



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2009-2011

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2009-2011 was approved at the 4th session of the Meeting of the Parties (15-19 September 2008, Antananarivo, Madagascar) by Resolution 4.7. Further amendments were endorsed by the Standing Committee in August 2011 in accordance with operative paragraph 11 of Resolution 4.7. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 5th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP5) is taking place on 14-18 May 2012 in La Rochelle, France; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is 14 January 2012.**

The AEWA National Reports 2009-2011 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. However, AEWA will be the first of the CMS-related treaties to use the CMS Family Online Reporting System for its reporting to MOP5. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

As a new product, the system may still need some refining and improving, we therefore request your understanding: any feedback or suggestions on your side would be greatly appreciated.

The online reporting system offers flexibility and versatility superior to the previously used paper-based reporting and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat hopes that the Parties will find it to be more convenient and efficient. In particular, it will make information more easily accessible and also enhance ways of using it. In this context, Resolution 4.7 also requests UNEP to assist in the development of an analytical tool and calls upon Parties to support this initiative and provide financial resources and thus strengthen the online format for national reporting in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC. The online reporting system brings national reporting to a different level, enabling the information provided to be used much more effectively; it also serves as a tool for self-assessment by Parties. In addition, it can help to enhance cooperation and coordination between various stakeholders in your country by making the national reporting more of a collective, collaborative and continuous process.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to aewa_national_reporting@unep.de.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01/11/1999

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA

> None

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Ministry of Environment

Name and title of the head of institution

> Hussein Shahin

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Hussein Shahin, DIRECTOR, NATURE PROTECTION, Ministry of Environment

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> Ministry of Environment

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2009-2011

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Status

3. Species Status

Please select from the drop-down list below only the species that occur in your country

AEWA Species - *Tachybaptus ruficollis* / Little Grebe

English Common name(s):

Little Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grébe castagneux, Grèbe castagneux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

Native

Species Status - Breeding

Does the species occur in the country during the breeding period?

No

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

No

4.2 Single Species Action Plans

2. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please clarify the relevance of the AEWA International Single Species Action Plans or the other recognised plans (Dalmatian Pelican, Pygmy Cormorant, Red-breasted Goose, Marbled Teal, Slender-billed Curlew and Audouin's Gull) to your country

None of the International Single Species Action Plans is relevant

3. Do you have in place or are you developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

No

4. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

No

4.3 Emergency Measures

5. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium

No emergency situation has occurred

6. Are there any other emergency measures, which were not mentioned above, but were developed and are in place in your country?

No

7. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

No

4.4 Re-establishments

8. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

No

9. Are you maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

Yes

10. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

4.5 Introductions

11. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which may have a detrimental effect? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it

> The Agriculture Law No. 44 of the year 2002 is the main reference for wildlife hunting in the country. Article 57-c:

It is strictly prohibited to do any of the following:

2-Import or export any wildlife species (dead or alive) unless with a special permit by the minister.

Item 13 Regulations No. G/34 for the year 2003:

It is not allowed to export, import and re-export any wildlife species, their derivatives, parts, and products unless a special permit is granted and in compliance with the international conventions signed by the kingdom.

12. Has your country introduced requirements to zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive birds belonging to non-native species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it

> Agriculture Law No. 44 of the year 2002 is the enacted and under enforcement law concerning wildlife hunting in the country. Wildlife hunting regulatory Bylaws issued under the umbrella of this law are:

•Bylaw No. (Z/34) for the year 2003 that regulates bird and wildlife protection, hunting and trade. This bylaw was issued in accordance to article No. 57, paragraph (A) of the Provisional Agriculture Law No (44) for the year 2002.

•Bylaw No. 43 for the year 2008 that categories bird and wildlife that are band from hunting according to its level of protection. This bylaw was issued in accordance to article No. 57, paragraph (H) of the Provisional Agriculture Law No (44) for the year 2002.

•Bylaw No (H/34) for the year 2009 that includes instructions of regulating the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by virtue of Article (57) of paragraph (A) of the Provisional Agriculture Law No (44) for the year 2002.

13. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

No

14. Has an eradication programme been considered, developed or implemented for any non-native waterbird species in your country?

Not applicable

15. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

No

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

16. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

> Jordan has identified a network of important bird areas that has a big value for the protection of birds specially during their migration and in protecting habitats important for the breeding of important bird species.

27 Important bird areas were identified by a study made by the RSCN and BirdLife office in Amman in the year 2000.

In 1978 a complete survey took place through the mission lead by Clark to identify important habitats and ecosystems that need to be conserved. The study revealed that there are 12 important sites to be protected.

17. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, have you used the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details

> the following wetland IBAs are protected in Jordan

Yarmouk River

Samra Sewage station

Burqu

Azraq (Ramsar Site)

Mujib

Aqaba

5.2. Conservation of Areas

18. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1)

Please report on both internationally and nationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 6

Total area (ha)

> 151300

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 6

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 151300

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 2

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 96000

19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

20. Have you accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area?

Yes

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

21. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

Only some AEWA species occurring in your country

Only part of the territory of your country

Field for additional information (optional)

> The hunting process is monitored and controlled through the Law enforcement section in the RSCN enforced by a police network.

22. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

No

Have you introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

23. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details

> Rangers move around the country monitoring and making sure that no one is violating the law. The rangers have a legal status to confiscate and issue tickets for the law breakers to be fined later.

24. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

No

6.2. Other human activities

25. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)

Yes and being implemented

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

> Before beginning any project that might have a negative impact on the Environment, an Environmental Impact Assessment EIA must be presented to the Ministry of Environment in order get the approval of the project.

The Ministry of Environment has the right to request an Environmental Impact Assessment EIA from projects, companies and corporations that have already been established before the issue of this law and practice activities that have a negative impact on the Environment in order to assure that environment protection measures have been taken into account.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

26. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)

Yes, all proposed projects

27. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

Not applicable

28. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area? (Resolution 3.8)

Not applicable

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

29. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2)

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Partially

Covering the passage/migration period

Partially

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully

Please provide details

> The only comprehensive research activity was the national waterbird census which has been carried in Jordan by the RSCN since October 2000. This study includes direct counts of waterbird species all over the wetlands, permanent and seasonal, in the country starting by October until March in order to cover the winter season in addition to some parts of the autumn and spring migration.

Field for additional information (optional)

> 2001-now: A national water bird census is carried out in order to provide a scientific base for decisions of the hunting committee. Results of the national water bird census will be included in two of the most important publications about water birds in the world "Numbers and distribution of wintering water birds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia", and "Waterbird Population Estimates". Both publications are issued regularly by Wetlands International.

30. Have you used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

Yes

31. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 5)

> IWC scheme, results provided to WI

32. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 1)

No

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

33. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

Yes, being implemented

Please list major features of the programmes and details of a contact person for each programme
> The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature provides training on the research and handling of birds as a part of the ringing training programs.

The education and public awareness element of the Migrating birds know no boundaries project is considered to be a success in this field. It was designed so that it can reach the largest number of school children with the help of the Nature Clubs initiated and run by the RSCN.

Another important activity of the same project is having cameras placed in nest boxes and connected directly to the internet. This is used for the students and other interested viewers to stress on the importance of the area for breeding and nesting birds and specially during the migration season. In addition to that RSCN has designed and prepared a Bird Guide for students drawn and printed in colors to encourage children to observe and identify the different types of birds and relate them to the different habitats.

On another hand the Law and enforcement Section at the RSCN has prepared a Guid for the Hutable species . The guide describes the hutable species so that it will not be mixed up with other species and to identify the exact bag limits of each type and the exact places for hunting.

34. Has your country provided funding and other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources), secured for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 1 and Resolution 3.10)

No

35. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

Not considered yet

36. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff, which has been trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Has such training taken place in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2)

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place

No

11. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2009-2011 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 19th Feb 2012