

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ministry of Water and Irrigation



National Water Enforcement Policies

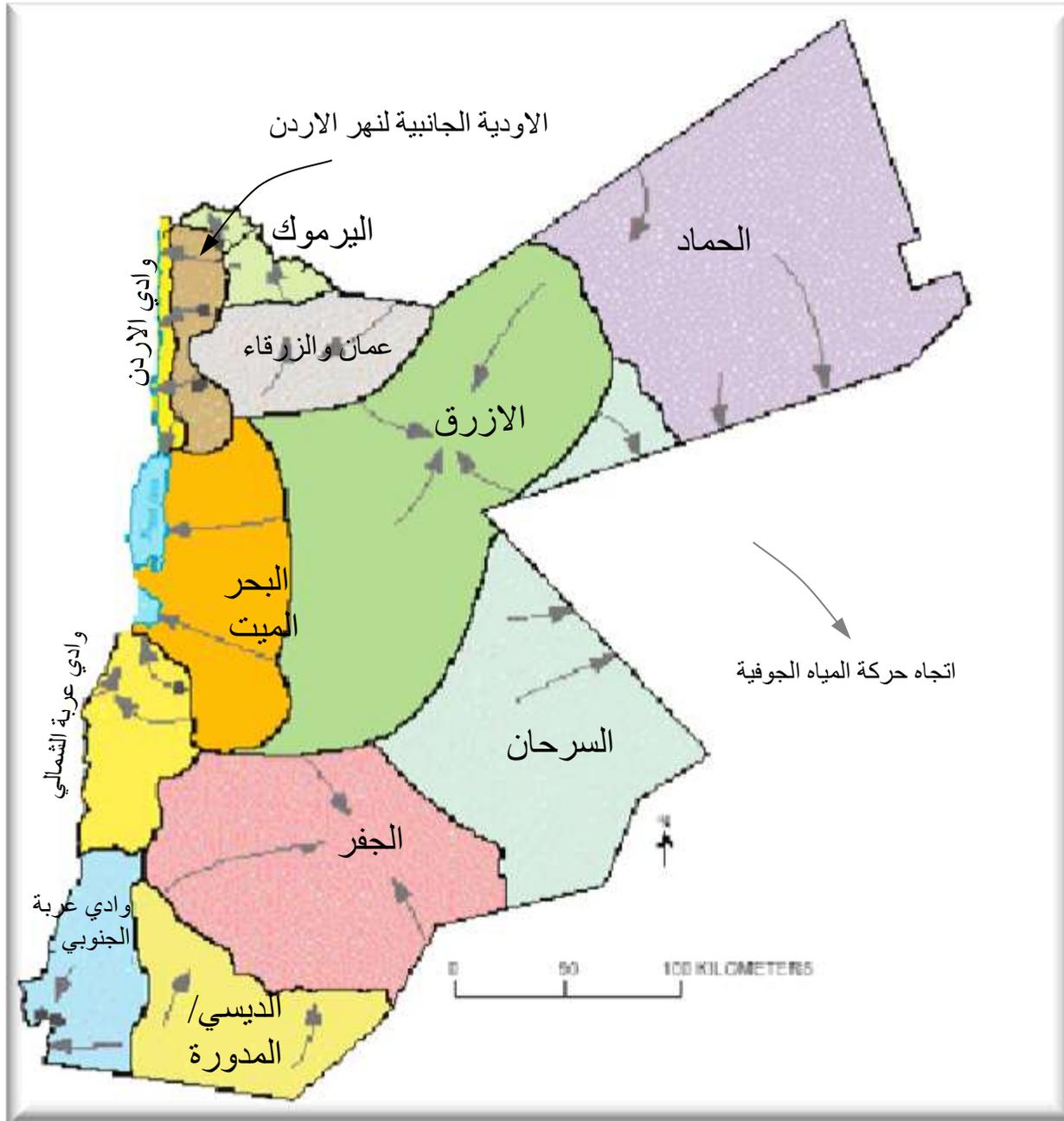
Sustainable Water Integrated Management -
Support Mechanism (SWIM- SM)

HIGH LEVEL POLICY DIALOGUE ON ENFORCEMENT OF WATER LAWS IN SWIM- SM COUNTRIES

Athens

14 & 15 October 2014

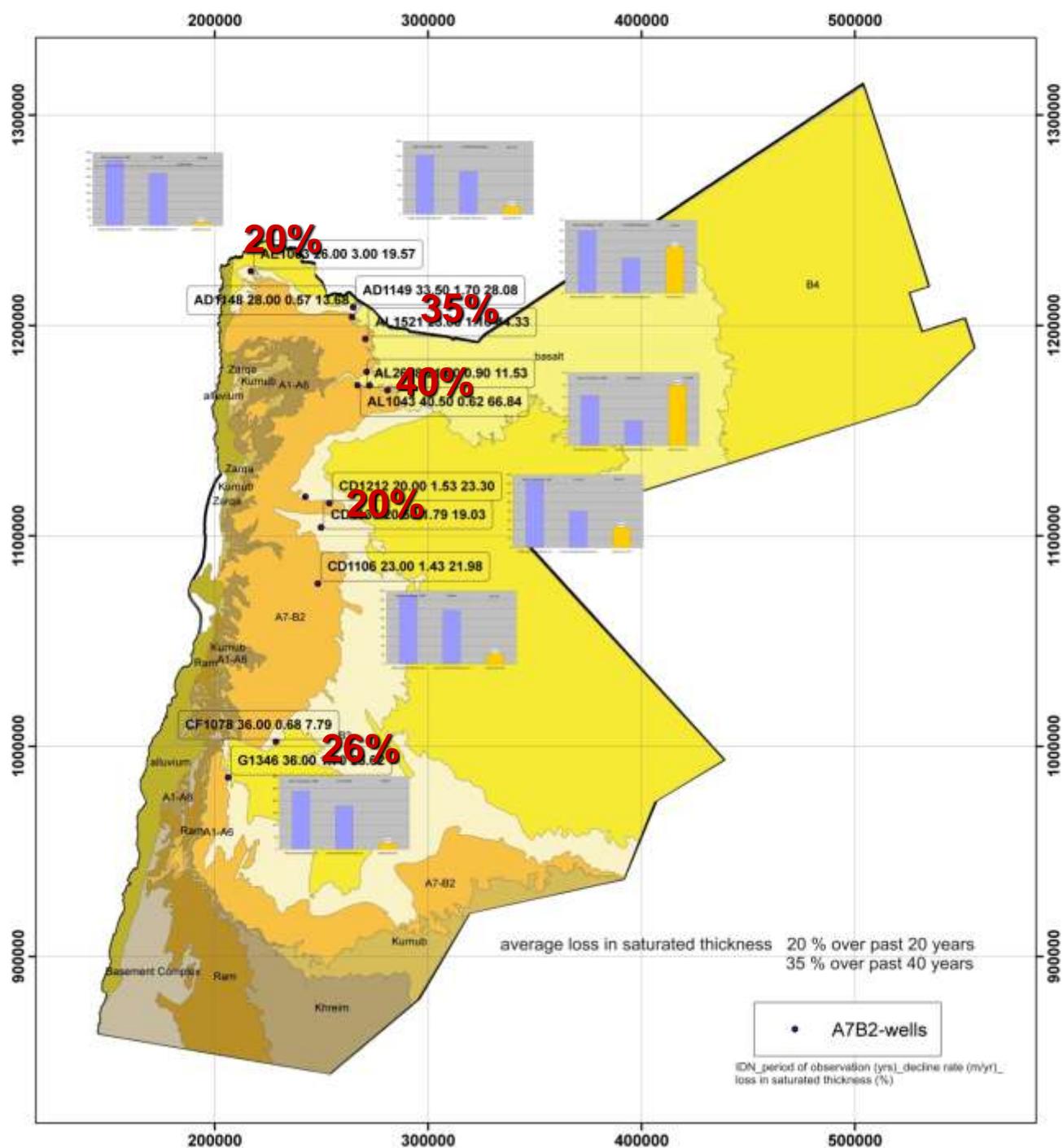
About 40% of the water resources in Jordan are Shared water sources



Groundwater Monitoring

Resources Monitoring:

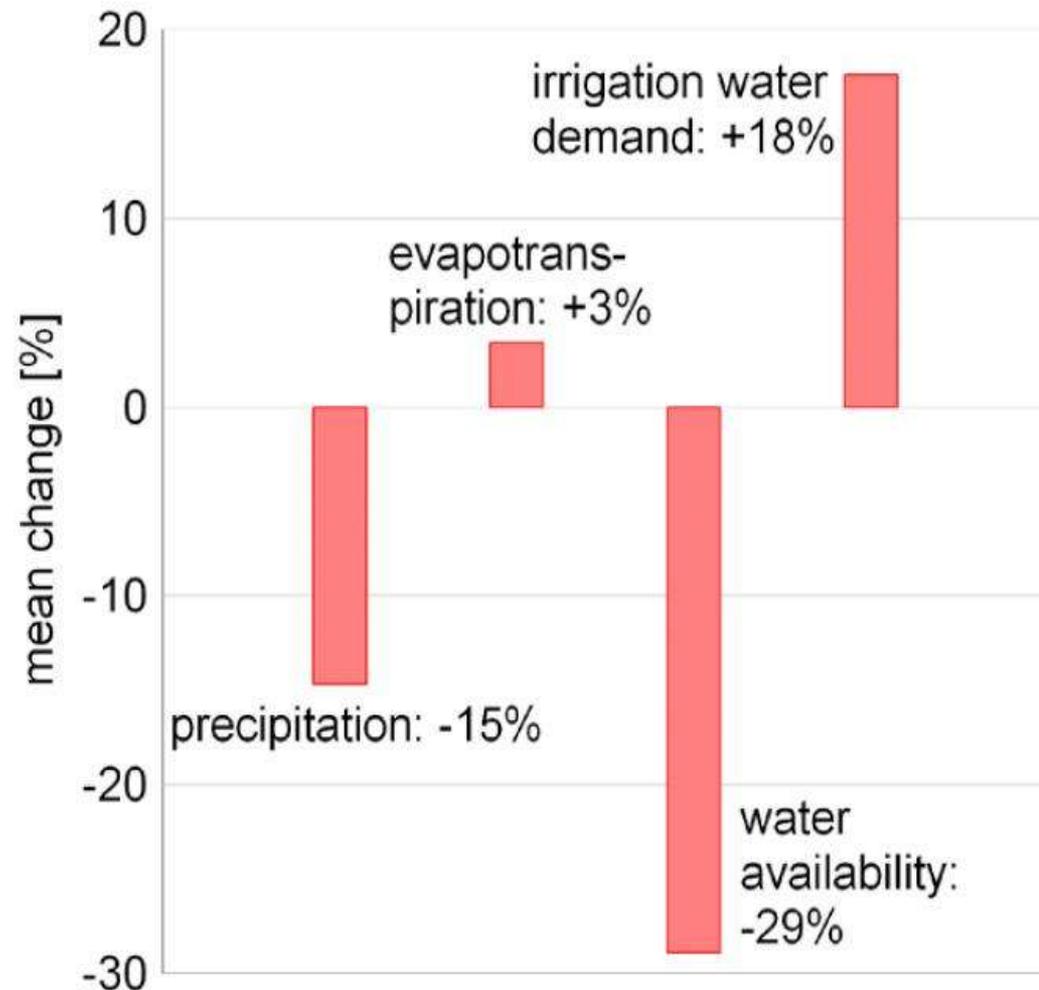
- 208 wells for water level monitoring
- 96 wells for water quality monitoring





Impact of climate Change(2031-2060)*, for the region.

⇒ A mean annual reduction in precipitation by 15 % would require a strong rise in irrigation water requirement (+18%) in order to sustain agriculture at current extent.



*IPCC A1B



water strategy

- To attain sustainable development of water sources and uses, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation produced a water strategy “Water for Life” 2008-2022 in Jordan and approved some policies within this strategy:
- Water facilities policy, irrigation water policy, ground water administration policy, and the policy of managing waste water. Water Demand Policy, Surface Water, Energy Efficiency, Reallocation of Water Supply, Substitution Water Policy, Water Lose reduction Policy.



Strategic Objectives

- **Provide domestic water to citizens in sufficient quantities, on standards, and at reasonable prices.**
- **Water Securing for all sectors in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices, for social, economic, and environment sustainable development**
- **Upgrading service water and sewerage system provided to citizens**
- **Protection and development of water resources**
- **Restructuring of water sector; to fit with present and future tasks**



Water Re-Allocation Policies

- **The priority is given for domestic needs**
- **Priority of water resources usage is given to the governorate where those resources exist. Excess water is transferred to the other governorate(s) according to priorities**
- **Excess water does not include a percentage of 17% required to cover the peak demand plus contingency**
- **Produced water in accordance with PPP contract is allocated in accordance with the contract terms, then to the most in need governorate and the geographically nearer the water source.**
- **Priority is given to the most water needs Governorate, with due consideration to geography and the distance from the water source**
- **Supplied Water will increase by reducing water Losses**
- **Rehabilitation and expansion of the supply network will be part of the reallocation process**
- **The re-allocated water quality shall comply with standards**



Reduction of non-Revenue Water

The MWI will develop an investment program to reduce NRW in order to meet the target percentages.

Current NRW %	Target Annual NRW reduction % of the previous year
>30	4%
20-30	3%
<20	1%



Implementation of the policies Require a modern legislation and Enforcement

- WAJ law No.18, 1988- Amended 2014
- JVA Law No. 19, 1988- under amendment
- MWI By law No. 52, 1992- New in 2014
- Under Groundwater control Bylaw No.85, 2002, Amended 2014
- Water Resources Protection Guideline 2006, Amended 2011
- Environment protection Law, Amended 2014
- Standards (Dinking, Waste water discharge in Wadies or GW Recharge,.....)

The Challenges



- **Social**
- **The change? Trust**
- **Economic**
- **Institutions (responsibility of monitoring and inspections and Reporting), Special court for water and environment**
- **Arab SpRinnnnnnnnng**
- **Political situation, Refugees, Transboundary**
- **The impact of climate change phenomenon on decreasing the amounts of rainfall which is reflected negatively on the water budget .**



Thanks for your kind listening



Water Reallocation Strategy

- **The strategy calls for defining the supply levels of water for cities, suburbs and villages.**

Location	Target water consumption (l/capita/day)
Amman	120
Other Cities	100
Villages and other population groups	80