



A diverse and  
sustainable world



IUCN  
World  
Conservation  
Congress  
Barcelona 2008

## **Presentation**

**Presentation from the Water Pavilion at the IUCN World  
Conservation Congress, Barcelona 2008**

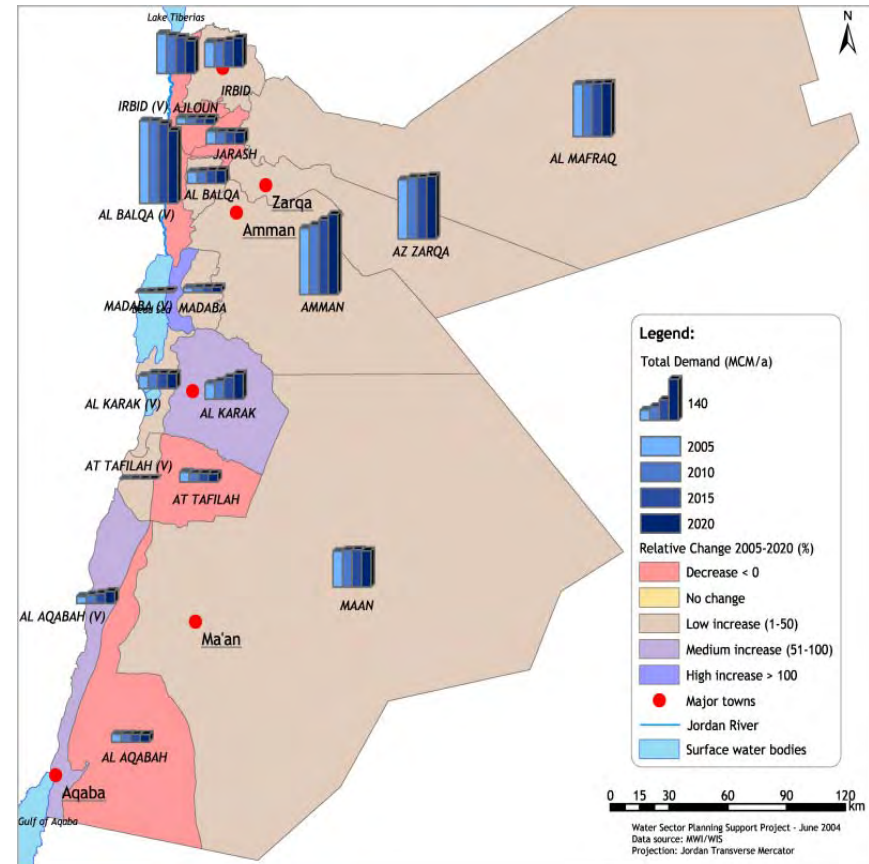
**©The Author(s), all rights reserved**

# Water is Everybody's Business

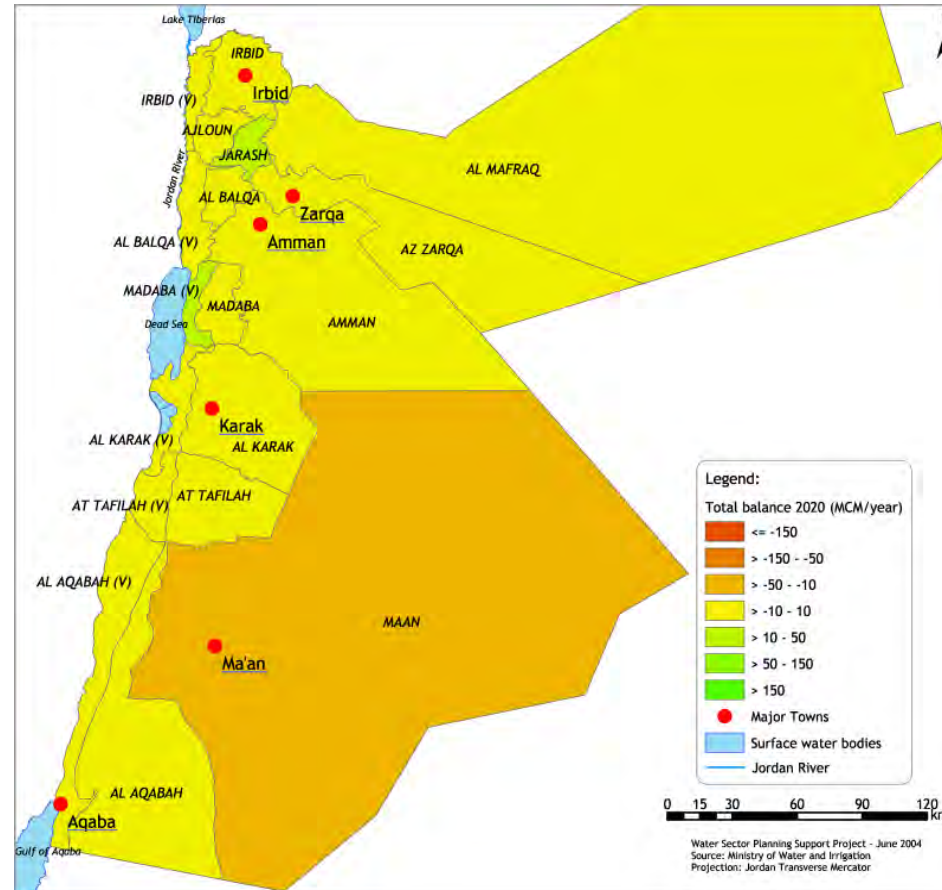


*Eng. Raouf Dabbas , Senior Advisor  
Ministry of Environment  
IUCN World Conservation Congress*

- Jordan is classified as one of the world's 5 poorest countries regarding water resources
- Over 90% of Jordan's area is composed of deserts, with low quantities of rainfall
- The individual share of water is less than 130m<sup>3</sup>/cap/yr
- In future → Absolute water shortage
- renewable water resources are dropping drastically to an annual per capita share of 160 m<sup>3</sup> in recent years, compared to 3600 m<sup>3</sup>/cap/a in 1946. is among the lowest in the world .
- High competition of scarce resources for agriculture, industry and households.



- population growth rate of about 2.9% (1998-2002), the 9th highest in the world.
- Treated Wastewater is becoming a resource for agriculture gradually replacing freshwater.
- There are only three river basins in Jordan: Yarmouk River, Jordan River and Zarqa River
- A third of the industrial companies monitored by the Jordan Water Authority are connected to the sewage system, while over 85% of total wastewater is discharged in streams, wadis or low-lying areas



# Challenging Factors

- High population growth.
- Political instability in the region.
- Competition between demand & Supply sectors on limited fresh water resources
- Elongated draught cycle
- Limited institutional resources



# The light at the end of the Tunnel

- 2003 The establishment of the Ministry of Environment
- 2004 Ratification of Environmental By Laws
- 2005 Institutional support Vision, Mission strategic Objectives
- 2006 National Agenda
- 2007 Zarqa River basin Rehabilitation
- 2008 Development of Environmental police
- 2009 Environmental Fund



## Private Public Partnership

- CDM
- JCPP
- Lima \ Miyahuna
- Disi water conveyance project
- Developing a Public Private Dialogue for Oasis management
- Surface water monitoring in cooperation with Zain



# Challenges

- 1- Lack of community awareness
- 2- Motivation
- 3- Trust
- 4- lack of Demonstration pilots
- 5- Insufficient funds
- 6- Fragmentation of the responsibilities
7. unclear governance of the water
- 8- Absence of neutral facilitator Agencies
- 9- Top-Down management



## Challenges

- nonexistence of inter-stakeholder agreement
- Lack of experience / knowledge with systematic approaches applied to water resource management



## Recommendations

- Empowerment of local communities, private sector, NGO and government agencies
- Development of system analysis tools and sharing information among the relevant stakeholders to support their involvement .
- Increasing the influence of stakeholders on the planning and decision-making process for water resources management
- Establish neutral facilitator agency to facilitate the process of the stakeholders involvement in the water and natural resource management .
- Review process for the policies, legislation strategies and projects
- To strengthen the linkages between existing information horizontally and vertically nationally regionally and internationally



Thank You