NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

National Reports to be submitted to the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 2018

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online National Reporting system at https://reports.ramsar.org or send the Word form by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by 21 January 2018 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the Online Reporting System on national targets (Section 4 optional) of the National Report Format or on the Word Form the deadline is 30 November 2016.

Ramsar COP13 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).

2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.

3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21st **2018.**

4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.

5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.

6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.

7. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.

9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:

    i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
    ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
    iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;

iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.

10. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".

11. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.

12. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:

i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.

ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:

- the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
- the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
- the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;

iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.

iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and

v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's next such in-depth review.

The structure of the COP13 National Report Format

13. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) is in five sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 92 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available*, *or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2018 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP13 National Report Format

Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

14.All Sections of the COP13 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

15.The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st **2018**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

16. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

17. All fields with a pale yellow backgroun must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

18. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

19. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

20. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

21. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

22. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text	*[Example text]* To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by	

Answer):	2018
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	*[Example text]* To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**	*[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands*

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table *(*always in *italics)*. The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2018 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP13 National Reports Database as "No answer".

23. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there will be also an option to allow consultation with others.

24. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP13NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP13NRFSpain13January 2018.doc

25. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: https://reports.ramsar.org or send it by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by January 21st 2018. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

26. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report**.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

National report to Ramsar COP13

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact.

Name of Contracting Party:	**REBUBLIC OF YEMEN**

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Environment Protection Authority
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Dr.Abdulqader Mohamed Al-Khraz
Mailing address:	Aden
Telephone/Fax:	00967777479801
Email:	k-ecc@hotmail.com

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Entsar E.Al Yami
Mailing address:	Aden
Telephone/Fax:	00967777520995
Email:	en_yami@hotmail.com

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title:	AdulHakim A.R.Aulaiah D.G Biodiversity Dep. STRP (FP)
Name of organisation:	Environment Protection Authority
Mailing address:	Aden
Telephone/Fax:	00967 733740485
Email:	Hak132001@gmail.com

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	Jamal A.N.Al-Hrani
Name of organisation:	Environment Protection Authority
Mailing address:	Aden
Telephone/Fax:	00967711002109
Email:	gamal05@gmail.com

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	Walid Al-Hakimi
Name of organisation:	SFNC (Sustainable Foundation For Natural Conservation
Mailing address:	Aden
Telephone/Fax:	00967777281509
Email:	waleedalhakeme@yahoo.com

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

1) Despite the ongoing conflict in the country the major achievement in the recent period is the identification of wetland areas in the Yemen coastal areas.
2) created collaburation with NGOs in some wetland areas for management and estaplshment some protected areas that are wetlands Al-azez island and Ras Emran in the Golf of Aden.
3) Expansion of wetlands by increasing the efficiency and quality of wastewater in some areas that feed wetlands by trateaed waste water.
4) Raising awareness about the importance of wetlands and their important role into the sustainable development for the local NGOs in Yemen.
5) A number of workshops and birdwatching campaigns have been held in wetlands in cooperation with NGOs and student environmental clubs.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

1) Limited awareness of principles of sustainable use of wetlands . As is the case in the protected area where it was burned and dumped for waste and construction.
2) Slow decision-making on the importance of wetlands and their wise use.
3) Bird hunting due to the political instability in the region.
4) Growing human pressure on wetlands making management of wetland more difficult due to the security and safety of rangers working in wetlands.
5) Wetland conversion into agriculture, aquaculture and salt extraction.

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

1) Complete updating National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan taking into consideration CBD, RAMSAR, CITES and CMS strategic plans.
2) Secure more funding for wetland management, through innovative financial mechanism.
3) Improve effective management of protected areas, including wetlands of international importance
4) Restore degraded wetlands particularly the red sea coastal areas and Gulf of Aden (Aden wetlands).
5) designate new Ramsar sites.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Improve the coordination of the environmental Conventions on ecosystem and work closely with other conventions.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

At the national level during the current political instability in the region are beyond the capabilities and resources of the National Administrative Authority. We need more partners to solve the current situation of wetlands.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

By improving synergies among MEAs conventions. At the national level the close cooperation between the national focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements especially the cooperation and regular meetings between their national committees in order to coordinate common issues. The all environmental conventions managing by EPA, they plan to establish national committee for the all conventions regarding to Biosphere including Ramsa during the year 2018. The best opportunity for better coordination and to share tasks prescribed under conventions at national level.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

The Biodiversity stratigy is an umbrella of the all biological conventions it make a links to Ramsar and other convention and will be considered in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, which will then become in the development sectors. And to consider poverty, water and energy issues.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

No

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

Environmental Protection Authority

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1. *Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.*

COP13 REPORT		
1.1	Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant	
a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management	C
b)	Poverty eradication strategies	B
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans	D
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans	C
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	C
f)	National forest programmes	B
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture	B
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	A
i)	National policies on energy and mining	B
j)	National policies on tourism	B
k)	National policies on urban development	B
l)	National policies on infrastructure	D
m)	National policies on industry	D
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	C
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	C
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality	C
1.1 Additional information: Wetland issues are included in all national strategies in differmts levels as unimportant issues Recently, public awareness has increased on the importance of the wetlands that will encarage the relevent agences to take into account wetlands during the updating the national strategies.		

Target 2. *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.*

COP13 REPORT		
2.1	Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for	C

maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.	

2.1 Additional information:
There has been no objective and qualitative assessment of available water for wetlands required to support and implement water allocation guidelines and management. But there are some sites have been the process of assessment and preservation of water in particular in some large areas. Such as the wetlands of the Marib dam, and some dams are also taking similar measures to conserve water and manage the water entering these dams.
Water ecosystems, particularly shallow aquifers, water courses of wadies, natural springs and traditional dam reserves are contaminated primarily by industrial and residential waste, wastewater effluents, and inappropriate agricultural practices. High population results in high production of liquid waste from domestic and commercial sectors, particularly under the absence of water quality monitoring, groundwater monitoring, and monitoring of disposal of sewage and untreated wastewater into water-ecosystems under lack of national water quality standards & and wastewater.

Coastal and marine habitats are contaminated from land based sources such as agrochemicals wash and discharge of untreated domestic and industrial wastes and from marine based sources such as oil spills and discharge of wastes from ships passing through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Other causes of marine pollution are mainly from the domestic and industrial sectors (untreated waste water), as well as plants (desalination, power, and industrial). Thus, the drivers for pollution are population and corresponding growth which accelerate the rate of waste water production. In addition, underlying causes are the absence of a legal framework regulating wastewater quality and monitoring of pollutants quality.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)	B

2.2 Additional information:
In the past, there was a great deficit in the management of the Convention such as the Ramsar Convention at the country level. The Ramsar administration did not work in the required manner and an evaluation has been carried out, and there are no effective committees, neither the Education Committee nor the Scientific Committee. All commissions were his position due to the absence of the appropriate person or group that manages the Ramsar administration.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?	C

Yemen has one site for Ramsar (Detwah Lagoon) located in Socotra it is a marine area, there is no pollution, on the contrary, the management of the reserve works seriously with the local community to keep the area excellent and the water is of high quality.
But the wet lands which not Ramsar site is a wetland that runs continuously on the sea but which feeds from the wastewater. In previous periods the site worked especially wetlands in the province of Aden, Al-Haswa area. The understanding between wetland reserves and the Water and Sanitation Authority has been to improve the quality of water for a long time. The process of continuous improvement of the wastewater output of the reserve has continued. However, with time and the country's entry into problems and wars, the problem has returned to its previous state. Things were worse than they were and the quality of water has not improved recently. But the quality of the water was high, especially since the management of the reserve had a strong relationship with all the relevant parties. And this is done. Wetlands have already been found to improve water quality.
Beside the above mentioned policy deficiencies, Yemen legislations are being evolved in a similar fragmented manner, leading to overlapping and conflicting legislation, rules and regulations associated with fragmented and uncoordinated management of biological resources. This status is further deprived by incomplete by-laws for existing legislation including: the water law, the forest law, the land tenure law, agricultural land holdings registration, the fertilizers and fodder law, the plant pest and disease law and handling of pesticides law.

2.4	Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

2.4 Additional information:
Has not yet been taken as mentioned in the Convention, but there are Yemeni and local norms for water use that are in line with the guidelines and are applied by the population in many areas, especially the estuaries of valleys and shallow water areas.

2.5	Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

2.5 Additional information:
No promotion projects have been developed to identify good practices in the allocation of water management in order to preserve the ecological functions of wetlands. However, there are changing efforts that are often fragmented in water management, mainly following so-called water guidelines.
Uunder-valuation of goods and services delivered by water eco-systems resulted into a number of inappropriate harmful water policies that are reflected by the exclusion of water resources form national accounts, low government investment in the protection of water resources, low water tariffs of water supply for both irrigation and domestic purpose and provision of incentives for unsustainable water use. Other policy drivers include the absence of nationally accepted and legally protected water rights, inequity in the ownership of flood water, under-valuation of goods and services delivered by water eco-systems, and illegal water harvesting due to wrong perceptions about ownership of underground water and water wells. In this context, it is worth noting that underground water and water wells are not common property and are illegally owned by local farmers, resulting in loss of state control over ground water use due to excessive pumping. On top of such inappropriate policies, there remains a number of constraints that hinder the sustainable use of water resources and encourage unsustainable production and consumption patterns of underground water. These include the high population growth and density, accelerating poverty especially in rural areas, uneven population distribution compared with water availability and increased migration from rural areas due to a lack of job opportunities. In the forest and rangeland sectors, inappropriate policy is clearly manifested by an under-valuation of goods and services delivered by forest ecosystem combined with unenforced forestry law & by-laws for the control of alien invasive and lack of regulatory framework on safe distribution and use of pesticides. This situation is further deprived by high population growth and density, increased poverty, land tenure dispute and retardation of traditional values, lack of rangelands legislations and lack of sustainable strategies and plans for forest management.
Yemen urbanization stress is attributed to multiple policy drivers such as unabated population growth, increased urban immigration, poor land use planning and outdated urban plans. The absence of comprehensive land use plans and human settlement plans has resulted in the growth of informal settlements associated with conversion of agricultural land to residential, commercial and industrial use with anticipated notable threat to country food security.

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	x E=# household/municipalities; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.6 Additional information:
The sewage system cover around 4Million persons in the urban areas.

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?
SDG Target 6.3.1.
	E
	E=# percent;
	F= Less than # percent;
	G= More Than # percent;
	X= Unknown;
	Y= Not Relevant

2.7 Additional information: Use of improved sanitation facilities (2012) 53% in the country. in 2012, 53% of the total population had access to "improved" sanitation, or 93% of the urban population and 34% of the rural population	

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine?
SDG Target 6.3.1.
	x
	E=# percent;
	F=Less Than # percent;
	G= More Than # percent;
	X= Unknown;
	Y= Not Relevant

2.8 Additional information: The UNDP figures indicate an improvement over recent years: The official 2004 population census showed that only 15.9 percent of Yemeni households had access to a sanitary network (implying piped sewage only). Of the houses not connected to sanitation networks, 26.8 percent had covered holes for gathering excreta, 16.6 percent had uncovered holes, and 37.1 percent had nothing. Currently the sanitary net work be cavaring around 53%.	

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1	**D** **A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=,Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant**
2.9 Additional information: Almost all of the country's basin areas are wetland use areas. For example, water drainage basins in Taiz governorate are the inland wetland areas of wastewater. Wetlands in Ibb and Dhamar and Aden Governorate are also located on the Al-Hasawah area as well as water basins located in the Abyan coast, which are considered excellent areas in water managemen.	

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as	F

wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown Y= Not Relevant
2.10 Additional information: There is no technology in the treatment of sewage. However, traditional methods and water deposition processes exist within large basins that act as solid waste deposition.	

	E

2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.	E= # plants;
	F= Less than #;
	G=More than #;
	X= Unknown;
	Y= Not Relevant

2.11 Additional information: Currently 13 sewage treatment plants are concentrated in provincial capitals and in some secondary cities. Like. for example. Sana'a City and Ibb City. According to a 2002 report by staff from the Yemeni Environment Protection Agency, there were 10 wastewater treatment plants in Yemen at the time in Sana'a, Taiz, Ibb, Hajaa, Aden, Amran, Al Hodaida, Dammar, Yarem, and Radaa. Most of the plants use the stabilization technology, a low-cost technology particularly suitable for a hot climate. Some use Imhofftanks or the activated sludge procedure commonly used in many developed countries. While data on the quality of treated effluent are limited, those data that are available show that the effluent of at least two plants complies with the relatively lenient national standard of 150 mg/l of Biological oxygen demand, a measure of organic pollution. However, none of the four analyzed plants complied with the standard for fecal coliform, a measure of biological contamination. Reuse of treated and untreated wastewater in agriculture is common in Yemen. Wastewater from hospitals and medical laboratories is discharged into the sewer system, but cannot be adequately treated in the existing municipal wastewater treatment plants. The largest wastewater treatment plant in the country, located in Sana'a, was completed in 2000, but it had to be upgraded between 2003 and 2005 due to "deficiencies in its operation, unacceptable odor emissions, and inadequate management of the generated sludge.	

	C
2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.12 Additional information: Job Status Insufficient treatment of sewage has led to poor water quality and this is not suitable for irrigation and harmful water. For example, in 2002, the total volume of sewage production was 74 million m3 while the amount of treatment for water used in agriculture was only 6 million m3 per year. 28 million m3 per year in desalinated water production amounted to 25 million m3 in 2006.	

2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?	X

SDG Target 6.3.1.	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information:	

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.14 Additional information: Open System and Sedimentation Process (Traditional Methods)	

2.15 Whas Is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	R R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.15 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additonal information. The purpose of the wastewater reuse system for agricultur in several citis like Sana'a ,Ibb ,Dhmar and Lahg the tretment water for free.	

Target.3. *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.* {1.10}

COP13 REPORT		
3.1	Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i	**c** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

3.1 Additional information:

Current business community, manufacturing industry and development sectors are not adequately committed to sustainability and environmental excellence for which their production activities are reported to be destructive, polluting & hazardous to biodiversity and wetlands. The main casual factors contributing to the existence of current production pattern across all production sectors are attributed to the destructive methods applied in materials consumption & production; excessive disposal of wastes, effluents and pollutants into the wetlands and coastal areas , inappropriate practices, excessive use of none green or antiquated technologies, overconsumption of raw materials as production inputs, inadequate application of recycled and recyclable products and extensive use fossil fuel with high carbon contents. To reduce adverse impacts of current production patterns on ecosystems, the NBSAP2 calls for implementation of sustainable development strategies and promotion of green technology into development sectors, **mainly into mining; oil and gas**; manufacturing industry; infrastructure & road; energy production; urban planning; and tourism sectors. The enforcement of green tech will be met through the introduction of incentive scheme advocating sustainable production and consumption and adhering to environmental excellence. This scheme will be supported by the introduction of incentives and tax exemption for the lower use of raw materials; lower carbon content in energy and lower waste disposal in waste treatment facilities; the diffusion of green technologies, and use of renewable, recycled and recyclable products; EIA enforcement; prevention of pollution and efficient use of energy, among others. The enactment of incentives and tax exemption schemes will be realized through designating an entity along with establishing certification scheme by which environmental excellence as regard to energy-efficiency, materials use -efficiency, and water-efficiency will be verified, registered and certified.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
a) Ramsar Sites	a) D
b) Wetlands in general	b) D

3.2 Additional information:

We have a good relations with the national and international organization we work as partnership on wetlands in general and Ramsar Sites.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	**C**
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned

3.3 Additional information:

Here are some of the measures taken to implement and encourage the conservation and rational use of wetlands. In some sites, assessment and conservation of water has been carried out, especially in some large areas such as the Marib dam on wetlands and some small dams. It was also protected in the province of Aden for a period of time. As well as the Detoah Reserve in Socotra Governorate, working seriously with the local community to keep the area excellent.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	**D**
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional information:

Such as the situation in the pelican lakes in the province of Aden has been stopped urban expansion, which dominated the wetlands. As well as the pollution that took place on the protection of Al-Haswa in the province of Aden.

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*

COP13 REPORT	
4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

4.1 Additional information:

Invasive plants or animals, as non-native species, are spreading rapidly in Yemen ecosystems threatening the vitality of ecosystems and ultimately contributing to the loss of native species particularly those of importance for food supplies. Unfortunately, the extent and umber of non-native, exotic species are not precisely studied, resulting in difficulties in understanding and controlling the impacts of introduction of invasive species.

Inability to control introduction of invasive plants, seeds, microorganisms and animals has caused the degradation, decline and extinction of some native and/or endemic species. Crops such as wheat, lentil and millet are examples of local varieties whose yield and quality are deteriorating as a result of introducing homogenous high yielding varieties. Similarly, the introduction of alien genera of honeybee has resulted in reduction of the Yemeni honeybee race Apies mellifera jemenitica as a result of spreading of the Varroa mite pest. Such undesirable introduction has had major environment and economic impacts. Recent examples include citrus nurseries, which introduced diseases, and the armyworm.

Some other alien invasive have also caused widespread distortion of eco-systems particularly when introduced under weak environmental set up and control system of their potential impacts. One good example are the spread of Opuntia dillenii in Bura'a national park, and the wide range spread of the species of the mesquites plants known as Prosopis juliflora in Hadarmout province. This later one was intentionally introduced into in Hadarmout four decades ago as a planting scheme along roads, farms and public garden and have invaded many agricultural lands, irrigation canals, drainages lines and downstream beaches of wadies. However, when introduced to Say'un and Tarim areas under appropriate environmental control system of unwanted weedy comportment, P. juliflora have been found of great importance to community there, providing them with substantial quantities of wood, firewood, charcoal and animal fodder. In short, undesirable introduction has had adverse environmental and economic impacts over the past decade and thus control of alien harmful species is necessary to conserve biodiversity and to halt further destruction of ecosystems. Key drivers contributing to the spread of alien invasive include inter alia, weak organizational capacity to evaluate and manage the invasive alien species, absence of specialized body to monitor introduction of invasive alien species, limited quarantine capacity to control intrusion of invasive alien species and lack of legislative framework to control the introduction of alien species, including the lack of curative and corrective measures.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii	**B**
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

4.2 Additional information:

There is an urgent need to prepare a national policy to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species threatening ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest , wetlands and marine ecosystems & biological diversity in general. To this end, the NBSAP2 calls for develop and implement national & local strategies focusing on an integrated risk-based approach to controlling and managing intentional and unintentional introductions of these organisms. The starting point in this context is to conduct risk assessment on the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity & ecosystems, and based on which establish data base for the invasive species, and develop programs to monitor and alleviate the spread of alien species. An important priority in this regard is to implement eradication programmes for "Prosopis juliflora , an invasive alien plant threatening wadies ecosystems and farmlands.

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions?.	X E= # species; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C=Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):	

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	**Y** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.4 Additional information:	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5. *he ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}*

COP13 REPORT	
5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the *Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List*? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	**C** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information: Such as the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan in the coastel areas of Yemen .	

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii	**D** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
5.2 Additional information:	

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented	E

	management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.4	For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	E E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.5	For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	E E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: ONLY one Ramsar site in Detoah Reserve in Socotra.		

5.6	Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information:		

5.7	How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	**C** E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):		

5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	C E=# sites; F=Less than #; G=More than; C= Partially #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.8 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites)	

5.9 been Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites
5.9 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information):	

Target 7. *Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.*

COP13 REPORT	
7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):	

7.2	Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):		

7.3	If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	**B** A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):		

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8. *National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i*

COP13 REPORT		
8.1	Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	*C* A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information:		

8.2	Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	*B* A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information:		

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	*B* A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information:	

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	*B* A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information:	

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3} a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s). * 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention	N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved a) N b) O

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):

Ramsar internal sites: Some Ramsar sites have experienced significant deterioration in wetlands over the past years. For example. What is happening in Al-Hasawah Preserve in Aden Governorate, where the reserve was burned to some of its trees and became parts of them, a waste dump and a path of wastewater. As in the swamp lake in Aden, where the wetlands were significantly expanded and other parts of Aden's wetlands were dehydrated. The reason for this deterioration is the country's wars.

Ramsar's external sites: The situation is stable as in the Detoh area. There are no contaminants. On the contrary, the management of the reserve works seriously with the local community to keep the area excellent.

As for wetlands in general, the country is fairly stable.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6	3550 Km ^{2} E= # ; F=Less than #; G=More than #; A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

8.6 Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.

The total wet lands of Yemen around 3550km2.

Yemen wet lands :

Wetland Name	Coordinates:	Location:	Area	Altitude:
Wadi Surdud	15°13'N, 43°20'E	15 km northeast of Bajil and about 65 km northeast of AlHudaydah, Al-Hudaydah and Al-Mahwit Governorates	Unknown.	
Red Sea Coast: Midi to Al-Luhayyah	16°21 'N, 42°47'E to 15°33'N, 42°41 'E	on the Red Sea coast from the Saudi Arabian border near Midi south for about 90 km to Al-Luhayyah, 105 km northnorthwest of A1-Hudaydah, Hajjah and Al-Hudaydah Governorates.	30,000 ha.	Sea level to 30m

Islands off the Northwest Coast	15°28'-16°02'N, 42°17'-42°42'E	in the southern Red Sea north and northwest of Kamaran Island, about 90-140 km north-northwest of A1-Hudaydah, A1-Hudaydah Governorate.	5,000 ha.	Sea level to 36 m.
Red Sea Coast: A1-'Urj to Al-Hudaydah	14°55'N, 42°55'E	on the Red Sea coast north from the city of A1-Hudaydah to A1-'Urj , A1-Hudaydah Governorate.	Unknown.	Sea level
Al-Hudaydah Sewage Lagoons	14°49'N, 42°57'E	on either side of the main coastal highway about 10 km north of Al-Hudaydah city, Al-Hudaydah Governorate	50 ha.	Near sea level.
Red Sea Coast: Nukhaylah to Wadi Nakhlah	14°38'N, 42°58'E to 13°53'N, 43°13'E	on the southern Red Sea coast, 20-110 km south of A1-Hudaydah, A1-Hudaydah Governorate.	12,500ha.	Sea level.
Red Sea Coast: Al-Khawkhah to Al-Mukha	13°48'-13°19'N, 43°14'-43°18'E	on the southern Red Sea coast between AlKhawkhah and Al-Mukha, about 80 km east of Ta'izz, Ta'izz Governorate	7,000 ha.	Sea level
Dhubab Flats	12°55'N, 43°25'E	about 30 km north-northwest of the headland overlooking the entrance to the Red Sea (Bab al-Mandab), Ta'izz Governorate.	100-200 ha.	Sea level.
Ta'izz Sewage Lagoons and Marsh	13°39'N, 44°00'E	about 10 km north of Ta'izz city, Ta'izz Govemorate.	250 ha.	1, 250 m.
Wadi Warazan	13°25'N, 44°15'E	about 8 km southeast of Ad Dimnah and 30 km southeast of Ta'izz city, Ta'izz Governorate.	90 ha.	1,200 m.
Aden Mudflats and Marsh	12°45'N, 45°02'E	immediately to the west of the city of Aden, Aden Governorate.	10,000ha.	Sea level.

Wadi Jahr	13°58'N, 46°23'E	north of the Lawdar to Habban road, about 60 km east of Lawdar and 80 km southwest of Ataq, Abyan Governorate.	500 ha.	600 m.
Wadi Hajar	14°06'N, 48°42'E	near the Gulf of Aden coast, about 70 km southwest of AlMukalla, Shabwa Govemorate.	50-100 ha.	Near sea level.
Qishn Beach	15°26'N, 51°45'E	near the village of Qishn on the Gulf of Aden coast, about 60 km west-southwest of Ra's Fartak, Al-Ghayda Governorate.	100 ha.	Sea level.
Abdullah Gharib Lagoons	16121'N, 52°20'E	on the Arabian Sea coast, 20 km northeast of Al-Ghayda, Al-Ghayda Governorate.	50 ha	Near Sea level.
Qalansiya Lagoon	12°42'N, 53°30'E	near the village of Qalansiya on the northwest coast of Socotra Island, 55 km west of Hadiboh, Aden Governorate.	100 ha.	Sea level.
Mareb dam basin		Mareb dam	200 ha	

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.*

COP13 REPORT		
9.1	Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)	D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
9.1 Additional information: Social and environmental sustainability policy for urban and semi-urban planning and technical policy management plans and management.		

9.2	Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect	D

Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
9.2 Additional information: Legislation weakness across all environmental sectors is attributable to out-dated laws and in appropriate legal frameworks including weak law enforcement and incomplete by-laws for existing laws such as: water law, the forest law, the land tenure law, agricultural land holdings registration, the fertilizers and fodder law, the plant pest and disease law and the handling of pesticides law.	

9.3	Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii	D A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
9.3 Additional information: Water Management Systems in Yemen Wetlands are a second essential element after wells for natural water, with their interest in dams and their spread.		

9.4	Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}	**D** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
9.4 Additional information:		

9.5	Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.5 Additional information:

Yemen has not developed any policies and guidelines to enhance the role of wetlands in mitigating the effects of climate change. But the Yemeni government has embarked on some programs that have helped to mitigate climate change:

1. Development and implementation of integrated coastal zone management programs.
2. Water conservation through reuse of wastewater treatment and irrigation technologies.
3. Develop and implement an awareness program on adaptation to the potential impacts of climate change.
4. Create and maintain a climate change adaptation and adaptation database.
5. Planting mangroves and palm trees to adapt to the expected rise in sea level.
6. Develop and implement programs to improve Yemen's readiness to deal with maximum weather.
7. Collect rainwater through various techniques including traditional methods.
8. Rehabilitation and maintenance of mountain terraces.
9. Promote research on crops resistant to drought, heat and salinity.
10. Design and implement sustainable land management strategies to combat desertification and land degradation.
11. Sustainable management of fisheries resources.
12. Integration and adaptation of climate change in school education.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.6 Additional information:

There is a national biodiversity strategy and action plan to achieve a flexible environmental system for 2050. By 2020, the strategy includes managed areas for sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry and conservation of biodiversity. And implementation of agriculture management plans. Implementation of the agriculture strategy.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecoystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
	a) D b) D c) D

9.7 Additional information:

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*

COP13 REPORT	
10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1= Partially; D= Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
10.1 Additional information: However, the cultural values of the wetlands were taken into consideration through the role of worship, such as mosques, temples, historical castles and monuments.	

10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.2 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).	

10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied**.** (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.3 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or aplication of the guidelines) But there are customs and traditions practiced by local communities and indigenous people in the management of wetlands. The local communities and indigenous people's in Aden wetlands and Scotra Island have active participation in the wetlands management.	

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)	D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.4 Additional information:	

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}*

COP13 REPORT	
11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):	

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
11.2 Additional information:	

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names) All Ramsar sites in Yemen included social and economic values such as Al-Hasawah Governorate in Aden Governorate and DiToh Reserve in Socotra because. Indigenous peoples and communities participate in the conservation of wetlands and implement their knowledge that reflects management plans and management practices as the main part of site management.	

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names) Wetlands in Dutouh Socotra Island and Protected in Aden.	

Target 12. *Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}*

COP13 REPORT	
12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	**C** A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.1 Additional information: Al-Haswa Reserve in Aden Governorate.	

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored):	

Target 13. *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods*

COP13 REPORT	
13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?	**A** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
13.1. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken): Yes, there are consolidation measures with other government agencies such as fisheries and water management but wetlands issues reflected in their plans as effortless issues.	

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.2 Additional information: And also the ecosystem and biodiversity in general.	

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry)	B

from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.3 Additional information:	

GOAL 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15. *Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}*

COP13 REPORT	
15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	**D** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):	

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}	**B** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): We have acooperation with PERSGA Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, is an intergovernmental body dedicated to the conservation of the coastal and marine environments found in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Suez, Suez Canal, and Gulf of Aden surrounding the Socotra Archipelago and nearby waters. PERSGA's member states include: Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen.	

Target 16. *Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.*

COP13 REPORT	
16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned

a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level (Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)	a) D b) B c) B d) C
16.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs): Several wetlands awareness activities have been held in a number of protected areas such as the Datoh Reserve and the nature reserves of Aden, Kamaran Island, and some schools and communities.	

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant; a) E= 1 centres b) E=1 centres
16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks): We have one center in Aden wetland but very smple no equpments . Other one in Datoh in Scotra is need equmbents and facilities.	

16.3 Does the Contracting Party: a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management? {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned a) A b) A
16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved): The approaches used to involve the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in Ramsar site management are technical planning, conservation and management .	

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	**D** A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):	

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has a good collaboration with, and support and facilitation of, the Ramsar community in the management of wetlands.	

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned a) B b) B c) B
16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):	

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}	A A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information: In 2017 the EPA with coolaburation with several NGOs carried out same activitis in Aden ,Sana'a and Al-Hodidah and celebrated the World Wetlands Day . workshops ,campaings and clean coastel areas. In the past, there has been a major shortfall in the management of the Convention, such as the Ramsar Convention at the country level, where the relevant administration has not been working in the required manner.	

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	**A** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other	

organizations, please indicate this):

Only in Aden wetlands Sustainble Foundation for Nature conservation carried out same activities number of campaignes and clean the Aden wetlands Protected Areas.

Target 17. *Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}*

COP13 REPORT	
17.1 a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	**B** A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	**B** A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	**z** A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	Z A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	**B** A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12):	

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	**B** A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

Target 18. *International cooperation is strengthened at all levels* ***{3.1}***

COP13 REPORT	
18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	**D** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information:	

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.2 Additional information:	

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii. The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):	

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):	

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv	D A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.5 Additional information:	

18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.6 Additional information:	

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	**B** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.7 Additional information:	

18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant
18.8 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):	

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	**B** A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.9 Additional information:	

Target 19. *Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.*

COP13 REPORT	
19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information:	

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes}.	**B** A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19. 2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials	

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	a) X b) X E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): No training opprtinities for managers have provided at all	

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in	**B**

monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):	

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1. *Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**C**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**B**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	According to NBSAP : Promoting good governance into wetland management through harmonized institutional structure that is adequately mandated, advocating of participatory decentralized planning, management and monitoring of natural resources.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Establish an inter-institutional coordination entities for water, biodiversity, ecotourism, wetland and marine sectors to enhance management of biological resources and to ensure Law enforcement. • Establish inter-institutional coordination mechanisms for disaster management. • Create an adequate number of community-based management bodies to manage nature reserves, water basins, wetlands, rangelands & fishing sites • Develop a National Master plan for Work on Protected Areas , integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and incorporating issues related to sustainable livelihoods, climate change resilience and ecosystem services Implement capacity building program for community based entities in PA management and wet land loss and degradation.	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**		

Additional information:
All planed activities depend on the fainacial availibity and the peace in the country and stop war.other ways we can do nothing.

Target 2. *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**C**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	According to NBSAP Targets 16: By 2025, several business communities and public sectors have developed and implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption of natural resources and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Reduce wastewater & solid waste impacts on biodiversity by establishing & introducing proper waste disposal recycling systems into major industries • Prohibit industrial & mining activities and road building nearby sensitive areas, such as wetlands, migration & nesting sites • Establish flood protection structures along wadies beaches to control flood and erosion, • Promote sustainable harvesting of water resources • Develop and implement Water -Spring protection programs • Improve Water harvesting through renovation of traditional water conservation systems (storage tank/cistern) and construction in at least 10 mountainous areas • Promote water harvesting through fog harvesting schemes in five highlands areas • Declare and enforce protection zones of degraded water aquifers • Build dams and water reservoirs, based on technical, economic and environmental feasibility • Promote reuse of retreated waste water for irrigation • Reduce fresh water pollution resulting from industrial effluents through effluent charges, soft loans, and grants to finance the purchase of wastewater treatment equipment and tradable emission permits. • Prohibit discharge of untreated solid and hazardous waste to sewage networks. • Prepare & implement local community - watershed management plans that are gender balanced and responsive to climate change • Reform water abstraction Policy to ensure adequate provision of safe fresh water supply for to all Yemeni people, including women, local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. • Ensure land ownership particularly for women, local communities, poor and vulnerable in watershed areas • Involve local communities in basin management	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

Additional information:
The highlands feeds a large number of streams which descend rapidly in steep-sided wadis towards the coastal plains. Many of these have permanently flowing water in their upper reaches, and retain water throughout the year in deep pools along their middle and lower reaches, but in most cases, surface flow only reaches the sea during periods of exceptionally heavy rainfall. In some wadis, this may be as infrequently as once in 50-100 years.
The seven most important wadi systems in the western highlands, from north to south, are Wadi Mawr, Wadi Surdud, Wadi Siham, Wadi Rima, Wadi Zabid, Wadi Rasyan and Wadi Mawsa. Gives details of the major hydrological characteristics of these wadis, all of which drain west into the Red Sea. Major wadi systems draining south into the Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea include Wadi Warazan, Wadi Jahr, Wadi Hajar and the impressive Wadi Hadramawt.

There are no natural freshwater lakes in Yemen and few permanent freshwater marshes of any size, due partly to the precipitous terrain and partly to alterations in the landscape by agriculture over many millennia. In a few areas, notably in Wadi al-Malih and Wadi Warazan, sub?surface seepage feeds grassy marshes in valley bottoms. The Wadi al-Malih marshes near Ta'izz are of special interest as they regularly hold small numbers of the critically endangered Northern Bald Ibis Geronticus eremita. The only other significant sites for waterfowl in the interior of Yemen are man?made wetlands, notably Ma'rib Dam, a water storage reservoir on Wadi Ma'rib, and the extensive sewage lagoons near Ta'izz. At the latter site, treated waste water has created a system of small lakes and marshes which regularly support 2,000-3,000 waterfowl in winter. There are also small water storage reservoirs in Wadi Mawr and Wadi Hajar.

Target 3. *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.* {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**C**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2025, several business communities and public sectors, including ecotourism, mining, energy, industry and land use planning are benefiting from ecosystem services and have incorporated sustainability & biodiversity concerns into their national and local development plans and programmes, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

Additional information:
In response to this impact, the NBSAP2 calls for enhancing the socio- ecosystems resilience against natural disasters through two complementary strategic approaches, namely devoted for building socio- ecosystems resilience against adverse impacts of natural disasters and renovation of degraded ecosystems. Building socio-ecosystems resilience against anticipated warmer climatic and weather events will be realized through the adoption of the ecosystem-based adaptation approach (EBA) and establishing a monitoring scheme to monitor and control the impact of extreme climatic and weather events. Restoration interventions covered by the NBSAP2, entails restoration programs to restore at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2025, focusing mainly on rehabilitation of terraced agriculture, and restoration & conservation of degraded watersheds, rangelands, forest & coastal wetlands, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
The private sector plays an important role in the protection of wetlands. Privet sector and NGOs as an effective partner in the management of wetlands in the Yemen coastal wetlands such as Aden and Al- Hodeidah, there are some efforts established to strengthen the collaboration to adopting environmentally friendly investments in these wetlands .These efforts contribute to Aichi target 4.

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**C**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	1. Develop and implement National & local strategies to prevent and mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten various ecosystems, and wet lands. 2. Conduct Risk assessment on the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity & ecosystems, including wetlands. 3. Strengthen quarantine capacity to control intended or unintended intrusion of invasive alien species. 4. Issue import & export regulating laws (entry and exit of living organisms). 5. Set up programs to monitor the spread of the invasive alien species. 6. Establish specialized units to monitor invasive alien species. 7. Promote eradication programmes of Prosopis juliflora an invasive alien species threatening ecosystems and wet lands. 8. Establish data base for invasive species and define the most dangerous ones, impacting ecosystems.	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and		

Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**	

Additional information:
To prevent and mitigate the impact of alien invasive, the NBSAP2 calls for developing and implementing national & local strategies, focusing on promoting integrated risk-based approach to control and manage intentional and unintentional introductions of these organisms. An important priority in this regard is to implement eradication programmes of the invasive alien plant species known as *Prosopis juliflora* , threatening wadies ecosystems and farm lands. The targets to be achieved in this area contribute to Aichi target 9.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**B**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	At least 5%(by 2020) and 7% (by 2025) of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 6% (by 2020) and 12% (by 2025) of coastal and marine areas will be under protection, effectively managed by local communities, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape. (Aichi target 11).	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	1. Assess the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected areas and identify protection gaps.. 2. Assess protected area management effectiveness and adopt standards and indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of protected area management. 3. Increase the area of planted particularly mangrove forest. 4. Promote restoration of marine ecosystem services by developing and implementing wetland and coral reefs restoration programs. 5. Integrate protected areas into the broader landscape to limit habitat fragmentation & improve adaptation to climate change via integrated flood management and establishment of ecological corridors in the form of vegetated road side & stone walls along the Wadie courses between fragmented areas and protected areas to help spreading of wild species plant. 6. Implement Conservation management plans for terrestrial areas that fully integrate ecosystem approach into sectoral planning 7. Integrated coastal zone management plans to cover the entire coastal areas. 8. Increase national capacity to manage protected areas effectively & sustainably. 9. Further promote community-based management of nature reserves 10.Improve local community capacity in protected areas management 11. Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach. 12. Promote restoration of marine ecosystem services by developing and implementing wetland, forest mangrove and coral reefs restoration programs. 13. Establish environmental databases & networking between whole environmental sectors	

	14. Study and documentation of local community's traditional knowledge and practices in the conservation, restoration and use of land resources.
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**	

Additional information:
Currently Yemen under the conflict situation (this correspond to Aichi Target 11) To meet this target, the action plan is designed to contain numerous actions and instruments, aggregated in four activity groups delineated respectively for expansion of protected area coverage, rational designation and use of land, empowerment of local community members to become active participants in PA management, and improvement of local community livelihoods.
Protection activities in the action plan are targeted to fill the gap in protected area coverage as current protection level is currently 90 % less than the committed international target. Filling the gap in protection coverage will be realized by legally declaring a more ecologically representative network of protected areas to cover 12% of Yemen territorial waters and 7% of Yemen terrestrial land. This will be accomplished by assessing the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of the current system of protected areas to verify protection gaps and to identify priority for protection, making use of recent findings on biodiversity. Complementary to this intervention, additional restoration interventions will be implemented focusing in-situ conservation of forest genetic resources and forest plantation, particularly mangrove forest along with promotion of restoration of marine ecosystem services by developing and implementing wetland and coral reefs restoration programs.

Rational use of land resources will be met through changing land-use planning modality to integrated planning approach. This approach helps to prevent, mitigate or repair excessive damage to biodiversity resulting from human activities outside protected areas based on rational designation and use of land and land-use planning. Rational land use will be met via demarcation of connectivity corridors for PAs and involving local communities in the designation of connectivity corridors and in determining the use of resources within connectivity corridors. The planning of protected areas within the broader landscapes is an important planning approach to limit habitat fragmentation & improve adaptation to climate change. This approach will be put in place via promoting integrated flood management and establishment of ecologic corridors in the form of vegetated road side & stone walls along the Wadie courses between fragmented areas and protected areas to help spreading of wild plant species. Implementation of conservation management plans for terrestrial protected areas that fully integrate the ecosystem approach into sectoral planning as well as the integrated coastal zone management plans are also vital element for promoting integrated land-use planning, see section for more actions to promote integrated land management.

Empowerment of local communities in PA management will be achieved by further promoting community-based management in the management of nature reserves to cover all protected areas, improving local community capacity in protected areas management and sustainable harvesting of the natural products available in their PAs. Capacity building of local and community actors focuses on strengthening monitoring capacity; enforcement of conservation law, policy, and practice, and planning natural resources.

Local community livelihoods will be improved by enabling them to directly and indirectly access and benefit from the goods and services delivered by Yemen's ecosystems. Direct benefits will accessed by mainstreaming sustainable management principles in forest, rangelands , mangroves, marine, aquatic and agroforestry areas. This approach will help them access and meet most of their livelihoods needs such as fuel wood & charcoal for rural energy, fodder for livestock, timber, natural medicines, honey and food, including such as lobster, fish, genetic resources and indigenous products of cereals, fruit, vegetables, etc. Indirect benefits will be gained by including them in managing PAs and managing provision of tourism and leisure activities, which will enable them to use the revenues gained in return of these delivery services for increasing their income.

Target 7. *Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**C**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Reduce forest & rangelands harvesting by 15% in 2020, and by 30% in 2025 (Contributes to Aichi Targets 5)	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Establish livestock carrying capacity in abundance of the forests • Adopt rotational Grazing Scheme • Issue the harvest permits for commercial fuel-wood and timber harvesters on predefined sustainable annual allowable harvest; • Develop and implement rational forest management plans; • Provide local communities with alternative sources of income from non-forest products such as cheese, dairy, honey, ecotourism and handy craft • Introduce forage alternative sources for camels; in addition, replant pilot and affected areas. • Introduce permits for medicinal harvesters • Introduce alternative sources of energy to prevent forest degradation from local communities fuel-wood harvesting. • Revive the traditional ways of fuel wood harvesting • Enact mechanism to monitor forest land use change • Promote local participation in eco-tourism activities • Develop forest policy & law to promote sustainable use of non-timber forest products • Implement co-management of forests resources • Implement eradication programs to remove prosopis juliflora an alien invasive species threatening forest ecosystems	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**		

Additional information:

Target 4 expansion of the national marine and terrestrial protected areas network to meet Aichi targets (Target 11); restoration and safeguarding key ecosystem services, especially of importance for water delivery and livelihoods (Target 14); strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems.

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8. *National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contrubutes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**C**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Aquatic ecosystems have been restored and safeguarded so as to increase their capacities to sustainably deliver water services to about 65% of Yemeni population by 2020, and 85% by 2025 (Aichi 14) Target 14: Yemeni poor and vulnerable, including local communities, youth and women enabled to equitably access to water, marine, forest and land resources, thereby leading to reduction of population living under national poverty line by 15% in 2020, and by 30% in 2025 (Aichi targets, 14 & 16)	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Restore water ecosystems through the development and implementation of IWRM Plans for groundwater Basins . • Establish flood protection structures along wadies beaches to control flood and erosion, • Promote sustainable harvesting of water resources . • Develop and implement Water -Spring protection programs . • Improve Water harvesting through renovation of traditional water conservation systems (storage tank/cistern) and construction in at least 10 mountainous areas . • Promote water harvesting through fog harvesting schemes in five highlands areas . • Declare and enforce protection zones of degraded water aquifers . • Build dams and water reservoirs, based on technical, economic and environmental feasibility. • Promote water efficiency for irrigation use through adoption of efficient irrigation techniques & expansion of rain-fed agriculture • Promote reuse of retreated waste water for irrigation. • Reduce fresh water pollution resulting from industrial effluents through effluent charges, soft loans, and grants to finance the purchase of wastewater treatment equipment and tradable emission permits. • Prohibit discharge of untreated solid and hazardous waste to sewage networks.	

	• Prepare & implement local community - watershed management plans that are gender balanced and responsive to climate change • Reform water abstraction Policy to ensure adequate provision of safe fresh water supply for to all Yemeni people, including women, local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. • Ensure land ownership particularly for women, local communities, poor and vulnerable in watershed areas • Involve local communities in basin management • Implement individual tradable quotas for different sectors
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**	

Additional information:

To reach this target, the action plan calls for mitigating impacts of solid waste & wastewater from hospitals, industry, mining and manufacturing sectors on human beings and their environment through improved design, introduction of green-technology, changing production processes, recycling hazardous/useful materials from waste, and producing non-wasteful products.

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2025, several business communities and public sectors, including ecotourism, mining, energy, industry and land use planning are benefiting from ecosystem services and have incorporated sustainability & biodiversity concerns into their national and local development plans and programmes, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits (Aichi target 4).	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Valuate biodiversity ecosystem services to integrate their values into National development plans and strategies, • Integrate biodiversity values & sustainability principles and biodiversity conservation into production sectors based restructured policies and plans	

	• Fully integrate water values into water and agriculture sector through reforming water tariffs for irrigation & water supply • Create and enforce a quota for fair and equitable use of use water, marine, forest and land resources • Establish incentives scheme to encourage environmental excellence and Sustainable resources uses, • Strict application of EIA & project appraisals for approving industry, mining, manufacturing and energy production projects • Establish certification scheme for promoting sustainability and environmental excellence by development and production sectors • Remove harmful incentives & subsidies contributing to the loss of biodiversity, arable land, water & marine resources (including fuel subsidies for water pumping and subsidies for agrochemical, fertilizer & agrochemical use) • Prohibit the use of drinking water for qat irrigation • Enforce application of mitigation plans for mining, manufacturing and energy production projects to prevent soil and water contamination, invasive alien species, sedimentation, soil erosion, habitat disturbance • Impose monitoring and environmental audit procedures in industry& production sectors • Develop effective national waste management plans to minimize hazardous effluents from industrial activities • Reduce wastewater & solid waste impacts on biodiversity by establishing & introducing proper waste disposal recycling systems into major industries • Reduce greenhouse gases and pollution based on promoting renewables & introduction of green technology in industrial & mining sectors; • Develop regulatory framework to enforce that monetary compensation is paid against unsustainable use of biodiversity benefits and services • Enforce application of restoration plans (such as top soil replacement and re-vegetation measures) for mining & industrial activities • Enforce environmental legislations and laws. • Develop forestry laws, By-law for the control of alien invasive & by-law regulating fish harvesting • Re- develop appropriate environmental policies and laws to promote local community involvement in the planning & management of biological resources • Develop and implement regulatory framework to ensure appropriate and safe distribution and use of pesticides. • Develop policies and regulations for the safe introduction & transfer of friendly environmental technologies.
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

Additional information:

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**B**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	In partnership with government, community-based management approach has been widely promoted to cover 50% of Yemen's protected area by 2020, and 100% by 2025, thereby leading to improved effectiveness of Yemen's protected areas along with promotion of traditional knowledge and practices on conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (Aichi 18).	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Introduce biodiversity courses into educational curricula of secondary schools. • Design, publish and broadcast radio/TV programs on biodiversity and promotion of traditional knowledge on innovative irrigation systems, water conservation, and the cost of environmental degradation on agriculture and livelihood. • Conduct training on innovative water conservation methods. • Increase decision makers and public awareness on the value of biodiversity & its service through public awareness campaigns. • Train media networks on producing and broadcasting awareness raising programs related to biological diversity and its conservation. • Develop awareness of the impact of biodiversity-related production and consumption patterns & on the loss of biodiversity and the goods and services it provides. • Develop clearing-house mechanism as an information base and information sharing platform and networking between government, research and educational institutions, industry, NGOs and individuals related to ecosystem loss, including loss of fauna, flora spp., rare and endangered species, fisheries, marine & water resources. • Promote research on sustainable use and management of	

	Forest, water and Marine resources, including research economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**	

Additional information:

This output seeks to enhance knowledge sharing, public awareness an research to better understand, plan and manage natural resources. To address these issues and better plan natural resources, the NBSAP2 adopts a combination of actions clustered under three groups, respectively delineated for improving information availability, rising environmental awareness of Yemeni society, and strengthening research capacity to deliver concrete scientific knowledge for environmental planning.

Special priority is given for improving information availability for effective national & local planning and programming of natural resources & water services. Improving information availability will be realized by enabling local community (local council members & staff) at the district levels to establish and manage their own database systems as integral components of the central database. This intervention would facilitate real-time data generation, analysis and dissemination by local people, hence reducing workload on central authority & eliminating excessive cost incurred by government in conducting periodical surveys as they become outdated. This intervention would also provide district community with the necessary tool for their effective participation in decision-making of social service planning & delivery. Building the capacities of district's managements combined with the creation of districts database systems is expected to enable elected local councils and community-based management to assume their responsibility as regard to planning, management and execution of local development programs and delivery of water services at the district levels pursuant to their mandates spelled out by local council law no 4. Without this there is no chance to enact the local council law and the central authorities will remain fully responsible for planning and management of natural resources, with no role for local councils/communities, thus violating local council law.

In order to address the issue of low environmental awareness among various sectors of Yemeni society, the NBSAP2 contains a wide-range of policies and instruments, such as: developing a national strategy that addresses issues of environmental awareness; the effective integration of new biodiversity themes into the educational system, launching nationwide public campaigns and programmes for enhancing public awareness of different audiences, and expansion and creation of environmental clubs at schools and among youth groups. To integrate biodiversity themes into the educational systems, special attention will be given to introducing biodiversity courses into educational curricula of secondary schools, with specific focus on development of curriculum on biodiversity status, dynamics and driving forces and management strategies. Furthermore, strengthening public education on environment is an important element of action plan and will be based on review of curriculum, production of education/teaching materials and orientation of teachers towards biodiversity themes.

Awareness raising campaigns and programmes will target different audiences, including policy makers, farmers, students, business communities, local communities, women and

youth amongst others. Key topic areas to be addressed include among others: promotion of traditional knowledge and innovative irrigation systems on water conservation, increasing public awareness on biodiversity degradation and its impacts on people livelihood, increasing decision makers and public awareness on the value of biodiversity & its service, improving media knowledge on producing and broadcasting biodiversity awareness raising programs, and impact of current inappropriate production and consumption patterns on biodiversity and ecosystem loss.

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**B**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	
National Targets (Text Answer):	At least 5%(by 2020) and 7% (by 2025) of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 6% (by 2020) and 12% (by 2025) of coastal and marine areas will be under protection, effectively managed by local communities, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	✓ Declare more adequate & ecologically representative network of marine & coastal protected areas to cover 12% of Yemen territorial waters. ✓ Increase the area of planted forest, particularly mangrove forest. ✓ Integrate protected areas into the broader landscape to limit habitat fragmentation & improve adaptation to climate change via integrated flood management and establishment of ecological corridors in the form of vegetated road side & stone walls along the Wadie courses between fragmented areas and protected areas to help spreading of wild species plant. ✓ Implement Conservation management plans for terrestrial areas that fully integrate ecosystem approach into sectoral planning ✓ Integrated coastal zone management plans to cover the entire coastal areas . ✓ Increase national capacity to manage protected areas effectively & sustainably. ✓	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full**		

report is submitted in January 2018	

Additional information

Target 12. *Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	**C**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	restoration and safeguarding key ecosystem services, especially of importance for water delivery and livelihoods	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	✓ Promote restoration of marine ecosystem services by developing and implementing wetland and coral reefs restoration programs. ✓ Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach. ✓ Promote restoration of marine ecosystem services by developing and implementing wetland, forest mangrove and coral reefs restoration programs. ✓ Study and documentation of local communities traditional knowledge and practices in the conservation, restoration and use of land resources	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**		

Target 13. *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**B**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**C**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 5: Aquatic ecosystems have been restored and safeguarded so as to increase their capacities to sustainably deliver water services to about 65% of Yemeni population by 2020, and 85% by 2025. Target By 2025, all Yemen fish stocks are managed and harvested sustainably through applying ecosystem based approaches, recovery plans, seasonal fishing ban of threatened species, banning of destructive fishing methods, control illegal and unregulated fishing and strict monitoring of fishing methods, practices and techniques Target 7: By 2025, all pressures impacted by climate change and anthropogenic factors are mitigated and minimized, so that coral reefs, fish spp., birds, turtles and plants of marine ecosystems are maintained and functioning well. Target 8: By 2020, 50% of Yemen's agricultural lands will be managed sustainably, and by 2025 the sustainability principles will cover the entire agricultural lands. Target 10: By 2025, Ecotourism sector is benefiting from ecosystem services and has incorporated sustainability & biodiversity concerns into local ecotourism development plans and programmes. Target11: By 2025, several business communities and public sectors, including ecotourism, mining, energy, industry and land use planning are benefiting from ecosystem services and have incorporated sustainability & biodiversity concerns into their national and local development plans and programmes, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits (Aichi target 4). Targets 14.2: By 2020, Ecotourism sector is benefiting from ecosystem services and has incorporated sustainability & biodiversity concerns into local ecotourism development plans and programmes	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	▪ Sustainable management of agricultural land through integrated management of land and water resources, and green technology in efficient irrigation ▪ Develop & implement national policies, development plans, budgets and investment programs that are integrating biodiversity values, issues & sustainability into land planning, road and infrastructure development plans. ▪ Develop sustainable ecotourism stratgeies to halt biodiversity lossin established protected areas ▪ Prohibit the construction of tourism infrastructure roads development by enforcing EIA ▪ Improve eco-sites management through promoting cooperation and participation of the private sector, NGOs and local communities in tourism investment and	

	management. ▪ Prepare tourism management plan for all tourism sites ▪ develop criteria for eco-tourism development in protected areas and buffer zones. ▪ Integrate biodiversity values & sustainability principles and biodiversity conservation into production sectors based restructured policies and plans ▪ Fully integrate water values into water and agriculture sector through reforming water tariffs for irrigation & water supply. ▪ Establish certification scheme for promoting sustainability and environmental excellence by development and production sectors ▪ Integrate sustainability into industry, mining, manufacturing and energy production sectors based on provision of economic incentives for compliance with environmental performance standards & environmental excellence. ▪ Establish an entity to be in charge of monitoring sustainability and environmental excellence in development and production sectors. ▪ Impose sustainability and environmental excellence on development and production sectors.
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**	

Additional information

GOAL 4. enhancing implementation

Target 15. *Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**E**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**E**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**		

Additional information

Target 16. *Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**B**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**c**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Revered before to related targets .	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in**		

Additional information

the distortion of macro-economic policy, unsustainable production and consumption patterns in economic and industrial sectors, lack of good governance in biodiversity management, including weak institutional, technical and scientific capacity. This status is further deprived by political and social causes, such as poverty and rapid population growth, uncontrolled migration and urbanization. Loss of biological diversity cannot be stopped and reversed without policy and legislative reforms focused on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, sustainability principles & biodiversity values into environmental and production sectors.

To this end the action plan in strategic Goal 4 is designed to develop and maintain restructured policies that are compassionate of participatory planning of natural resources, supportive of equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits and advocating the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into national development policies, plans, strategies and programmes, including national poverty reduction strategy and sectoral plans concerned with tourism , mining, urban and rural development, land-use planning, infrastructures and industry development.

To translate this goal into actions, the action plan recommends the promotion of green economy projects in planning processes at all sectorial levels. This approach will facilitate mainstreaming of biodiversity into developmental plans such as poverty reduction and provide holistic solution to most constraints provoking ecosystems loss. Evidently, it entails several innovative mainstreaming measures, clustered in five outputs/ oriented mainly for: (1) reform of environmental policy distortions targeted for mainstreaming ecosystems values into national accounting and decision makings (Output 4.1), (2) poverty mainstreaming (Output 4 .2), (3)promotion of green technology (Output 4.3), (4) promoting integrated planning in land resources management (Output 4.4), and (5) sustainable tourism (Output 4.5).

Low public awareness of biodiversity values and issues hampers the effective planning of Natural resources, and also weakens social responsibility towards the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Poor public awareness is mainly due to lack of awareness and communication strategy combined with weak capacity of the designated environmental communication body at EPA as regard production and dissemination of environmental information and awareness products. The EPA communication units lack the technology and facilities needed for production and dissemination of environmental information and awareness materials. Further the designated staff of the unit lack the capacity for effective operation and maintenance of the communication units, namely as regard data acquisition, processing, and production and dissemination of awareness materials. This situation is aggravated by inadequate integration of biodiversity issues into formal education programs and curricula, which in turn limits public appreciation of biodiversity importance. Despondently, media men are not adequately furnished to access biodiversity information owing to the lack of communication and networking technologies.

Target 17. *Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**B**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**D**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 20: By 2016, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011- 2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels (Aichi 20).	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Develop a resource mobilization strategy to secure implementation of the NBSAP2 including the related ecosystem activities.	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**		

Additional information

In Yemen, biodiversity issues including wetland and ecosystems are not considered among most pressing concerns compared with social issues such as poverty, health and education. Consequently, government financing for implementation of National Biodiversity strategies and related issues are generally being reported as inadequate and not exceeding 20% of total funding needs, indicating that the bulk of funding (80%) for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation initiatives is covered from international donor sources.

Generally, national expenditure on biodiversity conservation and related issues is approximately 0.7% of national expenditure. This funding inadequacy is further aggravated by weak focal point capacities to mobilize resources from international agencies associated with the low awareness level of national staff on potential international funding mechanisms and funding eligibility. These challenges are compounded by a weak information base for policy development, poor expertise in project and strategy formulation, lack of networking, and weak scientific and technical cooperation with international agencies.

In order to meet the country commitments as spelled out by 'the Aichi targets', the GOY developed NBSAP2 anchored with a resource mobilization strategy (RMS) for implementing the NBSAP2. The RMS recommends accessing to both internal and external financing sources to mobilize a total amount of US$102.335 million estimated by stakeholders for NBSAP2 Implementation for the upcoming 10 years. Given the current biodiversity funding from domestic sources is only US$1 million annually according to EPA, a financing gap of US$92 million is estimated to be tapped into from international sources.

Target 18. *International cooperation is strengthened at all levels* ***{3.1}***

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**B**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**D**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**		

Additional information

At international level, NGOs like IUCN, Bird Life International, WWF and Wetlands International are considerably active and have active focal points in the Republic.

To contribute to the global environmental protection effort, the Government of Yemen has ratified UNCBD, UNCCD & UNFCCC and is party to a number of relevant international conventions and regional protocols, including the CITES, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea and Ozone Layer Depletion, RAMSAR Convention, World Heritage Convention, and Bonn Convention, which make some provision for meeting global environmental objectives. By ratification of these conventions, the GoY assigned the EPA as a Government agency responsible for monitoring compliance with obligations made under international conventions such as the UNCBD and the UNFCCC. The EPA in this capacity hosts the secretariat and national implementation units of most of GEF/UNDP projects currently ongoing in Yemen, such as the Biodiversity planning, the Climate Change Enabling and the Socotra projects among others. In its capacity as national focal points for UNCBD and UNFCCC, the EPA has been engaged in conservation of biodiversity resources through the initiation and development of several legal and technical activities and improving environmental coordination based on its mandates and the Environmental Protection Law No. (26) for 1995 (EPL). This effort has led to the establishment of EPA board of directors to act as coordinating body for Climate Change, biodiversity, Land Degradation, etc. The current structure of the board of directors include representatives from the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Fish Wealth, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Electricity, the Water Resources Authority, and the Ministry of Local Administration. Unfortunately, the board had no role in the production of the NBSAP2 and rarely met and thus it needs to be activated, its structure reformed and given stronger mandates, including the removal of overlapping responsibilities amongst environmental partners.

In its efforts to address desertification and land degradation issues, the Government after it had acceded to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD), has appointed the General Directorate for Forestry & Desertification Control (GDFDC) as a Focal Point for the CCD. Following its designation as national focal point, the GDFDC developed a National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAPCD) to meet the country's commitments stated by the UNCCD.

As yet, there are some synergic and common issues affecting the GDFDC capacities to undertake their responsibilities effectively. These include, inter alia: lack of partnerships of private sector, NGOs and local community in management of forest and degraded land in addition to the lack of inter-institutional coordination and collaboration among relevant parties associated with highly centralization in planning. All of these issues lead to unsustainable, ineffective and inefficient management of the country limited forestry resources and underpin the importance of a cross-sectoral approach in forest management. Therefore, it is urgently needed to strengthen the GDFDC through the creation of an autonomous and independent coordinating body with clear financial mandate, and institutional framework to act as catalyst and coordinating body in the preparation, implementation, monitoring & evaluating desertification and drought.

Besides building the environmental capacity of national institutions, the Government has made tremendous efforts in developing and strengthening legislative frameworks as regard to environmental conservation and such efforts have led to endorsement and enactment of a number of relevant laws – including, Environmental Protection Law (EPL), 1995, The Water law, 2001, and Decentralization Local Governance Law, 2000. However, many of the existing legislations are found either outdated or/and irrelevant to the current environmental problems. Given that they were developed in the absence of coordinated and integrated way, they contain a number of conflicting and overlapping issues, which are thought to be responsible for the weak enforcement and inadequacy of current legislation.

As of yet, however, legislation framework is still incomplete and/or needs to be updated. This include the need for updating the EPL , the development of a Land tenure law, including agricultural

land holdings and registration, and the development of an application decree for EIA law as well as the development of a Protected Areas law.

Target 19. *Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	**A**	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	**D**	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	• Implement capacity building program for community based entities in PA management, monitoring of biodiversity loss, provision of ecoutourism services & conservation of ecosystems	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals **Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018**		

Additional information

Capacity building of local and community actors focuses on strengthening monitoring capacity; enforcement of conservation law, policy, and practice, and planning natural resources.

Local community livelihoods will be improved by enabling them to directly and indirectly access and benefit from the goods and services delivered by Yemen's ecosystems. Direct benefits will accessed by mainstreaming sustainable management principles in forest, rangelands , mangroves, marine, aquatic and agroforestry areas. This approach will help them access and meet most of their livelihoods needs such as fuel wood & charcoal for rural energy, fodder for livestock, timber, natural medicines, honey and food, including such as lobster, fish, genetic resources and indigenous products of cereals, fruit, vegetables, etc. Indirect benefits will be gained by including them in managing PAs and managing provision of tourism and leisure activities, which will enable them to use the revenues gained in return of these delivery services for increasing their income.

Capacity building of local and community actors focuses on strengthening monitoring capacity; enforcement of conservation law, policy, and practice, and planning natural resources.

Local community livelihoods will be improved by enabling them to directly and indirectly access and benefit from the goods and services delivered by Yemen's ecosystems. Direct benefits will accessed by mainstreaming sustainable management principles in forest, rangelands , mangroves, marine, aquatic and agroforestry areas. This approach will help them access and meet most of their livelihoods needs such as fuel wood & charcoal for rural energy, fodder for livestock, timber, natural medicines, honey and food, including such as lobster, fish, genetic resources and indigenous products of cereals, fruit, vegetables, etc. Indirect benefits will be gained by including them in managing PAs and managing provision of tourism and leisure activities, which will enable them to use the revenues gained in return of these delivery services for increasing their income.

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Name of Contracting Party:

List of indicator questions:

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
	Detwah Lagoon	*A*	*D*	*D*	*A*	*A*	*A*	*D*	

① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan