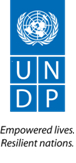
[](http://www.birdlife.org/index.html)

GEF BD tracking tool

**1. Project General Information**

1.Project name: Mainstreaming Conservation of Migratory Soaring Birds into Key Productive Sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea Flyway

2.Country (ies): Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia. Jordan. Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen

National Project:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Regional Project:\_ **YES** \_ Global Project:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*3. NAME OF REVIEWERS COMPLETING TRACKING TOOL AND COMPLETION DATES:*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Name** |  | **Title** |  | **Agency** |  |
| **Work** | **Program** |  | **Nigel Varty** |  | **Project Manager** | | **BirdLife International** |  |
| **Inclusion** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Project Mid-term** | |  | Osama Al Nouri |  | **Project Coordinator** | | RFF |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Final** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Evaluation/project** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **completion** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Funding information | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Tranche I** | **Tranche II** | |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| GEF support: | |  | $6,743,243 | $3,500,000 | |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  | | expected leveraged resouces | |  |
| Co-financing | |  | $5,096,482 | $10,500,000 | |  |
|  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Total Funding | |  | $11,839,725 | $14,000,000 | |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

5. Project duration: ***Planned***\_\_\_\_10\_\_ years ***Actual*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years

6. a. GEF Agency: x **UNDP** UNEP World Bank ADB AfDB IADB EBRD FAO IFAD UNIDO

6. b. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies): **BirdLife International**

7. GEF Operational Program: x **drylands** (OP 1)

x **coastal, marine, freshwater** (OP 2) forests (OP 3)

mountains (OP 4) agro-biodiversity (OP 13)

integrated ecosystem management (OP 12) sustainable land management (OP 15)

Other Operational Program not listed above:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.Project Summary (one paragraph)

Bird migration is an energetically costly activity and places the birds under considerable physiological stress. Many large broad-winged birds e.g. raptors, storks, cranes and pelicans, conserve energy while migrating by soaring thermals. These thermals do not form over large area of water or tall mountain ranges, which restricts these birds to traditional routes or 'flyways'. These migratory soaring birds (MSBs) are particularly vulnerable on migration because a large proportion of their global or regional population become concentrated at a small number of bottleneck sites at predictable times of the year where they can be disproportionately susceptible to localized threats. The Rift Valley/Red Sea Flyway, which includes 11 countries, is the second most important flyway in the world for soaring birds in terms of numbers with over 1.2 million birds of prey and over 300,000 storks involved. Thirty nine species of MSB use this flyway, of which six are globally threatened and three globally near-threatened. Between 50% and 100% of the world population of seven species pass along it twice yearly.

Threats to MSBs are apparent along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway, in particular, from hunting, energy developments and poor agricultural and waste management practices. *Double* *mainstreaming* is an innovative approach to facilitate cost-effective entry of MSB issues into productive sectorsby making agreements with existing or planned “vehicles” of reform to provide specified technical services enabling MSB issues to be mainstreamed through those “vehicles”. It is an extremely cost-effective method of achieving the necessary changes since, despite the anticipated payment of transaction costs, it will be co-financed by each partner reform “vehicle” and will have no need to set up independent project management and implementation structures thereby making significant savings. The intervention will establish a mechanism that can replicate the double mainstreaming approach along the flyway and across any number of targeted sectors, so that eventually all relevant practices can be declared responsive to MSB issues (“flyway friendly”). This is anticipated to take at least 10 years to achieve so the project will be implemented in two Tranches over the period, with the possibility of a follow-up project providing a third phase.

The first Tranche will establish the enabling environment required to initiate the double mainstreaming approach and it will also apply it in a number of pre-identified practical examples (called double mainstreaming “vehicles”). This will involve establishment of the Flyway concept and its application as a marketing tool to raise awareness; establishment of a Regional Flyway Facility to act as a coordinating unit; as well as capacity building of national and regional content providers and recipients to effect double mainstreaming and provide the technical content necessary to deliver it in practical examples of the double mainstreaming approach.

The second Tranche will establish the sustainability of the Flyway Facility and expand the application of the double mainstreaming approach to more participating flyway countries once adequate capacity has been built, and to additional sectors and reform “vehicles” in the first group of countries. The third phase would seek to leverage the Flyway marketing tool, the expertise of the regional Flyway Facility, and the double mainstreaming experiences into a financially viable mechanism that is able to offer technical mainstreaming services on a commercial basis and to recognised standards. Endorsement of the second Tranche would be subject to the satisfactory achievement of triggers detailed in the Project Document.

9. Project Development Objective:

Globally threatened and significant populations of soaring birds that migrate along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway are effectively maintained

10. Project Purpose/Immediate Objective:

Conservation management objectives and actions for MSBs are mainstreamed effectively into the hunting, energy, agriculture, waste management and tourism sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway, making this a safer route for soaring birds

11. Expected Outcomes (GEF-related):

1. Raised awareness of the flyway and altered social and cultural behaviors among target groups that threaten MSBs in the key sectors, decision-makers and the general public
2. Increased national and regional capacity to effect double mainstreaming and application of flyway concept
3. Content and tools to enhance flyway friendly practice developed, delivered and mainstreamed effectively into sector processes and programmes
4. Learning, evaluation and adaptive management increased

12. Production sectors and/or ecosystems services directly targeted by project

12. a. Please identify the main production sectors involved in the project. Please put "P" for sectors that are primarily and directly targeted by the project, and "S" for those that are secondary or indirectly affected by the project

Agriculture\_\_\_\_P\_\_\_

Fisheries

Forestry

Tourism\_\_\_\_S\_\_

Mining\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Oil\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Transportation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Other (please specify)\_\_**\_Hunting (P), Energy (P), Waste Management (P)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. b. For projects that are targeting the conservation or sustainable use of ecosystems goods and services, please specify the goods or services that are being targeted, for example, water, genetic resources, recreational, etc

1. Migrating soaring birds targeted as a recreational and tourism resource\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Project Landscape/Seascape Coverage**

13. a. What is the extent (in hectares) of the landscape or seascape where the project will directly or indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation or sustainable use of its components? An example is provided in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Targets and Timeframe** |  | **Foreseen** | **at** | **Achievement** | **at** | **Achievement** | **at** |  |
| **Project Coverage** |  | **project start** |  | **Mid-term** |  | **Final Evaluation of** | |  |
|  |  |  | **Evaluation** | **of** | **Project** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **Project** |  |  |  |  |
| **Landscape/seascape8 area directly9** | | 53,700 sq km |  | **Jordan:**   * Dana reserve: 29200 ha, * Faifa reserve: 3300 ha, * Al Yarmouk Reserve: 2100 ha, * Mujib Reserve: 21200 ha, * Yarmouk SCA: 2700 ha, * Wadi bn Hammad SCa: 1800 ha, * Humret Maen : 7300ha,   Aqaba ABO. .2000ha.   * **Total: 67600** ha .   **Egypt:**   * Gabel Al-Zayet wind farm 38500 ha, * Zaafaran wind farm project 60 000 ha , * Italgen wind farm project 26 000 ha, * JAZ hotel chain 400 ha * Sharm El-Sheikh sewage ponds 51 ha , * Ain Sokhna bottle neck (Jaz hotel 27 ha).   **Total: 124978 ha**  **Lebanon:**  Total: 66026 ha  **Grand Total:**  67600+124978+66026**= 258604 ha=** **2586 sq km** |  |  |  |  |
| **covered by the project (ha)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Landscape/seascape**  **indirectly10**  **covered by the project (ha)** | **area** | 540,000 sq km |  | **Jordan:**   * 3,500,000 ha ; Rift valley area (excluding PAs and SCAs areas that has direct management intervention)   **Egypt**:   * Ras Mohammed National Park bottle neck 48,000 ha * Sharm El-Sheikh city (tourism area), 4200ha * Elba National Park 4500 ha * St. Katherine protected area 450,000 ha * Nile Islands 5,500 ha   **Lebanon:**  1, 045, 200 ha; the area of flyway over Lebanon |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **Syria**:  4000000 ha  the area of flyway over the country  **Djibouti**:  240000 ha |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | the area of flyway over the country  Total= **9297400 ha**  **= 92974km²** |  |  |  |  |

Note: Direct coverage includes the section of the flyway covered by the project “vehicles” identified for Tranche I, that is the Rift Valley in Jordan (estimated 35,000 sq km), all of Lebanon (10,500 sq km), 8100 sq km of the Red Sea Project in Egypt and estimated 100 sq km of the Djibouti Wind Farm project. (Note: Djibouti is no more part of Tranche I)

1. For projects working in seascapes (large marine ecosystems, fisheries etc.) please provide coverage figures and include explanatory text as necessary if reporting in hectares is not applicable or feasible.
2. Direct coverage refers to the area that is targeted by the project’s site intervention. For example, a project may be mainstreaming biodiversity into floodplain management in a pilot area of 1,000 hectares that is part of a much larger floodplain of 10,000 hectares.
3. Using the example in footnote 5 above, the same project may, for example, “indirectly” cover or influence the remaining 9,000 hectares of the floodplain through promoting learning exchanges and training at the project site as part of an awareness raising and capacity building strategy for the rest of the floodplain. Please explain the basis for extrapolation of indirect coverage when completing this part of the table.

* Explanation for indirect coverage numbers: The calculations for indirect coverage are based on projects influent outside the direct impact as follows: Jordan Rift valley area (excluding PAs and SCAs areas that has direct management intervention) through law enforcement programs supported partially by the MSB project, In Egypt the area included National parks that was influenced directly through the MSB project in addition to Sharm El-Sheikh city through tourism and waste management activities, Lebanon, Syria and Djibouti the area of the major fly way was considered. (Jordan 3,500,000 ha+ Egypt 512,200+Lebanon1, 045, 200 ha**+** Syria 4000000 ha **+** Djibouti 240000 ha) = **9297400 ha**

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13. b. Are there Protected Areas within the landscape/sea scape covered by the project? If so, names these Pas, their IUCN or national PA category, and their extent in hectares.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Are there Protected Areas within the landscape/seascape covered by the project? If so, names these PAs, their IUCN or national PA category, and their extent in hectares | | |
| Name of Protected Areas | IUCN and/or national category of PA | Extent in hectares of PA |
| **Egypt** |  |  |
| 1 Elba National Park | National Park | 3500000 |
| 2 St. Catherine | National Park | 575000 |
| 3 Nile Islands | Natural Area | 5500 |
| 4 Ras Mohamed | National park | 48000 |
| 5. Salugh and Ghazell protected area | Natural Reserve | 50 |
| **Jordan** |  |  |
| 6. Dana Biosphere Reserve | Natural Reserve | 29200 |
| 7. Mujib Biosphere Reserve | Natural Reserve | 21200 |
| 8. Ajloun Woodland Reserve | Natural Reserve | 1200 |
| 9. Dibbin Nature Reserve | Natural Reserve | 800 |
| 10. Azraq Wetland Reserve | Ramsar Site | 1200 |
| 11. Showmari Wildlife Reserve | Natural Reserve | 2200 |
| 12. Rum Protected Area | Natural Reserve | 54000 |
| 13.Al Yarmouk Protected Area | Natural Reserve | 2100 core and 2700 contiguous Shoula Special Conservation Area |
| 14. Fiafa Protected Area | Natural Reserve | 3300 |
| **Lebanon** |  |  |
| 15.Ammiq Swamp | Private Reserve | 280 ha?? |
| 16.AlShouf Cedar Nature Reserve | Nature Reserve | 5500 |
| 17. Hima Ebel es-Saqi, South Lebanon | Municipal Reserve | 267 |
| 18. Litani Valley-Rihan (Khalet Khazen) | Private Reserve |  |

**III. Management Practices Applied**

14.a. Within the scope and objectives of the project, please identify in the table below the management practices employed by project beneficiaries that integrate biodiversity considerations and the area of coverage of these management practices? Note: this could range from farmers applying organic agricultural practices, forest management agencies managing forests per Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) guidelines or other forest certification schemes, artisanal fisher folk practicing sustainable fisheries management, or industries satisfying other similar agreed international standards, etc. An example is provided in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Targets and Timeframe**  **Specific management practices that integrate BD** | **Area coverage foreseen the start** **of project** | **Achievement** **at** **Mid-term** **Evaluation** **of Project** | **Remarks** |
| **1. Responsible hunting practices at hunting reserves** | **1000 ha** | **Jordan**: Total of 60,200ha. Hunting: Dana Reserve: 32,000ha. Mujib Reserve:21,200ha. Yarmouk Reserve and surrounding areas: 5000 ha. Aqaba mountains area and Aqaba Bird Observatory area: 2000ha.  **Lebanon**: Total of 66,026 ha: Lebanon: Complete ban: Niha (3,900 ha ), Kfarzabad(329 ha) and all 7 nature reserves (19,989 ha), responsible hunting areas (41,808 ha) through sustainable hunting : list attached with total areas+ names of villages)  **Regional:**  **Syria;** Rabieh Valley Private Reserve **50 ha**  **Total: 126276 ha** |  |
| **2. Wind turbines to follow international best practice operating guidelines to reduce mortality to MSBs** | **100 wind turbines** | **Jordan**: 32 for only Gharandal Project.  **Egypt**: 100 turbines at Gabel Al-Zayt wind farm project  **Total:** 132 wind turbines | Jordan:Not yet, to be constructed but there is confirmation that they will operate within international best practice operating guidelines?  There is another project called Al Fujaij, but not yet confirmed. |
| **3. Management of waste sites to reduce mortality and injury to MSBs** | **50 sites** | **Jordan:** 1 at Aqaba bird observatory station  **Egypt**: 3 sites 1- United Company (solid waste) at Ras Shokair.  2- Zeitco company (sewage ponds) at Red sea.  3- Sharm El-Sheikh (sewage ponds) at South Sinai.  **Total: 4 sites** | Aqaba bird observatory station is considered as waste water treatment plant and its managed by RSCN. |

Please note: These figures are combined totals for the 11 participating countries as the project is seeking to mainstream MSB issues into the flyway as a whole.

14. b. Is the project promoting the conservation and sustainable use of wild species or landraces?

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ **No**

If yes, please list the wild species (WS) or landraces (L):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species (*Genus* | *sp*., and | Wild Species (please check if | Landrace (please check if this is a |
| common name) |  | this is a wild species) | landrace) |
| 1. Not applicable |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |
| 4… |  |  |  |

14. c. For the species identified above, ***or other target species of the project not included in the list above (e.g.,*** ***domesticated species)***, please list the species, check the boxes as appropriate regarding the application of acertification system, and identify the certification system being used in the project, if any. An example is provided in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Certification** | A certification | | A | certification | Name | of | A | certification |
| **Species** | system | is | system will be used | | certification | | system will not be | |
|  | being used |  |  |  | system if being | | used |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | used |  |  |  |
| 1. E.g., Australian | X |  |  |  | Marine |  |  |  |
| Rock Lobster |  |  |  |  | Stewardship | |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Council | “Fish |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Forever” |  |  |  |
| 2 Not applicable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. d. Is carbon sequestration an objective of the project? | | | | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **No** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

If yes, the estimated amount of carbon sequestered is: \_\_\_\_Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Market Transformation and Mainstreaming Biodiversity**

15.a. **For projects that have identified market transformation as a project objective.** Please describe the project’s ability to integrate biodiversity considerations into the mainstream economy by

measuring the market changes to which the project contributed.

The sectors and subsectors and measures of impact in the table below are illustrative examples, only. Please complete per the objectives and specifics of the project.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)** | **Unit of measures of market impact** | **Market condition at the start of the project** | **Market condition at midterm evaluation of project** | **Remarks** |
| Hunting sector | - Income from hunting reserves managed under ‘responsible hunting’ practices | *- US$0 at*  *selected*  *hunting*  *reserves*  *along flyway* | **Jordan:** Each year, nearly 2200 responsible? hunters renew their hunting licenses, 92,000 $ paid for the government. | No hunting reserves in Jordan |
| Energy  sector  (wind  turbine  generated  electricity) | - Income from ‘flyway friendly’ electricity generation from wind turbines | *US$0* *from*  *‘flyway*  *friendly’*  *wind farms* | *US$0* *from*  *‘flyway*  *friendly’*  *wind farms* | Wind farms in Egypt & Jordan are under construction and are expected to start operation by 2015 |
| Ecotourism  (birdwatching)  at  selected  bottleneck sites | -Income from  birdwatching tours to  bottleneck sites  - Number of birdwatchers to bottleneck sites  - Number of tourism  companies offering bird  tours to bottleneck sites | US$X from  bird  watching  tours,  Y  birdwatchers,  *Z* *tourism*  *companies at*  *start* *of* *year*  *1* | **Jordan:** X: 600 – 800 $ in Mujib and Dana reserves. 700 \*7= 6,920 $ in Aqaba bird observatory.  Y: 7  Z: There are nearly 11 licensed adventurous tourism companies, 3 of them are known for some bird watching activities in Jordan |  |

1. *b. Please also note which (if any) market changes were directly caused by the project.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**V. Improved Livelihoods**

1. For those projects that have identified improving the livelihoods of a beneficiary population based on sustainable use /harvesting as a project objective*,* please list the targets identified in the logframe and record progress at the mid-term and final evaluation. An example is provided in the table below

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Improved** | **Number of** | **Please** |  | **Improvement** | | **Achievement** | **Achievement** | |
| **Livelihood** | **targeted** | **identify** | **local** | **Foreseen** | **at** | **at Mid-term** | **at** | **Final** |
| **Measure** | **beneficiaries** | **or indigenous** | | **project start** |  | **Evaluation of** | **Evaluation of** | |
|  | **(if known)** | **communities** | |  |  | **Project** | **Project** |  |
|  |  | **project** | **is** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **working with** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| applicable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**VI. Project Replication Strategy**

17. a . Does the project specify budget, activities, and outputs for implementing the replication strategy?

**Yes**

17. b. Is the replication strategy promoting incentive measures and instruments (e.g. trust funds, payment for environmental services , certification) within and beyond project boundaries?

**Yes**

If yes, please list the incentive measures or instruments being promoted:

The project will undertake a feasibility study for potential  'flyway friendly' accreditation or certification systems during phase II for hunting, energy, tourism and waste management sectors that will be implemented during phase II.

17. c. For all projects, please complete box below. Two examples are provided.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Replication Quantification Measure**  **(Examples: hectares of certified products,**  **number of resource users participating in**  **payment for environmental services**  **programs, businesses established , etc.)** | **Replication**  **Target**  **Foreseen**  **at project**  **start** | **Achievement**  **at Mid-term**  **Evaluation of**  **Project** | **Remarks** |
| 1. Number of existing and planned  mainstreaming “vehicles” into which flyway  content and tools are mainstreamed | 15 | **Jordan**: One is existing, two are planned.  **Egypt**: 2 vehicles  1-Gabel Al-Zayt wind farm project  2-JAZ hotel chain  **Lebanon:**  Existing are the two vehicles of the Higher Hunting Council & the Council for Development & Reconstruction. Both do cover the whole of Lebanon**.**  **Regional**  **Palestine: 2** planned Abraham Path Initiative and Protected areas project with HIF | Jordan: Law enforcement as existing vehicle, ecotourism and wind energy projects as planned vehicles.  Regional:  Replication actions in the hunting sector from Lebanon & Jordan are taking place in Syria  Replication action from the energy sector in Egypt are taking place in Sudan & Jordan |
| 2. Number of hunters endorsing responsible  hunting practices and Code of Conduct | 1,000 | **Jordan**: 2,200  **Egypt:** NA  **Lebanon**: 15 hunters signed the declaration/  707 hunters were trained on sustainable hunting practices through Environment For Life and SPNL  **Regional:**  Syria; 2 hunters endorsed the responsible hunting practices  **Total: 2921** | Jordan: No. of hunters frequently renewing their hunting licences. Three groups of hunters were established across the country, in total the members who are covering the country are 24, but they are representing the total 2200 licensed hunters. |
| 3. Hectares of land under responsible hunting management that incorporates MSB considerations | 1,000ha | **Jordan:** 3500000ha  Rift valley area (excluding PAs and SCAs areas that has direct management intervention)  **Egypt:** NA  **Lebanon**: 41808ha of land: municipal decisions for adopting responsible hunting practices.  Yemen: 155700ha  Thobab Area  **Total: 3697508 ha** | Lebanon: Total area of responsible hunting areas listed by local municipalities |
| 4. Number bottleneck sites with ‘flyway  friendly’ practices along flyway | 23 | **Jordan:** 7, (Yarmouk (PA and SCA), Mujib, Dana ,Fifa PA, Humret Maen Special Conservation Area, Wadi bin Hammad Special Conservation Area and Aqaba areas)  **Egypt**: 3 (Gabel Al-Zayt, Ras Mohamed and Ain Al Sokhna)  **Lebanon**: 4 sites :  Oudine valley : Hima decision by municipal council  Jabal Moussa,: Decree by minister of environment as natural site  Roum,: Hima decision by municipal council  Karm Chbat : Ministerial decision as a natural site  Regional:  Palestine; 3  1- Rashaida 2- Auja 3- bani neim  **Total: 14 sites** | Yemen; Contract signed to construct bird watching station on the site of Bab Al Mandab |
| 5. Number wind turbines accredited with ‘flyway friendly’ design or operation (in line with mortality rates from international sites with ‘best practice’ designs and operations) | 100 | **Jordan: 32 (Design Stage)**  **Egypt**: **100 (Design Stage)**  **Lebanon: 0**  **Total: 132** | . |
| 6. % of existing waste management sites within project “vehicles” where ‘flyway friendly’ best practice measures have been adopted | 80% | **Jordan**: NA  **Egypt**: NA  **Lebanon:** NA  **Total:** NA | In Jordan, ABO in Jordan is considered fully adopted site for flyway friendly practices.  In Egypt, Sharm Al Shiekh |
| 7. % of EIAs for new waste management projects in LIFE Red Sea Project area and along Egyptian Red Sea Coast that address MSB concerns | 100% | **Jordan**: NA  **Egypt:** 100%  **Lebanon: NA** | The Life Project is not applicable any more yet the project is cooperating with existing wastemanagement sites in South Sinai Governorate according to a special MoU |
| 8. Number tourism operators labelled ‘flyway friendly’ in target countries | 22 | **Jordan**: 0  **Egypt:** 0  **Lebanon 0**  **Total: 0** | : No label by the regional component yet, however 25 tour operators were trained. |
| 9.Number of new private sector projects and schemes incorporating MSB concerns in each target sector | 11 | **Jordan**: 3  **Egypt:** 3  **Regional:**  Sudan: 1  **Total: 7** | **Jordan**:  1.The IFC financed Tafila 117 MW wind energy project took in considerations best practices measures based on its collaboration with RSCN. The MoU signed between RSCN and the Tafila project states that the wind farm project will fully consider MSB conservation. As a result, some turbines judged risky to MSB were relocated in the plan accordingly. A pre-construction bird monitoring schemes was launched at site in cooperation with RSCN.  2+3.There are now 2 wind farm projects in tafila region which are considerate of the need to assess MSBs and mitigate for their presence in this sensitive region. The previously reported Gharandal project. and in addition Fujeij project . Both are following assessment and guidance for MSBs. At Gharandal site, more detailed ornithological assessments were undertaken to address concerns about MSBs, furthermore, turbine locations were changed to reduce potential impacts on MSB that were raised in the assessment process. In mitigation, a vulture restaurant has been established at Dana to draw birds away from the wind farm area, and post-construction monitoring is proposed at the site.  At Fujeij, the assessment has highlighted the importance of this site for MSBs and the project is currently under review.  New solar energy project in Maan consulted the project and EIA has suggested mitigation measures including use of bird deflectors based on MSB guidance.  **Egypt:**  1.Hurghada wind farm project: as a result of the feedback from MSB project Egypt, the final review of the proposed project recommended to shift from a wind farm to a solar project to avoid MSB risks .  2.Gabal el Zeit project: one of the proposed wind farms EIAs has been reviewed and commented upon by the MSB project in Egypt ensuring that they adopt best practice.  3.The Italgen wind farm project has excluded 11500 ha from its development footprint in recognition of its importance to MSBs and other areas are subject to very stringent mitigation measures including applying shutdown on demand system and leave access corridors between lines of turbines.  .Update: The 200 MW wind farm project at Gabel Al-Zeit has confirmed it will apply the shutdown on demand system for spring and post construction monitoring for Autumn in consultation with the MSB project which also undertook Post construction monitoring survey across the site with non-operational turbines in spring 2014.  **Lebanon**: 2 in progress  1. West Bekaa’ agreement with SPNL to establish the middle east sustainable hunting sector  2. Mawared Bank : issuance of hunters credit card conditional to having an official hunting licence.  Regional:  **Ethiopia**; Contract for pilot mainstreaming within the Energy Sector were only recently signed  **Sudan**; 1  **Sudan** 1 project:  Dongola Wind farm  Concerns with respects to MSB safeguards were raised about the EIA assessment at Dongola site In Sudan and the Project was consequently invited to accompany a UNDP and Sudanese energy ministry mission to the site where the opportunity was taken to address these concerns and find a mutually beneficial path forward which ensures that the potential impact on MSBs will be appropriately assessed in accordance with the value of the site For MSBS.  Sudan is in the very initial stages of mainstreaming in Energy and Agriculture Sectors |
| 10. Number of government and private sector requests to project for ‘flyway friendly’ guidelines, best practice, and related materials | 100 | **Jordan**: 4  3 in Wind Energy; EDAMA, Engicon and Ecoconsult  1 in Hunting; request to draft Royal Rangers Policy in 2012 RSCN included MSB concerns  **Egypt**: 8  **Lebanon:** 0  **Regional**:  Ethiopia; 1  Sudan;1  Syria;3 Higher Council for Hunting through SSCW, Department of Forestry of MAAR through SSCW, Department of Biodiversity and protected areas at the MoE  **Total: 17** | Regional:  **Ethiopia**; The Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation has indicated interest to receive guidelines  Sudan: verbal request obtained from the power transmission agency in Sudan |

Please note: These figures are combined totals for the 11 participating countries as the project is seeking to mainstream MSB issues all along the flyway.

**VII. Enabling Environment**

**For those projects that have identified addressing policy, legislation, regulations, and their implementation a following series of questions*:* 18a, 18b, 18c.**

**An example for a project that focused on the agriculture sector is provided in 18 a, b, and c.**

18. a. Please complete this table at **work program inclusion for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus o Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector**  **that is a focus of the project.** | **Agriculture** | **Tourism** | **Hunting** | **Energy** | **Waste management** | **Remarks** |
| **Egypt** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy  through specific legislation | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| Regulations are in place to implement the legislation | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| The regulations are under implementation | No | No | No | Yes | No |  |
| The implementation of regulations is enforced | No | No | No | Yes | No |  |
| Enforcement of regulations is monitored | No | No | No | Yes | No |  |
| **Lebanon** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |  |
| Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy  through specific legislation | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |  |
| Regulations are in place to implement the legislation | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |  |
| The regulations are under implementation | Yes | No | No | No | No |  |
| The implementation of regulations is enforced | Yes | No | No | No | No |  |
| Enforcement of regulations is monitored | No | No | No | No | No |  |
| **Jordan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy  through specific legislation | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| Regulations are in place to implement the legislation | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| The regulations are under implementation | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| The implementation of regulations is enforced | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| Enforcement of regulations is monitored | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |  |

Within the scope and objectives of the project, has the private sector undertaken voluntary measures to incorporate biodiversity considerations in

production? If yes, please provide brief explanation and specifically mention the sectors involved.

**Jordan:**

Yes, within the energy sector. JWEPC has mainstreamed assessment of bird activities within the project area andthe developed guidelines have been applied to measure bird activities at each vantage point.Accordingly planned, constructed turbines were relocated to another site as per recorded bird activities.

Also, the airport group in Jordan has considered bird migration and biodiversity protection within airport area once they started to expand and construct new building areas.

**Egypt:**

Yes, the project has good relationship with private sectors who takes voluntary measures to incorporate biodiversity considerations such as:

1. JAZ hotels (Sharm El-sheikh and Red Sea): Jaz hotels are one of the vehicle projects in the tourism sector. The environmental policy of Jaz is protection of nature and birds through taking some measures such as: promotion of use of native plants in place of pesticides, training programs for Jaz hotels staff incorporate conservation topics, participation in environmental events, developing and distributing environmental flyers.
2. Dayma Tourism Company: Working very close with NCE (Nature Conservation Egypt) to incorporate nature protection in their tourism travels.
3. Thebes tours: participates in all environmental events and allocate trained bird watching guide.
4. Fikra cultural center: A bird watching tower was established with project cooperation and NCE as a voluntary step from Fikra to be used as a bird watching site.

**VIII. Mainstreaming biodiversity into the GEF Implementing Agencies’ Programs**

19. At each time juncture of the project (work program inclusion, mid-term evaluation, and final evaluation), plea mainstreaming biodiversity through the implementation of this project with on-going GEF Implementing Agencies’ other technical assistance programs.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time Frame Status of Mainstreaming** | | **Work** | **Mid-Term** | **Final** |
|  |  | **Program** | **Evaluation** | **Evaluation** |
|  |  | **Inclusion** |  |  |
| The project is not linked to IA development assistance, | |  |  |  |
| sector, lending programs, or other technical assistance | |  |  |  |
| programs. | |  |  |  |
| The project is indirectly linked to IAs development | |  |  |  |
| assistance, sector, lending programs or other technical | |  |  |  |
| assistance programs. | |  |  |  |
| The project has direct links to IAs development | | YES | YES |  |
| assistance, sector, lending programs or other technical | |  |  |  |
| assistance programs. | |  |  |  |
| The project is demonstrating strong and sustained | | YES | YES |  |
| complementarity with on-going planned programs. | |  |  |  |
| **IX. Other Impacts** |  |  |  |  |

20. Please briefly summarize other impacts that the project has had on mainstreaming biodiversity that have not been recorded above