

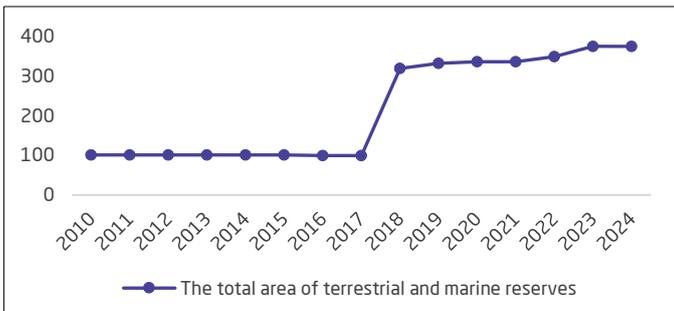
Percentage of degraded land decreases to 5.9%

Environment statistics show a reduction in the percentage of degraded land by 5.9% during the period of (2015-2023) with an area of 113 thousand km², recording a decrease of 36.4% compared to the area of degraded land during the previous period from (2000-2015) which was 178 thousand km².

Natural reserves

The area of natural reserves (wildlife and marine) reached 375 thousand km² in 2024, The King Salman bin Abdulaziz Royal Reserve was the largest terrestrial reserve, covering 131 thousand km², representing about 36.2% of the total terrestrial reserve area. While the Farasan Islands Marine Reserve composed 40.1% of marine reserves as the highest share (Figure1).

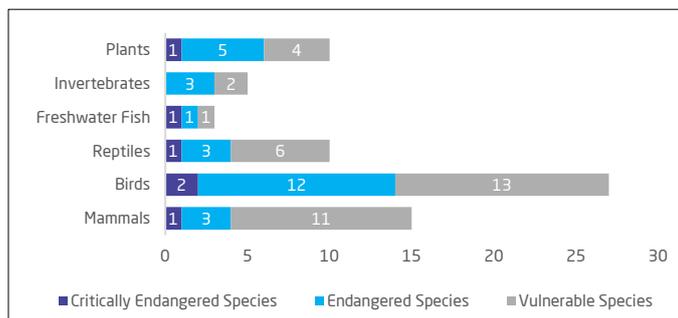
Figure 1. Total area of terrestrial and marine reserves (Thousand km²)



Endangered terrestrial plant and animal species by risk category

The total number of endangered terrestrial plants and animals reached 70 species, of which 52.9% are classified as vulnerable species, 38.6% as endangered species, and 8.6% as critically endangered species (Figure2).

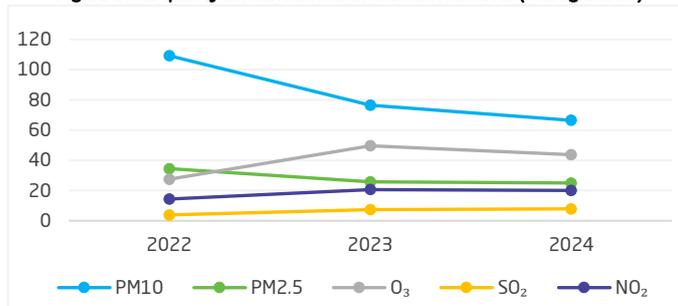
Figure 2. Number of endangered terrestrial plant and animal species by risk category



Air quality

The average concentration of particulate matter (PM10) for the kingdom was 66.4 microgram/m³ in 2024, 13% less than its average concentration in 2023. Additionally, the average Ozone (O₃) concentration over the kingdom decreased by 11.8% in 2024 compared to its average concentration in 2023 (Figure3).

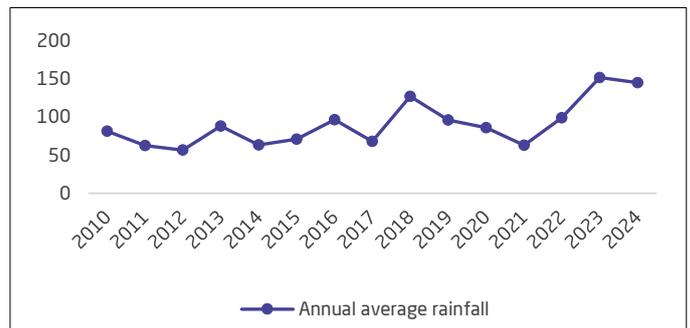
Figure 3. Air quality concentrations at the national level (Microgram/m³)



Rainfall annual average

The average annual rainfall in 2024 was 145 millimeters for the kingdom, 4.4% less than its annual average in 2023. Jizan Region recorded the highest monthly average rainfall in 2024 recording 414.8 millimeters during August (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Annual average rainfall (Millimeter)

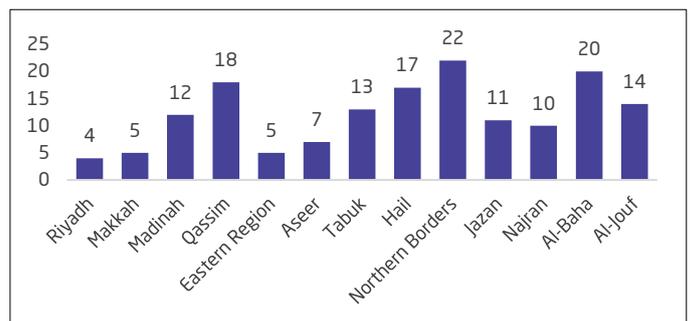


Green areas in Urban sectors

Green areas in urban sectors reached 234 million m² in 2024, representing an average capita share of 7m² per capita. Meanwhile, Northern Borders region recorded the highest green area capita share with 22m² per capita, followed by Al-Baha region with 20m² per capita. However, Al-Riyadh region recorded the lowest green area capita share with 4m² per capita (Figure5).

* Green areas are spaces planted with herbaceous vegetation or natural or artificial grass, including parks, gardens, sidewalks, squares, and all green sites managed by municipalities.

Figure 5. Per capita share of green spaces in urban sectors (M² per capita)



Key Indicators of Environmental Statistics Publication 2024

Indicators	Unit	2023	2024
Annual average rainfall	millimeter	152	145
Area of green spaces in the municipal sector	Million square meters	230	234
Per capita green space	Square meters per capita	7	7
Average concentration of particulate matter (PM10)	µg/m ³	76	66
Average concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5)	µg/m ³	26	25
Average concentration of ozone (O ₃)	µg/m ³	50	44

Indicators	Unit	(2015-2000)	(2023-2015)
Area of land affected by desertification	km ²	177,638	112,972
Percentage of land affected by desertification	%	%9.2	%5.9

Source: Tables

Methodology and quality

The Statistics Publication was prepared in accordance with the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) developed by the United Nations. It relies on two main sources: statistics from GASTAT, and statistics from administrative record sources including the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Housing, and Saudi Authority for Industrial Cities and Technology Zones.

For more details, please refer to the [Methodology and Quality Report](#), table