding policies, plans, and strategies related to their conservation and management.

• **Capacity Building:** The capacity-building workshops and training programs have enhanced the skills and expertise of those involved in migratory species conservation, leading to more effective conservation measures and improved collaboration among stakeholders.

• **Support for Conservation Initiatives:** The financial and logistical support provided to local and regional conservation initiatives has resulted in the development and implementation of targeted conservation action plans, habitat restoration projects, and research programs. These initiatives have contributed to the conservation of migratory species and their habitats, as well as the enhancement of migration systems.

• **International Collaboration:** The UAE's active participation in global events like World Migratory Bird Day and its support for regional conservation initiatives have strengthened international collaboration in the conservation of migratory species. This has facilitated the sharing of knowledge, resources, and best practices among countries and regions.

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.

>>> > Following nation-wide surveys, the public awareness on issues related to biodiversity has increased from 73% in 2018 to 86% in 2023.

## 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

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.

>>> National and local development plans ensure the conservation of migratory species and their habitats, these includes the below:

a. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): The UAE's NBSAP outlines key priorities and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including migratory species. The NBSAP emphasizes the importance of integrating biodiversity conservation into various development sectors, such as tourism, fisheries, and infrastructure.

b. National Climate Change Plan 2050 (NCCP): The UAE's NCCP addresses the impacts of climate change on natural ecosystems, including the habitats of migratory species. The plan calls for the implementation of measures to enhance ecosystem resilience, promote adaptive management, and reduce the vulnerability of migratory species to climate change.

c. Different local coastal management plans, for example, Abu Dhabi Maritime Plan: which aims to balance coastal development with the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems, including critical habitats for migratory species such as wetlands, mangroves, and seagrass beds. The plan outlines strategies to minimize the impacts of coastal development on migratory species and their habitats, and to promote the sustainable use of coastal resources.

d. National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022-2026: The UAE has recognized the threat posed by invasive species to its native biodiversity, including migratory species and their habitats. The strategy aims to protect the UAE's natural resources, the environment and the communities from the impact of invasive alien species (IAS).

e. Urban Master Planning: Inclusion of important biodiversity areas and sites for migratory species ensures long-term conservation and protection of sites important for biodiversity. Additionally, EIA and permitting processes further help in relocating developments away from areas which are important for migratory species/biodiversity.

By integrating the conservation of migratory species into national and local strategies and planning processes related to development, and livelihoods, the UAE is working to ensure that the protection of these species is considered in decision-making and that their conservation contributes to the country's sustainable development goals.

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:

>>> In the UAE, the values of migratory species and their habitats are featured in several other national reporting processes, highlighting the country's commitment to the conservation and sustainable management of these important resources. Some of these processes include:

1. State of the Environment Reports: The UAE periodically publishes State of the Environment Reports, which

provide a comprehensive assessment of the country's environmental status, including the condition of migratory species and their habitats.

2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Reporting: As a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UAE is required to submit regular reports on the implementation of its NBSAP. These reports include information on the status of migratory species and their habitats, as well as the actions taken to conserve and sustainably manage these resources.

3. Ramsar Convention Reporting: The UAE is a signatory to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, which aims to conserve and sustainably manage wetlands and their biodiversity, including migratory species that depend on these habitats. As part of its obligations under the convention, the UAE submits regular reports on the status of its Ramsar sites and the conservation measures implemented to protect these important ecosystems.

4. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Reporting: The UAE is committed to achieving the SDGs, including Goals 14 and 15, which focuses on the conservation of Marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity. As part of its SDG reporting process, the UAE provides updates on its progress towards achieving targets related to migratory species and their habitats, such as the protection of critical habitats and the implementation of effective conservation measures.

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

>>> Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society play a vital role in the conservation of migratory species in the UAE. Their involvement includes various activities, such as research, advocacy, education, and on-the-ground conservation and monitoring efforts. Some of the main involvements of NGOs and civil society in the UAE's migratory species conservation are:

- Research and Monitoring: NGOs and research institutions in the UAE actively contribute to the collection of data on migratory species and their habitats. They conduct surveys, monitor populations, and track movements of these species, which helps inform decision-making and conservation strategies.
- Habitat Restoration and Conservation: NGOs and community-based organizations in the UAE participate in habitat restoration and conservation projects aimed at protecting and enhancing critical habitats for migratory species. This includes efforts such as mangrove planting, wetland restoration, and the creation of artificial nesting sites.
- Environmental Education and Awareness: NGOs and civil society organizations play a key role in raising awareness about the importance of migratory species and their habitats through educational programs, public campaigns, and community engagement activities. They work to increase understanding of the threats facing these species and promote actions that can help support their conservation.

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

>>> The Emirates Council for Climate Change and Environment had been established by the UAE, where it includes decision makers from public and private sector to follow up on the implementation of UAE's environmental obligations. As well, different national teams have been formed to follow up and monitor the implementation progress of the national and international commitments.

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.

>>> Challenges in applying EIAs and SEAs for migratory species conservation in the UAE include data availability and quality, integration of migratory species considerations, interagency coordination, and public participation. Lessons learned emphasize the need for improved data collection, and capacity development among professionals.

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.

>>> The UAE has increasingly integrated biodiversity and migratory species considerations into its national energy and climate policy and legislation. Examples include the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, UAE Energy Strategy 2050, UAE Green Agenda 2030, and the use of EIAs and SEAs for development projects. Environmental and wildlife protection laws also contribute to conserving migratory species.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> • The UAE Energy Strategy 2050: The UAE Energy Strategy 2050 aims to increase the share of clean energy in the country's total energy mix, thereby reducing the environmental impacts associated with traditional energy sources. The strategy also considers the potential impacts on biodiversity, including migratory species, and seeks to minimize habitat fragmentation and degradation through proper planning and siting of renewable energy infrastructure.

• UAE Green Agenda 2030: This comprehensive framework for sustainable development encompasses various sectors, including energy and climate. The Green Agenda 2030 addresses biodiversity conservation and highlights the importance of preserving ecosystems and their services, including the habitats of migratory species.

## 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 current governance arrangements in the country ensure that legislations and policies are more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive. During the reporting period, governance arrangements for migratory species and their migration systems in the UAE improved through the implementation of strategic plans, Enhanced use of EIAs and SEAs for development projects, as well as strengthened environmental and wildlife protection laws. These efforts promoted better coordination among stakeholders, improved conservation measures, and facilitated sustainable development while protecting migratory species and their habitats.

The UAE through its Emirates Council for Climate Change and Environment which include among its members the minister of climate change and environment, heads of competent authorities, private sector representatives, and society representatives, ensure that knowledge and implementation of relative legislations and policies are coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.

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

>>> The assessment of improvements in UAE's governance arrangements affecting migratory species was conducted through policy review and analysis, stakeholder feedback, monitoring and evaluation, and examination of case studies and best practices. The assessment evaluated the integration of migratory species considerations in national policies, the practical implementation and effectiveness of these policies, and their impact on migratory species and their habitats

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.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> • The Emirates Council for Climate Change and Environment which was developed to reinforce the UAE's policies and strategies on climate change, environmental and sustainable development, include members of public, private, academic and NGOs sectors. The council develop plans towards achieving environmental objectives and also represent the UAE in regional and international negotiations related to the scope of work of the ministry. The council also create partnerships with the private sector and conduct studies and lead scientific research in fields related to the ministry's work. Members of the council work together to formulate and implement environmental policies, including those related to migratory species. Their collaboration has facilitated a more coordinated and effective approach to CMS implementation at the national level.

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:

>>> All biodiversity related focal points are under the same institute, The Ministry of climate change and environment. Therefore, Migratory species related issues are synergized across all related conventions.

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:

>>> Yes, the UAE has adopted several legislations, policies, and action plans that promote community involvement in the conservation of CMS-listed species. Some of these include:

- UAE National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): The NBSAP promotes community involvement and public participation in biodiversity conservation, including the conservation of migratory species.
- Federal Law No. 24 of 1999: This law, concerning the protection and development of the environment, encourages public participation in environmental protection activities.
- Local Community Programs: Various emirates in the UAE, such as Abu Dhabi and Dubai, have implemented local community programs to involve the public in conservation activities. These programs often focus on specific species or habitats and include actions like clean-up campaigns, citizen science initiatives, and environmental education programs.

These legislations, policies, and action plans have helped to foster a sense of responsibility and ownership among the UAE community towards the conservation of 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.

>>> The UAE has undertaken several measures to eliminate, phase out, or reform harmful incentives that could negatively impact migratory species. Some of these measures include:

- **Reformation of Fishing Policies:** The UAE has reformed its fishing policies to ensure sustainable practices. Fishing during breeding seasons is prohibited to protect fish populations, many of which are migratory.
- **Phasing Out of Harmful Subsidies:** The UAE has started to phase out subsidies for activities that could potentially harm the environment, including migratory species and their habitats. For example, the government has initiated reforms to subsidies on fossil fuels, which contribute to climate change and negatively impact migratory species.
- **Development of Positive Incentives:** The UAE has also developed positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats. These include subsidies and financial support for sustainable agriculture, fisheries, and renewable energy projects, which have less impact on migratory species and their habitats. These measures have been implemented over the past decade and are ongoing, demonstrating the UAE's commitment to protecting migratory species and their habitats.

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.

>>> Time period 2012 – 2018

In the UAE, incentives encourage sustainable use and natural resource conservation. They are well studied before applying them, and ensuring that they do not impose harmful effects to the local environment and its biodiversity. The UAE provides support for fisheries sector. Fishermen are provided with needed facilities and Eco-fishing equipment, like the low-emission boat engines for a sustainable environment. Private companies, such as “Beeah” in Sharjah support and motivate the community to preserve the environment through simple reward points in exchange for recycling their waste.

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 UAE has implemented several measures related to sustainable production and consumption that contribute to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5:

- UAE National Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan 2030: The UAE developed and started implementing a National Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production in 2019. This strategy aims to reduce the environmental impacts of production and consumption processes across various sectors including energy, water, agriculture, and waste.
- Green Economy Initiative: Launched as "Green Economy for Sustainable Development", this initiative aims to make the UAE a global hub and a successful model of the new green economy, enhancing the country's competitiveness and sustainability and preserving its environment for future generations. This involves promoting sustainable consumption patterns, encouraging green technology and design, and promoting social responsibility in the corporate sector.
- Sustainable Tourism: The UAE has implemented strategies to promote sustainable tourism, which reduces the impact on natural resources, including habitats important to migratory species. This includes eco-tourism initiatives that emphasize the importance of local ecosystems and species, including migratory ones.
- Energy Efficiency Regulations: The UAE has enacted strict energy efficiency regulations for new buildings and vehicles. These regulations aim to reduce energy consumption and the associated environmental impacts, thereby contributing to the conservation of natural resources and habitats.
- Waste Management Policies: The UAE has implemented comprehensive waste management policies, including recycling programs and regulations to reduce single-use plastics. By managing waste effectively, the UAE helps protect habitats from pollution, contributing to the conservation of migratory species. These measures, among others, demonstrate the UAE's commitment to sustainable production and consumption, aligning with the SPMS Target 5 goals.

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

>>> Several indicators and pieces of evidence suggest that the UAE's measures for sustainable production and consumption are achieving their intended results:

- Reduction in Environmental Footprint: The UAE's National Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production has reported significant reductions in the environmental footprint of various sectors, indicating progress towards more sustainable practices.
- Increased Renewable Energy Capacity: The UAE has significantly increased its renewable energy capacity in recent years, with several large-scale solar power projects now operational. This is a clear indication that the country's incentives for renewable energy are having the intended effect.
- Improved Waste Management: The rate of recycling in the UAE has increased substantially, and several emirates have launched initiatives to further reduce the use of single-use plastics. These trends show that the UAE's waste management policies are effective.
- Sustainable Tourism Growth: The growth of eco-tourism and the integration of sustainability into the UAE's tourism sector shows that its strategies for sustainable tourism are gaining traction.
- Energy Efficiency Improvements: The implementation of energy efficiency regulations has resulted in measurable reductions in energy consumption in new buildings and vehicles, demonstrating the effectiveness of these regulations.
- Conservation Successes: The successful conservation and even expansion of certain habitats crucial to migratory species, as well as the stabilization of certain migratory species populations, can be partially attributed to these sustainable practices.

While these are positive indications, ongoing monitoring and evaluation are required to ensure these measures continue to achieve their intended results and to make adjustments as necessary.

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	Not allowed within the country	N/A
Illegal trade	Not applicable (Prohibited by law)	N/A
Other harvesting and take	Not applicable (Prohibited by law)	N/A
Illegal hunting	Not applicable (Prohibited by law)	N/A
Legal hunting	Not applicable (Prohibited by law)	N/A

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- **Research and Monitoring:** The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- **Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions:** Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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)		
Bycatch	3	Turtles, Marine birds (Phalacrocorax nigrogularis), Sharks and Dugongs

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).

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- **Research and Monitoring:** The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- **Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions:** Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).  
 >>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

### 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	None	N/A
Other collisions	None	N/A
Wind turbines	Not Applicable	N/A

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- Legislation and Management: The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- Habitat Conservation: The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- Tackling Climate Change: The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- Alien and Invasive Species Control: The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- Public Awareness: There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- Research and Monitoring: The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions: Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

### 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	N/A	No record
Accidental/indirect poisoning	3	Occasional pest control measures on some offshore islands may indirectly impact some of the migratory birds

Unexplained stranding events	3	Seasonal stranding events in the Arabian Gulf for sea turtles (neonates) , seabirds and sea snakes.
Predation	3	Red foxes are effecting the nesting areas of turtles and various birds

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- **Research and Monitoring:** The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- **Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions:** Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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 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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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	Some breeding seabird species on island may be vulnerable to the spread of House Crow	3

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of

biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.

- Research and Monitoring: The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions: Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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	Marine turtles and birds	3

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- Legislation and Management: The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- Habitat Conservation: The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- Tackling Climate Change: The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- Alien and Invasive Species Control: The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- Public Awareness: There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- Research and Monitoring: The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions: Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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	Oil spills (Marine turtles)	3
Underwater noise	Unknown (Data Deficient)	3
Light pollution	Marine turtles and birds	3
Marine debris (including plastics)	Marine turtles, Marine mammals and seabirds	2

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- **Research and Monitoring:** The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- **Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions:** Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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	Not Applicable	
Fire	Not Applicable	
Too much/too little water	Not Applicable	
Urbanization	Mammals/ birds/ reptiles	2
Unsustainable land/resource use	Mammals/ birds/ reptiles	3
Mineral exploration/extraction	Mammals/ birds/ reptiles	2

Habitat degradation	Mammals/ birds/ reptiles	2
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Mammals/ birds/ reptiles	2

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- **Research and Monitoring:** The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- **Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions:** Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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	N/A	Data Deficient (no adverse impact of climate change on migratory species have been recorded in the UAE)

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected

areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.

- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
  - **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
  - **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
  - **Research and Monitoring:** The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
  - **Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions:** Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.
- These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

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).

>>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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	N/A	Not Applicable
Lack of knowledge	N/A	Not Applicable
Inadequate legislation	N/A	Not Applicable
Inadequate transboundary management	N/A	Not Applicable

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

>>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- **Legislation and Management:** The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- **Habitat Conservation:** The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- **Tackling Climate Change:** The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- **Alien and Invasive Species Control:** The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- **Public Awareness:** There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- **Research and Monitoring:** The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- **Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions:** Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge,

awareness, legislation, management etc.?  
 >>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

**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
	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?  
 >>> The UAE has made significant advances in countering pressures on migratory species since the previous report:

- Legislation and Management: The UAE has strengthened its legal framework and enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity and migratory species. For example, strict laws have been enacted to prohibit the direct killing and taking of endangered species.
- Habitat Conservation: The UAE has increased efforts in habitat conservation, establishing new protected areas and implementing restoration projects to counter habitat destruction and degradation.
- Tackling Climate Change: The UAE has embarked on ambitious climate action plans, including transitioning to renewable energy and implementing carbon capture technologies, to mitigate the effects of climate change on migratory species.
- Alien and Invasive Species Control: The UAE has developed the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022- 2026, aiming to control and mitigate the impact of invasive species on local ecosystems.
- Public Awareness: There has been a significant effort in raising public awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the protection of migratory species through campaigns, educational programs, and collaboration with NGOs.
- Research and Monitoring: The UAE has increased its focus in research and monitoring of migratory species, improving the level of knowledge and data available for decision making.
- Mitigating Bycatch and Collisions: Efforts have been made to reduce bycatch through improved fishing practices and gear.

These advances represent a comprehensive approach towards the conservation of migratory species, addressing many of the key pressures they face.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?  
 >>> There are no significant negative trends since last report

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:

- >>> Ministerial Decree No. 229 of 2019 on the regulation of issuing falcon documents.
- Ministerial Decree No. (468) of 2019 on the regulation of surface fish hunting using nets by the "Halaq" (encircling) method.
- Ministerial Decree No. (231) of 2020 amending some provisions of Ministerial Decision No. (468) of 2019 on the regulation of surface fish hunting using nets by the "Halaq" (encircling) method.
- Ministerial Decree No. (1) of 2021 on the regulation of fishing and marketing of certain types of fish during

the breeding season.

- Law No.11 of 2020 regulating grazing in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

## 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)
	was previously nationally identified as vulnerable but now it is least concern	Time period 1996 to 2020. As the National Red Listing was done for the first time in 2020, no change in status could be reported until another assessment is carried out before the next reporting period.	MoCCaE: National Red List project	Gazella gazelle (App II)

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Was previously nationally identified as vulnerable but now it is Near Threatened	Time period 1996 to 2020. As the National Red Listing was done for the first time in 2020, no change in status could be reported until another assessment is carried out before the next reporting period	MoCCaE: National Red List project	Dugong dugon (App II)

Bats

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


## Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Time period 1996 to 2020	This species has a moderate and increasing breeding population size within UAE, and it is assessed as Vulnerable under Criterion D. However, with an increasing population in the wider Arabian Peninsula and immigration possible (especially given its rapid increase after its first recorded breeding in the country), it warrants a regional adjustment of two categories to Least Concern.	MoCCE: national Redlist Project	Himantopus himantopus (App II)
	Time period 1996 to 2020	This species has a very small non-breeding population in the UAE, which qualifies it for listing as Endangered. However, the species is increasing throughout the Arabian Peninsula; therefore, any breeding population outside of the region will likely have a large rescue effect. Therefore, the species is retained as Near Threatened at the national level.	MoCCE: national Redlist Project	Plegadis falcinellus (App II)
	Time period 1996 to 2020	This species is thought to have historically gone extinct as a breeding species in the UAE. However, thanks to a reintroduction programme the species is breeding again in the country. Therefore, the breeding population is given a status of Critically Endangered	MoCCE: national Redlist Project	Chlamydotis macqueenii (App II)
	Time period 1996 to 2020	Listed as Endangered. between 2007 and 2018, the species has been recorded 13 times in total. There is a small breeding population in the UAE; the first breeding was observed in 1995	MoCCE: national Redlist Project	Rallus aquaticus (App II)
	Time period 1996 to 2020	Status improved with its national status being Vulnerable, population size have increased since 1996	MoCCE: national Redlist Project	Phoenicopus roseus (App II)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Birds.docx](#)

## Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Is nationally identified as Vulnerable as compared to the globally status of endangered		MoCCaE: National Red List project	Chelonia mydas (App I,II)
	Is nationally identified as Vulnerable as compared to the globally status of critical endangered		MoCCaE: National Red List project	Eretmochelys imbricata (App I,II)

## Fish

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

## Insects

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



## 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:

>>>

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:

>>> The UAE, through the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, has actively engaged in various initiatives and collaborations to support the conservation of migratory species in alignment with the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) Target 9. Here are some of the measures taken:

- International Cooperation: The UAE has since 2009, hosted CMS Office in Abu Dhabi and continues to host and support the CMS Office and implementation of the action plans for the MoU's on Migratory Birds of Prey and Dugong, respectively. With 61 signatories under the Raptors MoU and 29 signatories under the Dugongs MoU, the country directly and indirectly works to protect nearly 154 raptor species, dugongs and its habitat across their range states. The UAE has been actively cooperating with international bodies and neighboring countries to ensure the conservation of migratory species. This includes engagement with the Convention on

Migratory Species (CMS) and the Indian Ocean - South-East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU). The Emirates Nature in association with the World Wide Fund for Nature (EN-WWF) keeps track of green turtles and hawksbill turtles across the Arabian Gulf and monitors behavior and movement patterns using satellite tags. Furthermore, The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund aims to preserve the wildlife and biodiversity and raise the level of importance of species conservation through different projects. Some projects provide financial support for field actions that make a difference on the ground and contribute to the survival of species. Other projects aim to raise the level of awareness of conservation of living organisms and stimulate interest among young people in the field of natural sciences. The endowment fund can support projects on all living things around the world without prejudice or discrimination. It is currently working to provide financial support to projects aiming to maintain endangered plants, animals and fungi, according to the approval of an independent commission. The fund covers all the continents of the world and has supported projects in different continents.

- **Research and Monitoring:** In collaboration with international research organizations, the UAE has been part of several research projects aimed at understanding the migration patterns of key species such as the Houbara Bustard, Spotted Eagles, Sooty Falcons, Greater Flamingos and many other terrestrial and marine species. International Fund for Houbara Conservation, which aims to continue to implement the vision of the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan to restore sustainable numbers of Houbara birds in the United Arab Emirates. The Fund has expanded the application of this vision to play a leading role in maintaining the Houbara throughout their range in different countries and regions.

- **Protected Areas:** The UAE has designated 49 protected areas that serve as critical habitats for migratory species. The management of these areas takes into account the needs of these species, ensuring their protection during critical periods of their life cycle.

- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** The UAE has undertaken various public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the importance of migratory species and the need for their conservation.

- **Implementation of Resolutions:** The UAE has taken measures to implement CMS resolutions such as Resolution 12.11 on flyways, by contributing to the conservation of migratory bird species, and Resolution 12.17 on South Atlantic whales, through enforcement of marine protection laws and regulations.

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:

>>> The UAE has shown an ongoing commitment to sustainability and the preservation of biodiversity. Some of these actions include:

**Protected Areas:** The UAE has established numerous protected areas to conserve vital ecosystems, such as the Marawah Marine Biosphere Reserve, which is the first UNESCO Marine Biosphere Reserve in the country.

**Renewable Energy and Sustainability:** The UAE has taken steps towards sustainability, with a focus on renewable energy sources. One of the most notable examples is the Masdar City project in Abu Dhabi, which is designed to be a sustainable, zero-carbon city. The country also hosts the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

**Wildlife Conservation:** The UAE has engaged in various wildlife conservation projects, such as the breeding and reintroduction of endangered species like the Arabian Oryx.

**International Cooperation:** The UAE is a signatory to many international treaties and agreements focused on environmental conservation, such as the Paris Agreement on climate change.

### 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?

>>> To fully achieve the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) target 10, there are still areas of focus and priorities to address:

- **Data Collection:** Although significant strides have been made in understanding the migratory patterns and habitats of several species, more comprehensive data collection and research are needed to identify all critical habitats accurately.
- **Climate Change Impacts:** As climate change can alter migratory patterns and the suitability of habitats, ongoing monitoring and adaptive management strategies are essential to ensure the continued relevance of identified critical sites.

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:

>>> The UAE has a rich network of protected areas that include marine reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and nature reserves that provide critical habitats for a variety of migratory species. These protected areas have been instrumental in the conservation of migratory species by providing safe and suitable habitats where they can feed, breed, and rest during their migratory journeys. Most of the important sites for biodiversity, both on land and in marine and coastal areas have already been identified through ongoing survey monitoring activities across the country and information have been also included in spatial planning exercise. Such areas have been included within a network of protected areas such as Zayed Network of Protected areas in Abu Dhabi which includes 6 marine and 14 terrestrial protected areas. Additional five-yearly habitat mapping for Abu Dhabi Emirate provides further information on the extent and distribution of habitats and inclusion of such information in area planning and prioritization to establish new protected areas, IBAs, KBAs or Ramsar sites etc.

These assessments have been made based on monitoring of species populations, tracking of migratory routes, and studying species' use of these protected areas during different stages of their life cycles. However, it's important to note that these assessments are an ongoing process, given the dynamic nature of migratory species and their habitats. Ongoing research and monitoring are essential to ensure the effectiveness of these protected areas in conserving migratory species. This information is also crucial for making necessary adjustments in management strategies as required.

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:

>>> • National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2022-2026

- Ministerial Decree No. 229 of 2019 on the regulation of issuing falcon documents.
- Ministerial Decree No. (468) of 2019 on the regulation of surface fish hunting using nets by the "Halaq" (encircling) method.
- Ministerial Decree No. (231) of 2020 amending some provisions of Ministerial Decision No. (468) of 2019 on the regulation of surface fish hunting using nets by the "Halaq" (encircling) method.
- Ministerial Decree No. (1) of 2021 on the regulation of fishing and marketing of certain types of fish during the breeding season.
- Law No.11 of 2020 regulating grazing in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

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:

>>> Assessments of management effectiveness have been undertaken for protected areas in the UAE that are important for migratory species.

- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT): The UAE uses the METT, developed by the World Bank and WWF, to assess the management effectiveness of its protected areas, including those crucial for migratory species. The METT assesses various aspects, such as management planning, boundary demarcation, law enforcement, and species management.
- IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas: Some of the UAE's protected areas have achieved the IUCN Green List status, which requires an assessment of the effectiveness of the area's management and governance, as well as the conservation outcomes.

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:

>>> There are a number of private protected areas and parks that also work towards the conservation of species. There are also planted forests that many migratory species visit and nest in during breeding and migratory seasons.

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):

>>> • Coastal vulnerability index was conducted in 2016 and looked at the threats that may affect the coastal habitat.

- Coastal and marine spatial planning exercise to identify priority areas also indirectly identifies important migratory species and their habitats vis a vis ecosystem services they provide
- The identification of IBAs also helped to assess some ecosystem services.
- The following projects are in progress with aid in assessing ecosystem services:
- UAE natural capital map will include ecosystem services
- The identification of KBAs in the country

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

>>> Yes, the UAE has put into place various strategies to safeguard the genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species and minimize genetic erosion. These strategies include:

- **Captive Breeding:** Captive breeding programs have been initiated for several migratory species. This is to ensure that population numbers remain healthy, and genetic diversity is maintained. The UAE is known for its successful captive breeding programs, particularly for falcons and Arabian Oryx.
- **Captive Breeding and Release:** Alongside captive breeding, the UAE also has programs for the release of these bred individuals into the wild. This strategy helps to replenish wild populations and enhance genetic diversity. For example, the Sheikh Khalifa Houbara Breeding Center and IFHC have released thousands of captive-bred houbara bustards into the wild.
- **Gene Typing Research:** The UAE has invested in gene typing research for several species. Understanding the genetic makeup of these species helps in creating effective conservation strategies and allows monitoring of genetic diversity over time.
- **Reproductive Material Archives/Repositories:** The UAE maintains repositories of reproductive materials (like semen, eggs, and embryos) for certain species. This 'genetic backup' could be vital for future conservation efforts.
- **Other Measures:** In addition to these, the UAE has also implemented other measures like habitat conservation and restoration, strict laws against poaching, and awareness programs to protect the genetic diversity of migratory species.

These strategies are part of the UAE's commitment to biodiversity conservation and are implemented in close coordination with local and international partners.

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> • **Captive Breeding:** Captive breeding programs have been initiated for several migratory species. This is to ensure that population numbers remain healthy, and genetic diversity is maintained. The UAE is known for its successful captive breeding programs, particularly for falcons and Arabian Oryx.

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> • **Captive Breeding and Release:** Alongside captive breeding, the UAE also has programs for the release of these bred individuals into the wild. This strategy helps to replenish wild populations and enhance genetic diversity. For example, the Sheikh Khalifa Houbara Breeding Center and IFHC have released thousands of captive-bred houbara bustards into the wild.

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> • **Gene Typing Research:** The UAE has invested in gene typing research for several species. Understanding the genetic makeup of these species helps in creating effective conservation strategies and allows monitoring of genetic diversity over time.

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>> • **Reproductive Material Archives/Repositories:** The UAE maintains repositories of reproductive materials (like semen, eggs, and embryos) for certain species. This 'genetic backup' could be vital for future conservation efforts.

## 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

>>> The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the United Arab Emirates is available at this link: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The UAE is currently in the process of updating its NBSAP. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ae/ae-nbsap-01-ar.pdf>

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.

>>> The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the UAE addresses the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats, and migration systems in several ways. Key elements of the plan include:

- **Habitat Protection:** The plan outlines the importance of preserving and expanding protected areas which are crucial for migratory species. This includes terrestrial, marine, and avian migratory routes and habitats.
- **Species-Specific Actions:** Some migratory species are explicitly mentioned in the plan, with specific strategies outlined for their conservation.
- **Research and Monitoring:** The plan emphasizes the importance of research and monitoring to understand the status and trends of migratory species.
- **Climate Change:** The plan recognizes the impact of climate change on migratory species and emphasizes the need to integrate climate change adaptation measures into conservation strategies.
- **Cooperation and Partnerships:** The plan highlights the importance of regional and international cooperation in conserving migratory species, recognizing the transboundary nature of their migrations. The CMS is explicitly mentioned in this context.

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

>>> The implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is an ongoing process. Some key achievements include the designation of new protected areas, the launch of species-specific conservation programs, and the strengthening of legislative and regulatory frameworks for biodiversity conservation. However, challenges remain, such as improved capacity for research and monitoring, and enhanced coordination among different sectors and stakeholders.

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).

>>> The UAE has always valued the traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of its local communities in managing natural resources, including the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats.

- **Research & Documentation:** The UAE has initiated several research projects that document traditional knowledge and practices related to the environment and biodiversity, including migratory species. This includes studies on traditional fishing practices, the role of local communities in managing protected areas, and the use of traditional ecological knowledge in wildlife management.
- **Engagement Initiatives:** Various engagement initiatives have been implemented to raise awareness and enhance the participation of local communities in conservation efforts. This includes workshops, training sessions, and community events focused on the importance of migratory species and the role of traditional knowledge in their conservation.
- **Inclusion in Governance Mechanisms:** Local communities are actively involved in decision-making processes related to the management of natural resources. Representation of these communities is ensured in relevant committees and forums.
- **Management Strategies & Programmes:** The UAE has integrated the interests of local communities into its

biodiversity management strategies and programs. This includes the development of community-based conservation projects, the promotion of sustainable livelihoods linked to conservation, and the incorporation of traditional knowledge into the management of protected areas.

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).

>>> Local communities are considered as a main stakeholder in developing and implementing national policies.

## **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**

>>> By integrating information about migratory species, their habitats, and migration systems into school curricula, the UAE has helped to foster early awareness and understanding among students. These campaigns have contributed to the development of a generation that values biodiversity and understands the significance of conservation efforts. As a result, students have been motivated to participate in initiatives that protect and conserve migratory species and their habitats.

### **Public awareness campaigns**

>>> The UAE has conducted several public awareness campaigns, such as organizing events, publishing articles, and creating informative media content. These campaigns aim to educate the general public about the importance of migratory species, their role in the ecosystem, the challenges they face, and how individuals can contribute to their conservation. This has led to increased public participation in conservation activities and has promoted more sustainable behaviors.

### **Capacity building**

>>> Capacity building initiatives have been implemented to strengthen the abilities of both individuals and institutions involved in migratory species conservation. These initiatives have included training programs, workshops, and conferences. As a result, there has been an improvement in the effectiveness of conservation measures, policy-making, and research related to migratory species.

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

>>> The UAE has made concerted efforts to improve and share the scientific knowledge base on migratory species. This has been achieved through research, monitoring, data collection, and information sharing platforms. This has increased the understanding of migratory species, their status, trends, and the impacts of various threats on them, which has informed the development of more effective conservation strategies and policies.

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

>>>

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

>>>

## **Other**

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>>

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).

>>> 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 natural resource use on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and connectivity of their habitats and migratory routes.

Target 6: 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.

Target 7: Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been brought 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 8: The conservation status of threatened migratory species has considerably improved throughout their range.

Target 10: All key 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.

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

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.

>>> N/A