2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome 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 AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention’s Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country
› Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

Please list any other agencies that have provided input
› Information in this report has been provided by the Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country
› 1 March 1991

Period covered
› May 2014 to April 2017

Territories to which the Convention applies
› Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its territories and territorial waters

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

Name and title of designated Focal Point
› Dr. Hany Tatwany
Vice President

Mailing address
› P.O. Box 61681
Riyadh 11575
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Telephone
› (+966) 11 441 8700

Fax
› (+966) 11 441 0797

E-mail
› vice_president@swa.gov.sa ; Hany.Tatwany@swa.gov.sa

Appointment to the Scientific Council

Full name of the institution
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

Name and title of contact officer
› Dr. Hany Tatwany

Mailing address
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Riyadh 11575
SAUDI ARABIA

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› (+966) 11 441 0797

E-mail
› Hany.Tatwany@swa.gov.sa

Submission

Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report

Name:
› Bandar Alghamdi

Address:
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA) P.O. Box 61681 Riyadh 11575, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Tel.:
› (+966) 11 44 100 65

Fax:
› (+966) 11 44 10 065

E-mail:
› alghamdibandar@swa.gov.sa

Date of submission
› April 2017

Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):

Name:
› Not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Implementation

Competent Authority:
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

Relevant implemented legislation:
› - The Wildlife Protected Areas Act
- The Act on Trade in Endangered Wildlife Species and their Products
- The Wild Animals and Birds Hunting Act
- The Law of Fishing & Investment and Protection of Marine life
- The Law of the SWA
- The Forest and Rangeland Act
- The Hunting Law
- Agriculture and Veterinary Quarantine Regulations

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:
› - Convention on Biological Diversity.
- World Heritage Convention.
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna.
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and their Natural Habitats in the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
- Protocol Concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency.
- Protocol Concerning the Conservation of Biological Diversity and the Establishment of Network of Protected Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
- Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment.
- Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
- The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):
› - National Biodiversity Strategy.
- National System Plan for Protected Areas.
- National Strategy on Access and Benefit- sharing in Relation to Genetic Resources in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- National Strategy for Conservation of Wetlands in Saudi Arabia

CMS Agreements/MoU

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

☑ Non Range State

National Focal Point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Membership of the Trilateral Seal Expert Group

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

EUROBATS (1994)

EUROBATS (1994)

☑ Non-party Range State

Appointed member of the Advisory Committee

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Administrative Focal Point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

ASCOBANS (1994)

ASCOBANS (1994)
☑ Non Range State

National Coordinator

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Appointed member of the Advisory Committee

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

AEWA (1999)

AEWA (1999)
☑ Non-party Range State

National Focal Point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Appointed member of the Technical Committee

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

ACAP (2001)

ACAP (2001)
☑ Non Range State

Focal Point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Member of Advisory Committee

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Gorilla Agreement (2008)
☑ Non Range State

National Focal Point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Member of Technical Committee

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

ACCOBAMS (2001)

ACCOBAMS (2001)
☑ Non Range State

National Focal Point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Appointed member of the Scientific Committee

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)
☑ Non Range State

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail

› not applicable

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)
☑ Signatory

Competent authority

Name
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

Address
› P.O. Box 61681 Riyadh 11575, Saudi Arabia

Tel
› (+966) 11 441 8700

Fax
› (+966) 11 441 0797

E-mail
› vice_president@swa.gov.sa

Contact point

Name

› Anas Sambas

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Tel
› (+966) 11 441 8700

Fax
› (+966) 11 441 0797

E-mail
› sambas@swa.gov.sa

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
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Tel
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E-mail
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Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax

› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

West African Elephants MoU (2005)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
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Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)
☑ Non Range State

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)
☑ Non Range State

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail

› not applicable

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name

› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Dugong MoU (2007)

Dugong MoU (2007)
☑ Signatory

Competent authority

Name
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

Address
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Tel
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› (+966) 11 441 8700; +966 505912898

Fax
› (+966) 11 441 0797

E-mail
› k.alshaikh@swa.gov.sa

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)
☑ Signatory

Competent authority

Name
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority

Address
› P.O. Box 61681 Riyadh 11575, Saudi Arabia

Tel
› +966114418700

Fax
› +966114410797

E-mail
› vice-president@swa.gov.sa; Hany.Tatwany@swa.gov.sa

Contact point

Name
› -

Address
› -

Tel
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Fax
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E-mail
› -

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)
☑ Signatory

Competent authority

Name
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority

Address
› P.O. Box 61681, Riyadh 11575

Tel
› +966114418700

Fax
› +966114410797

E-mail
› vice_president@swa.gov.sa; Hany.Tatwany@swa.gov.sa

Contact point

Name
› -

Address
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Tel
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Fax
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E-mail
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South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)
☑ Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
› not applicable

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Contact point

Name
› v

Address
› not applicable

Tel
› not applicable

Fax
› not applicable

E-mail
› not applicable

Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)
› - Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture.
- University of Al-Taif (consultation on migratory birds).
-The Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu.
- Ministry of Interior.

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:
› PAs managed by SWA; some national parks are managed by Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture; irrigation dams (serve wintering/stop over sites) manged by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture. Two coastal PAs important for migratory birds manged by RCJY; close coordiination exists between these agencies

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?
☑ Yes

› National biodiversity Committee

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the

conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:
› - Saudi Environment Society.
- Saudi Biological Society.
- Saudi Ornithological Society.
- Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation

4a. Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.
› The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA)

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:
› Saudi Aramco (All activates related to the conservation of migratory species).

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:
› Frequent interactions between above mentioned sectors.

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1- Birds
› Saudi Wildlife Authority

2- Aquatic Mammals
› Saudi Wildlife Authority

3- Reptiles
› Saudi Wildlife Authority

4- Terrestrial Mammals
› Saudi Wildlife Authority

5- Fish
› Saudi Wildlife Authority and Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:
› No

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):
› not applicable

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:
☑ By-catch
☑ Electrocution
☑ Pollution
☑ Other

› .

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
› Efforts are being made to increase public awareness on these obstacles, including the need to reduce the use of pesticides. Site specific conservation programmes would be started to minimize the threats to migratory species.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› This protection increases the safety passage for many migratory species. observations indicated that the numbers of migratory birds have increased in some coastal areas.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
› Provision of relevant information, training and research assistance.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☑ Illegal trade
☑ Poaching

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

› No hunting zone has been applied along all the Saudi coastal lines of the the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf with a width of 20 km.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› No hunting zone guaranteed the safety passage for many migratory species.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
› Some of the passage and congregatory sites of migratory birds are not yet protected under the the current PA system.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?
› - Development of capacity building.
- sustainable use of migratory species.

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing

information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: Acrocephalus griseldis

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, and Sharjah, UAE: Environment and Protected Areas Authority.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Species name: Aquila clanga

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Islam, M. Z. 2013. Aquila clanga in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.
BirdLife International. 2010. Species factsheet: Aquila clanga.
Islam, M. Z. 2010. Birds of Mahazat as-Sayd Protected Area and NWRC. NWRC, Taif, KSA.
Islam, M. Z. 2007. Globally threatened species in the Middle East: Is it really necessary to prevent their extinction? Pp. 225-270. NWRC Annual report, Taif.
BirdLife International. 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.
Meyburg, B-U, Meyburg, C. and Mizera, T. 2000. Migration strategies of greater spotted eagles Aquila clanga tracked by satellite. Raptor at Risk. Ed. Chancellor, R. D. & B. –U. Meyburg eds. WWGBO/Hanccock house.
Shobrak, M. 2000. The role of avian scavengers in locating and exploiting carcasses in central Saudi Arabia. Raptor at Risk. Ed. Chancellor, R. D. & B. –U. Meyburg eds. WWGBO/Hanccock house. 213-224.
Porter, R. F., Christensen, S., & Schiermacker-Hansen, P. 1996. Birds of the Middle East. London.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. 1994. Birds of the Tihamah coastal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.
Bundy, G., Connor, R. J. and Harrison, C. J. 1989: Birds of the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd in association with ARAMCO.
Stagg, A. 1987: Birds of Riyadh Region. NCWCD. Riyadh.
Jennings, M. C. 1982: The birds of Saudi Arabia, Check-list, Jennings. Cambridge.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

› Passage or wintering birds occur in small numbers over a vast area in the Arabian Peninsula. Numbers appear to have declined of its range. However, long-term trends are difficult to assess as no proper monitoring has been taken place.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

› Since no specific monitoring programme is in place, it is difficult to provide population trend but the distribution in its range has been decling as result of key threats like disturbance, habitat destruction and also suitable habitat mosaics have been lost as a result of wetland drainage.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research
☑ Monitoring

› Researchers from Prince Saud Al Faisal Wildlife Reaseach centre (PSFWRC) have been monitoring this bird in Mahzat as-Sayd Protected Area and at PSFWRC enclosures.
Patrolling the coastal line (for 20 Km) give a save flyway for this species and other migratory birds.
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching
☑ Habitat protection

› according to the decision No 190 of the Board of Directors Saudi Wildlife Authority Patrolling the coastal line of Saudi Arabia (with 20 Km) give a save flyway for this species and other migratory birds.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› -

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› There is no future plan as such for this species but Species Action Plan could be developed for the GCC at least. Project could be developed to carryout surveys to check range and population, long-term monitoring schemes could be developed to improve understanding of population trends. Globally threatened Species Working Group could be established. However, a comprehensive study of the migration and wintering behaviour using satellite telemetry could be used that might yield many surprising results.

Species name: Aquila heliaca

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Islam, M. Z. 2013. Aquila heliaca in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.
Jennings, M. C. 1982. The birds of Saudi Arabia, Check-list, Jennings. Cambridge.
Bundy, G., Connor, R. J. and Harrison, C. J. 1989. Birds of the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd in association with ARAMCO.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. 1994. Birds of the Tihamah coastal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.
Porter, R. F., Christensen, S., & Schiermacker-Hansen, P.1996. Birds of the Middle East. London,
International Action Plan for the Imperial Eagle. 1996. BirdLife International and European Commission.
Meyburg, B-U, Patrick, P. and Meyburg, C. 2000. Migration strategies of 15 steppe eagle Aguila nipalensis tracked
by satellite.
BirdLife International. 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.
Paillat, P. 2003. Raptors migration in Saudi Arabia. Annual Report. Pp.167-168. (Satellite telemetry was attached on male Imperial Eagle to study migration with Raptor Research Group).
Islam, M. Z. 2007. Globally threatened species in the Middle East: Is it really necessary to prevent their extinction? Pp. 225-270. NWRC Annual report, Taif.
Islam, M. Z. 2010. Birds of Mahazat as-Sayd Protected Area and NWRC. NWRC, Taif, KSA.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

› Wintering bird occurs in small numbers over a vast area in the country. Number appears to have declined of its range. However, long-term trends and population sizes are difficult to assess as no proper monitoring system is in place.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› In 2003 a male Imperial Eagle was captured in western-central Saudi Arabia in winter and fitted with the Satellite transmiter to study the migration and habitat use.
☑ Monitoring

› Monitoring of birds at Mahazat as-Sayd Protected and at NWRC in western-centeral Saudi Arabia is in place since last two years, but no specific project on Imperial Eagle has been done after 2003 but the species is recorded in Mahazat in 2009 by M. Z. Islam
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› Actions taken

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Seek national and international support to assess the status of the Imperial Eagle and to start a monitoring programme. Evaluate the status and condition of IBAs where Imperial Eagle and other raptors are regularly seen. Raise awareness amongst decision makers in the region on the importance of Imperial Eagles and other birds of prey. Promote strengthening of existing legislation for the protection of rare birds. Need to develop regional cooperation on Raptors.

Species name: Aythya nyroca

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Islam, M. Z. 2013. Aythya nyroca in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.

BirdLife International (2010) Species factsheet: Aythya nyroca.International Action Plan.
Lepage, D. 2008. Checklist of Birds of Saudi Arabia, Avibase, the World Bird Database– http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/checklist.jsp?lang=EN&region=sa&list=clements
BirdLife International. 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.
Jennings, M. 1995. An Interim Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Arabia. Riyadh: NCWCD, 1995.
Evans, M. I. 1994. Important Bird Areas in the Middle East. Cambridge, U.K.: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series no. 2).
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. 1994: Birds of the Tihamah coastal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.
Bundy, G., Connor, R. J. and Harrison, C. J. 1989. Birds of the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd in association with ARAMCO.
Stagg, A. 1987: Birds of the Riyadh Region. NCWCD, Riyadh.
Green, 1984. The avifauna of the Al Jawf region, northwest Saudi Arabia, Sandgrouse 6, 48-58.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

› Passage Migrant in the central, Eastern and Coastal plain of the Western wetlands of Saudi Arabia (Stagg 1987, Bundy et al. 1989; Rahmani et al. 1989). Opportunistic breeder in the Eastern Province wetlands (Bundy et al. 1989; Jennings 1995)

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching
☑ Habitat protection

› according to the decision No 190 of the Board of Directors of the Saudi Wildlife Authority Patrolling the coastal line of Saudi Arabia (with 20 Km) give a save flyway for this species and other migratory birds.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› No specific project is developed for this species. However, the patrolling of coastal lines of Saudi Arabia would benefit this species and other migratory species, in appendices I and II

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Many Important Bird Area (IBAs) has been identified and considered in proposed protected areas in the revised protected area system. Monitoring of such IBAs should be continued.

Species name: Falco naumanni

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, and Sharjah, UAE: Environment and Protected Areas Authority.
BirdLife International. 2010. Species factsheet: Falco naumanni.
Islam, M. Z. 2010. Birds of Mahazat as-Sayd Protected Area and NWRC. NWRC, Taif, KSA.
Jennings, M. C. 2010. Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Arabia. Fauna of Arabian Peninsula No. 25. Pp10.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Islam, M. Z. 2007. Globally threatened species in the Middle East: Is it really necessary to prevent their extinction? Pp. 225-270. NWRC Annual report, Taif.
BirdLife International. 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.
Porter, R. F., Christensen, S., & Schiermacker-Hansen, P. 1996. Birds of the Middle East. London.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. 1994: Birds of the Tihamah coastal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.
Bundy, G., Connor, R. J. and Harrison, C. J. 1989. Birds of the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd in association with ARAMCO.
Jennings, M. C. 1982. The birds of Saudi Arabia, Check-list, Jennings. Cambridge.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☑ not known

› Passage Migrants almost in all part of Saudi Arabia (Bundy et al. 1989; Rahmani et al. 1994; Stagg 1987), It is also recorded in Mahazat as-Sayd PA and at NWRC (Islam et al. 2010).

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring

› Monitoring of birds in Mahazat as-Sayd Protected and at NWRC in western-centeral Saudi Arabia is in place since last two years, but no specific project on Lesser Kestrel.
☑ Species protection

› The species is protected under the Law.
☑ Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› Lack of intensive monitoring programmes and funding for this species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Surveys of wintering areas should be undertaken to get a better picture of population status and to identify important sites or IBAs, where this bird has been recorded. In Saudi Arabia the only possible method is to carry out surveys in pilot areas and then extrapolate to the remainder of the suitable habitat. A standard methodology for Lesser Kestrel surveys should be developed and published.

Species name: Geronticus eremita

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› IIslam, M. Z. 2013. Geronticus eremita in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.
Bowden C G R, Hamoud A, Jbour S, Fritz J, Peske L, Riedler B,,Lindsell J A, Al Shaiesh M, Abdallah A,, Boehm C,, Hatipoglu T, Tavares J P, Al Salamah M, Shobrak M& Serra G (2012): Attempted supplementation of the relict wild Eastern population of Northern Bald Ibis in Syria with Turkish semi-wild juveniles. IUCN Reintroduction Specialists Group Case Studies Part III. p130-134
Jennings, M. C. 2010. The Atlas of breeding birds of Saudi Arabia. Fauna and Flora of Arabia.
Islam, M. Z. Serra, G. and Boug, A. 2010. Northern Bald Ibis in Saudi Arabia: Last step for its survival. Wildlife Middle East (5): 7.
Serra, G., L. Peske, and M. Wondafrash. 2007. Preliminary survey of Middle Eastern N. Bald Ibises at their recently discovered wintering grounds in Ethiopian highlands. Internal report, BirdLife International & Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Sandy. Cambridge.
Serra, G. and L. Peske. 2006. Coordinating protection efforts of breeding N. Bald Ibises Geronticus eremite in Palmyra (Syria) and trapping / Satellite tagging 3 individuals – Internal report, BirdLife International & Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Sand. Cambridge.
BirdLife International. 2004. Threatened birds of the world. Barcelona and Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edition and BirdLife International .

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ decreasing

› 12 records of NBI reported between 1990-2010 talling 35 near PSFWRC & in 2010 two NBI recorded 40km from PSFWRC and several records near Jizan, Abha, Madinah and Tabuk (all Sat transmitted). The species is protected under the Law in Saudi Arabia.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ unclear

› The tagged birds were stopped near Taif, Abha, Jizan in 2009-10. There might be more birds migrating through Saudi Arabia but no information is available. Passage Migrants

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› Collaboration between SWA and Syrian agency on Northern Bald Ibis is agreed, and two of Syrian were working with SWA to identify the site used by the Bold Ibis
☑ Identification and establishment of protected areas

› Some more PAs have been proposed by SWA & the PSFWRC

☑ Monitoring

› Several surveys were carried from 2007-2010 for satellite tacked birds in collaboration with BirdLife International' Middle East office.
☑ Education/awareness rising

› In 2010 articles in Wildlife Middle East published in English and Arabic by Islam et aL. Early 1993 & 1994 (A film was produced)
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching
☑ Other

› The Saudi Wildlife Authority and Jazan University hosted the fisrt meeting of the Aewa international working group of Northern Bald Ibis in najran. the meeting which was held during the period from 19-22 November 2012 was organized by the RSPB, Birdlife Middle East office and secretariat of AEWA..

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› the above meeting is considered as one of the most important activities for the conservation of the critically endangered NBI. please see the attached meeting files.
The Saudi Wildlife Authority, in collaboration with AEWA Secretariat, will conduct a study for developing a re-introduction project for the species.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Meeting_1st-meeting-of-the-aewa-northern-bald-ibis-interna_Documents.zip

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Monitoring during migration in collaboration with BirdLife International, Middle East Office. Need to conduct research into feeding biology, and habitat requirements in Saudi Arabia in collaboration with BirdLife International.

Species name: Larus leucophthalmus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London
Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Education/awareness rising
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› Training course was organized at Farasan in 2009 for seabird monitoring.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Research on ecology and biology of this bird might be a good project to initiate.

Species name: Numenius tenuirostris

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› not applicabe, not range state. species occurs as vagrant

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

› vagrant

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Other

› The SWA and RSPB conducted a survey for the species in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› No specific project is developed for this species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Monitoring IBAs and a surveys might be carried out in 2011-12 in the western part of Saudi Arabia.

Species name: Oxyura leucocephala

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Islam, M. Z. 2013. Oxyura leucocephala in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.
Shobrak, M. 2011: Bird flyways and stopover conservation sites in the Arabian Peninsula. Biodiversity Conservation in the Arabian Peninsula Zoology in the Middle East, Supplementum 3: 27-30.
BirdLife International. 2010. Species factsheet: Oxyura leucocephala
Lepage, D. 2008. Checklist of Birds of Saudi Arabia, Avibase, the World Bird Database– http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/checklist.jsp?lang=EN&region=sa&list=clements
Wikipedia. 2007. List of Birds of Saudi Arabia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/list_of_birds_of_Saudi_Arabia
BirdLife International. 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.
Porter, R. F., Christensen, S., & Schiermacker-Hansen, P. 1996. Birds of the Middle East. London.
Evens, M. 1994. Important Bird Areas in the Middle East. Cambridge: BirdLife International, BirdLife Conservation series No. 2.
Green, 1984. The avifauna of the Al Jawf region, northwest Saudi Arabia, Sandgrouse 6, 48-58.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

› Only one record from a wetland located in the North Central of Saudi Arabia in 1983 (Green 1984)

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› No specific project is developed for this speices.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Need to collaborate with the White-headed Duck specialist group and Monitoring IBAs.

Species name: Pelecanus crispus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Islam, M. Z. 2013. Pelecanus crispus in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.
BirdLife International. 2010. Species factsheet: Pelicans crispus

Lepage, D. 2008. Checklist of Birds of Saudi Arabia, Avibase, the World Bird Database– http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/checklist.jsp?lang=EN&region=sa&list=clements
BirdLife International. 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› No specific project developed for this species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› This bird occurs mainly at inland, freshwater wetlands but also at coastal lagoons, it is important to look the birds there.

Species name: Pelecanus onocrotalus (only Palearctic populations)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› BirdLife International. 2016. Pelecanus onocrotalus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016.
Islam, M. Z. 2013. Pelecanus onocrotalus in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Lepage, D. 2008. Checklist of Birds of Saudi Arabia, Avibase, the Would Bird Database.
BirdLife International 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.
Evens, M. 1994. Important Bird Areas in the Middle East. Cambridge: BirdLife International, BirdLife Conservation series No. 2.
Bundy, G., Connor, R. J. and Harrison, C. J. 1989. Birds of the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd in association with ARAMCO.
Stagg, A. 1987. Birds of the Riyadh Region. NCWCD, Riyadh.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

› Rare Migrants in the central and Eastern wetlands (Stagg, 1987; Bundy et al. 1989)

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› Rare Migrants in the central and Eastern wetlands (Stagg, 1987; Bundy et al. 1989)

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Rare Migrants in the central and Eastern wetlands (Stagg, 1987; Bundy et al. 1989)

Species name: Vanellus gregarius

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Rob Sheldon, Sharif Jbour, Mohammed Al-Mutairy, Thamer Al-Shalhoub & Majid Khaled Al-Mutairy (2015). “Preliminary surveys of the critically endangered Sociable Lapwing (Vanellus gregarius) in Northern Saudi Arabia. November 2015. SWA/KKWRC -unpublished report.

Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, and Sharjah, UAE: Environment and Protected Areas Authority.
BirdLife International (2014a) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/04/2014.
BirdLife International (2014b): The amazing journey. Following the migration of the sociable lapwing. http://www.birdlife.org/sociable-lapwing/category/sightings
Roberts, P (2013): Sociable Lapwings near Sabya http://www.birdsofsaudiarabia.com/2013/12/sociable-lapwings-near-sabya-bird.html
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. (2010a): Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Porter, R. & Aspinall, S. (2010b) Birds of the Middle East, 2nd Edition. Princeton University Press, USA, 384 pp.
Biricik, M. 2009. Unexpectedly large number of Sociable Lapwings Vanellus gregarius on autumn migration in Turkey and some remarks on the stopover site. Sandgrouse 31(1): 15-17.
Kamp, J. 2007. Habitat selection of the Sociable Lapwing Vanellus gregarius in Central Kazakhstan - a modelling approach. Diploma, Carl von Ossietzky Universität.
Sheldon, R. D.; Grishina, K. V.; Kamp, J.; Khrokov, V. V.; Knight, A.; Kushkin, M. A. 2006. Revising the breeding population estimate and distribution of the Critically Endangered Sociable Lapwing Vanellus gregarius.
Belik, V. P. 2005. The Sociable Lapwing in Eurasia: what does the future hold? British Birds 98: 476-485
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. 1994: Birds of the Tihamah costal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ unclear

› The population size is not clear, and the majority of observation was made accidental. However, the maximum number were recorded was 40 birds in Jizan (Roberts 2012). In addition, 90+ birds were observed in Oman (BirdLife International 2014b). However, due to lack of personal; monitoring the migration was not implanted in a regular way in Saudi Arabia to determine the population number.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ unclear

› The species is a passage migrant and winter visitor in the northern Saudi Arabia, with scattered individuals were observed in Jizan (Rahmani et al. 1994; Roberts 2012). Satellite tracking of the species showed that the agriculture areas north west of Saudi Arabia were used as stopover and winter areas for the species. Moreover, recoding birds in the agriculture areas in Kuwait and Oman suggest that there are some birds used the route eastern of Saudi Arabia for their migration (BirdLife International 2014b). Therefore, the population size migrating through the Kingdom is not possible to determine.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Education/awareness rising
☑ Control hunting / poaching
☑ Other

› -

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› -

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Monitoring the passage Migrants.

Species name: Neophron percnopterus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› McGrady, M., Rayalehb, H. A., Darab, A. M. and Abdillahib, E. (2014). Migration of raptors across the Bab el Mandeb Strait, Djibouti:. Bull ABC Vol 21 No 1 (2014) – 71
Jennings, M. C. (2010). Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia. No. 25.
Porter, R. & Aspinall, S. (2010). Birds of the Middle East, 2nd Edition. Princeton University Press, USA, 384 pp.
Islam, M. Z., Basheer, M., & Shobrak, M. (2007). Egyptian Vulture (Neophron percnopterus) in the Mahazat as-Sayd Protected Area in west-central Saudi Arabia. Vulture News 57, 76.
Shobrak, M. (2003). Vultures in Saudi Arabia. Journal of Vulture News no. 48, March: 20-23.
Shobrak, M and Pallait, P. (1998). Studies on the Migration of Birds of Prey in Saudi Arabia. Proc. Of the first Symposium on Raptors of South East Asia. Japan., 346-353.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. (1994). Birds of the Tihamah costal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ decreasing

› Shobrak (2003) reported that the Egyptian vulture is declining in Saudi Arabia as several nests were discarded. According to Jennings (2010) there are possibly 2,000 breeding pairs in the Arabian Peninsula, with the majority of breeding pairs located in Saudi Arabia. Moreover, there are more birds were recorded during autumn migration (Shobrak 2003; Jennings 2010). The number of birds recorded crossing Bab Al Mandib showed that Saudi Arabia is part of migration route of the species (Jennings 2010; McGrady et al. 2014):

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ decreasing

› In Saudi Arabia the majority of the breeding pobulation occur in South west, central Saudi Arabia and small population found in Farasan Islands (Jennings 2010).

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Identification and establishment of protected areas

› Farasan Islands Protected Area
☑ Monitoring

› monitoring in Farasan Islands Protected Area
☑ Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› -

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› monitoring of the species will be continued.

Species name: Falco cherrug (except Mongolian populations)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Binothman, A. M. (2016): Current Status of Falcon Populations in Saudi Arabia, A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science Major in Wildlife and Fisheries Science South Dakota State University, USA.
Shobrak, M. (2015): Trapping of Saker Falcon Falco cherrug and Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus in Saudi Arabia (Aves: Falconiformes). Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences. Vol. 22 (4): 491-502.
Kenward, R., AlRashidi, M., Shobrak, M., Prommer, M., Sielicki, J. & N. Casey (2013) Elaboration of a modelling framework to integrate population dynamics and sustainable use of the Saker Falcon Falco cherrug. In: Williams, N.P., Galbraith, C. and Kovács, A. (eds.) Compilation Report on WorkPlan Objectives 4 – 8, including a modelling framework for sustainable use of the Saker Falcon Falco cherrug. UNEP/CMS Raptors MoU Coordinating Unit, Saker Falcon Task Force, Abu Dhabi.
BirdLife International (2011) Saker Falcon Conservation Status and research requirements. A Final report to the Saudi Wildlife Authority. Available at:
http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/17th_scientific_council/inf_06_saker_falcon_bli_report_e_onl y.pdf
Porter, R. & Aspinall, S. (2010) Birds of the Middle East, 2nd Edition. Princeton University Press, USA, 384 pp.
AlRashidi, M. 2006. An ecological study on hunting falcon species and their protection in Saudi Arabia. Falco 27: 9–11. http:/ / www.falcons.co.uk/ images/ falco27.pdf
Al Rashidi, M. (2004) An ecological study on hunting falcon species and their protection in Saudi Arabia. Master Thesis (in Arabic), Biology Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Shobrak, M and Pallait, P. (1998) Studies on the Migration of Birds of Prey in Saudi Arabia. Proc. of the first Symposium on Raptors of South East Asia. Japan., 346-353.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ decreasing

› According to the number of Saker falcons trapped during migration, there are fluctuating in the number of the trapped falcons, with positive correlation on number of birds trapped during the last 16 years. The time series analysis using these data showed that there is possibility of significant decline in the number of trapped Saker falcons during the next ten-year period. In addition, the population viability analysis referred to a relatively high extinction rate for the Saker falcon population migrating through KSA during the coming 21 years (Shobrak 2015). These results suggests that with the existing threats affecting the Saker falcon at all range states in the flyway, the number of Saker falcon probably will be decreasing in the coming years.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☑ stable

› The species is passage migrant; with possible individual spend the winter in Saudi Arabia (Shobrak and Pallait 1998). According to the captured tagged Saker Falcons and falconers website; the area along Red Sea coast; the open area (Al Hamad) in the northern Saudi Arabia probably an important route for the species (Shobrak 2015). However, more study are needed to determine the route and the stopover areas for the species.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› Shobrak, M. (2015): Trapping of Saker Falcon Falco cherrug and Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus in Saudi Arabia (Aves: Falconiformes). Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences. Vol. 22 (4): 491-502.
☑ Monitoring
☑ Control hunting / poaching
☑ Habitat protection

› The protection of the coastline for 20 km in the main land

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› -

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Implementing the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan through
1) organize a workshop with hunters (28-29 March 2017),
2) organize a workshop for renewable energy and migratory birds (Sep. 2017,
3) Satellite tracking of five Saker Falcon late 2017.

Species name: Chlamydotis undulata (Northwest African populations)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› not applicable

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ increasing

› not applicable
☑ decreasing

› not applicable
☑ stable

› not applicable
☑ not known

› not applicable
☑ unclear

› not applicable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ increasing

› not applicable
☑ decreasing

› not applicable
☑ stable

› not applicable
☑ not known

› not applicable
☑ unclear

› not applicable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› not applicable
☑ Identification and establishment of protected areas

› not applicable
☑ Monitoring

› not applicable
☑ Education/awareness rising

› not applicable
☑ Species protection

› not applicable
☑ Control hunting / poaching

› not applicable
☑ Species restoration

› not applicable
☑ Habitat protection

› not applicable
☑ Habitat restoration

› not applicable
☑ Other

› not applicable

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› not applicable

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:
› - To fulfill its commitments to conserve appendix 1 Bird species, the Saudi Wildlife Authority has already started arrangements to sign the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Birds of Prey (Raptors MoU); SWA addressed the Council of Ministers explaining the need to sign this memorandum. The Council approved the request. The SWA would contact and coordinate with the secretariat to sign the MoU in the near future.
- In addition, the Board of Directors of the SWA has been addressed to consider joining the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA).

2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:
› -

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):
› not applicable

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:
☑ Collision with fishing traffic
☑ Other

› -

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

› Public awareness programmes initiated.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› -

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
› Assistance in research is required to train new field researchers.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☑ Other

› -

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger acuatic mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
› The hunting law is enforced; in addition, the number of marine protected areas will be increased, .

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
› -

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?
› There is a shortage of marine experts; however, SWA is addressing this issue.

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I aquatic mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I aquatic mammals species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: Balaenoptera musculus

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research
☑ Species protection

Species name: Balaenoptera physalus

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Developing a project to estimate its population size and to study population distribution would be interesting.

Species name: Megaptera novaeangliae

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research
☑ Identification and establishment of protected areas
☑ Species protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Developing a project to estimate its population size and to study population distribution would be interesting.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:
› Further detailed research studies on marine mammals might be conducted. Environmental awareness and educational progammes, for all groups, might also be developed.

3. REPTILES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:
› -

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):
› -

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:
☑ Other

› -

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
› Public awareness particularly fishermen as well as patrolling staff regarding the use of specific nets that allow escape of by-catched turtles. Regional Cooperation through PERSGA is enhaned, including habitat survey. Nationaly,turtles are tagged

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› Green Turtle taged with Satellite transmitter to find out migration route.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
› Information support is needed.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☑ Collection of eggs
☑ Predation of eggs
☑ Destruction of nesting beaches
☑ Other

› -

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger reptiles species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
› Taking of turtles eggs is banned by the Law. The nesting areas are protected during nesting season.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› Migration routes are now known. In the Red Sea, the green turtle migrate from the Gulf of Suez to Eriteria. In the Arabia Gulf, most of the green turlte migrate to the east of the Gulf, while most of the hawksbill turtle

migrate to the south of the Gulf.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
› Lack of adequate experts

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?
› Training is required.

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: Caretta caretta

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Pilcher N.J., 1999. Cement dust as a cause of sea turtle hatchling mortality at Ras Baridi, Saudi Arabia. Marine Pollution Bulletin 38(11): 966-969.
Al-Merghani, M., J. Miller, A. Al-Mansi, O. Khusheim & N.J. Pilcher, 1996. The marine turtles of the Arabian Gulf. NCWCD Studies 1991-1994. In A marine sanctuary for the Arabian Gulf: Environmental research and conservation following the 1991 Gulf War oil spill. (F. Krupp, A. Abuzinada & I. Nader Eds.) 351-359.
Pilcher, N.J. & M. Al-Merghani, 1994. The marine turtle nesting season, Arabian Gulf, 1992. In Establishment of a marine habitat and wildlife sanctuary for the Gulf region. Final Report Phase 2, CEC/NCWCD, Frankfurt & Jubail; 514-536.
Pilcher, N.J., 1992. Marine turtles at Ras Baridi: An overview. Journal of the Saudi Arabian Natural History Society3(3): 8-14.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› NA

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Long-term monitoring is planned using satellite transmitters!

Species name: Chelonia mydas

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Al-Merghani, M., J.D. Miller, N.J. Pilcher, A. Al-Mansi, 2000. The green and hawksbill turtles in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Synopsis of nesting studies 1986-1997. Fauna of Arabia 18: 369-384.
Pilcher N. J., 2000. The Green turtle Chelonia mydas in the Arabian Gulf. Chelonian Conservation and Biology 3(4): 730-735.
Pilcher, N.J. & M. Al-Merghani, 2000. Reproductive biology of the green turtle Chelonia mydas at Ras Baridi, Saudi Arabia. Herpetological Review: 32(3): 142-147.
Al-Mansi, A.M.A., Khushaim, O.A. and Al-Merghani, M. M. H., 1999.On the effect of substrate on nesting success of green turtles Chelonia mydas in Arabian Gulf. Zoology in the Middle East. V 19, Issue1,5-11.
Pilcher N.J., 1999. Cement dust as a cause of sea turtle hatchling mortality at Ras Baridi, Saudi Arabia. Marine Pollution Bulletin 38(11): 966-969.
Al-Merghani, M., J. Miller, A. Al-Mansi, O. Khusheim & N.J. Pilcher, 1996. The marine turtles of the Arabian Gulf. NCWCD Studies 1991-1994. In A marine sanctuary for the Arabian Gulf: Environmental research and conservation following the 1991 Gulf War oil spill. (F. Krupp, A. Abuzinada & I. Nader Eds.) 351-359.
Pilcher, N.J. & M. Al-Merghani, 1994. The marine turtle nesting season, Arabian Gulf, 1992. In Establishment of

a marine habitat and wildlife sanctuary for the Gulf region. Final Report Phase 2, CEC/NCWCD, Frankfurt & Jubail; 514-536.
Pilcher, N.J., 1992. Marine turtles at Ras Baridi: An overview. Journal of the Saudi Arabian Natural History Society3(3): 8-14.
Al-Mansi, A.M.A., 1991. Sediment Characteristics of green turtle nesting beaches on the eastern Red Sea Coast, Bull. Fac. AleX. Univ. 31(b), 384-401.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research

› Green Turtle was taged in 2008 in north of Yanbu in the northwest of KSA and finally reached to Iriteria via Sudan January 2009. We need more PTT studies to find out migration routes of other species. please see 3b above
☑ Monitoring

› more intensive monitoring programmes are needed through the PTTs.
☑ Species protection
☑ Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› Al Wajh and Farasan during 2006, 2008 have been surveyed on collaboration with the Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Some nesting areas in the Red Sea (inside Farasan Marine Protected Area) were recommended as biological reserves.

Species name: Dermochelys coriacea

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Pilcher N.J., 1999. Cement dust as a cause of sea turtle hatchling mortality at Ras Baridi, Saudi Arabia. Marine Pollution Bulletin 38(11): 966-969.

Al-Merghani, M., J. Miller, A. Al-Mansi, O. Khusheim & N.J. Pilcher, 1996. The marine turtles of the Arabian Gulf. NCWCD Studies 1991-1994. In A marine sanctuary for the Arabian Gulf: Environmental research and conservation following the 1991 Gulf War oil spill. (F. Krupp, A. Abuzinada & I. Nader Eds.) 351-359.

Pilcher, N.J. & M. Al-Merghani, 1994. The marine turtle nesting season, Arabian Gulf, 1992. In Establishment of a marine habitat and wildlife sanctuary for the Gulf region. Final Report Phase 2, CEC/NCWCD, Frankfurt & Jubail; 514-536.

Pilcher, N.J., 1992. Marine turtles at Ras Baridi: An overview. Journal of the Saudi Arabian Natural History Society3(3): 8-14.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› NA

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› More turtle sites will be included in PA network after the assessments.

Species name: Eretmochelys imbricata

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Al-Merghani, M., Miller, J.D., Pilcher, N.J., Al-Mansi, A.. 2000 The green and hawksbill turtles in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Synopsis of nesting studies 1986–1997Fauna of Arabia, 18 (2000), pp. 369–384

Al-Merghani, M., J.D. Miller, N.J. Pilcher, A. Al-Mansi, 2000. The green and hawksbill turtles in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Synopsis of nesting studies 1986-1997. Fauna of Arabia 18: 369-384.

Pilcher N.J., 1999. The Hawksbill turtle Eretmochelys imbricata in the Arabian Gulf. Chelonian Conservation and Biology 3(2): 312-317.

Pilcher N.J., 1999. Cement dust as a cause of sea turtle hatchling mortality at Ras Baridi, Saudi Arabia. Marine Pollution Bulletin 38(11): 966-969.

Al-Merghani, M., J. Miller, A. Al-Mansi, O. Khusheim & N.J. Pilcher, 1996. The marine turtles of the Arabian Gulf. NCWCD Studies 1991-1994. In A marine sanctuary for the Arabian Gulf: Environmental research and conservation following the 1991 Gulf War oil spill. (F. Krupp, A. Abuzinada & I. Nader Eds.) 351-359.

Pilcher, N.J. & M. Al-Merghani, 1994. The marine turtle nesting season, Arabian Gulf, 1992. In Establishment of a marine habitat and wildlife sanctuary for the Gulf region. Final Report Phase 2, CEC/NCWCD, Frankfurt & Jubail; 514-536.

Pilcher, N.J., 1992. Marine turtles at Ras Baridi: An overview. Journal of the Saudi Arabian Natural History Society3(3): 8-14.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Research
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› NA

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› Some nesting areas in the Red Sea (inside Farasan Marine Protected Area) were recommended as biological reserves.

Species name: Lepidochelys olivacea

1. Please provide published distribution reference:
› Pilcher N.J., 1999. Cement dust as a cause of sea turtle hatchling mortality at Ras Baridi, Saudi Arabia. Marine Pollution Bulletin 38(11): 966-969.

Al-Merghani, M., J. Miller, A. Al-Mansi, O. Khusheim & N.J. Pilcher, 1996. The marine turtles of the Arabian Gulf. NCWCD Studies 1991-1994. In A marine sanctuary for the Arabian Gulf: Environmental research and conservation following the 1991 Gulf War oil spill. (F. Krupp, A. Abuzinada & I. Nader Eds.) 351-359.

Pilcher, N.J. & M. Al-Merghani, 1994. The marine turtle nesting season, Arabian Gulf, 1992. In Establishment of a marine habitat and wildlife sanctuary for the Gulf region. Final Report Phase 2, CEC/NCWCD, Frankfurt & Jubail; 514-536.

Pilcher, N.J., 1992. Marine turtles at Ras Baridi: An overview. Journal of the Saudi Arabian Natural History Society3(3): 8-14.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):
☑ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):
☑ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):
☑ Monitoring
☑ Species protection
☑ Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
› NA

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
› More turtle sites will be included in PA network after the assessment.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:
› Biological studies on marine turtles werel used. Satellites were used to study the migration patterns of marine turtles.

5. FISH

5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?
☑ Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:
› -

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):
› -

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

☑ Other

› No significant obstacle is observed but information on the migrating behaviour is insufficient.

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
› -

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› -

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
› technical assisstance on migratory species, particularly joint studies with range states is needed

3. What are the major threats to Appendix I fish species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
☑ Other

› Poaching, habitat loss and habitat alteration.

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to

further endanger fish species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
› Ban on taking is enforced

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
› some progress is observed

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
› -

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?
› -

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Date of last report
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

EUROBATS (1994)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

ASCOBANS (1994)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

AEWA (1999)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered
› not applicable

ACCOBAMS (2001)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Date of last report:
› 2 Feb 2014

Period covered:
› 2010-2014

ACAP (2001)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered
› not applicable

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Dugong MoU (2007)

Date of last report:
› March 2017

Period covered:
› March 2013- March 2017

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

Sharks MoU (2010)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

Date of last report:
› not applicable

Period covered:
› not applicable

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?
› not applicable

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:
› not applicable

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrumentâ□□s development?
› not applicable

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:
› not applicable

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?
› not applicable

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:
› not applicable

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrumentâ□□s development?
› not applicable

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:
› -

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?
› -

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:
› -

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:
› -

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?
› -

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?
☑ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:
› -

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

☑ No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?
› -

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:
› -

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrumentâ□□s development?
› -

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:
› -

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?
☑ No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?
› -

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:
› -

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrumentâ□□s development?
› -

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
☑ No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:
› -

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:

› -

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:
› -

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues
☑ High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?
☑ Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:
☑ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas
☑ Transboundary co-operation

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)
☑ Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:
› National System Plan for Protected Areas; Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and Their Natural Habitats in the Countries of the GCC; Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA);

3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Land-use planning
☑ Yes

Pollution control
☑ Yes

Designation and development of protected areas
☑ Yes

Planning of fences
☑ Yes

V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:
› The ecological criteria for selection, establishment, and management of protected areas include the representation of the Kingdom’s bioregions, conservation of biodiversity “hotspots,” and conservation of key taxa. Key taxa include endangered and threatened taxa, endemic taxa, and “genera, species, or subspecies of which the conservation of populations within Saudi Arabia is essential to the conservation of the taxon (e.g. near-endemics and migrants for which Saudi Arabia represents a critical range),” as well as relict, keystone, economic, and flagship / umbrella species.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:
› Farasan Islands, Protected Area, managed by SWA
Al-Jubail Marine Wildlife Sanctuary, Protected Area, managed by SWA (not proclaimed)
Mahazat as-Sayd, Protected Area, managed by SWA
Harrat al-Harrah, Protected Area, managed by SWA
‘Uruq Bani Ma‘arid, Protected Area, managed by SWA
Al-Ha’ir Wetland, Managed by Arriyadh Development Authority
Sabkhat al-Fasl, Managed by Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu
V Protected Areas
1a & 1b
‘Asir National Park, Managed by Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA)
Al-Wajh Bank, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Ra’s Suwayhil / Ra’s al-Qasbah Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Jabal Aja, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Khalij Salwa, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Harrat ‘Uwayrid, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Jazirat al-Huwaysat / Dawhat Duwayhin, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Wadi Jawwah / Wadi Jazan, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by MEWA
Wadi ‘Ilyab, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by MEWA
Ra’s Kishran / Jazirat Sharifah, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by MEWA
Khalij Tarut, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by Saudi ARAMCO / Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs (MOMRA), & MEWA
Wadi Tarj / Jabal Jandaf, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Makhshush, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Hisma, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA
Al-‘Uruq al-Mu‘taridah, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA

1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas
› Farasan Islands (5,408.0 sq km)
Al-Jubail Marine Wildlife Sanctuary (2410.69 sq km)
Mahazat as-Sayd (2,553 sq km)
Harrat al-Harrah (13,775 sq km)
‘Uruq Bani Ma‘arid (12,787 sq km)
‘Asir National Park, Managed by Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA) (6,490.70 sq km)
Ra’s Suwayhil / Ra’s al-Qasbah Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (3,705.00 sq km)
Jabal Aja, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (2,202.91 sq km)
Khalij Salwa, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (7,802.48 sq km)
Harrat ‘Uwayrid, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (5,742.00 sq km)
Jazirat al-Huwaysat / Dawhat Duwayhin, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (1,223.88 sq km)
Wadi Jawwah / Wadi Jazan, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by MEWA (131.48sq km)
Wadi ‘Ilyab, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by MEWA (33.44 sq km)
Ra’s Kishran / Jazirat Sharifah, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by MEWA (582.11sq km)
Khalij Tarut, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by Saudi ARAMCO / Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs (MOMRA), & MEWA (346.69 sq km)
Wadi Tarj / Jabal Jandaf, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (1,119.98 sq km)
Makhshush, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (267.63 sq km)

Hisma, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (3,699.29 sq km)
Al-‘Uruq al-Mu‘taridah, Proposed Protected Area, to be managed by SWA (50,414.15 sq km)

Aquatic
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas
› Al-Ha’ir Wetland (123.53 sq km)
Wadi Jawwah / Wadi Jazan (131.48sq km)
Wadi ‘Ilyab (33.44 sq km)

Marine
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas
› Farasan Islands (5,408.0 sq km)
Al-Jubail Marine Wildlife Sanctuary (2410.69 sq km)
Asir National Park,
Al-Wajh Bank, Ra’s Suwayhil / Ra’s al-Qasbah,
Khalij Salwa, Jazirat al-Huwaysat / Dawhat Duwayhin, Ra’s Kishran / Jazirat Sharifah, Khalij Tarut

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA)

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
› The most important wintering grounds of Asian houbara Chlamydotis macqueenii have been proclaimed as protected areas for the conservation of the species. Other avian species which are fairly well protected by the protected area system in its current state include pink-backed pelican Pelecanus rufescens, Egyptian vulture Neophron percnopterus, lappet-faced vulture Torgos tracheliotus, crab plover Dromas ardeola, black-winged stilt Himantopus himantopus, white-eyed gull Larus leucophthalmus, swift tern Sterna bergii, lesser crested tern Sterna bengalensis, white-cheeked tern Sterna repressa, bridled tern Sterna anaethetus, and Saunders’s tern Sterna saundersi. The most important nesting sites of the green turtle Chelonia mydas and hawksbill turtle Eretmochelys imbricata in the Arabian Gulf are protected, and the idmi (Arabian) gazelle Gazella gazella and reem (sand) gazelle Gazella subgutturosa are conserved or reintroduced in their former ranges.

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?
☑ Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects
☑ on-going

Please provide details
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority started the monitoring project of marine turtles in the Red Sea and the Arabian gulf in 1989. Marine turtles were tagged and monitored to collect information on their nesting behavior, morphometrics and hatchlings production.
During the period from May to October 2014, 12 marine turtles were tagged with metal plates (4 hawksbill turtles and 4 green turtles in the Arabian Gulf and 4 green turtles in the Red Sea). During the last four years 56 marine turtles (hawksbill and green turtles) were tagged in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf.
the results of the monitoring project provided information on migration routes from nesting to feeding areas and distribution of such species.
in May 2016, 27 hawksbill turtles were tagged with metal plates in Jana Island in the Arabian, Gulf while 106 Green Turtles were tagged in Farasan Island in the Red Sea. the objective of tagging is to study the population size and the conservation status of these turtles.

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):
› For the endangered marine turtles (green and hawksbill turtles), the tagging project will be continued in 2017. The conservation status will be assessed.
Six houbara bustard fitted with PTTs to investigate migratory routes of wild birds from Saudi Arabia to Kazakhstan. MoU is written between Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan for Houbara and Saker Falcon.

If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:
› not applicable

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
› The tagged houbara bustard completed three cycles from Saudi Arabia to Kazakhstan from 2011 to 2013 and three more houbara tagged with PTTs in Saudi Arabia in April 2014, results will be published.
Generally for marine turtles, the conservation status is stable.

VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)
› Saudi Arabia urged the the non parties Arab States to join CMS.
Saudi Arabia also urged the non parties Arab countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to join CMS; the Saudi Wildlife Authority, suggested that during the meeting of the standing committee of the Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and their Natural Habitats in the the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority(SWA).

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
› the relevant Arab league's team adopted recommendations, suggested by SWA, that urge non party Arab countries to join CMS.
The Council of Ministers responsible for environment in the Gulf Cooperation Council (the 20th meeting) issued a decision requesting non party countries to join CMS.

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:
› Nationally, reference to CMS importance is stressed in media releases by SWA particularly during the periods when the Conference of the parties are held; the importance of CMS and its daughter agreement, particularly AEWA is also explained in press releases on World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD); the importance of wildlife, including migratory species is explained in PowerPoint presentations in schools and also in awareness exhibitions in national festivals; visits are also organized for schools to the Visitors' Awareness Center at the Saudi Wildlife Authority
SWA is also stressed the role and importance of CMS in Arab team on implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements related to combating desertification and biodiversity.

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority(SWA).

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
› the role of migratory species is recognized by school students; some press articles are focused on importance of wildlife species including migratory species.

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
› the Saudi Wildlife Authority has financially supported the Saker Falcon Task Force's second meeting and the stakeholders workshop to develop the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan.
Taif University and Saudi Wildlife Authority sometimes support the member of the Technical Advisory Group from Saudi Arabia to attend the meeting of the Saker Falcon Task Force.

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details:
› not applicable

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
› HRH Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz International Foundation for Conservation and Development of Wildlife (IFCDW) was established in Agadir, Morocco. for captive breeding and release of Houbara Bustard.

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?
☑ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
› Houbara Bustard; Saker Falcon release in Kazakhstan
Six Asian houbara fitted with PTTs to investigate migratory routes of wild birds from Saudi Arabia to Kazakhstan. MoU is written between Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan for Houbara and Saker falcon.
The tagged Asian houbara completed three cycles from Saudi Arabia to Kazakhstan from 2011 to 2013 and three
more houbara tagged with PTTs in Saudi Arabia in April 2014 results will be published

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
› not applicable

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?
☑ No

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
› not applicable

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:

Strategic and Institutional Matters

Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)
› the Saudi Wildlife Authority's Training Center for Conservation of Natural Resources organized a training Course on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); specifically the Convention on the Migratory Species, Convention on Biological Diversity and CITES. The trainees provided with a detailed background about the CMS in order to strengthen their capacities for conservation of migratory species and their habitats.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)
› Goal 2 (target 6) and Goal 3 (target 10) are considered in the revised Protected Area System Plan of Saudi Arabia. Generally, all important habitats for resident and migratory species are considered in the criteria for selecting sites for protected areas.

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (Res. 11.1)
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority (on behalf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) has paid its contribution the CMS Trust Fund (core budget) for the Years 2015. The kingdom's Contribution for 2017 will be paid before the end of March 2017.

Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)
› The relationship with Civil Society organization is considered by the Saudi Wildlife Authority; the collaboration with the Saudi Biological Society is enhanced as the Society encourages research in the fields of biological sciences in general, and areas related to the local environment and wildlife specifically. the Saudi Journal of biological Sciences , the official publication of the Society, publishes papers reviews and short communications on ecology, ecosystems, conservation and other topics. Experts and researcher from the SWA are authors and co-authors of some papers published by the Journal.
Reporting of the activities of the Saudi Biological Society and other relevant societies will be considered in the future National reports to the CMS.

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority has been celebrating the World Migratory Bird Day for many years; activities include press release in different daily newspaper during the second week of May. This activity is considered an important awareness tool as broad audience read such press release which highlights the importance and the role of migratory species and their habitats.

Outreach and Communication Issues (Res. 11.8)
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority has made a significant progress in public awareness related to wildlife conservation, including migratory species and the threats faced them; The Saudi Wildlife Authority's Information and Environmental Awareness Department together with the Visitors' Center for Environmental Awareness played a major role in raising awareness among schools students. the awareness materials include brochures, leaflets and lectures. trainers from the Training centre provide lectures and power point presentations.

Development of CMS Agreements (Res. 11.12)
› During the reporting period the Saudi Wildlife authority have not participated in developing new agreement under the CMS.

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13)
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority , on behalf of the Saudi Government, has made financial contribution to the Saker Falcon Task Force for the development of the Saker falcon Global Action Plan (Saker GAP). Saudi experts, as members of the Task Force, participated in the development of such important plan.
At the national level, the Saudi Wildlife Authority has conducted activities for conservation of Gazella subgutturosa, as species designated for cooperative actions during the period 2015-2017. The species had been reintroduced in some protected areas considered as parts of its previous natural habitats.

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)
› The Saudi Government has established the National Committee for Biodiversity which is composed of members from biodiversity-related governmental bodies (e.g. ministries, authorities). such mechanism facilitates synergies with other conventions. in addition, the Saudi Wildlife Authority is a focal point for three

biodiversity-related convention; these are CBD, CMS and CITES.

Future strategies of the CMS Family / “Future Shape” (Res. 10.9)
› -

Avian Species and Issues

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (Res. 7.04 / Res. 10.11)
› The effect of electrocution on migratory species studied. Few such hazards have been reported. However, this issue is also addressed by a project on soaring migratory birds.
A workshop is suggested to minimize the effect of electrocution on migratory species.it will be organized in collaboration with relevant government agencies

Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (Res. 6.3)
› not applicable

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (Res. 11.17)
› A workshop of illegal hunting of the migratory species will conducted in May 2017

Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18)
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority , on behalf of the Saudi Government, has made financial contribution to the Saker Falcon Task Force for the development of the Saker falcon Global Action Plan (Saker GAP). Saudi experts, as members of the Task Force, participated in the development of such plan.

Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)
› illegal killing, taking and trade on migratory species is prohibited by national legislation and laws.
The Board of Directors of the Saudi Wildlife Authority Decision No. 191 which banned hunting along all the Saudi coastal lines of the the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf with a width of 20 km; such decision enhances the national implementation of this resolution.
A workshop of illegal hunting of the migratory species will conducted in May 2017

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Res. 8.27 / Res. 9.8 / Res. 10.22)
› Saudi Arabia developed contingency plan and patrol wetland sites and check poultry production areas. On the other hand, frequent samples from migratory species are taken and tested in the laboratories of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture.

Aquatic Species and Issues

Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays (Res. 11.20)
› The Saudi Wildlife Authority on behalf of the Saudi government has signed on 13 March 2017 the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU).
The Saudi Wildlife Authority is planning to conduct a training programme and survey of marine mammals, sharks and rays in national waters along the red Sea and Arabian Gulf as well before the end of 2017,"

Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)
› responding to The Saudi wildlife authority had participated in a survey on live captures of cetaceans from the wild for commercial purposes.

Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean (Res. 11.21)
› not relevant

Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture (Res. 11.23)
› -

Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) (Rec. 7.6)
› The species and its key habitats are protected

Antarctic Minke, Bryde’s and Pygmy Right Whales (Res. 7.15)
› not applicable

Terrestrial Species and Issues

Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna (Rec. 9.2)
› not relevant

Conservation of the African Lion (Res. 11.32)

› not relevant

Cross-cutting Issues

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.26)

› The Saudi Arabia's protected Area System Plan focuses on enhancing resilience to likely and possible impacts of climate change. the current plan uses gap analysis to conserve key ecosystems and hotspots, which include, inter alia, freshwater wetlands, mangroves and islands.
Freshwater wetlands are essentials for resident and migratory species. Some 76% of the Saudi Arabia's major natural freshwater wetlands are to be protected in existing and proposed protected areas, identified by the system plan.
Some 63% of the Saudi Arabia's major mangrove stands are to be protected in existing and proposed protected areas, some of which are Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and potential Ramsar sites.
1005 of the Kingdom's marine islands of major biological value are to be protected in existing and proposed protected areas, most of these are Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and some are potential Ramsar sites.
with Birdlife International the Saudi Wildlife Authority (SWA) has identified 39 IBAs, of which 14 have been designated protected areas and 13 are proposed protected areas.
To enhance ecological resilience to cope with climate change in the future, the SWA Protected Area Planning Department is identifying corridors and buffer zones to improve both latitudinal and altitudinal connectivity, this would provide connectivity across landscapes that allow animals to move.

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (Res. 7.3)

› Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Kingdom which includes Oil Spill Contingency Plans, developed by the General Authority of Meteorology and Environment Protection, of the Ministry of Environment, Water & Agriculture.
Other Precautionary measures and mechanism for restoration are in place, as required also by the following treaties to which the Kingdom is a Party:
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954;
Protocol Concerning Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency ;
Protocol Concerning Marine Pollution Resulting from the Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf. Kuwait, 1989;
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973

Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

› a draft national strategy " " has been developed to prevent and or minimize the effect and introduction of invasive alien species. the final strategy will be dveloped in the near future.

Renewable Energy and Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.27)

› A workshop on renewable energy and migratory species under development

Other remarks:

› Study was carried out to understand the effect of power line on the migratory species
Shobrak, M. (2012): Electrocution and Collision of Birds with Power Line in Saudi Arabia. Journal of Zoology in the Middle East. Vol. 57(3): 45-52.

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

Chiroptera

Eidolon helvum (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Miniopterus schreibersii (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Vespertilionidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Otomops martiensseni (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Tadarida teniotis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

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

Tadarida teniotis - identification and distribution of Tadarida teniotis

Published distribution reference
› Distribution: In Saudi Arabia it is known from two localities in the western region: Wadi Sawawin and Taif.

Rhinolophidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Miniopterus majori

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Miniopterus natalensis (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Otomops madagascariensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Tadarida insignis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Tadarida latouchei

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Acipenser gueldenstaedtii

Published distribution reference
› -

Cetacea

Inia geoffrensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Pontoporia blainvillei

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Berardius bairdii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Hyperoodon ampullatus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Delphinapterus leucas

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Monodon monoceros

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Cephalorhynchus heavisidii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Globicephala melas (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Lagenodelphis hosei (south-east Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Lagenorhynchus acutus (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Lagenorhynchus albirostris (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Lagenorhynchus australis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Lagenorhynchus obscurus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Orcaella brevirostris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Orcinus orca

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Taylor, B.L., Baird, R., Barlow, J., Dawson, S.M., Ford, J., Mead, J.G., Notarbartolo di Sciara, G., Wade, P. & Pitman, R.L. 2013. Orcinus orca.The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013

Sotalia fluviatilis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Sotalia guianensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Sousa chinensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Reeves, R.R., Dalebout, M.L., Jefferson, T.A., Karczmarski, L., Laidre, K., O'Corry-Crowe, G., Rojas-Bracho, L., Secchi, E.R., Slooten, E., Smith, B.D., Wang, J.Y. & Zhou, K. 2008. Sousa chinensis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008

Sousa teuszii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Stenella attenuata (eastern tropical Pacific population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Stenella clymene (West African population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Stenella coeruleoalba (eastern tropical Pacific population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Stenella longirostris (eastern tropical Pacific populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Tursiops aduncus (Arafurur/Timor Sea)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Neophocaena phocaenoides

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Wang, J.Y. & Reeves, R. 2012. Neophocaena phocaenoides. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2012.

Phocoena dioptrica

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phocoena phocoena (NW African population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phocoena spinipinnis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phocoenoides dalli

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Balaenoptera bonaerensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Balaenoptera borealis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› -

Balaenoptera edeni

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Reilly, S.B., Bannister, J.L., Best, P.B., Brown, M., Brownell Jr., R.L., Butterworth, D.S., Clapham, P.J., Cooke, J., Donovan, G.P., Urbán, J. & Zerbini, A.N. 2008. Balaenoptera edeni. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008

Balaenoptera omurai

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Balaenoptera physalus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Reilly, S.B., Bannister, J.L., Best, P.B., Brown, M., Brownell Jr., R.L., Butterworth, D.S., Clapham, P.J., Cooke, J., Donovan, G.P., Urbán, J. & Zerbini, A.N. 2013. Balaenoptera physalus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013.

Caperea marginata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Physter macrocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Platanista gangetica gangetica

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phocoena phocoena (Black Sea population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Neophocaena asiaeorientalis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Grampus griseus (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Grampus griseus (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Tursiops truncatus (Black Sea population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Stenella attenuata (south-east Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Stenella longirostris (south-east Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Stenella coeruleoalba (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Delphinus delphis (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Delphinus delphis (Black Sea population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Delphinus delphis (eastern tropical Pacific population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Orcaella heinsohni

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Cephaloryhnchus eutropia

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Carnivora

Lycaon pictus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Arctocephalus australis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Halichoerus grypus (Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Monachus monachus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phoca vitulina (Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Otaria flavescens

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Ursus maritimus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Proboscidea

Loxodonta africana

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Loxodonta cyclotis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Sirenia

Dugong dugon

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Marsh, H. & Sobtzick, S. 2015. Dugong dugon. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015

Trichechus inunguis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Trichechus manatus (Panama and Honduras)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Trichechus senegalensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Perissodactyla

Equus hemionus (includes E. onager)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference
› Kaczensky, P., Lkhagvasuren, B., Pereladova, O., Hemami, M. & Bouskila, A. 2015. Equus hemionus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015.

Equus kiang

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference
› -

Artiodactyla

Vicugna vicugna

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Cervus elaphus yarkandensis (Populations of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Ammotragus lervia

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Gazella subgutturosa

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Gazella conservation activities.docx

Published distribution reference
› Mallon, D.P. 2008. Gazella subgutturosa. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008.

Oryx dammah

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› -

Procapra gutturosa

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not appicable

Saiga borealis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Saiga tatarica

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Ovis ammon

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Gazella gazella (Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2008. Gazella gazella. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008.

Kobus kob leucotis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Sphenisciformes

Spheniscus demersus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Gaviiformes

Gavia adamsii (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Gavia arctica arctica

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Gavia arctica suschkini

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Gavia immer immer (NW Europe)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Gavia stellata (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Podicipediformes

Podiceps auritus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Podiceps grisegena grisegena

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Procellariiformes

Diomedea chrysostoma

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Diomedea epomophora

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Diomedea exulans

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Diomedea irrorata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phoebetria fusca

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phoebetria palpebrata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Macronectes giganteus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Macronectes halli

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Procellaria aequinoctialis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Procellaria cinerea

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Procellaria parkinsoni

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Procellaria westlandica

Please choose the one that applies.

☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Diomedea dabbenena

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Diomedea antipodensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Diomedea sanfordi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phoebastria nigripes

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Phoebastria immutabilis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche melanophris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche impavida

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche bulleri

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

› not applicable

Thalassarche cauta

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche steadi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche salvini

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche eremita

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche chlororhynchos

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Thalassarche carteri

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Procellaria conspicillata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Pelecaniformes

Pelecanus crispus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Pelecanus onocrotalus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› BirdLife International. 2016. Pelecanus onocrotalus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Phalacrocorax nigrogularis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› BirdLife International. 2016. Phalacrocorax nigrogularis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia, No. 25.

Phalacrocorax pygmeus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› not applicable

Ciconiiformes

Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia. No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Ardeola idae

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› -

Ardeola rufiventris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. (1994): Birds of the Tihamah costal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.

Casmerodius albus albus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Egretta vinaceigula

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Ixobrychus sturmii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Ciconia ciconia

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. (1994): Birds of the Tihamah costal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.

Ciconia episcopus microscelis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Ciconia nigra

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. (1994): Birds of the Tihamah costal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.

Mycteria ibis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Geronticus eremita

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Bowden C G R, Hamoud A, Jbour S, Fritz J, Peske L, Riedler B,,Lindsell J A, Al Shaiesh M, Abdallah A,, Boehm C,, Hatipoglu T, Tavares J P, Al Salamah M, Shobrak M& Serra G (2012): Attempted supplementation of the relict wild Eastern population of Northern Bald Ibis in Syria with Turkish semi-wild juveniles. IUCN Reintroduction Specialists Group Case Studies Part III. p130-134

Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Platalea leucorodia

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Bowden C G R, Hamoud A, Jbour S, Fritz J, Peske L, Riedler B,,Lindsell J A, Al Shaiesh M, Abdallah A,, Boehm C,, Hatipoglu T, Tavares J P, Al Salamah M, Shobrak M& Serra G (2012): Attempted supplementation of the relict wild Eastern population of Northern Bald Ibis in Syria with Turkish semi-wild juveniles. IUCN Reintroduction Specialists Group Case Studies Part III. p130-134
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. (1994): Birds of the Tihamah costal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.

Plegadis falcinellus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Anseriformes

Anatidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. (1994): Birds of the Tihamah costal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.

Falconiformes

Pandion haliaetus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249.

Cathartidae. spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Accipitridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. (2014): Satellite tracking of the lappet-faced vulture Torgostracheliotos in Saudi Arabia. Jordan Journal of Natural History. Vol. 1 (1): 131-141.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London

Falconidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Binothman, A. M. (2016): Current Status of Falcon Populations in Saudi Arabia, A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science Major in Wildlife and Fisheries Science South Dakota State University, USA.
Shobrak, M. (2015): Trapping of Saker Falcon Falco cherrug and Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus in Saudi Arabia (Aves: Falconiformes). Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences. Vol. 22 (4): 491-502.
Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249

Galliformes

Coturnix coturnix coturnix

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. (2012): Electrocution and Collision of Birds with Power Line in Saudi Arabia. Journal of Zoology in the Middle East. Vol. 57(3): 45-52.

Gruiformes

Aenigmatolimnas marginalis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Crex crex

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. (2012): Electrocution and Collision of Birds with Power Line in Saudi Arabia. Journal of Zoology in the Middle East. Vol. 57(3): 45-52.

Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Porzana parva parva

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. (2012): Electrocution and Collision of Birds with Power Line in Saudi Arabia. Journal of Zoology in the Middle East. Vol. 57(3): 45-52.

Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Porzana pusilla intermedia

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Sarothrura ayresi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sarothrura boehmi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Chlamydotis undulata (Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Burnside, Robert, Collar, Nigel, Scotland, Keith and Dolman, Paul (2016) Survival rates of captive-bred Asian Houbara Chlamydotis macqueenii in a hunted migratory population. Ibis, 158 (2). pp. 353-361. ISSN 0019-1019
BirdLife International (2014) Review of the global conservation
status of the Asian Houbara Bustard Chlamydotis macqueenii. Report to the Convention on Migratory Species Office – Abu Dhabi. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.
Arif, I. A, Khan, H. A., Williams, J. B., Shobrak, M. Y. and Arif, W. I. (2012): DNA Barcodes of Asian Houbara Bustard (Chlamydotis undulate macqueenii). International Journal of Molecular Science 13 (2): 2425–2438.
Olivier Combreau, Samuel Riou, Jacky Judas, Mark Lawrence 2011: Population structure, migratory connectivity and inference on gene exchange mechanisms in the Asian Houbara Bustard Chlamydotis macqueenii: a summary of recent findings. Zoology in the Middle East, Supplementum 3, 2011: 107-110
Combreau O, Riou S, Judas J, Lawrence M, Launay F (2011) Migratory Pathways and Connectivity in Asian Houbara Bustards: Evidence from 15 Years of Satellite Tracking. PLOS ONE 6(6): e20570. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pon

Otis tarda

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Grus spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Charadriiformes

Dromas ardeola

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Almalki, M., AlRashidi, M., O'Connell, M.J., Shobrak, M. and Székely, T. (2015): Modelling the distribution of wetland birds on the Red Sea coast in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Applied ecology and environmental research. 13(1): 67-84.
Al ahmed, A., Shobrak, M., Kheir, S. and Nasser, MGED. (2015): Infesting Crab Plover DromasardeolaPaykull, 1805 (Charadriiformes: Dromadidae) From the Red Sea. - ActaTropica. Vol. 150 (October) 171-175.
Almalki, M., Shobrak, M., AlRashidi, M., Remedios, N. and Székely, T. (2015): Sex differences and breeding ecology of a burrow-breeding shorebird, the Crab Plover Dromasardeola. International Wader Study Group. Vol. 121 (3): 169-176.
Almalki, M., AlRashidi, M., Shobrak, M. and Székely, T. (2014): Breeding distribution and conservation of the Crab Plover (Dromasardeola) in Saudi Arabia (Aves: Charadriiformes). Zoology in the Middle East, Vol. 60 (1): 6-12.
Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Burhinus oedicnemus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Glareola nordmanni

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Glareola nuchalis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Glareola pratincola

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London

Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Chlidonias niger niger

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Larus armenicus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London
Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.

Larus audouinii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› -

Larus genei

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Larus hemprichii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London

Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Larus leucophthalmus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the

Larus melanocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the
Gulf of Aden, PERSGA, p. 75.

Sterna balaenarum

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249
.
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the
Gulf of Aden, PERSGA, p. 75.

Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the
Gulf of Aden, PERSGA, p. 75.

Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi

Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249.
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, PERSGA, p. 75.

Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sterna hirundo hirundo (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, PERSGA, p. 75.

Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sterna repressa

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science.Vol. 21 (3): 238-249.
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, PERSGA, p. 75.

Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M., Alahmed, A., Palma, R., Almalki, M. and Nasser, MGED (2015): New records of species of Saemundssonia (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) infesting breeding terns in the Arabian Peninsula, with notes on their phylogeny and ecology. Parasitology research. Vol. 114 (7): 2587-2597
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
.
PERSGA, 2003. Status of Breeding Seabirds at the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, PERSGA, p. 75.

Sterna saundersi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.Christopher Helm. London.
Birds of the Middle East. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.

Rynchops flavirostris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Recurvirostridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Birds of the Middle East. 2010:Christopher Helm. London.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.

Charadriidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Birds of the Middle East. 2010:Christopher Helm. London.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.

Scolopacidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Nagy, S., Alanazi, F., Almomen, A. Alsuhaibani, A, AlRashidi, M., Dereliev, S., , Haressi, J., Keijl, G. Ruiters, P. & Shobrak, M. 2014. Winter waterbird survey in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 2014. Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands.
Birds of the Middle East.2010: Christopher Helm. London.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.

Sterna maxima albidorsalis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Columbiformes

Streptopelia turtur turtur

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Birds of the Middle East. 2010:Christopher Helm. London.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.

Psittaciformes

Amazona tucumana

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Coraciiformes

Merops apiaster

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› El-Ahmed, A. Gamal El-Den, M. N., Shobrak, M. Y. Dik B. (2012): First records of the chewing lice (Phthirapterea hiraptera) associated with European bee-eater (Merops apiaster) in Saudi Arabia. Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology, Vol.42 (3): 525 – 533
Birds of the Middle East. 2010:Christopher Helm. London.
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.

Coracias garrulus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Passeriformes

Alectrurus risora

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Alectrurus tricolor

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Hirundo atrocaerulea

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sporophila cinnamomea

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sporophila hypochroma

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sporophila palustris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sporophila ruficollis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Sporophila zelichi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Agelaius flavus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Dolichonyx oryzivorus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Muscicapidae (s.l.) spp.

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ No information available

Cardellina canadensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Testudinata

Podocnemis expansa

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Cheloniidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Dermochelyidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Crocodylia

Crocodylus porosus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Orectolobiformes

Rhincodon typus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Lamniformes

Carcharodon carcharias

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Isurus oxyrinchus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Isurus paucus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Lamna nasus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Cetorhinus maximus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Alopias pelagicus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Acipenseriformes

Acipenser baerii baicalensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser fulvescens

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser medirostris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser mikadoi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser naccarii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser nudiventris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser persicus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser schrenckii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser sinensis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser stellatus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Acipenser sturio

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Huso dauricus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Huso huso

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Psephurus gladius

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Lepidoptera

Danaus plexippus

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Squaliformes

Squalus acanthias (Northern hemisphere populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Rajiformes

Manta birostris

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Marshall, A., Bennett, M.B., Kodja, G., Hinojosa-Alvarez, S., Galvan-Magana, F., Harding, M., Stevens, G. & Kashiwagi, T. 2011. Manta birostris. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011

Carcharhiniformes

Carcharhinus falciformis

Please choose the one that applies.

☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Rigby, C.L., Sherman, C.S., Chin, A. & Simpfendorfer, C. 2016. Carcharhinus falciformis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016

Sphyrna mokarran

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Denham, J., Stevens, J., Simpfendorfer, C.A., Heupel, M.R., Cliff, G., Morgan, A., Graham, R., Ducrocq, M., Dulvy, N.D, Seisay, M., Asber, M., Valenti, S.V., Litvinov, F., Martins, P., Lemine Ould Sidi, M. & Tous, P. and Bucal, D. 2007. Sphyrna mokarran. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2007

Sphyrna lewini

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Baum, J., Clarke, S., Domingo, A., Ducrocq, M., Lamónaca, A.F., Gaibor, N., Graham, R., Jorgensen, S., Kotas, J.E., Medina, E., Martinez-Ortiz, J., Monzini Taccone di Sitizano, J., Morales, M.R., Navarro, S.S., Pérez-Jiménez, J.C., Ruiz, C., Smith, W., Valenti, S.V. & Vooren, C.M. 2007. Sphyrna lewini. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2007

Pristiformes

Anoxypristis cuspidata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› D'Anastasi, B., Simpfendorfer, C. & van Herwerden, L. 2013. Anoxypristis cuspidata. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 2013. Anoxypristis cuspidata. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3

Pristis clavata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Pristis pectinata

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Pristis zijsron

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Pristis pristis

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Myliobatiformes

Manta alfredi

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Marshall, A., Kashiwagi, T., Bennett, M.B., Deakos, M., Stevens, G., McGregor, F., Clark, T., Ishihara, H. & Sato, K. 2011. Manta alfredi. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011

Mobula mobular

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Mobula japanica

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 2006. Mobula japanica. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3

Mobula thurstoni

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Walls, R.H.L., Pardo, S.A., Bigman, J.S., Clark, T.B., Smith, W.D. & Bizzarro, J.J. 2016. Mobula thurstoni. (errata version published in 2016) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016

Mobula tarapacana

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Mobula eregoodootenkee

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Pierce, S.J. & Bennett, M.B. (SSG Australia & Oceania Regional Workshop, March 2003. Mobula eregoodootenkee. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2003

Mobula kuhlii

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Mobula hypostoma

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Mobula rochebrunei

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Mobula munkiana

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Anguilliformes

Anguilla anguilla

Please choose the one that applies.
☑ Not a Range State

Published distribution reference
› -

2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE

Aegypius monachus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
McGrady, M. J. and Gavashelishvili, A. 2006: Tracking Vultures
from the Caucasus into Iran. Podoces,1 (1/2): 21–26.
Shobrak, M. (2003): Vultures in Saudi Arabia. Vulture News no. 48, March. 7-9.

Aquila chrysaetos

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Jennings, M. C. 2010. Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Aquila clanga

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Islam, M. Z. 2013. Aquila clanga in Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia: ways to conserve them. Saudi Wildlife Authority, Saudi Arabia.
BirdLife International. 2010. Species factsheet: Aquila clanga.
Islam, M. Z. 2010. Birds of Mahazat as-Sayd Protected Area and NWRC. NWRC, Taif, KSA.
Islam, M. Z. 2007. Globally threatened species in the Middle East: Is it really necessary to prevent their extinction? Pp. 225-270. NWRC Annual report, Taif.
BirdLife International. 2001. Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book. Cambridge.
Meyburg, B-U, Meyburg, C. and Mizera, T. 2000. Migration strategies of greater spotted eagles Aquila clanga tracked by satellite. Raptor at Risk. Ed. Chancellor, R. D. & B. –U. Meyburg eds. WWGBO/Hanccock house.
Shobrak, M. 2000. The role of avian scavengers in locating and exploiting carcasses in central Saudi Arabia. Raptor at Risk. Ed. Chancellor, R. D. & B. –U. Meyburg eds. WWGBO/Hanccock house. 213-224.
Porter, R. F., Christensen, S., & Schiermacker-Hansen, P. 1996. Birds of the Middle East. London.
Rahmani, A. Shobrak, M, and Newton, S. 1994. Birds of the Tihamah coastal plane of Saudi Arabia. OSME Bull. 32: 1-19.
Bundy, G., Connor, R. J. and Harrison, C. J. 1989: Birds of the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd in association with ARAMCO.
Stagg, A. 1987: Birds of Riyadh Region. NCWCD. Riyadh.
Jennings, M. C. 1982: The birds of Saudi Arabia, Check-list, Jennings. Cambridge.

Aquila heliaca

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› BirdLife International (2017) IUCN Red List for birds.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Aquila nipalensis

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› BirdLife International (2017) IUCN Red List for birds.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Meyburg, B-U., Paillat, P., and Meyburg, C. 2003: Migration routes
of steppe eagles between Asia and Africa: a study by means of

Aquila rapax

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Buteo buteo

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Buteo rufinus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Circus cyaneus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Circus macrourus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Circus pygargus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Elanus caeruleus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Gypaetus barbatus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct

Published distribution reference
› probably extinct as breeding species
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Shobrak, M. (2003): Vultures in Saudi Arabia. Vulture News no. 48, March. 7-9.

Haliaeetus albicilla groenlandicus

Published distribution reference
› very rare migrant
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Haliaeetus leucoryphus

Published distribution reference
› passage migrants in low number
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Hieraaetus pennatus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia.No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Milvus migrans

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia. No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Milvus milvus

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Pernis apivorus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Terathopius ecaudatus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› rare summer visitor
BirdLife International. 2016. Terathopius ecaudatus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia. No. 25.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE

Falco biarmicus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Extinct

Published distribution reference
› Probably Extinct
Jennings, M. C. 2010: Atlas of the Breeding Birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia. No. 25.

Falco cherrug

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› BirdLife International. 2016. Falco cherrug. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016
Shobrak, M. (2015): Trapping of Saker Falcon Falco cherrug and Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus in Saudi Arabia (Aves: Falconiformes). Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences. Vol. 22 (4): 491-502.

Falco concolor

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Shobrak, M. and Aloufi, A. (2014): Status of breeding seabirds on the Northern islands of the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Science. Vol. 21 (3): 238-249.
Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.
McGrady, M.J., Gschweng, M., Al-Fazari, W.A., 2010. Report on fieldwork to study the status and distribution of breeding Sooty Falcons (Falco concolor) on the northern islands of Oman –2010. Natural Research Ltd.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Gaucher, P., Thiollay, J.-M., Eichaker, X., 1995. The Sooty Falcon Falco concolor on the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia: Distribution numbers and conservation. Ibis 137, 29–34.

Falco naumanni

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Falco pelegrinoides

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Binothman, A. M. (2016): Current Status of Falcon Populations in Saudi Arabia. A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science, Major in Wildlife and Fisheries Science South Dakota State University.
Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, and Sharjah, UAE: Environment and Protected Areas Authority.
Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Falco pelegrinoides babylonicus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Binothman, A. M. (2016): Current Status of Falcon Populations in Saudi Arabia. A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science, Major in Wildlife and Fisheries Science South Dakota State University.

Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, and Sharjah, UAE: Environment and Protected Areas Authority.
Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.

Falco peregrinus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Binothman, A. M. (2016): Current Status of Falcon Populations in Saudi Arabia. A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science, Major in Wildlife and Fisheries Science South Dakota State University.
Shobrak, M. (2015): Trapping of Saker Falcon Falco cherrug and Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus in Saudi Arabia (Aves: Falconiformes). Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences. Vol. 22 (4): 491-502.
Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, and Sharjah, UAE: Environment and Protected Areas Authority.
Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.

Falco subbuteo

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland,

Falco tinnunculus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.
Shobrak, M and P., Pallait (1998): Studies on the Migration of Birds of Prey in Saudi Arabia. Proc. Of the first Symposium on Raptors of South East Asia. Japan., 346-353.

Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE

Acrocephalus arundinaceus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
› Symes, A., Taylor, J., Mallon, D., Porter, R., Simms, C. and Budd, K. (2015). The Conservation Status and Distribution of the Breeding Birds of the Arabian Peninsula. Cambridge, UK and Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, and Sharjah, UAE: Environment and Protected Areas Authority.
Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.
Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Acrocephalus griseldis

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference
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Acrocephalus melanopogon

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Acrocephalus palustris

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Acrocephalus schoenobaenus

Choose the one that applies.
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› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Acrocephalus scirpaceus

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Acrocephalus stentoreus

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Jennings, M.C., 2010. Atlas of the breeding birds in the Arabia Peninsula. Fauna of Arabia 25, 751.
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Cercotrichas galactotes

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Ficedula parva

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Published distribution reference
› Porter, R. and Aspinall, S. 2010: Birds of the Middle East. Christopher Helm. London.

Ficedula semitorquata

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Hippolais caligata

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Hippolais icterina

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Hippolais languida

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Irania gutturalis

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Luscinia luscinia

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Luscinia megarhynchos

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Luscinia svecica

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Monticola saxatilis

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Monticola solitarius

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Muscicapa striata

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Oenanthe deserti

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Oenanthe finschii

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Oenanthe hispanica

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Oenanthe isabellina

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Oenanthe leucopyga

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Oenanthe oenanthe

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Oenanthe pleschanka

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Oenanthe xanthoprymna

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Phoenicurus erythronota

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Phoenicurus ochruros

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Phoenicurus phoenicurus

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Phylloscopus collybita

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Sylvia curruca

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Sylvia melanocephala

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Sylvia nana

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Sylvia nisoria

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Turdus iliacus

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Turdus merula

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Turdus pilaris

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Turdus ruficollis

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Turdus torquatus

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Charadrius alexandrinus

Choose the one that applies.
☑ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Almalki, M., AlRashidi, M., O'Connell, M.J., Shobrak, M. and Székely, T. (2015): Modelling the distribution of wetland birds on the Red Sea coast in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Applied ecology and environmental research. 13(1): 67-84. http://www.aloki.hu/pdf/1301_067084.pdf
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AlRashidi, M, Kosztolányi, A., Shobrak, M., Küpper, C. and Székely, T. (2011): Parental cooperation in an extreme hot environment: natural behaviour and experimental evidence. Animal Behaviour Vol. 82 (par 2 "August"): 235-243.
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Charadrius apricarius

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Charadrius asiaticus

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Charadrius hiaticula

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Charadrius leschenaultii

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Charadrius leucurus

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Charadrius mongolus

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Charadrius spinosus

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Vanellus gregarius

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Vanellus indicus

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Vanellus leucurus

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Vanellus spinosus

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Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOLOPACIDAE

Arenaria interpres

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Calidris alpina

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Calidris ferruginea

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Calidris fuscicollis

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Calidris minuta

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Gallinago media

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