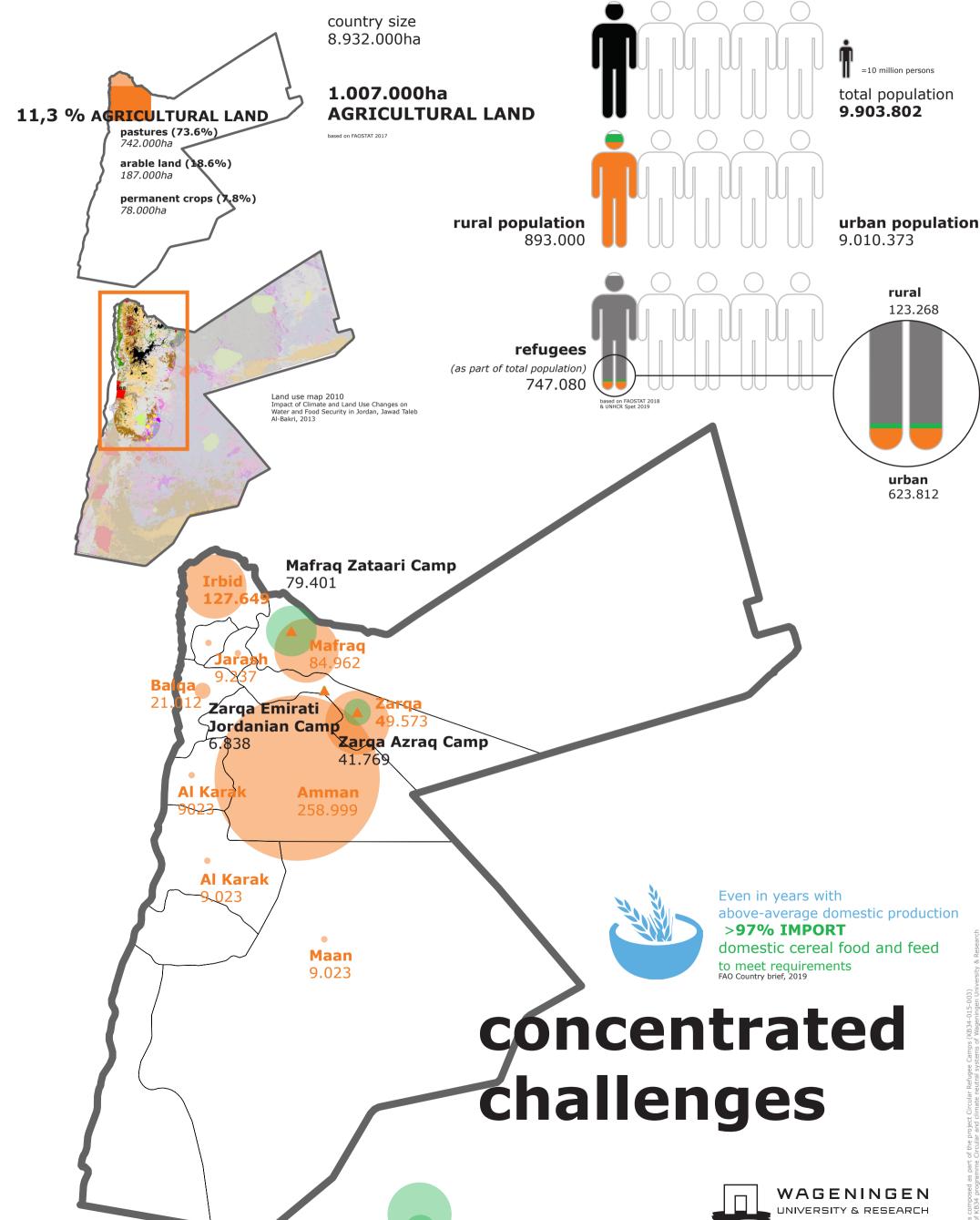
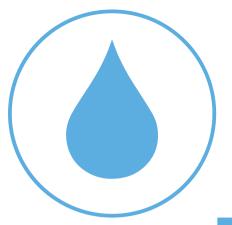
FACTSHEET JORDAN





100.000 **50.**000

UNHCR PopStats 2018



WATER STRESS

100,1% Aquastat

Freshwater withdrawal as % percentage of total renewable water resources

96,42 % (2016)

By sector (% of total water withdrawal)
AGRICULTURE 53,13%
INDUSTRIAL 3,1%
MUNICIPAL 43,7% Aquastat



76 BILLION LITERS/YEAR lost by leakage

2020 > 2030

↓ 20% to 30% less PRECIPITATION

temperature +6 °C and the number and duration of droughts will double.

↑ number↑ duration

DROUGHT X2

Future adaptation to extreme droughts in Jordan will be an immense challenge. The projected negative impacts of more severe droughts of greater duration

CALLS FOR ESSENTIAL ALTERNATIVES

Increasing drought in Jordan: Climate change and cascading Syrian land-use impacts on reducing transboundary flow, Rajsekhar 2017
Jordan Water Project, Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment's Global Freshwater Initiative, 2017

OVEREXPLOITING GROUNDWATER RESOURCES **Amman Zarga**

194%
OVERPUMPING RATE
155% average Jordan

Jordan -Water along the food chain, FAO 2015

Reused wastewater is an essential element of Jordan's water strategy. Sewage treated wastewater should be the most important source of water in irrigation in the near future.

Waste generation

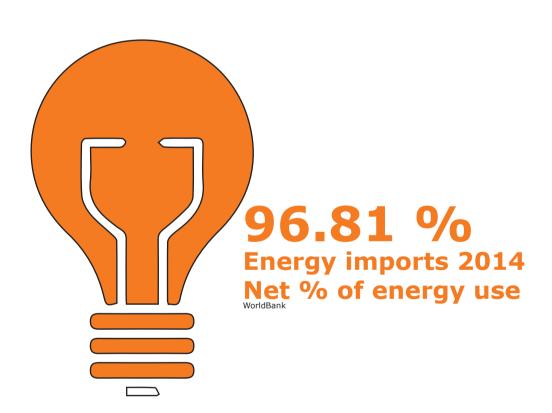
urban 0.9 kg/person/day rural 0.6 kg/person/day

50% ORGANIC

Jordan's annual renewable resources of less than

100m³ per capita

are far below the global threshold of severe water scarcity of $500 \, \text{m}^3$ per capita



By the end of 2018, Jordan was producing 1,130MW of power from renewable energy resources, accounting for about 11% of total electricity requirements.

AMBITION JORDAN to BOOST RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES 20% by 2025

Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources (MEMR), 2019

FACTSHEET JORDAN



AL ZA'ATARI

Al Mafraq

Al-Bādīah ash-Shamāliyah al-Gharbiyah

669 km2 area

66.900 ha

density 369.4 /km2

population 247.031 (2015)

74.965 (2004)

Qasabah al Mafraq area 601 km2 326.7 /km2 density

population 196.196 (2015)

101.712 (2004)

ARID AREA



& community-led LOW COST RECYCLING

are priorities UNHCR, 2019

0.85 kg solid waste produced per person per day M.N. Saidan et al./Waste Management 61 (2017)

750m3/day SOLID WASTE

WASTE GENERATION 60 TON/DAY *UNHCR, 2016*

currently controlled dumping at

the Al-Hussainyyat dumpsite

> **259** tonnes

week for recycling. Recycle project Oxfam, Sept 2019

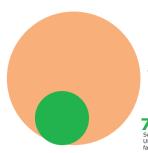
WASTE TO ENERGY

initiative for 2 BIOGAS HUBS

food and animal waste > clean and safe fuel and fertilizer

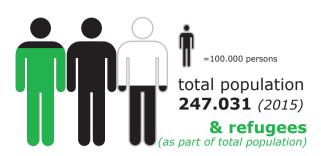
2016 Clinton Global Initiative (CGI) and Solar C3ITIES





247.031

76.892 Source: UNHCR Jordan-Zaataria Refugee Camp factsheet June 2019



5,3 km2



saves around **5.5 million US \$/year** provision of electricity to refugees' homes from 8 hours up to 12 hours
UNHCR Jordan-Zaataria Refugee Camp

water & waste water **NETWORK** recently developed

2016

>3 internal wells CAPACITY 3,800m3 > wastewater treatment plant CAPACITY 3,600m3/d;

- + piped water supply distribution system
- + piped sewage network

UNHCR, 2019

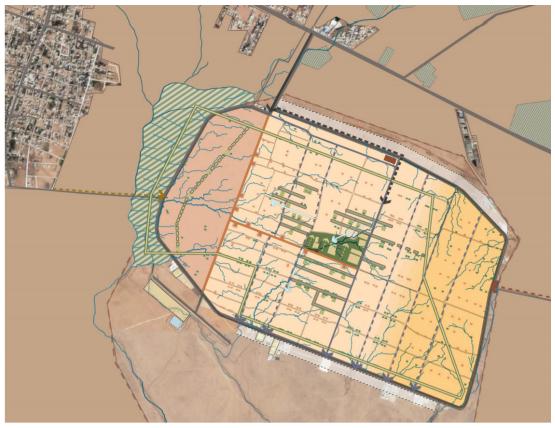


...still 35 liters per person per day,

which is under the absolute water scarcity level (of 60 I)? IFPO 2018

20 additional watertrucks /day





Source: Concept Design WADI PARK, Za'atari Jordan, Lodewijk Baljon Landscape Architects 2018

Work permit holders

37% of Zaatari Camp working age population (18 to 60)

entrepeneurship & EMPLOYMENT

3,000 businesses with a total value of

\$13 million per month

ZA'ATARI WADI flood management

