

2nd ENI SEIS II SOUTH SUPPORT MECHANISM ON INDICATORS

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Reporting Process and Infrastructure

First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of 2030 Agenda

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Creating ownership of the SDGs
- Incorporating the SDGs in the National Framework
- Institutional Coordination mechanism
- Goals, Targets and Indicator Mapping against our national Framework

The Indicators methodological Aspect

- Jordan is Pilot country for implementation of SDG6
- UN-Water prepared step-by step framework to monitor the indicators.
- Assessment of current situation related to SDG 6 through review of available literature on achievement of past MDG and current achievement to reach SDG

The Indicators methodological Aspect

- Analyzing data availability, data gaps, quality and characteristics of data required for SDG indicators for different sources, such as MWI, Ministry of Health , Department of Statistics.
- Suggestion of additional indicators that needed to supplement Jordan's situation and management practices
- Listing the institutions that have functioning of the Goal 6

Data Collection and Data Gaps

(Water)

The following data gaps are noticed during quantification of the indicator as follows:

- The septic tanks that are actually not emptied regularly which cause bad smells and environmental problems
- Percentage of waste water that not transported to the treatment plants and this problem will be solved if the monitoring authority uses GPS to determine the tanks' paths
- The percentage of sealed septic tanks which are properly separated from land and water resources
- Monitoring of the septic tanks condition or addition of questions to HIES surveys is a priority in order to determine actual percentage of improved sanitation
- Assumption was made on the used for safely managed septic tanks

Major Track for Filling Data Gaps

- Increase the frequency of sampling and testing to be in accordance with the Jordanian standards' requirements especially at sites where exceedances were observed.
- Assess the possibility of improving the operational conditions of some wastewater treatment plants, which will positively affect the quality of their effluents.

Major Track for Filling Data Gaps

- Taking into consideration the quality of the reclaimed domestic wastewater as well as dams' water when identifying the suitable irrigation method and the types of crops to be grown.
- Expand monitoring activities to include most of water bodies in the kingdom and all factories that do not have treatment facilities, and increase the sampling frequency as well as the tested parameters to include all parameters required by the Jordanian standards.
- Taking into consideration the quality of the reclaimed domestic wastewater as well as dams' water when identifying the suitable irrigation method and the types of crops to be grown.

treated from total wastewater generated for selected years

Year	Total Consumed Water (domestic) (mcm)	Wastewater Generated (mcm)	The amount of treated wastewater influents (mcm/yr)	Treated Wastewater Volume (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%

Parameters used currently to monitor water quality by source in Jordan

Core Parameters	Unit	Min	Max
pH	SU	6	9
DO	mg/l	2	
TDS	mg/l	0	2000
EC	$\mu\text{s/cm}$	50	2000
TON	mg/l		70
NO ₃	mg/l		50
PO ₄	mg/l		300

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%
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	60%
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	92%
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%
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	63%
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	21%
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	17%
6.a.1	Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	85%
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%

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	60.0%	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, no target
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	21.4%	> 50%



Thank you for your Attention