

Reporting on the global SDG indicator 6.5.2

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A. Background

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 6 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

To review progress towards the SDGs, United Nations Member States, through the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), developed in late 2015 and early 2016, a global indicator framework, which was subsequently adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016.

Target 6.5 calls for countries to implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate. To measure progress on transboundary cooperation in accordance to target 6.5, indicator 6.5.2 was adopted. The indicator is defined as the “*percentage of transboundary basin¹ area with an operational arrangement for transboundary cooperation*”.

For SDG 6, UN-Water has been coordinating the technical input to the IAEG-SDGs on the relevant indicators and the methodologies for their measurement. UNECE and UNESCO have led the development of the step-by-step methodology to calculate indicator 6.5.2. For each indicator, the IAEG-SDGs has proposed custodian agencies at the global level. Given their mandate on transboundary water issues, UNECE and UNESCO have been proposed as custodian agencies for indicator 6.5.2. Recognizing the importance of integration across SDG 6, the relevant custodian agencies for this goal are collaborating under the Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets (GEMI), operating under the UN-Water umbrella.²

Reporting through the present template will help to gather information on the progress on transboundary cooperation under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, target 6.5 in accordance with global indicator 6.5.2. It will also contribute to the UN-Water SDG 6 Integrated Monitoring initiative GEMI.

B. Content of the template

In order to collect complete information, simplify the task of reporting and streamline the compilation of information received by countries, the template is shaped as a questionnaire to be filled out.

The template is divided into four parts:

- Section I - Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2
- Section II - Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins
- Section III - General information on transboundary water management at the national level
- Section IV - Final questions

While Section I of the template has been prepared by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of the UN-Water's indicators development activities in support of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), Sections II to IV are based on a questionnaire developed by Member States in the framework of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International

¹**Transboundary basins** are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwater/aquifers which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between two or more States.

²For more information, see <http://www.unwater.org/gemi/en/>.

Lakes (Water Convention), serviced by UNECE, to monitor progress on transboundary cooperation and implementation of the Convention.³

Questions can be either “closed”, Yes /No, with appropriate boxes to tick; “open”, requiring further information to be supplied, indicated by the words in square brackets [fill in]; or a combination of both.

Depending on the country situation, it will not always be necessary to fill in extra information where space is provided for this. Please answer open questions very briefly, and in less than 200 words, using bullet points as appropriate. The reporting country can make reference to the reporting under other multilateral environmental agreements to which the country is a Party.

C. Who should report and how?

All countries having transboundary basins in their territory are invited to report.

All reporting countries are kindly invited, when possible, to fill all sections of the template, as they allow outlining a complete picture of the situation concerning transboundary water cooperation. The overall template can be useful to track progress more closely beyond the indicator value and better describe the current baseline. This is valuable also because inevitably the indicator is based on a number of criteria defining minimum thresholds and the information in Sections II to IV can allow tracking progress towards the different criteria.

Section II will need to be completed for each transboundary basin, (i.e. basin of rivers and lakes or aquifers which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States)(please just copy the template for these questions and fill out again for each additional transboundary basin). Countries may coordinate responses with other States with which they share transboundary basins or even prepare a joint report for shared basins.

D. Use of the reported information

Reporting has primarily a national importance and usefulness to inform decision-making at the national and transboundary level.

At the global level, data collected through this reporting will be elaborated to define the global baseline for the status of transboundary cooperation in accordance to indicator 6.5.2. Results, including synthesis reports, will be submitted to the High Level Political Forum in July 2018 which will focus, among others, on the in depth review of SDG 6.

A discussion on the advancement of transboundary cooperation worldwide considering the results of the reporting exercise will also take place in the framework of the eight session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention, to be held at the end of 2018.

³The Water Convention aims to protect and ensure the quantity, quality and sustainable use of transboundary water resources by facilitating cooperation. Originally negotiated as a regional instrument for the UNECE region, the Convention turned into a universally available legal framework for transboundary water cooperation, following an amendment procedure. As of 1st March 2016, all United Nations Member States can accede to the Convention (for more information, see <http://www.unece.org/env/water/>).

E. Deadline for reporting

Countries are invited to submit their filled in template by **15 June 2017** to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Countries are invited to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy by e-mail. Electronic copies should be made available in both pdf format (for the signed copy) and word-processing software. Any graphic elements should be provided in separate files.

Addresses

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 7 Place de Fontenoy 75015 Paris France
E-mail : transboundary_water_cooperation_reporting@unece.org	E-mail : transboundary_water_cooperation_reporting@unesco.org

Reporting on the global SDG indicator 6.5.2

TEMPLATE

Country name: [HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN]

Section I. Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2

a. Methodology

This section allows for the calculation of the Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as *the proportion of transboundary basins' area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation*. The information gathered in Section II, will help in completing this section. The Step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 6.5.2⁴, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN Water, can be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.

The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by **adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. 'transboundary basins') that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers)**.

Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment. For groundwater, the area to be considered is the extent of the aquifer.

An "**arrangement for water cooperation**" is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangement among riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management.

For an arrangement to be considered "**operational**" all the following criteria needs to be fulfilled:

- There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g. a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation,
- There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level);
- There is a joint or coordinated water management plan(s), or joint objectives have been set, and
- There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information.

b. Calculation of indicator 6.5.2

Please list in the tables below the transboundary basins (rivers and lakes and aquifers) in your country's territory and provide the following information for each of them:

- the country/ies with which the basin is shared;
- the surface area of these basins (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in km²);

⁴ Available at <http://www.unwater.org/publications/publications-detail/en/c/428764/>.

- the surface area of these basins within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria (please consider the replies to the questions in Section II, in particular questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6).

In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or portion of a basin, please list this sub-basin just after the transboundary basin it is part of. In case there is an operational arrangement for the whole basin, do not list sub-basins in the table below.

Transboundary basin (river or lake) [please add rows as needed]

Name of the transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km ²) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km ²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Jordan River	Jordan, Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, Israel	7,314	7,314
Azraq	Jordan, Syria,	11,205	0
Dead Sea	Jordan, Israel	1,470	1,470
N. Wadi Araba	Jordan, Israel	2,923	2,923
S. Wadi Araba	Jordan, Israel	6,334	6,334
Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km²) [A](do not double count sub-basins)			18,041
Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km²) [B] (do not double count sub-basins)		29,246	

Transboundary aquifers [please add rows as needed]

Name of the transboundary aquifer	Countries shared with	Surface area (in km ²) ⁵ within the territory of the country	Surface area (in km ²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Azraq-Dhulleil	Jordan, Syria	18,375	0
Yarmouk	Jordan, Syria	1,388	0
Amman Zarqa	Jordan, Syria	3,739	0
Wadi Sirhan	Jordan, Saudi Arabia	9,000	0
Hamad	Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq	17,807	0
Saq-Ram	Jordan, Saudi Arabia	82,000	7,181
Northern Wadi Araba	Jordan, Israel	3,128	3,128
Southern Wadi Araba	Jordan, Israel	1,245	1,245
Jordan Valley	Jordan, Israel	1,155	1,155
Dead Sea	Jordan, Israel	7,510	7,510
Total surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km²) [C]			20,219
Total surface area of transboundary aquifers within the territory of the country (in km²) [D]		145,347	

Indicator value for the country

⁵For a transboundary aquifer, the extent is derived from the aquifer system delineation which is commonly done relying on information of the subsurface (notably the extent of geological formations). As a general rule, the delineation of aquifer systems is based on the delineation of the extent of the hydraulically connected water-bearing geological formations. Aquifer systems are three-dimensional objects and the aquifer area taken into account is the projection on the land surface of the system. Ideally, when different aquifer systems not hydraulically connected are vertically superposed, the different relevant projected areas are to be considered separately, unless the different aquifer systems are managed conjunctively.

$$((A+C)/(B+D)) \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$(18,041+20,219) / (29,246+145,347) = 21.9\%$$

Operational Arrangement

Jordan River Basin

The 1994 Peace Treaty between Israel and Jordan distributed the Jordan River flows roughly 2/3 for Israel and 1/3 for Jordan. The two parties signed the Treaty of Peace Between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In November of 1994, about two weeks after the treaty was signed and at the WRGWR meeting in Athens, Greece, the parties approved the Implementation Plan of the Regional Water Data Banks Project, which was initiated a few months later.

In the treaty, the parties agreed to recognize each other's rightful allocations from the Jordan River, Yarmouk River and the Arava/Arava aquifer. For the Yarmouk River, the treaty allocates Israel a summer (12 MCM) and winter (13 MCM) quantity, with Jordan receiving the remainder of the flow. For the Jordan River, Jordan conceded to Israel to pump 20 MCM of water during the winter months. In return, Israel is to transfer 20 MCM of water during the summer to Jordan (Treaty of Peace, 1994). Jordan is also entitled to 10 MCM of desalinated water and an additional 50 MCM of water to be provided in the future. Additionally, it was agreed that for a period of twenty-five years Israel could continue to pump water from wells it had previously developed in Al Ghamr, an area now belonging to Jordan. Finally, a Joint Water Committee was established, comprised of three members from each country, to monitor water use, enforce regulations and develop new cooperation activities.

The agreement created a Joint Water Committee (JWC) as a permanent institution charged with implementing the agreement and addressing additional water matters that may arise. A number of professional advisors attend the Committee meetings. The JWC was meant to be a means of resolving the ambiguities in the agreement through compromise building. Because the negotiators realized the importance of acknowledging ambiguity and the different types of uncertainties, discussed below, they created a Joint Water Committee with three individuals appointed by each government to oversee implementation and address future challenges. The cooperative approach involving joint fact-finding and monitoring of water quality and flow quantity. Common measures to face drought and water shortages. . Communication between the two countries increased during this time, and data and information exchange became more routine practice.

Jordanian-Syrian Cooperation of Yarmouk Basin

Agreement between Jordan and Syria concerning the utilization of Yarmouk water in 1987, Wehda dam and Joint Commission. The aim of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Commission is to manage the shared water resources of the Yarmouk Basin following the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach. This approach considers the available surface and groundwater resources in the Jordanian and Syrian parts of the shared water resources and water demand as well. Based on these a joint Water Resources Management Plan will be developed. This plan aims to achieve a long-term sustainable management of water resources and to reduce potential adverse impacts and to avoid and manage future disputes.

The three bilateral agreements made between Jordan and Syria over the last 50 years regarding use of the shared waters of the Yarmouk River. Jordan began constructing the long-planned Unity Dam and the permanent Adaseya diversion weir only after concluding the most recent agreement in 2001.

- Agreement between Jordan and Syria concerning the utilization of Yarmouk water in 1987, Wehda dam and Joint commission.
- The aim of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Commission is to manage the shared water resources of the Yarmouk Basin following the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach.
- This approach considers the available surface and groundwater resources in the Jordanian and Syrian parts of the shared water resources and water demand as well.
- Based on these a joint Water Resources Management Plan will be developed.

This plan aims to achieve a long-term sustainable management of water resources and to reduce potential adverse impacts and to avoid and manage future disputes. In November of 1998, Jordan and Syria reached an agreement on building the long awaited dam on the Yarmouk at Maqarin, renamed in 1987 to al-Wehda dam; construction was to commence in 2000 and completed in 2004. The agreement between Syria and Jordan has been shaped and managed by political relations

Disi – Saq GW Basin

On 30 April 2015, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia entered into an agreement for the Management and Utilization of the Ground Waters in the Al-Sag /Al-Disi Layer. The Agreement over the Al-Sag /Al-Disi Aquifer is concise with four main articles. Article One contains terms and definitions; Article Two describes the main norms for managing the aquifer; Article Three discusses the creation and responsibilities of a Joint Saudi/Jordanian Technical Committee; and Article Four contains administrative provisions related to the implementation of the Agreement

The Agreement calls for the liquidation of all existing activities in the Protected Area (the Prohibited Area), which depends on the extraction of groundwater therefrom, for a period of five years from the date of signature of this Agreement. It also stipulates that the maintenance of the Protected Area (the Prohibited Area) between the two States, free from all activities which depend on the extraction of groundwater from the Protected Area, shall be realized by two countries. According to the Agreement, an observatory well shall be dug in the Protected Area, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the quality and level of the groundwater, on the condition that prior coordination through the Technical Joint Committee is carried out before the digging of any well

Two countries accepted to establish a Joint Technical Committee to coordinate the tasks proposed by the Agreement. The Joint Technical Committee shall be composed of five members from each country. Saudi side shall be headed by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Water and Electricity, and Jordanian side by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Regularly meeting every six months, the Joint Technical Committee shall be entitled to use experts and advisers, and employ assistants, technicians and officials from citizens from the two States or otherwise, according to its needs, for carrying out specified activities. Main responsibilities of the Joint Technical Committee have been described as follows: (a) The supervision of the implementation of the terms of the Agreement. (b) The supervision and observation of the groundwater, from the point of view of the quantity of water extracted, its quality and level, and (c) The collection and exchange of information, statements and studies and their analysis, and the submission of the results to the competent authorities in Saudi Arabia and Jordan

Additional information

If the respondent has comments that clarify assumptions or interpretations made for the calculation, or the level of certainty of the spatial information, please write them here:

Spatial information

If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. 'transboundary basins') is available, please attach them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineation that can be viewed in a Geographical Information System should be sent.

Figure 1: Surface Water Basins in Jordan

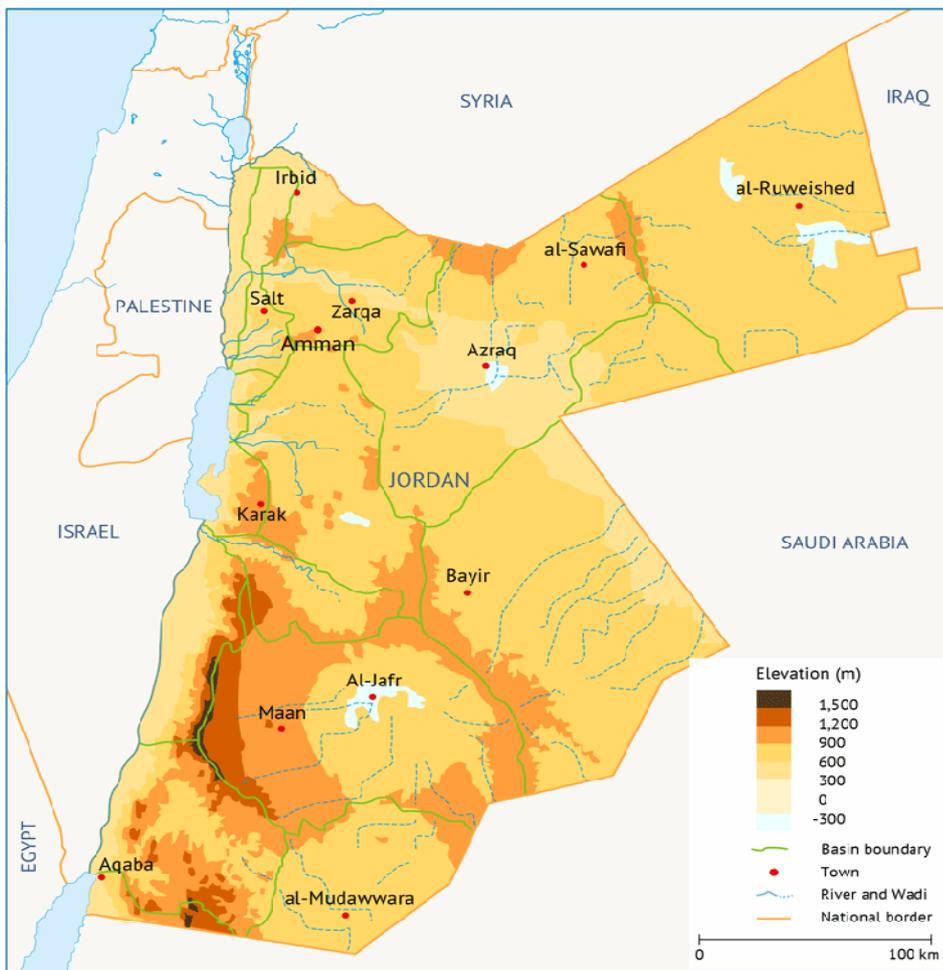
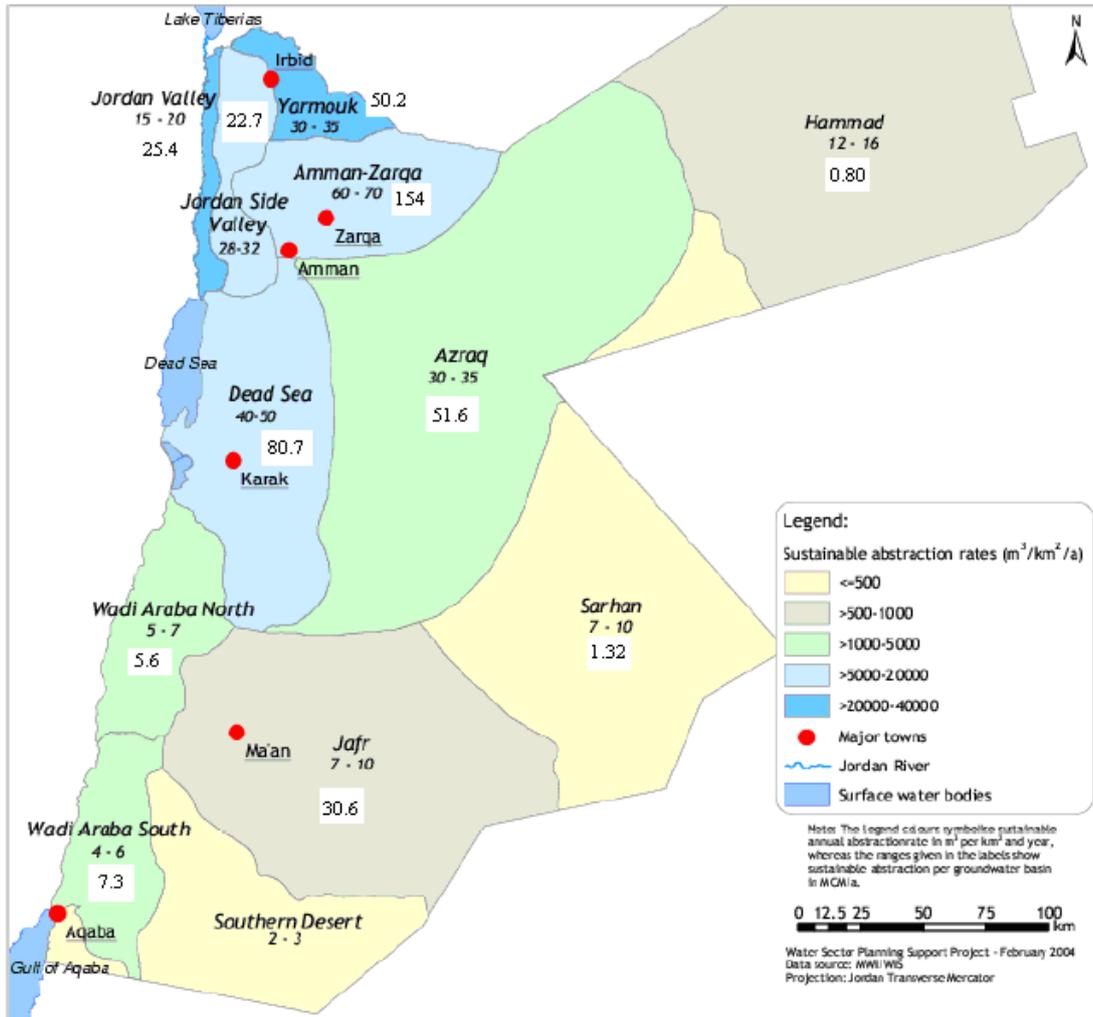


Figure 2: Groundwater basins in Jordan and their estimated safe yields



Source: BGR, (2004)

Section II. Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river, lake or aquifer) or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country's share is very small.⁶ In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements⁷ on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in Section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole Section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country's share of the basin: [JORDAN RIVER]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin?

One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force

Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force

Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

Please insert the name of the agreement or agreements or arrangements:
[Jordan Israel Peace Treaty; ANEXX II Water Related Matter]

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement

If there is no agreement or arrangement or it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [Ministry of Water and Irrigation MWI considered the Jordan Israel Peace Treaty (ANNEX II, Water Related Matters) is the agreement that covers Jordan River Basin]

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin(river, lake or aquifer) or group of basins or sub-basins

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the basin area subject to cooperation?

Yes /No

If yes, does it cover the entire basin, or group of basins, and all riparian States?

⁶In principle, Section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.

⁷In Section II, "agreement" covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.

Yes /No

If not, what does it cover? [**WATER RELATED MATTERS FOR BOTH JORDAN & ISRAEL**]

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes /No

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? (*Please list*): [**Jordan, Israel**]

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

- All water uses
- A single water use or sector
- Several water uses or sectors

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors

- Industry
- Agriculture
- Transport (e.g., navigation)
- Households
- Energy: hydropower and other energy types
- Tourism
- Nature protection
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues

- Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution
- Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)
- Consultation on planned measures
- Mutual assistance

Topics of cooperation

- Joint vision and management objectives
- Joint significant water management issues
- Navigation
- Environmental protection (ecosystem)
- Water quality
- Water quantity or allocation
- Cooperation in addressing floods

- Cooperation in addressing droughts
- Climate change adaptation

Monitoring and exchange

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

Joint planning and management

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Development of shared infrastructure
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any (*please describe, if applicable*): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [**Securing the right amount of water for Jordan, as well as to institutionalise the ways of handling the water related matter between Jordan & Israel**]

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (*please attach document or insert web address, if applicable*): [fill in]

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

If no, why not? (please explain): [fill in]

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

(a) If there is a joint body, which kind of joint body (*please tick one*)?

- Plenipotentiaries
- Bilateral commission
- Basin or similar commission
- Other (*please describe*): [**Joint Water Committee**]

(b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?

Yes /No

(c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body?
(Please list) [[Jordan, Israel](#)]

(d) Does the joint body have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

A secretariat

If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe): [fill in]

A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics): [[Sub Committee](#)]

Other features (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body?⁸

Identification of pollution sources

Data collection and exchange

Joint monitoring

Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

Setting emission limits

Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

Management and prevention of flood or drought risks

Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures

Water allocation and/or flow regulation

Policy development

Control of implementation

Exchange of experience between riparian States

Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations

Settling of differences and conflicts

Consultations on planned measures

Exchange of information on best available technology

Participation in transboundary EIA

Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans

Management of shared infrastructure

Addressing hydromorphological alterations

Climate change adaptation

Joint communication strategy

Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans

Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation

⁸This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.

Capacity-building

Any other tasks (*please list*): [fill in]

(f) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, if any?

Governance issues

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Unexpected planning delays

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of resources

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of mechanism for implementing measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of effective measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Unexpected extreme events

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (*please list and describe, as appropriate*): [fill in]

(g) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body how does the body cooperate with them?

No cooperation

They have observer status

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes /No

If yes, how frequently does it meet? [The Joint Water Committee meets regularly 4 times a year or upon request from one party outside the schedule]

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body? [**Guarantee the Full Cooperation as well as the full exchange of Information**]

(j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes /No

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate?

Yes /No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not?[fill in]

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details: [fill in]

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?
- Afforestation
- Restoration of ecosystems
- Environmental flow norms
- Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)
- Other measures (*please list*): [**The water protection against Pollution, Contamination, Harm or Unauthorized withdrawal**]
6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin?
- Yes /No
- (b) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?
- Environmental conditions
- Research activities and application of best available techniques
- Emission monitoring data
- Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts
- Point source pollution sources
- Diffuse pollution sources
- Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)
- Discharges
- Water abstractions
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development
- Other subjects (*please list*): [fill in]
- (c) Is there a shared database or information platform?
- Yes /No
- (d) Is the database publicly available?
- Yes /No
- If yes, please provide the web address:* [fill in]
- (e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (*please describe*): [fill in]
7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?
- Yes /No

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

	Covered?	Hydrological	Ecological	Chemical
Border surface waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint and agreed methodologies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring network	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common agreed parameters	<input type="checkbox"/>

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [fill in]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes /No

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?

[fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Coordinated or joint alarm system for accidental water pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please list): [fill in]	
No measures	<input type="checkbox"/>

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?:[fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events?

- Notification and communication
 - Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods
 - Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts
 - Joint climate change adaptation strategy
 - Joint disaster risk reduction strategy
 - Other (*please list*): [fill in]
 - No measures
- If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?:*[fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide a brief summary: [[Through the Joint Water Committee](#)]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body
- If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body:* [fill in]
- Availability of information to the public
- Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans⁹
- Public involvement
- Other (*please specify*): [fill in]

Please remember to complete Section II for each of the transboundary basins (rivers, lakes or aquifers). Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

⁹Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

III. General information on transboundary water management at the national level

In this section, you are requested to provide general information on transboundary water management at the national level. Information on specific transboundary basins (rivers, lakes or aquifers) and agreements should be presented in Section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country's national legislation refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

Yes /No

If yes, list the main national legislation: [[National Water Strategy 2016 - 2025](#)]

- (b) Do your country's national policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

Yes /No

If yes, list the main national policies, action plans and strategies: [[National Water Strategy 2016 – 2025, besides the applicable water policies](#)]

- (c) Does your country's legislation provide for the following principles?

Precautionary principle Yes /No

Polluter pays principle Yes /No

Sustainable development Yes /No

- (d) Does your country have a national licensing or permitting system for wastewater discharges and other point source pollution (e.g., in industry, mining, energy, municipal, wastewater management or other sectors)?

Yes /No

If yes, for which sectors? (please list): [[Industry, Domestic](#)]

If not, please explain why not (giving the most important reasons) or provide information if there are plans to introduce a licensing or permitting system:
[fill in]

If your country has a licensing system, does the system provide for setting emission limits based on best available technology?

Yes /No

- (e) Are the authorized discharges monitored and controlled?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (Please tick the ones applicable):

Monitoring of discharges

Monitoring of physical and chemical impacts on water

Monitoring of ecological impacts on water

Conditions on permits

Inspectorate

Other means (please list): [fill in]

If your country does not have a discharge monitoring system, please explain why not or provide information if there are plans to introduce a discharge monitoring system: [fill in]

(f) What are the main measures which your country takes to reduce diffuse sources of water pollution on transboundary waters (e.g., from agriculture, transport, forestry or aquaculture)? The measures listed below relate to agriculture, but other sectors may be more significant. Please be sure to include these under "others":

Legislative measures

- Norm for uses of fertilizers
- Norms for uses of manure
- Bans on or norms for use of pesticides
- Others (*please list*): [fill in]

Economic and financial measures

- Monetary incentives
- Environmental taxes (such as fertilizer taxes)
- Others (*please list*): [fill in]

Agricultural extension services

Technical measures

Source control measures

- Crop rotation
- Tillage control
- Winter cover crops
- Others (*please list*): [fill in]

Other measures

- Buffer/filter strips
- Wetland reconstruction
- Sedimentation traps
- Chemical measures
- Others (*please list*): [fill in]

Other types of measures

If yes, please list: [fill in]

(g) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water efficiency?

Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)

- A regulatory system regarding water abstraction
- Monitoring and control of abstractions
- Water rights are clearly defined
- Water allocation priorities are listed
- Water-saving technologies
- Advanced irrigation techniques
- Demand management activities
- Other means (please list)

(h) Does your country apply the ecosystems?

Yes /No

If yes, please describe how: [[Alzraq Reserve](#), [WadiMojob Reserve](#)]

(i) Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters?

Yes /No

If yes, please list the most important measures: [[Ground Water Guideline, Water Authority of Jordan Law](#)]

2. Does your country require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?

Yes /No

Does your country have procedures for transboundary EIA?

Yes /No

If yes, please make reference to the legislative basis (please insert the name and section of the relevant laws): [fill in]

3. Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., surface waters or aquifers), whether bilateral, multilateral and/or at the basin level?

Yes /No

If yes, list the bilateral, multilateral and basin agreements (listing for each of the countries concerned): [[Jordan Israel Peace Treaty; ANEXX II Water Related Matter](#)]

Section IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters? (Please describe): [[Securing the right amount of water for Jordan](#)]

2. What have been the main achievements in cooperating on transboundary waters? What were the keys to achieving that success? (Please describe concrete examples):

[[The main achievement is the proper management of transboundary water and the key is the joint cooperation through technical committee, as well as Guarantee the right amount of water for Jordan, through the Joint Committee](#)]

3. Please include any additional information on the process of preparing the report (e.g., whether there was an exchange or consultation within the joint body or with riparian countries), in particular which institutions have been consulted (please describe): [[Ministry of Water and Irrigation is the main institution to handle the negotiation of the rights in the Water in terms of Quantity and Quality](#)]

4. If you have any other comments please add them here (insert comments): [fill in]

5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire (please insert): [[Ali Subah, ali_subah@mwi.gov.jo/](#) [Mohammad AL Dwairi, mohammad_aldwairi@mwi.gov.jo/](#) [Basim Hasan, basim_hasan@mwi.gov.jo](#)]

Date: [June 11, 2017]

Signature: [Eng. Ali Subah]



Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.

Secretary General
Ministry of Water & Irrigation
Eng. Ali Subah