

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



Monitoring the Implementation of SDG 6 for Water and Sanitation in Jordan



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Analytical Framework for Integrated Monitoring the Implementation of SDG 6 for Water and Sanitation in Jordan

Sustainable Development Goals

- On 1/1/2016, the 17 SDG's implementation framework was officially launched covering the period 2016-2030. It was adopted by world leaders in September 2015.
- SDG's builds on the success of MDG's.
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Jordan was selected among 6 pilot countries to measure SDG 6.

Sustainable Development Goals - Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of Water and Sanitation for all

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Results of SDG 6 Indicators

Indicator	Description	Value
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	94.3%
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	84.0%
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated in wastewater treatment plants	64.3%
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	92.0%
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time,	3.0%
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	131.0%
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	63.0%
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	21.0%
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	17.0%
6.a.1	Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	85.0%
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	21.4%

Target 6.1:

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1:

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Methodology for Quantification of SDG 6.1.1 Indicator

Source of Data

Data on piped drinking water is available in Population Census 2015, Household Income and Expenditure Survey (time series),

Demographic and Health Surveys and Population and Family Health Survey 2012.

Data from MWI, WAJ, Water Utilities etc...(water subscription, connection etc)

SDG 6.1.1 Indicator :JMP global monitoring ladder for drinking water services are

Service level	Definition
Safely managed	Improved source located on premises, available when needed, and free from microbiological and priority chemical contamination
Basic	Improved source within 30 minutes round trip collection time
Limited	Improved source over 30 minutes round trip collection time
Unimproved	Unimproved source that does not protect against contamination
No service	Surface water, such as river, lake, pond

SDG 6.1.1 Indicator : Percent of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water in 2015

Parameter	Location	Public Network	Bottled Mineral Water	Filters & RO at Home	Truck, private vendors	Rain Water harvesting	Artesian wells	Springs	Other sources	Non-Specified
% households uses	Jordan	56.4	21.7	13.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9
	Urban	54.8	23.1	14.3	3.3	2.0	0.3	0.05	0.2	1.0
	Rural	70.5	9.0	4.2	8.2	6.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
% meeting microbiological standards	% of violations*	0.9	0.0 ?	?	1.14	?	?	?	?	?
Affordability	% of household Expenditures	0.5%	2%	1.2%	1.48%	0.3%	0	0	0	0
% of population using safely managed drinking water		55.99	21.7	13.3	3.3					
Total Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water		94.3%								

Main Source of Household Water

Governorate Urban/Rural	Public Network	Private vendors, Tanker	Water Harvesting	Other sources, spring, wells etc	Total
Amman	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	100
Balqa	96.8	2.8	0.2	0.2	100
Zarqa	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	100
Madaba	97.2	2.4	0.3	0.2	100
Irbid	94.9	4.4	0.5	0.2	100
Mafraq	90.6	9.2	0.0	0.2	100
Jarash	97.9	1.8	0.1	0.3	100
Ajloun	94.0	3.5	2.1	0.4	100
Karak	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	100
Tafiela	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100
Ma'an	98.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	100
Aqaba	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100
Urban	98.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	100
Rural	92.9	6.0	0.4	0.6	100
Kingdom	97.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	100

Main Source of Drinking Water, Governorate and Urban/Rural in 2013

Governorate Urban/Rural	Public Network	Mineral Water		Private vendors, Tanker	Harvesting	Other Sources, spring, wells etc
Amman	50.0	27.2		1.7	0.4	18.4
Balqa	62.7	16.6		5.9	3.1	10.9
Zarqa	56.7	18.6		1.4	0.2	22.4
Madaba	64.7	24.2		1.7	0.9	8.2
Irbid	52.8	23.2		3.5	14.2	5.5
Mafraq	61.2	6.9		27.0	0.6	2.6
Jarash	60.7	24.9		5.4	2.5	5.8
Ajloun	59.9	17.8		2.8	14.1	3.4
Karak	78.4	14.5		0.9	0.6	4.7
Tafiela	96.6	1.9		0.5	0.0	0.6
Ma'an	86.9	6.7		1.6	0.1	3.0
Aqaba	93.9	1.2		2.2	0.1	1.3
Urban	54.8	23.1		3.3	3.0	14.3
Rural	70.5	9.0		8.2	6.4	4.2
Kingdom	56.4	21.7		3.7	3.3	13.3

Target 6.2:

By 2030, achieve ***access to adequate and equitable sanitation*** and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in

Indicator 6.2.1:

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Methodology for Indicator 6.2.1

Type of system		% of pop (P)	Of which		Of which		Of which		Of which		Safely managed		
			Contained (_C)	no	Of which safely disposed insitu (_S)	yes	no	Emptied for transport (_E)	no	Transported & delivered to treatment plants (_D)		no	Treated at treatment plants (_T)
Improved	Piped sewers (PS)	61%	100%	0%					100%	0%	100%	0%	61%
			61%	0%					61%	0%	61%	0%	
	Onsite sanitation (septic tanks, improved pit latrines, or composting toilets) (OS)	35%	100%	0%			74%	0%	80%	20%	100%	0%	24%
			35%	0%			26%	0%	20%	5%	0%	0%	
					10%	16%						84%	
					3%	6%							
Total improved		95%						Total safely managed					
Shared or public latrines of an otherwise acceptable type (SH)		1%											
Unimproved facilities (UN)		4%											
Open defecation (OD)		0%											
Total non-basic sanitation		5%											
Total improved + total non-basic sanitation		100%											

SDG 6.2 Sanitation Ladder	
National:	Jordan
Safely managed services	84%
Basic services	11%
Shared services	1%
Unimproved services	4%
No sanitation services	0%

Results of SDG 6.2.1 indicator Rural Areas in Jordan, Urban and Rural Areas

SDG 6.2 Sanitation Ladder			
	Jordan	Urban	Rural
Safely managed services	84%	88%	28%
Basic services	11%	8%	64%
Shared services	1%	1%	1%
Unimproved services	4%	3%	4%
No sanitation services	0%	0%	3%

Target 6.3:

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, **halving the proportion of untreated wastewater** and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.1:

Proportion of Wastewater safely Treated

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated

Percent of wastewater treated from total wastewater generated for the period (2005-2015)

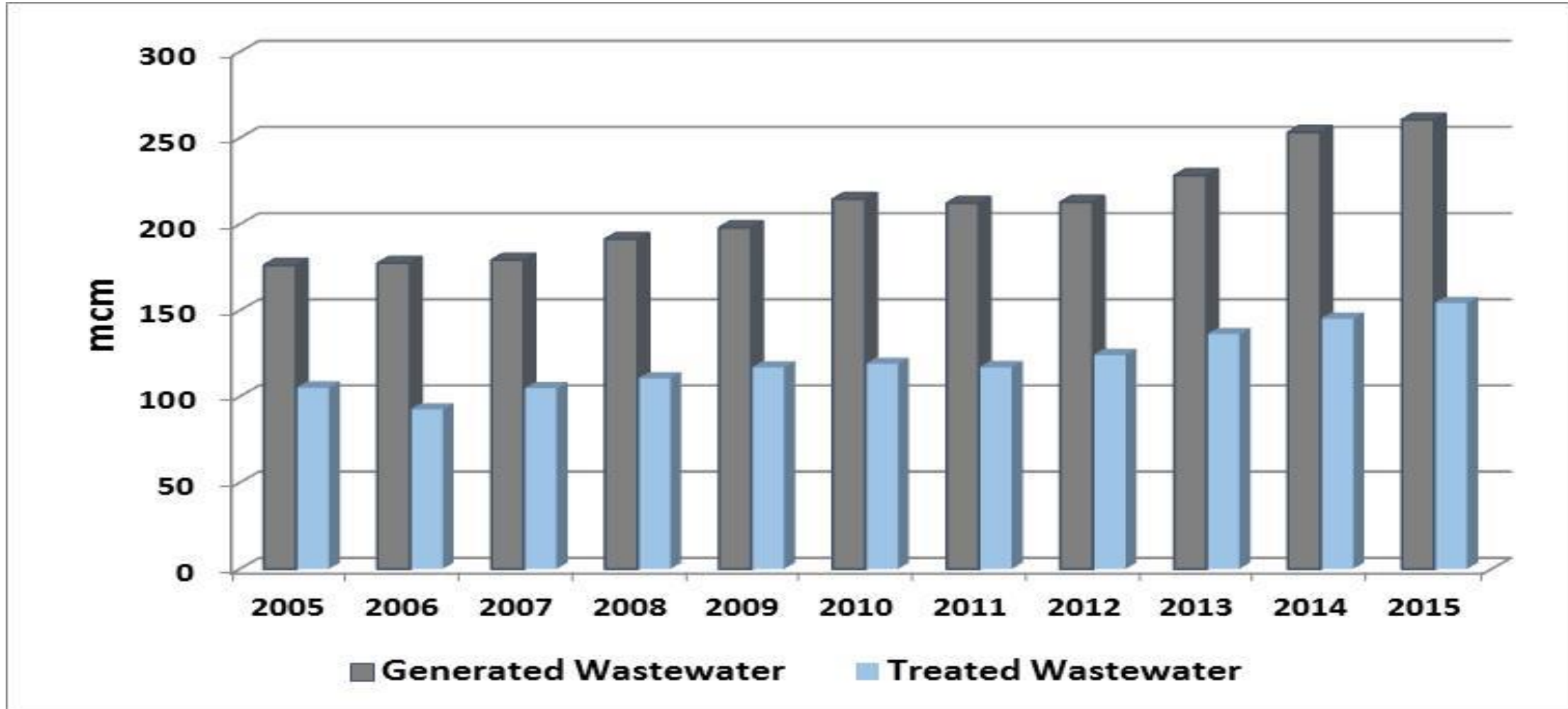
Year	Total Consumed Water (domestic) (mcm)	Wastewater Generated (mcm)	The amount of treated Wastewater in WWTP (Influents) (mcm/yr)	Treated Wastewater Volume (effluents) (mcm)	Percent of wastewater generated to treated wastewater
2005	251.7	176.2	105.2	99	60%
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2010	306.6	214.6	119	110	55%
2011	303.3	212.3	117	110	55%
2012	304.1	212.9	124.1	113	58%
2013	326.1	228.3	136.2	128	60%
2014	362.1	253.5	145.2	137	57%
2015	372.3	260.6	154.2	147	59%

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated

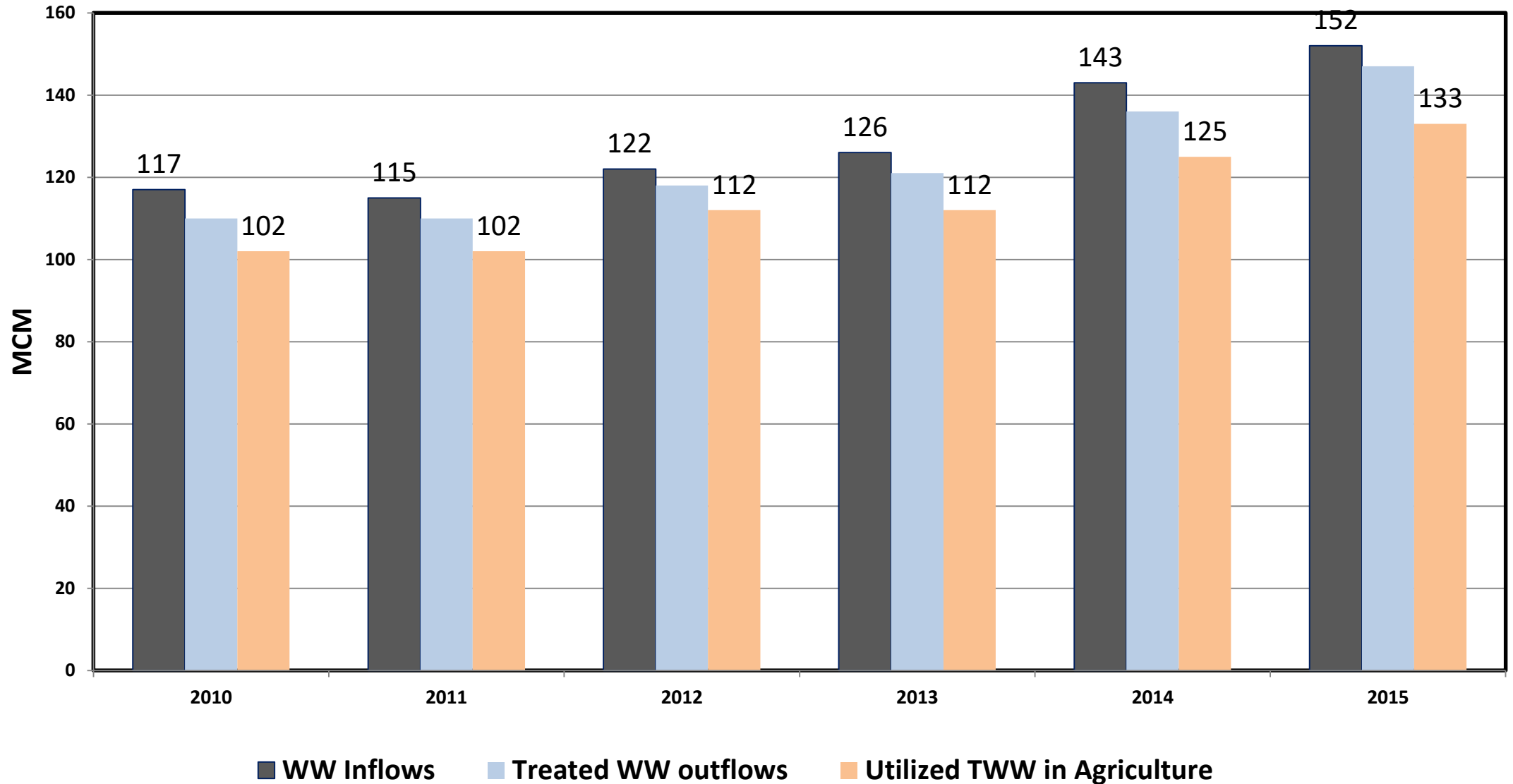
Percent of wastewater treated from total wastewater generated for the period (2005-2015)

Year	Total Consumed Water (domestic) (mcm)	Wastewater Generated (mcm)	The amount of treated Wastewater in WWTP (Influents) (mcm/yr)	Treated Wastewater Volume (effluents) (mcm)	Percent of wastewater generated to treated wastewater
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2010	276.3	193.4	119	110	61.5%
2011	274.1	191.9	117	110	61.0%
2012	270.8	189.6	124.1	113	65.5%
2013	289.6	202.7	136.2	128	67.2%
2014	317.5	222.2	145.2	137	65.3%
2015	327.1	229.0	154.2	147	67.3%
Avg.	267.3	187.1	120.5	113	64.3%

Trends of Generated and Treated Wastewater in Jordan



Wastewater Reuse in Irrigated Agriculture



non-revenue water (NRW)

- The most dramatic difficulties faced water utilities is the high ratio of non-revenue water (NRW) or water that is not accounted for due to illegal connections, leakages, human errors in meter readings and in processing, and others.
- Nearly 50% of water produced by the water utilities is not billed or is not accounted for

Target 6.3:

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.2:

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

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Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Percent of Waterbodies with Good Ambient Water Quality

Type of Water Body	No. of Waterbody with "Good Water Quality"	Total No. of Water Body	Percent of Waterbody "Good Water Quality"	Remark
Groundwater	14	15	93%	•High NO ₃ > 50 mg/l Sarah/karak, Ruweished well and Wadi Asseir
Dams and Lakes	9	10	90%	•High pH in Kafrien Dam (9.5) •High EC (TDS) in Karameh Dam (>22,000)
Rivers and Streams	10	11	91%	•High EC, NO ₃ of Zerka after mixing with Samra outflows •Hot Spring, EC •Wadi Sheib NO ₃
Total waterbodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	34	36	92%	GOOG > 80%

Target 6.4:

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.1:

Change in water use efficiency over time

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Change in water use efficiency over time

$$\text{Weighted } WUE = (Awe \times PA) + (Iwe \times PI) + (Swe \times PS)$$

Where

WUE = Water use efficiency ,

Awe = Irrigated agriculture water use efficiency [USD/ m³] ,

Iwe = Industrial water use efficiency [USD/ m³],

Swe = Services water use efficiency [USD/ m³] ,

PA = Proportion of water withdrawn by the agricultural sector over the total withdrawals,

PI = Proportion of water withdrawn by the industry sector over the total withdrawals,

PS = Proportion of water withdrawn by the service sector over the total withdrawals

Indicator 6.4.1:

Change in water use efficiency over time

$$A_{we} = (GVA_a (1 - C_r)) / V_a$$

A_{we} = Irrigated agriculture water use efficiency [USD/ m³]

GVA_a = Gross value added by excluding Rainfed Agriculture, livestock

C_r = Proportion of agricultural GVA produced by rainfed agriculture [-]

V_a = Volume of water withdrawn by the agricultural sector (including irrigation, livestock and aquaculture) [m³].

The historical volume of water withdrawn by the agricultural sectors (V) is available at country level from MWI.

Indicator 6.4.1:

Change in water use efficiency over time

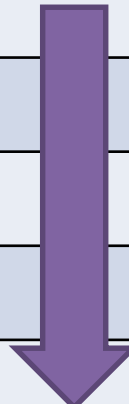
Year	Agriculture GVA (million USD)	Rainfed GVA (million USD)	Irrigated Agriculture GVA (million USD)	Percent of Rainfed Contribution	Total Irrigated Areas (ha)	Total Rainfed Areas (ha)	Total cultivated Areas (ha)	Percent of Rainfed Areas
1995	244.9	8.1	236.8	3.3%	73,264	190,341	263,605	72.2%
2000	170.5	3.0	167.5	1.7%	76,912	158,494	235,405	67.3%
2005	347.1	19.7	327.5	5.7%	80,045	167,342	247,387	67.6%
2010	790.9	70.9	719.9	9.0%	102,472	156,878	259,350	60.5%
2014	1192.0	97.4	1094.6	8.2%	105,047	168,897	273,945	61.7%
2015	1381.7	70.0	1311.7	5.1%	103,480	163,116	266,596	61.2%
2016	1465.4	106.4	1359.0	7.3%				

Indicator 6.4.1:

Change in water use efficiency over time

Gross Value Added by industry, services and agricultural sectors (1994-2016)

	GVA at constant price (million US\$)		
Year	Industrial sector	Services Sector	Agricultural sector
1995	7,426	12,132	1,335
2000	10,027	9,844	1,358
2005	9,922	12,617	1,303
2010	9,117	11,168	1,258
2014	7,842	9,560	1,269
2015	10,045	9,785	1,312
2016	10,740	9,464	1,281



Indicator 6.4.1:

Change in water use efficiency over time

Water withdrawal by sector in million cubic meter (1994-2016)

Year	Water withdrawal in million cubic meter (mcm)				Percentage share of water withdrawal		
	Industrial sector withdrawal	Domestic & Services Sector withdrawal	Agricultural sector withdrawal	Total Water withdrawal	Industrial sector (P_i)	Domestic & Services Sector (P_s)	Agricultural sector (P_A)
1995	19.64	256.45	606.61	882.69	0.02	0.29	0.69
2000	32.49	259.82	494.95	787.25	0.04	0.33	0.63
2005	30.75	308.82	593.91	933.48	0.03	0.33	0.64
2010	40.79	373.13	511.91	925.83	0.04	0.40	0.55
2014	32.55	459.71	524.15	1,016.41	0.03	0.45	0.52
2015	35.55	478.06	555.16	1,068.77	0.03	0.45	0.52
2016	32.46	456.90	554.67	1,044.03	0.03	0.44	0.53

Indicator 6.4.1

Water Use Efficiency (US\$/m³) over times by main sectors in Jordan (1994-2016)

Year	I_{we}	S_{we}	A_{we}	WUE
	Industrial sector (US\$/m ³)	Services Sector (US\$/m ³)	Agricultural sector (US\$/m ³)	Total Water Use Efficiency (US\$/m ³)
1995	378.07	47.31	2.20	23.67
2000	308.64	37.89	2.74	26.97
2005	322.68	40.86	2.19	25.54
2010	223.52	29.93	2.46	23.27
2015	282.55	20.47	2.36	19.78
2016	330.88	20.71	2.31	20.58

Target 6.4:

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.2:

Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources

Indicator 6.4.2 Total freshwater withdrawal and Water Stress over the period (2008-2016)

Year	2008	2012	2014	2015	2016
Internal Renewable Water Resources (IRWR)	449.1	555.9	492.0	587.0	568.3
External Renewable Water Resources (ERWR)	139.2	167.1	188.0	183.0	184.4
Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR)	588.3	723.0	680.0	770.0	752.7
Environmental flow requirements (EFR.)	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Water Use by all sectors	987.3	902	1016	1068	1044
Direct Use of Treated Wastewater (HL)	54.55	48.41	42.00	42.50	35.22
Desalinated water	11.68	13.60	10.20	10.00	7.80
Total freshwater withdrawal (TWW)	921.06	840.14	964.21	1016.27	1001.01
Water Stress (%) = TWW / (TRWR - EFR)	157%	116%	142%	132%	133%

Conclusions of the SDG 6.4.2 Indicators

The results indicate that the country is currently face "extremely high" levels of water stress, meaning that 31 percent of withdrawn water are above the water renewable water resources,

which is withdrawn mainly from **non-renewable resources** or over-exploited the renewable aquifers to meet the increasing demand of agricultural, domestic, and industrial users, which exceeds the country potential water resources and threatened the future water supply sustainability

Target 6.5 By 2030:

implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100).

Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100).

Enabling Environment

1.1 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level?		Score
a	National water resources policy, or similar	75
b	National water resources law(s)	76
c	National integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans, or similar	60
1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?		
a	Sub-national water resources policies or similar	57
b	Basin/aquifer management plans or similar, based on IWRM	62
c	Arrangements for transboundary water management in most important basins / aquifers	69
Average 'Enabling Environment' score		67

Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100).

Financing

4.1 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level?		Score
a	National budget for investment including water resources infrastructure.	49
b	National budget for the recurrent costs of the IWRM elements	65
4.2 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels		
a	Sub-national or basin budgets for investment including water resources infrastructure.	54
b	Revenues raised from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels.	72
c	Financing for transboundary cooperation	49
Average 'Financing' score		58

Aggregate Indicator 6.5.1 score

Average Score	Score
Section 1 Enabling Environment	67
Section 2 Institutions and Participation	57
Section 3 Management Instruments	69
Section 4 Financing	58
Degree of IWRM implementation (0-100)	62.6

Target 6.5 By 2030:

implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.2:

Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Indicator 6.5.2:

Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Transboundary Basin	Area of Transboundary Basin (Km ²)	Area with full Cooperation (Km ²)	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
Total Transboundary Surface Basin	79,149	14,472	18.3%
Total Transboundary Groundwater aquifers	87,853	20,219	23.0%
Total Transboundary Basins	167,002	34,691	20.8%

Indicator 6.5.2:

Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (**Important Basins, Aquifers**)

Transboundary Basin	Area of Transboundary Basin (Km ²)	Area with full Cooperation (Km ²)	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
Total important Transboundary Surface Basins	32,813	14,472	44.1%
Total important Transboundary Groundwater aquifers	44,610	20,219	45.3%
Total important Transboundary Basins	77,423	34,691	44.8%

Conclusion of the Indicator SDG 6.5.2

Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

The Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation is **20.8%**,

if we consider the productive basin the percent increased to 44.8%.

Target 6.6

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Indicator 6.6.1

Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Indicator 6.6.1

Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Change Open water (lakes and reservoirs) Quantity

Dam	Capacity (mcm)	Ref. value. 2007 (mcm)	Pres. day value 2016 (mcm).	% change
Wehdeh	110.0	27.73	24.90	10%
Wadi Arab	16.8	4.45	5.94	33%
Zeqlab	3.9	0.43	0.45	3%
King Talal	75.0	41.78	50.74	21%
Karameh	55.0	12.28	17.18	40%
Wadi Shueib	1.4	0.56	1.27	125%
Kafrain	8.5	1.50	3.20	114%
Wala	7.1	3.73	6.82	83%
Mujeb	29.8	21.88	22.06	1%
Tanour	16.8	9.13	9.17	0%
Total	324.3	123.47	141.73	15%
Storability		%38	%44	40%

The mean score for Indicator 6.6.1 incorporating results of various sub-indicators

Sub-indicator components	% change of sub-indic. over time
The mean score for Indicator 6.6.1a Change in the Spatial extent of water-related ecosystems.	90.40%
The mean score for Indicator 6.6.1a Change in the Open Water Extents of water-related ecosystems	5.0%
The mean score for Indicator 6.6.1b Change in the Quantity of Surface water	35%
The mean score for Indicator 6.6.1b Change in the Quantity of Stored Water in Dams	40%
The mean score for Indicator 6.6.1b Change in the Depth to water and water level of selected monitoring wells	8.0%
The mean score for Indicator 6.6.1b Change in springs Discharge	51%
The mean score for the SDG 6.3.2 Indicator for change in Groundwater body Quality	8%
The mean score for the SDG 6.3.2 Indicator for Change in Dams and Lakes waterbodies Quality	22%
The mean score for the SDG 6.3.2 Indicator Change in Rivers and Surface waterbodies Quality	12%
TOTAL change for 6.6.1	17.32%

SDG 6.A.1:

Amount of Water- and sanitation-Related Official Development Assistance (ODA) that is part of a Government-Coordinated Spending Plan

The proportion of total water and sanitation-related ODA that is in the governmental Budget

Amount of water sanitation– related Official Development Assistance (ODA)
included in government budget

Total amount of water & sanitation–related ODA disbursements

A low value of this indicator (near 0%) would suggest that international donors are investing in water and sanitation related activities and programs in the country outside the purview of the government. A high value (near 100%) would indicate that donors are aligned with government policies and plans for water and sanitation

**The SDG 6.A.1 Indicator:
the Proportion of water and sanitation-related ODA included in
the Governmental Budget**

Year	Amount of water & sanitation-related ODA included in government budget,	Total amount of water & sanitation-related ODA disbursements	The Proportion of water and sanitation-related ODA included in the Governmental Budget
2007	54.6	58.1	%94
2008	177.3	177.3	%100
2009	234.8	234.9	%100
2010	59.4	105.1	%57
2011	39.3	52.9	%74
2012	496.4	542.4	%92
2013	129.4	156	%83
2014	163.9	192	%85
2015	309	370.5	%83
Mean	184.9	209.9	%85

Conclusions of the SDG 6.A.1 Indicator

The high value of this indicator (85%) indicate that donors are aligned with government policies and plans for water and sanitation. The international cooperation support Jordan in in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting (dams), water desalination, water use efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

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SDG 6.B.1:

Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Number of local admin units with operation policies and procedures for local participation (ii)

Total number of local administrative units in the country (iv)

A low value of this indicator would suggest that participation of local communities in water and sanitation management is low, whereas a high value would indicate high levels of participation, indicating greater ownership of water and sanitation management

The SDG 6.B.1 Indicator:

Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

No	administrative units in the country	No. of Institutions	local admin units with operation policies and procedures for local participation	participation of local communities
1	MWI	1	1	Private Sector, Consultation
2	WAJ	1	1	Highland Water Forum
3	JVA	1	1	Water User's Associations
4	Water Utilities	9		
9	MoA	1		
10	MoH	1		
	The Proportion	14	3	21.4%

Conclusions of the SDG 6.B.1 Indicator

The low value of this indicator (16.6%) suggest that participation of local communities in water and sanitation management is low.

However, the New Jordan National Strategy for Water (2016-2025) include a strategic pillar on communication to trigger further engagement from citizens and decision makers and improve the delivery and sustainability of water supply, demand and sanitation services

Results of SDG 6 Baseline Indicators & Targets 2030

Indicator	Description	Value	Target 2030
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	94.3%	100%
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	84.0%	100%
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated in WWTP	64.3%	80%
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	92.0%	95%
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time,	3.0%	Increasing over time
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	131.0%	<= 100% ?
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	63.0%	80%
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	21.0%	40%
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	17.0%	<= 10%
6.a.1	Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	85.0%	> 90%
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	21.4%	> 50%

Water Policies Action Plans – Consideration of SDGs

- Water Substitution and Reuse Policy
- Protect the environment, health and nature
- Percent of Water bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality (SDG 6.3.2)

Water Policies Action Plans – Consideration of SDGs

- Groundwater Sustainability Policy
- Municipal Groundwater Resources are safe and protected
- Percent of ground water bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality (SDG 6.3.2)

National Water Strategy – Consideration of SDGs

- Preserve Jordan's water rights in shared trans-boundary water resources
- Proportion of trans-boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG 6.5.2)

Water Policies Action Plans – Consideration of SDGs

- Water Reallocation Policy
- Increase the percentage of the sustainable water used for all purposes
- Level of water stress (SDG 6.4.2)

Water Policies Action Plans – Consideration of SDGs

- Surface Water Utilization Policy
- Protect surface water resources
- Percent of Surface water bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality (SDG 6.3.2)

THANK
YOU

