



Ministry of Environment 

The Ministry of Environment
Strategic Plan (2017-2019)

Vision of 2025
Foreseeing the Future



“The human environment encounters degradation and violation, and it needs special care that involves developing and enforcing legislation. This also involves providing adequate and specialized qualified human resources capable of serious field work, as well as motivating the participation of all official and civil institutions and organizations under the aim of protecting the soil, water and air from pollution, protecting the agricultural land from violation, combating desertification and soil erosion, maintaining nature reserves, and conducting a comprehensive afforestation efforts and sustainable forests’ development “

His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hussein bin Abdullah

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Foreword by H.E Minister of Environment



I am glad to introduce to you the strategic plan for the Ministry of Environment that covers the period 2017-2019

This strategy has been developed through a participatory effort conducted by technical working teams from the Ministry supported by national experts in strategic planning. This approach was based on a comprehensive methodology that actively engaged key partners that are directly involved in the implementation of environmental legislation, most notably the Royal Department for Environmental Protection and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature. In addition, the expectations and needs of our clients and partners including civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector were all integrated in the strategy through various focus group meetings.

The process for developing the strategy relied on a detailed analysis of existing conditions and foreseeing the future while keeping direct connections to national and global environmental and developmental goals. In this context I would like to convey my appreciation to GIZ for providing required technical and financial assistance in the process of developing the strategy within the strategic framework of our cooperation to contribute to environmental protection in Jordan.

The strategy is linked to the National Vision 2025 and the Executive Development Programme (EDP) for 2016-2018 and the recently adopted international Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. In the final analysis, strategic goals were developed along with affiliated thematic programmes and projects all integrated within the landscape of national and global environmental objectives.

Key performance indicators were identified and will constitute the implementation milestones for this strategy. They are linked with performance indicators in the EDP and in harmony with Jordan's international commitments with global environmental governance systems.

We have identified the new vision for the Ministry as follows: "A distinguished ministry in protecting the components of the environment and sustaining them for a better life". As for our new mission statement it is stated as follows: "Conserving the environment and its ecosystems through developing legal, strategic and policy frameworks in addition to spreading environmental culture and enhancing environmental monitoring and law enforcement and transition to a green economy within a participatory approach and a supporting institutional structure to contribute to achieving sustainable development".

The strategy is launched in parallel with the endorsement of the new environmental protection law no () for 2017. During all stages of developing the strategy it has been ensured that the strategy will be in harmony with the provisions of the new law in a way that makes the strategy act as the implementation plan for the new law that provides the legal mandate for the Ministry of Environment to pursue its goals in providing a healthy and clean environment for all citizens.

The strategy is based on a thorough analysis of external and domestic factors that influence environmental management in Jordan and determine its priorities. Some of the key domestic factors that shape our environmental challenges are scarcity of water and other natural resources, and the impact of many polluting and degrading factors resulting from increased economic growth and human populations which in turn increase demands for public services that rely on natural resources. Increased economic growth is causing continuous challenges to regulate developmental activities that are essential to address poverty and unemployment in a matter that supports development but yet conserves environmental conditions.

Key external factors include the impacts of the huge wave of refugees from Syria in the past few years, in addition to local and national impacts of climate change resulting from global sources. Some positive emerging factors include the increasing opportunities available new global management and financing sources including the transition to green economy models.

The challenge remains now to turn the strategy objectives into tangible results. Achieving this requires the active participation of all partners since it is a common responsibility and does not rely only on the shoulder of the Ministry of Environment. Environmental responsibility is reflected in all of our social behaviors regardless of our places and roles in society. The implementation of the strategy is not only linked with institutional effort but mainly with personal convictions and our social and ethical duties.

Minister of Environment
Dr. Yaseen M. Khayyat

Introduction

The Jordanian Ministry of Environment is constantly seeking to protect the environment and improving its components in a sustainable manner. Accordingly, the ministry exerted efforts in maintaining the Jordanian environment in full collaboration with all the partners and the active entities in the environmental sector and in other crosscutting sectors; To ensure the continuation of the the ministry's pioneer and pivotal role successfully, in light of the challenges that are surrounding the region, and the accelerated changes in recent years, especially the Syrian asylum crisis, the developing of the ministry's vision-2025 and the ministry's strategy of (2017-2019)- to build upon the previous strategy of (2014-2016)- has become an urgent need for the ministry to cope with social, economic and demographic changes that are affecting the Jordanian environment and its components in particular in a direct way, and affecting all the aspects of life in Jordan in general.

Based on that, the Ministry of Environment's strategy (2017-2019) has been developed in a time where Jordan is witnessing various interior and exterior changes and challenges. This effort has also been conducted in response to the instructions of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein in prioritizing the environment and granting it a special care to ensure the development of the legislative frameworks, providing specialized skilled personals and activating partnerships to protect the environment. To cope with the accelerated changes, the Ministry has sought to foresee the future and develop its strategy in a manner that goes hand in hand with the Vision of Jordan 2025 using a participatory approach that included involving all stakeholders from inside the Ministry and key partners in protecting the environment and maintaining it from outside the ministry. Accordingly, the strategy was aligned with Jordan's international commitments in the environment sector and keeps pace with the continuous development within national and international environment protection objectives.

The development of this strategic plan and the comprehensive implementation of it during the next three years will be based on understanding the reality of Jordan's environment sector and the Ministry, in a participatory approach with decision makers and beneficiary partners. This is considered to be a consolidating step in the process of developing the ministry to protect the environment and to participate in achieving the national sustainable development goals.

The preparation of the strategic plan came through participatory effort that included teams from the ministry in collaboration with experts specialized in strategic planning according to a thorough approach that has encompassed involving of the key implementation partners identified by the environmental protection law: the Royal Department for Environment Protection (Rangers), and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) in the process of planning. In addition to that the process was relying on participatory approach that has included combining the needs, expectations and hopes of all the partners within private sector, governmental sector, and civil society organizations through consultative meetings and focus groups. Developing the strategic plan has relied on analyzing the reality and foreseeing the future in a way that contributes in achieving the sectoral, national and international objectives.



The Methodology of Developing the Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan

The methodology of developing the Ministry of Environment strategic plan for the years of (2017-2019) has based on the accredited methodology of the ministry endorsed by its Planning and Monitoring Committee (PMC). In this participatory approach a large number of relevant stakeholders within the sector and external partners were involved, particularly the Royal Department for Environment Protection (Rangers) and the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN). The strategic plan depended on key reference documents and resources as a referential framework, where different resources have been studied and analyzed in a detailed manner, in addition to the discussions of working teams and experts within brainstorming sessions. Thus, the methodology used for strategic planning included the following:

- Forming a technical working team within the Ministry of Environment
- Capacity building for the technical working team in the field of strategic planning by conducting a training workshop for the technical teams on the basics, concepts and mechanisms of strategic planning and management, conducted by an expert specialized in the strategic planning field.
- Analyzing the Ministry of Environment interior and exterior environments, wherein, historical information have been collected, studied and analyzed. The references that were studied included the following:
 - Reviewing and analyzing the related legislation and regulations such as: environmental protection law number 52 for the year of 2006,
 - Reviewing and analyzing the Ministry of Environment's previous strategic plan of (2014-2016),
 - Reviewing and analyzing the Jordan 2025 vision document,
 - Reviewing and analyzing the Government's Executive Development Program of (2016-2018),
 - Reviewing and analyzing international environmental policies frameworks such as the international sustainable development goals (SDGs) 2030 and Paris Agreement for climate change,
 - Reviewing and analyzing the environment sector national plans and policies,
 - Reviewing and analyzing the Syrian crisis response plan (2016-2018),
 - Reviewing and analyzing the Ministry's organizational structure,
 - And reviewing and analyzing the previous reports in addition to studies about achievements and challenges.

Through specialized workshops and brainstorming sessions, the working team has done a SWOT analysis, where strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that might encounter the Ministry have been determined. In addition to that, working teams have analyzed the political, economic, social, technical, legal and environmental indicators that are affecting the sector through (PESTLE analysis).

- An abstract of the interior and exterior environments analysis has been prepared and shared with all stakeholders in developing the strategic plan of (2017-2019)
- A strategic retreat involving all stakeholders for developing the strategic plan has been conducted late in August 2016, in order to review the analysis' results and develop the Ministry of Environment's draft strategy (2017-2019). The retreat was designed according to the principles of governmental creativeness laboratory to come out with creative and innovative ideas in developing the strategic plan, the retreat included:
 - Reviewing and developing the ministry's vision ,
 - Reviewing and developing the ministry's mission,
 - Reviewing and developing the ministry's values,
 - Developing the draft strategic objectives for the next three years, and in a way that goes hand in hand with the strategic priorities of Jordan 2025 vision,

Determine the programs and projects needed to achieve the strategic objectives.

- After the strategic retreat, a questionnaire was designed to survey the opinion of all stakeholders about the draft strategic plan components. Afterward the results of the questionnaire and recommendations were analyzed, and the suitable recommendations were included in the draft strategic plan.
- Following to the questionnaire, consultation meetings were organized and conducted with partners, whereby the stakeholders related to the strategic plan have been invited. The meetings were based on focus groups concept, wherein the needs, expectations and hopes of both private and public sectors alongside with the civil society organizations, funding agencies and donors, have been carefully observed.
- Brainstorming sessions and workshops have been conducted in order to develop the programs and the projects conclusively, and develop the performance indicators and objectives for the next three years.
- Various workshops have been conducted to develop a thorough and a complete risk management plan.
- A second retreat has been conducted for all stakeholders in developing the strategic plan and implementation plans early in October 2016. To organize the development of the implementation plans, reviewing the risk management plan and the institutional development initiatives in the Ministry.



Risk Management Plan:

In the light of the accelerated changes in regional and local circumstances , with the Syrian asylum crisis and its consequences on the Jordanian environment on top of it, the focus on risk management has become an urgent need to guarantee the success in achieving the Ministry of Environment's strategy of (2017-2019). Furthermore, the strategic plan development process aimed to guarantee that the achievements of defined objectives on the national level are also connected with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. Based on that, a methodology has been developed and strategic planning has been applied within the Ministry of Environment to guarantee the development of a complete and comprehensive risk management plan. The approach has been in line with the best practices within the field, the Ministry of Public Sector Development instructive guidelines and with Kind Abdullah II Award for Excellence requirements regarding risk management. The approach includes the following:

- Capacity building for the ministry's team in the field of risk management.
- Through a number of workshops, a list that includes all the predictable risks connected to the Ministry of Environment's strategic plan (2017-2019) was developed.
- Analyzing the risks and ranking them according to their priority, probability and potential effects on achieving the Ministry of Environment strategy.
- During the second strategic retreat of the Ministry of Environment in October 2016, the risks have been reviewed and the procedures that are to be taken have been determined to manage the risks, in an ideal way.
- Preparing a document that includes the evaluation of risks and its management plan (2017-2019).
- Establishing a mechanism to measure the risk management plan effectiveness and efficiency utilizing the feedback and through the percentage of the achieved objectives.

Table 1: The SWOT Analysis for the Ministry of Environment and its enabling structures:

Deleterious Weaknesses	Supportive Strengths	Interior
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The absence of a complete knowledge management system and the difficulty in obtaining information in a fast and precise manner. Inability to attracting, retain and develop specialized human resources in some fields. Insufficiency regarding the electronic preparedness of the ministry and regarding the electronic services that the ministry provides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of the executive arms supporting the ministry in enforcing the legislation (The Royal Department for Environment Protection and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature) The existence of an environmental fund that supports environmental projects The leadership support regarding innovation and creativeness The existence of advanced monitoring systems, pioneering at the regional level The existence of regional licensing committees within the governorates The reservoir of both the explicit and implicit knowledge that the ministry possess The introduction of the Climate Change Directorate as well as the green economy unit within the ministry 	
Challenges	Opportunities	Exterior
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase in pollution level due to the incremental growth in various sectors such as the transportation sector, the energy sector and the industrial sector, and the lack of commitment towards environmental standards. The degradation of ecosystem and the increasing desertification due to urbanization at the expense of farmlands, and violating forest lands and reserves. Finally, the absence of water resources managing systems. The weak level of environmental awareness and environmental education within the local communities and the economic sectors The consequences of the Syrian asylum crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of donors and external financing in addition to the regional and international concerns with the environmental projects and sustainable development The governmental orientation towards the green economy and supporting the sustainable developing The increasing local, regional and international concern regarding the investments in clean energy resources and the other sustainable development projects The existence of thorough national plans in terms of managing the various environmental issues and the legislative frameworks that are to support the actualizing of the sustainable development The presence of influential and effective civil society organizations The governmental approach towards actualizing the electronic government The governmental orientation towards achieving the concept of decentralization 	

Summary of the Results Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental Factors (PESTLE) analysis

Factors	The Expected Impact
Political Factors	
Security and political stability in Jordan	The political stability within Jordan helps greatly in applying and implementing long-term strategies, and offers opportunities in cumulative institutional buildup and benefiting from previous achievements and building upon them
The short life span of the government comparatively	Except for the last government of Dr Abdullah Al-Nosoor, the life span of previous governments in Jordan was comparatively short, which prevented the successive administrations from implementing their visions and applying their plans in a complete way. Moreover, the decision-making process might be subjected to changes of the administrations' decisions
The governmental orientations toward promoting investments and strengthening energy security as a priority	The government's priority in bridging the gap in energy sector and in developing investments has pushed many major projects to the forefront, even though some of those projects can be accompanied with negative impacts on the environment
The instability within the neighboring countries and the consequences of asylum	The instability within the neighboring countries and the heavy pressure of migration during the last five years have increased the burden on the country and pressure on the resources and infrastructure. This pushed the governments to focus on responding to those crises, in particular the Iraqi and Syrian crises, accordingly affecting interest in sustainable development due to lack of resources.
Economic Factors	
The increase in energy bill	The increase in energy bill has obliged the government into taking a different trajectory of solutions and alternatives that might negatively affect the environment such as expanding the oil exploration processes, utilizing oil shale and also utilizing nuclear energy.
Mining Sector	Major Jordanian industries are connected with mining (phosphate, potash and cement) and the accompanied industries, which have negative impacts on the environment and the surrounding ecosystem.
The emphasize on promoting investments	The government's orientation in promoting investments and facilitating its processes might be looked at as a major challenge to the environmental sector while guaranteeing the reduction of the negative impacts resulting from investment projects and to assure that all those projects are subjected to internationally adopted environmental standards.
Transportation sector	Transportation networks, transportation means and investments comprises a major challenge to the environment sector due to their predicted effects on the local environment as major infrastructure projects (streets, tunnels and railroads networks) and increased vehicles with resulting emissions.

Factors	The Expected Impact
Water shortages	Water shortage obliges Jordan into developing major projects in the field of water such as Red Sea Dead Sea project and water desalination projects, taking into consideration the predicted impacts on the environment and the ecosystems resulting from those projects.
The consequences of the Syrian asylum crisis	The consequences of the Syrian refugee crisis has put a pressure on the country's economic and natural resources in addition to the infrastructure, which accordingly required a response to this crisis and which in many cases can be on the expense of local development.

Factors	The Expected Impact
Social Factors	
Weak levels of awareness and environmental education and the lack of social interest towards the environmental issues	The lack of environmental awareness and the lack of social interest towards the environmental issues represent massive challenges to the environment sector in the field of behavior modification and building up awareness regarding the importance of environmental issues and their effects on the reality and the future of upcoming generations.
Poverty and unemployment	Poverty and unemployment may form a reason for violations on the environment and nature such as (logging for the sake of heating or illegal killing). In general, poverty can cause weakness in terms of access to information, knowledge, and awareness about the importance of environmental issues.
Lack of focus on environmental issues importance in the schools and universities curriculums	The Importance of including the environmental issues in the educational curriculum, and working with partners in a methodological way on modifying the behavior of individuals toward being concerned about the conserving the environment.
The growth in population	The growth in population due to natural growth and the Syrian asylum and other factors, is causing huge pressure on natural resources and ecosystems, precisely, in refugee hosting communities.

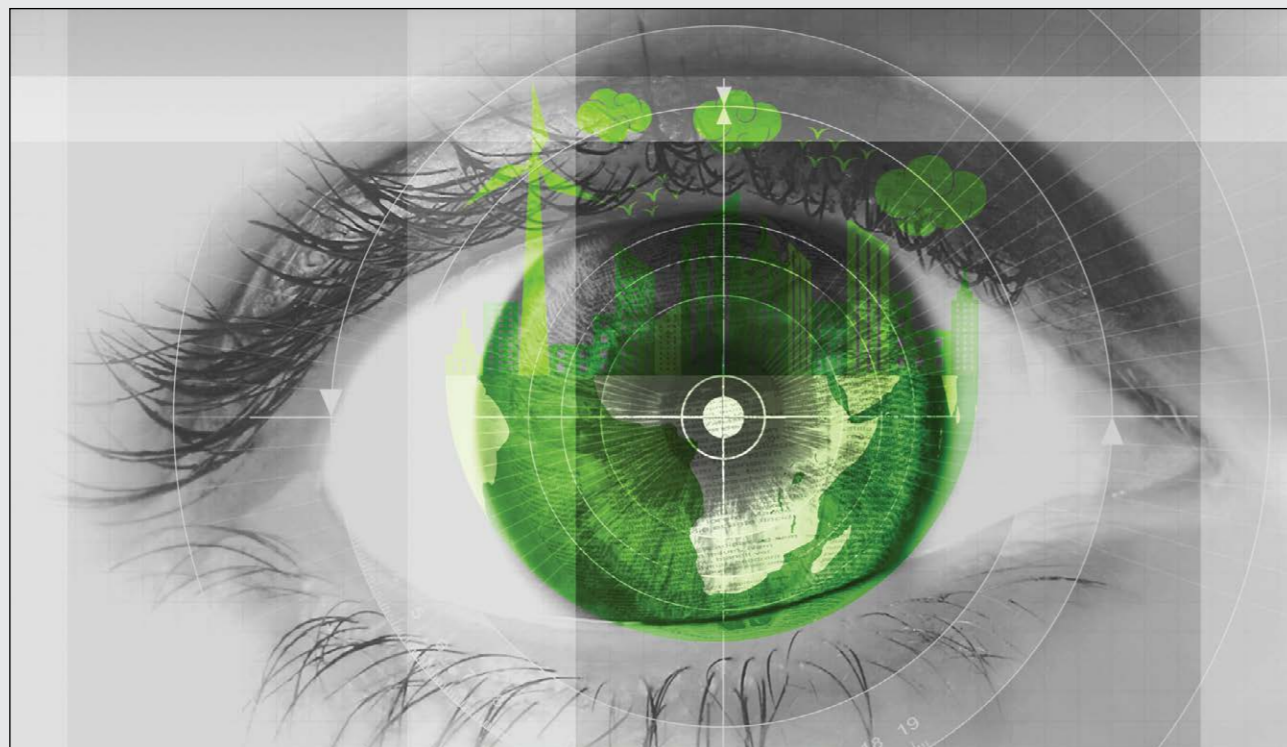
Factors	The Expected Impact
The interest and support provided by both local and the international organizations regarding environmental issues	The interest shown by various local and international organizations can be considered an opportunity to utilize the experiences and resources that are granted by them.
Technical Factors	
The government's orientation towards achieving the electronic government and the smart government	The orientation towards the electronic and smart government can be considered as an opportunity for the ministry in terms of developing its electronic infrastructure, information system and its electronic services, in addition to benefiting from modern technologies harnessing and make use of it.
The existence of the modern tools, devices and technologies	The existence of modern technologies is a perfect opportunity to develop the ministry's processes and services and to increase their effectiveness.
The limited amount of active systems in data management and environmental knowledge and the absence of national platform for exchanging environmental knowledge	The limited amount of platforms specialized in data, information and environmental knowledge is regarded to be an obstacle for decision-makers and planners. While, exploring facts and reaching it in a fast and easy way when the information is needed.

Factors	The Expected Impact
The absence of plans and visions regarding the technologies and electronic information systems	The absence of a technology master plan and the utilization of modern technologies in a comprehensive way (even if it was provisional on the upcoming years) are regarded to be obstacles to the development of the ministry's electronic and technological systems

Factors	The Expected Impact
Legal Factors	
The existence of legal framework covering the Ministry of Environment activities	The existence of a legal regulatory framework for the ministry activities (laws, regulations, instructions and policies) is a solid ground that can be built upon it in the field of developing the legislative framework and guaranteeing proper enforcement which will achieve the objectives of the ministry and the sector.
The absence of the accompanying studies	The absence of comprehensive studies that accompany the process of developing legislation, especially in the assessing the costs and social impacts of new legislation.
The weakness regarding the law-enforcement processes	Despite the legislative framework for environment protection, the sector still faces a weak law enforcement without proper strict penalties
Weak utilization of the experiences and staff of The Royal Department for Environment Protection (RANGERS) in law-enforcement	Weakness in the use of services that should be provided by major stakeholders to implement the ministry mandate is considered as an obstacle in the quest of achieving the objectives of the ministry and the whole sector in the best way possible
Environmental Factors	
The weakness regarding the coordination between some of the organizations in policy formulation and enacting environmental legislations that results in an overlapping of authorities roles	The poor coordination system may weaken the legislative system or reduces the effectiveness of applying the law enforcement in a complete and comprehensive way.
The limited amount of active institutional mechanisms related to private sector partnerships in environmental fields and decision-making processes.	The lack of active institutional mechanisms might affect the possibility to benefit from the partnership with the private sector and ensuring the unification of efforts and visions to protect the environment.
Not taking into consideration the sustainable development dimensions in an integrated way while formulating the Economic, social and environmental policies.	Not dealing with the sustainable development dimension in an integrated way could lead to prioritizing needs in a way that contributes to failure in achieving the environmental objectives in Jordan in light of focusing on investment and energy sources.

Factors	The Expected Impact
The high rates of desertification due to soil degradation that is caused by the urbanization at the expense of the farmlands on one hand, and the lack of water resources on the other hand, also the violation on the forest lands and reserves	Desertification is one of the most important challenges facing the Jordanian environment sector and the ecosystem conservation and protection.
The climate change process negative impacts especially on both, the water and agricultural sectors.	Climate change is one of the biggest challenges especially under water scarcity and increased desertification process in Jordan
The lack and inaccuracy of indicators related to environmental dimension within sustainable development.	The inability to identify and measure indicators will lead to impracticality to manage environmental projects and initiatives effectively and ensuring the achievement of the desirable goals.
The lack of integrated solid and hazardous wastes management system (industrial and medical).	The non-existence of an integrated solid and hazardous wastes management system poses a threat to the environment and ecosystems and affects the achievement of the Ministry strategic objectives and the sector.
The concept of green economy is still experimental and under developing, and the importance of empowering this concept as a national mechanism that contributes to achieving environmental sustainability in collaboration with partners and private sector.	The integration of the green economy concept in the broader economic planning system in Jordan as well as focusing on the private sector under the guide lines of the Jordan 2025 Vision, is a challenge

The Ministry of Environment's Mission and Vision



The Vision

“A distinguished ministry in protecting the components of the environment and sustaining them for a better life”

The vision of the Ministry of Environment has evolved with a focus on the institutional dimension by an emphasis towards establishing a distinguished ministry that has the means of institutional structure that is based on comprehensive excellence standards. The Ministry aspires to achieve the highest levels of effectiveness, creativeness and competences in implementing its activities and achieving its objectives. That can be achieved through the ministry's core role in protecting the environment and maintaining all of its components including air, water, soil and ecosystems and its sustainability. In a way that lines completely with Royal orientations in this field, and in line with the national directions and strategic priorities regarding the environment sector that is documented in the Jordan 2025 vision, in order to reach the ambition and dream of providing better life for everyone on the Jordanian lands.



The Mission

“Conserving the environment and its ecosystems through developing legal, strategic and policy frameworks in addition to spreading environmental culture and enhancing environmental monitoring and law enforcement and transition to a green economy within a participatory approach and a supporting institutional structure to contribute to achieving sustainable development”.

The mission expressed the purpose and reasons for the ministry existence which includes the protection of the environment with its various components, ecosystems and biological systems and conserving their diversity. This should be achieved through the pioneering role of the ministry in setting legislative frameworks, developing the strategies, formulating policies and setting regulatory standards for activities of protecting and preserving the environment and associated activities, in addition to strengthening the environmental monitoring and law enforcement. Where, the ministry's efforts contribute in spreading environmental culture and modifying the individual and social behavior regarding the environmental issues awareness, thus leading to protect and preserve the environment. The mission emphasized that the ministry will work to achieve its objectives through a participatory approach that empowers active partnerships relying on a distinctive institutional structure with the pillars of well-trained and specialized staff

The Ministry of Environment's Core Principles

Transparency and Credibility

Transparency is adopted by the ministry as a core principle and that is manifested in the ministry's announcements of all of its activities, projects and works. It is also expressed in the ministry's approach in providing all the information for information-seekers credibly, transparently and precisely in accordance with the relevant legislations, and in a way that supports and strengthens the processes of accountability and follow-up.

Excellence and Creativity

The ministry considers excellence to be a core principle at the levels of both the institution and the individual and it is constantly seeking to improve its performance and to be distinctive through applying the international excellence standards and supporting creativity and innovation, as well as integrating the concepts related to creativity within working model of the ministry making it an applicable working policy.

Teamwork

Within the ministry's interior working environment, the ministry and its employees support the concept of teamwork, collaboration and experiences sharing in order to achieve the ministry objectives, ensure the work integration by providing all the teamwork requirements via the ministry efforts.

Participation

Within the exterior working environment, the ministry believes in strengthening partnerships, collaboration and flexible integration with partners and clients in a way that serves the mutual interests and achieves the objectives of the ministry in protecting the environment and its components as well as sustaining it.

Justice

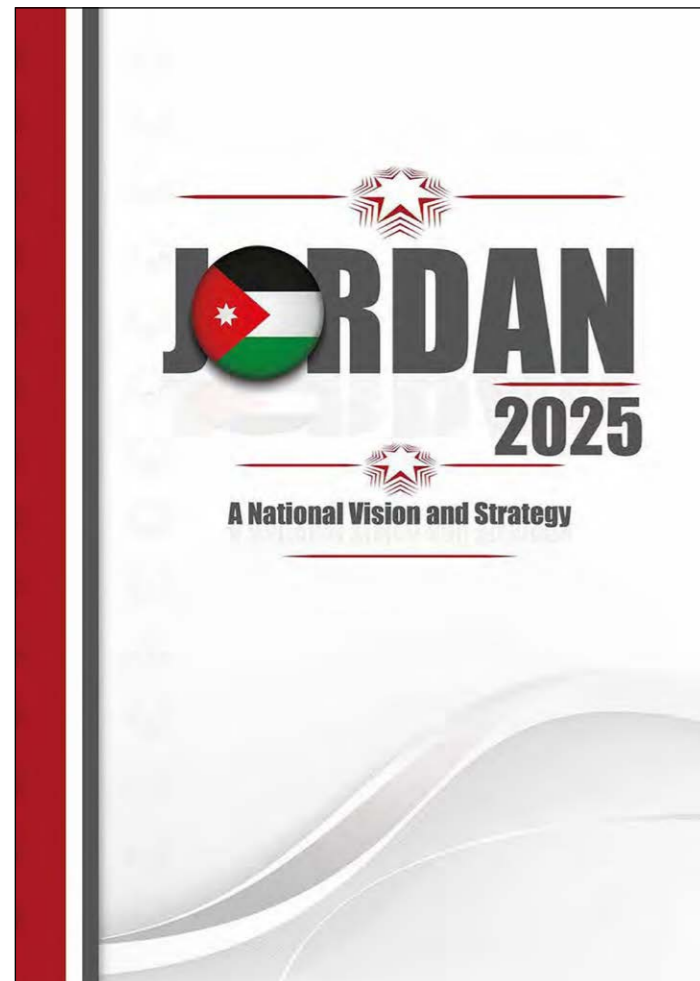
the ministry is applying the concept of justice in all of its policies and processes in a way that guarantees equity for the employees and clients by applying non-discriminatory policies and regulations that guarantee a decision-making process that is responsive to the needs, thoroughly inclusive to everyone, participatory and representative at all levels.

Commitment and Responsibility

The ministry and its employees value their commitment and responsibility towards the country and their work, as for the ministry, commitment and responsibility is a core principle and without it, the ministry would not be able to protect and preserve the environment. Nevertheless, the ministry is strengthening the principles of devotion to work, and it is constantly working on instilling the concept of responsibility within all employees through a successful implementation of the legislations, the instructions, the procedures, the systems and finally the codes of conduct.

National Strategic Priorities

Jordan's 2025 Vision Document



Proceeding from the instructions of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein regarding the importance of protecting and preserving the environment, the ministry of environment's strategy objectives 2017-2019 is compatible with the strategic priorities of Jordan's Vision 2025 regarding the environment sector, and in line with the national plans and directions that aims to achieve their utmost objective which is providing better life for the citizens and to improve the quality of life also. Thus, in order to reach this aim and objective, Jordan's Vision 2025 Document has set five strategic priorities that are to be achieved within the environment sector by the year 2025, manifested in the following:

- Conservation of ecosystems,
- Reducing the negative impacts of environmental changes on humans
- Improving general public awareness in the field of environment protection
- Improving the institutional capacity in organizations working in the environment sector
- Private sector participation

Executive Developmental Program of the Jordanian Government – Sectoral Objectives:

The ministry of environment's strategy for the years of 2017-2019 is consistent with the sectorial objective "Protecting the components of the environment and sustaining them" and other minor objectives as listed in the executive governmental program:

- Conservation of ecosystems,
- Reducing the negative impacts of the environmental changes on human
- Improving general public awareness in the field of environment protection
- Improving the institutional capacity in the organizations working in the environment sector

Global Sustainable Development's Agenda 2030:



The global environmental policies have been considered an important reference in the strategic planning process for the Jordanian ministry of environment, and particularly the sustainable development agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

In this aspect where four of the SDGs link directly with the ministry of environment strategic activities and orientations:

Goal 12: Responsible production and consumption: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: taking urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Marine resources: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources to achieve sustainable development

Goal 15: Life on land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Strategic/Institutional Objectives:

In accordance to what was previously discussed, the Ministry conducted consultation discussions with its partners to review these initiatives and has set five objectives for the environment sector in the Kingdom:

- **To protect & conserve the ecosystems**

This objective manifests the core work of the ministry, and it is directly emphasizing on achieving the ministry's vision through protecting the environment and protecting its various components of water, air and soil as well as protecting ecosystems and ensuring its diversity in a broad sustainable basis.

- **To prevent and reduce the negative impacts on the environment caused by pollution & climate change**

This objective forms a continuation for the policies of protecting, maintaining and sustaining the environment and ensuring the sustainability of all its components, through reducing the negative impacts that are caused by pollution, and limit impacts on humans affected as a result of deficiency in related services such as water and sanitation, particularly under the consequences of the refugee crisis within the region, in addition to addressing climate change.

- **To develop the capacities and anchoring the excellence culture**

This objective goes hand by hand with the national objective to strengthen the governmental management system and to improve the level of service and achieving excellence. This can be done by taking into consideration the institutional development of the ministry, improving its services, raising the capacity of workers and optimizing utilization of partnerships, within full integrated implementation of the excellence model.

- **To raise public awareness and behavior change on environmental protection**

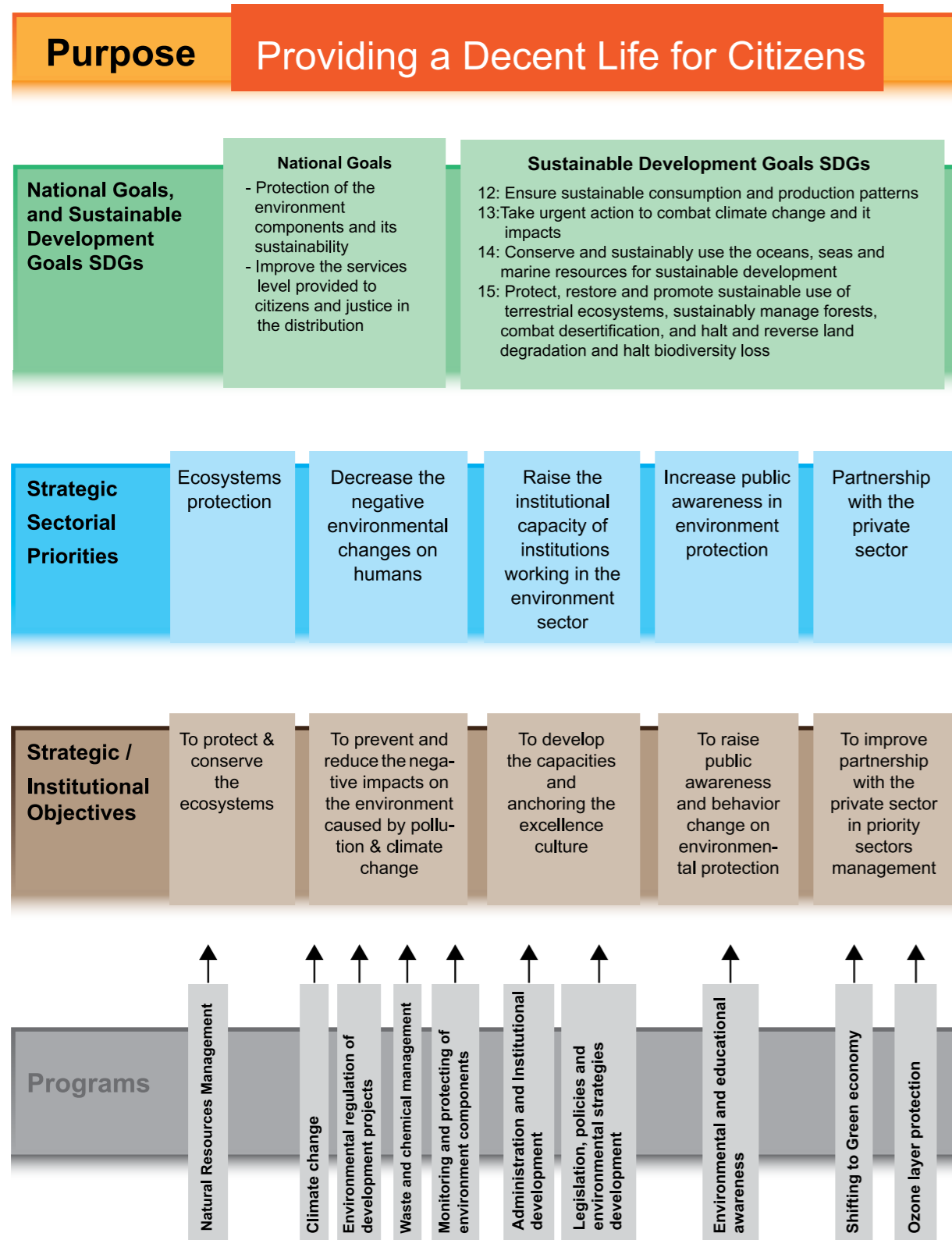
This objective was developed to deal with the overall low public environmental awareness on the individual and community levels, and to show the importance of environment protection and preservation through general awareness raising and behavioral change processes.

- **To improve partnership with the private sector in priority sectors management**

This objective works together with the fifth strategic priority in the Jordan 2025 vision in the environment sector, focusing on the importance of improving cooperation and partnership between the public and private sectors in the sake of managing the Environmental field priority sectors and collaborate in protecting and preserving the Environment.



The Ministry of Environment Vision 2025 and the Strategic Objectives tree 2017-2019



Programs:

The ministry has developed a range of programs in order to ensure the achievement of its strategic objectives and to ensure managing the strategic plan and applying it in a proper way. The programs include:

- 1. Natural Resources Management:** The aim of this program is to develop and activate the frameworks for integrated environmental management of natural resources in order to conserve biodiversity, combat desertification and rehabilitate degraded lands.
- 2. Waste and Chemicals Management:** The aim of this program is to come up with waste management frameworks and coordinate the application of these frameworks, as well as supporting pioneer initiatives for safe solid and dangerous waste disposal.
- 3. Climate Change:** The ministry aims from applying this program to raise the environmental awareness about climate change impacts and respond to such impacts by adaptation and mitigation, and that is through implementing the climate change policy as well as formulating and coordinating that national efforts to achieve sustainable development.
- 4. Ozone Layer Protection:** The ministry, through this program, aims to manage the national strategic plan to phase out the ozone layer depleting substances.

5. Environmental Regulation of Developmental projects:

The ministry aims through applying this program to regulate the developmental activities through granting environmental approvals for the industrial properties by strengthen inspections and environmental auditing.

6. Monitoring and protecting environmental components

The ministry aims through this program to contribute in laws and policies implementation and to support the environmental inspection and audit processes through improving the environmental monitoring and evaluation in the industrial areas and wastewater treatment plants, monitoring water resources, studying air quality, and preparing environmental state reports.

7. Administration and Institutional development: The ministry aims through this program to develop its institutional capacities and services, anchoring the excellence culture, and provide the necessary financial and administrative services to conduct other programs, which makes this program significant to improve the ministry's performance and efficiency level and to enable it to carry out its tasks competently.

8. Legislation, policies and environmental strategies development: The ministry aims through this program to develop the national legislation, strategies and policies related to the environment, completely or partially, and to ensure it is consistent with national orientations aiming to preserve the environment and its components as well as to protect them.

9. Environmental and educational awareness: The ministry aims to raise the awareness about environmental topics and the importance of preserving the environment and protecting its components on individual, institutional and community levels, and modifying behavior about engaging with the environment, in order to achieve the institutional and national objectives.

10. Shifting to Green economy: The ministry aims through this program, to steer the economy and development to adopt green development concepts in selected sectors, and that is by formulating national policies and plans which contributes in achieving sustainable and inclusive development, and the rationalization of natural resources use.

List of Projects:

Ongoing Projects:

The table below includes major projects list, in which the source of funding was identified, and will be implemented by the ministry of environment to accomplish its strategic plan, as well as its expected starting and finishing dates.

NO.	Project Title	Start- ing Date	Com- pletion Date	Objectives	Program
1	The Completion of the National Network of Protected Areas	2017	2019	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural Resources Management
2	The Preparation of the State of the environment report and Environmental Indicators Report	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Environmental components monitoring and protection
3	Mainstreaming Rio global Agreements in the Development Sectors	2015	2018	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
4	Sustainable Use for Ecosystem Services in Jordan	2014	2019	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
5	Waste Management Framework Law	2016	2018	Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	Environmental Legislation, Policies, and Strategies Development

NO.	Project Title	Start- ing Date	Com- pletion Date	Objectives	Program
6	The New Environment Protection Law	2015	2017	Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	Environmental Legislation, Policies, and Strategies Development
7	Creating an Environmental Park in Al-Rsayfa	2016	2017	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
8	Upgrading the evaporation unit in Al Hamra landfill to treat the leachate water	2016	2018	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management
9	Monitoring groundwater quality	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management
10	Studying the impact of pesticides on the environment	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management
11	Increase the effectiveness of solid waste recycling	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management
12	Emergency contingency system for hazardous substances and waste	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management

13	Hazardous Waste management Center/Swaqa	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management
14	The development of a system for collection and management of e waste	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management
15	Study levels of air pollutants resulting from factories	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Monitoring and protecting environmental components
16	Study and monitor water quality	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Monitoring and protecting environmental components
17	National project for remote water monitoring / Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST)	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Monitoring and protecting environmental components
18	Development and implementation of inspection programs for hot spots, and environmental auditing	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Environmental Regulation for Development projects
19	Environmental Police (RANGERS)	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Environmental Regulation for Development projects
20	Evaluation and licensing committees in the field of environmental impact assessment	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Environmental Regulation for Development projects

21	Upgrading the Alakidr Landfill	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and Chemicals Management
22	First biennial update report (FBUR) on Climate Change	2016	2017	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Climate change
23	Institutional support to inform about the short lived climate and air pollutants. Supporting National Action and Planning on SLCPs (SNAP)	2015	2017	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Climate change
24	The central industrial wastewater treatment plant	2017	2019	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Transition to green economy
25	The establishment of an electronic system to monitor the concentrations of pollutants	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Monitoring and protecting environmental components
26	Partnership for Market Readiness (phase two)	2016	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Climate change
27	Environmental Awareness' Project	2016	2019	Enhancing awareness and behavioral changes for environmental protection	Environmental awareness and education
28	Environment Protection fund/ Projects funding	2009	Continues	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Transition to green economy

29	The establishment of industrial wastewater treatment plant in Al-Halabat/Zarqa	2016	2018	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Transition to green economy
30	Construction of hazardous waste processing units in Swaqa by launching an international bidding process	2016	2019	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Transition to green economy
31	Collecting and recycling of expired Lead acid batteries	2016	2017	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Transition to green economy
32	Replacement for Ozone Layer depleting substances in air-conditioning and cooling maintenance sector	2013	2018	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Ozone Layer protection
33	Integrated management for rehabilitating the environmental degraded areas	2017	2019	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
34	Irrigation pumps operating by solar energy REEE	2017	2019	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Climate change
35	Ecosystems Rehabilitation in the Jordanian's Badia (environmental compensation program)	2011	2019	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
36	Protection of the environment and biodiversity in Jordan 2	2017	2019	Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	Environmental Legislation, Policies, and Strategies Development
37	Improving the quality of life and green infrastructure in Amman to mitigate and adapt to climate change	2017	2018	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Climate change

38	National Adaptation Plan Process for climate change	2017	2018	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Climate change
39	Policy dialogue and knowledge management on low emissions development strategies	2016	2018	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Transition to green economy
40	The preliminary assessment of mercury and its compounds in Jordan project	2016	2017	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and chemicals management
41	Implementation of the national campaign (all Jordan is your home - keep it clean)	2016	2018	Enhancing awareness and behavioral changes for environmental protection	Environmental awareness and education
42	Implementation of infrastructure works in the surrounding area of Swaqa hazardous waste landfill	2016	2017	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and chemicals management
43	Electronic tracking system for household septic water and waste oils containers ,and hazardous waste transportation vehicles	2016	2017	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Waste and chemicals management
44	Climate Change Technical needs assessment	2014	2017	Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	Climate change
45	Implementation of the second phase of the national strategy to phase out the Ozone Layer depleting substances in the coming years	2017	2021	Enhancing partnership with the private sector in priority sectors	Ozone Layer protection

Additional Projects:

The following table includes a list of additional projects, in which the source of funding was not identified until the date of the plan development. The Ministry of Environment is seeking to secure funds to implement these projects and achieve its strategic plan. The table includes the expected starting and finishing dates.

.NO	Project Title	Start- ing Date	Com- pletion Date	Objectives	Program
1	The establishment of Biodiversity database and link it electronically with the ministry	2017	2019	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
2	Support the management and financial sustainability to sustain Protected Areas	2017	2019	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
3	Preparation of national inspection plan for biodiversity protection	2017	2018	Conservation of ecosystems	Natural resources management
4	Development and modernization of environmental regulations and instructions project	2016	2019	Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	Environmental Legislation, Policies, and Strategies Development
5	Mainstreaming environmental concepts in school curricula	2017	2019	Enhancing awareness and behavioral changes for environmental protection	Environmental awareness and education

.NO	Project Title	Start- ing Date	Com- pletion Date	Objectives	Program
6	Utilizing social media for environmental awareness project	2017	2019	Enhancing awareness and behavioral changes for environmental protection	Environmental awareness and education
7	Development of visual and audible content to raise awareness about environmental issues	2017	2019	Enhancing awareness and behavioral changes for environmental protection	Environmental awareness and education
8	Upgrading the knowledge management in the ministry project	2017	2019	Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	Environmental Legislation, Policies, and Strategies Development
9	Gender mainstreaming in environmental policies and procedures project	2017	2019	Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	Environmental Legislation, Policies, and Strategies Development
10	Human resources development project	2017	2019	Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	Environmental Legislation, Policies, and Strategies Development

Performance indicators levels for the strategic objectives.

Strategic Objective	Standards	Sectorial/ Institutional	Basic Value		Targeted Value		
			Year	Value	2017	2018	2019
Preventing and reducing environmental impacts including climate change	The impact of air pollution on ecosystems indicators (Based on the specification/ technical related)						
	The average annual concentration levels of nitrogen dioxide gas in the industrial areas (ppm) (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional	* 1		0.05	0.05	0.05
	The average annual concentration levels of sulfur dioxide gas in the industrial areas (ppm) (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional			0.04	0.04	0.04
	The average annual concentration of fine particulate matter in ambient air PM10 (micrograms per cubic meter) (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional			120	120	120
	Annual average concentrations of fine particulate matter PM2.5 in ambient air (micrograms per cubic meter) (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional			65	65	65
	The impact of water pollution on ecosystems indicators (Based on the specification/ technical related)						
	Annual average concentration of total nitrogen in household wastewater treatment (mg / L) (base value will vary for each station)	Sectorial	* 1		70	70	70
	The annual rate of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) in domestic processed wastewater (mg / L) (base value will vary for each station)	Sectorial			60	60	60
	The annual rate for the pH of the treated household waste water (base value will vary for each station)	Sectorial			6-9	6-9	6-9

* (the baseline value for each monitoring station mentioned in following tables)

	Annual average pH of treated industrial wastewater (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional			6-9	6-9	6-9
	The annual rate of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in treated industrial wastewater (mg / L) (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional			150	150	150
	Annual average concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS) in treated industrial wastewater (mg / L) (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional			2000	2000	2000
	Annual average concentrations of total suspended solids (TSS) in treated industrial wastewater (mg / L) (base value will vary for each station)	Institutional			60	60	60
	Preparation of the national environmental indicators list	Institutional	2016	0	100%	-	-
Ozone Layer Protection indicators							
	The percentage of phasing out of Pzone depleting substances	Institutional	2014	21	40	40	40
Climate change indicators							
	The Renewable Energy's contribution in the overall energy mix (%) ²	Sectorial	2015	7	8	9	9
	The progress in production of the National Adaptation Plan for climate change	Institutional	2016	0	60%	80%	100%
	The progress in achieving the national climate change policy objectives	Institutional	2015	20%	40%	50%	70%
	The number of the national projects funded by the international climate funds	Institutional	2016	1	2	3	4
Waste Management Indicators							
	The percentage of solid waste disposed in the Landfills (%)	Sectorial	2015	85	85	80	80
	The percentage of solid waste that is recycled and re-used (%)	Institutional	2015	15	15	20	20
	The percentage of treated hazardous waste (%)	Institutional	2015	25	50	50	55

(Ministry of Energy and Mineral resources, base line value is 7% in 2015 and the targeted value is 10%in 2020 and)

Strategic Objective	Standards	Sectorial/ Institutional	Major Values		Targeted Values		
			Year	Value	2017	2018	2019
Conservation of ecosystems	Habitat Protection Indicators						
	The number of the existing Protected Areas	Sectorial	2016	10 wild-life 0 Marine life	10 wild-life 1 Marine life	11 wild-life 1 Marine life	11 Wild-life 1 Marine life
	The percentage of ecosystems representation within the Protected Area network as a percentage of Jordan's area	Sectorial	2010	1.45	1.6	2.4	2.4
	The total surface area of terrestrial protected areas from Jordan's total area (square kilometers)	Sectorial	2010	1295	1431	2176	2176
	Species Protection Indicators						
	The number of endangered species and the number of species that are targeted by national programs of protection	Institutional	2012	Not available	4	3	3
	The percentage of Sarhani fish to the introduced species	Sectorial	2012	50%	60%	65%	70%
	The size of the introduced fish communities	Sectorial	2012	50%	40%	35%	30%
	The indicator of Sarhani fish habitat's quality (maintaining the quality, the area, the size and the water within the adequate levels for Sarhani fish habitats)	Sectorial	2012	10	12	13	15
	The area of the Dead Sea Sparrow's habitats	Sectorial	2013	34	35	36	37
	The number of Dead Sea Sparrow's nests(percentage of reproduction)	Sectorial	Not available, suspended by the initial study		The values will be defined after the conclusion of the preliminary study		
	The population numbers of the Syrian Serin	Sectorial	2013	500-700	500-700	500-700	500-700
	The area of the Syrian Serin's habitats	Sectorial	2013	14	15	16	17

	The percentage of the Syrian Serin's reproduction	Sectorial	2012	118	100-200	100-200	100-200
	The number of endangered species (mammals, reptiles, amphibians and vascular plants) according to the national red list of endangered species 5	Sectorial	2016	Not available	1	2	3

Strategic Objective	Standards	Sectorial/ Institutional	Major Values		Targeted Values		
			Year	Value	2017	2018	2019
Enhancing awareness and behavioral changes for environmental protection	Waste littering in major parks (annual improvement with a percentage of 10%)	institutional	2016	Not available	10%	10%	10%
	The number of schools that reduce the amount of energy and water consumption with a percentage of 10% (20 schools every year)	Institutional	2016	50	70	90	110
	The number of schools that apply the initiatives of waste screening (70 schools every year)	Institutional	2016	500	570	640	710
	The percentage of the concerned partners and institutions awareness towards the ministry of environment strategic objectives, responsibilities and ambitions	Institutional	2016	Not available	85%	90%	95%
	The number of the achieved awareness-raising programs, activities and campaigns	Institutional	2015	25	12	12	12

Strategic Objective	Standards	Sectorial/ Institutional	Major Values		Targeted Values		
			Year	Vlue	2017	2018	2019
Enhancing institutional capacity for MoEnv and the culture of excellence	The degree of satisfaction by the service recipients (through King Abdullah II Award of Excellence) scale of 1-10	Institutional	2015	7.79	-	8.5	-
	The degree of satisfaction by the employees (through King Abdullah II Award of Excellence) scale of 1-10	institutional	2015	5.98	-	8	-
	The degree of the final evaluation of King Abdullah II Award of Excellence/ on scale of 1-100	institutional	2015	46.51	-	50	-

Strategic Objective	Standards	Sectorial/ Institutional	Major Values		Targeted Values		
			Year	Vlue	2017	2018	2019
Enhancing partnership with the private sector in the management of priority sectors	The number of the consultative meetings with the private sector to discuss the investments opportunities in green projects	Institutional	2015	4	4	4	4
	The number of policies and legislation that strengthen the participation of the private sector	Institutional	2016	1	2	1	2
	The number of the implemented projects with the participation of the private sector (through participating, granting or direct investment)	Sectorial	2016	2	2	3	2

The baseline values of the first objective's indicators

The percentage of Nitrogen Dioxide concentration within the industrial districts of the year of 2012				
Station	NOx (parts per millions)	SOx (parts per millions)	Suspended Particulate Matters PM10 (micro-gram per meter)	Suspended Particulate Matters PM2.5
Al-Baqa'a	0.011	0.004	-	29
Al-Jizah	0.033	0.002	114	-
Al-Russeifa	0.062	0.014	86	-

Al-Khaldiah	0.012	0.004	82	-
Al-Mowaqqar	0.008	0.005	-	-
Sahab	0.02	0.004	0	48
Irbid	0.006	0.005	-	21
Al-Karak	-	-	-	46
Electrical Training Center	0.017	0.0128	-	-

pH of water for the year of 2012							
Domestic treated wastewater				Industrial treated wastewater			
Station	pH Numbers	Station	pH Numbers	Station	pH Numbers	Station	pH Numbers
Kunfranjah	8.02	Ar-Ramtha	7.5	Al-A'keder	8.1	Al-Hussein Industrial District	7.26
Wadi Hasan	7.66	Al-Kherba Al-samraa'	7.19	Abu-Nusseir	7.05	King Abdullah II Industrial District	7.34
Jerash	7.48	Wadi Mosa	7.62	Al-Baqa'a	7.86	Al-Karam Industrial District	7.09
Aqaba	7.94	Jaber's Border	7.42	Al-Salt	7.51		
Tafilah	7.83	Swaqa's purifying station/ public secutiy	7.56	Major Irbid	7.88		
Al-Karak	7.76	Al-karak's hospital	7.59	Wadi Al-Arab	7.81		
Madaba	7.86	New Aqaba	7.22	Al-Mafraq	7.45		
Queen Alia Airport	7.24	Al Al-Bayt University	7.72	Ma'an	8.1		
Wadi as-Ser	7.79	Mutah University	6.69	Al-Lajon	7.88		
Al-fuheis and Maheis	7.52	Jordan University of Science and Technology	7.67	Tal Al-Mantah	6.86		
				Al-Karak College	7.33		

The percentage of the total Nitrogen concentration in domestic treated wastewater

Station	Total Nitrogen Milligram/ Liter	Station	Total Nitrogen Milligram/ Liter	Station	Total Nitrogen Milligram/ Liter
Kunfranjah	94	Al-Ramtha	11	Al-A'keder	148
Wadi Hassan	15	Al-Kherba Al-Samraa'	16	AbuNus-seir	35
Jerash	120	Wadi Mosa	12	Al-Baqa'a	40
Aqaba	68	Jaber's Borders	23	Al-Salt	74
Tafilah	93	Swaqa's Purifying Station/Public Security	50	Major Irbid	74
Al-Karak	123	Al-karak's Hospital	16	Wadi Al-Arab	35
Madaba	73	New Aqaba	10	Al-Mafraq	138
Queen Alia Airport	16	Al Al-Bayt University	12	Ma'an	22
Wadi as-Ser	16.7	Mutah University	39	Al-Lajon	216
Al-Fuheis and Maheis	32	Jordan University of Science and Technology	36	Tal AlMantah	119
				Al-Karak College	72

The annual percentage of the biological oxygen demand within the domestic treated wastewater of the year of 2012

Station	Biological Oxygen Demand Milligram/ Liter	Station	Biological Oxygen Demand Milligram/ Liter	Station	Biological Oxygen Demand Milligram/ Liter
Kunfranjah	177	Al-Ramtha	9	Al-A'keder	314
Wadi Hassan	9	Al-Kherba Al-Samraa'	5	Abu-Nus-seir	4
Jerash	349	Wadi Mosa	2	Al-Baqa'a	30
Aqaba	120	Jaber's Borders	6	Al-Salt	17
Tafilah	69	Swaqa's Purifying Station/Public Security	74	Major Irbid	104
Al-Karak	213	Al-Karak's Hospital	23	Wadi Al-Arab	15
Madaba	20	New Aqaba	3	Al-Mafraq	244
Queen Alia Airport	3	Al Al-Bayt University	3	Ma'an	7
Wadi as-Ser	19	Mutah University	4	Al-Lajon	126
Al-Fuheis and Maheis	34	Jordan University of Science and Technology	9	Tal Al-Mantah	27
				Al-Karak College	4

The percentage of soluble solids concentration within the industrial treated wastewater

Station	TDS Milligram/liter
Al-Hussein Industrial District	1350
King Abdullah II Industrial District	1830
Al-Karak Industrial District	935

The percentage of the suspended particulate matters concentration within the industrial treated wastewater of the year of 2012

Station	TSS Milligram/Liter
Al-Hussein Industrial District	110
King Abdullah II Industrial District	66
Al-Karak Industrial District	62

The annual percentage of the concentrations of the total consumed Oxygen within the industrial treated wastewater

Station	COB Milligram/liter
Al-Hussein Industrial District	275
King Abdullah II Industrial District	244
Al-Karak Industrial District	162

Appendix 1: The list of consultative meetings and work sessions dedicated to prepare the Strategic Plan 2016

Date	The meeting / working session
6-22	The launching of the project meeting
7-18	The first training session on strategic planning and risk management
7-19	The second training session on strategic planning and risk management
7-21	Meeting to discuss the summaries of national strategies and documents that are to be taken into consideration through analyzing the internal and external environments of the ministry and developing the strategic plan
7-26	Initial meeting with the ministry of environment technical team who is specialized in updating the strategic plan
7-26	Meeting with the ministry of environment media and social communication team
8-2	Meeting to discuss the strategic retreat agenda
8-2	SWOT Analysis - working session
8-9	PESTEL Analysis - working session
8-11	Stakeholder analysis - working session
8-16	Setting suggestions for the core principles, vision and mission - working session
8-16	A meeting to discuss the first retreat preparations
8-18	Setting suggestions for the strategic and sectorial objectives of the ministry - working session
8-27	The first strategic retreat - day 1
8-28	The first strategic retreat - day 2
9-5	Follow-up meeting to discuss the way forward
9-24	Workshops and focus groups with the ministry's partners to discuss the updated strategy
10-3	Meeting with planning and monitoring unit at the ministry
10-11	Risks analysis in accordance with the strategic objectives (session 1) - working session
10-13	Risks analysis in accordance with the strategic objectives (session 2) - working session
10-18	Setting up programs and projects (session 1) - working session
10-20	Risks analysis in accordance with the programs (session 3) - working session
10-25	Risks analysis in accordance with the programs (session 4) - working session
11-1	Setting up programs and projects (session 2) - working session
11-2	Setting up risk management plans (session 5) - working session
11-6	Reviewing the risk management plans (session 6) - working session
11-8	Setting up programs and projects (session 3) - working session
11-10	Setting up performance indicators (session 1) - working session
11-13	Setting up performance indicators (session 2) - working session
12-1	The second strategic retreat - day 1
12-2	The second strategic retreat - day 2

Appendix 2: Stakeholders segmentation:

No.	Entity	Classification
1	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Partner
2	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Partner
3	Jordan Investment Commission JIC	Partner
4	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Partner
5	Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority ASEZA	Partner
6	Ministry of Agriculture	Partner
7	Petra Development and Tourism Region Authority PDTRA	Partner
8	Ministry of Health	Partner
9	Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO)	Partner
10	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Partner
11	Aqaba Ports Corporation	Partner
12	The Jordanian Royal Department for Environmental Protection (Rangers)	Partner
13	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Partner
14	Ministry of Finance	Partner
15	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Partner
16	Ministry of Justice	Partner
17	Ministry of Interior	Partner
18	Ministry of Education	Partner
19	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Partner
20	Ministry of Transport	Partner
21	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Partner
22	Ministry of Public Sector Development	Partner
23	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology	Partner
24	Ministry of Culture	Partner
25	Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission EMRC	Partner
26	Electricity Regulatory Commission ERC	Partner
27	Telecommunications Regulatory Commission TRC	Partner
28	Jordan Atomic Energy Commission	Partner
29	Department of Statistics DoS	Partner
30	Jordan Customs Department	Partner
31	Monitoring Government Achievements Unit	Partner
32	Legal Bureau	Partner
33	Greater Amman Municipality GAM	Partner
34	Chambers of Industry and Commerce	Partner
35	Jordan Food and Drug Administration JFDA	Partner
36	The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature RSCN	Partner
37	Civil Society Institutions	Partner
38	Jordanian Universities and the Academic Sector	Partner

39	Royal Scientific Society RSS	Service Provider
40	Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre RJGC	Service Provider
41	National Information Technology Center NITC	Service Provider
42	United States Agency for International Development USAID	Donor
43	European Union EU	Donor
44	DANIDA	Donor
45	KFW	Donor
46	Department for International Development UKAID	Donor
47	Japan International Cooperation Agency JICA	Donor
48	French Development Agency AFD	Donor
49	Korea International Cooperation Agency KOICA	Donor
50	CIDA	Donor
51	The World Bank	Donor
52	Global Environment Facility GEF	Donor
53	Gulf Cooperation Council GCC	Donor
54	United Nations Industrial Development Organization UNI-DO	International Agency - Partner
55	United Nations Environment Programme UNEP	International Agency - Partner
56	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ESCWA	International Agency - Partner
57	The German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ	International Agency - Partner
58	The Global Green Growth Institute GGGI	International Agency - Partner
59	League of Arab States (the Council of Arab Environmental Affairs)	Regional Agency - Partner
60	United Nations Development Programme UNDP	International Agency - Partner
61	The United Nations Institute for Training and Research UNITAR	International Agency - Partner
62	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO	International Agency - Partner
63	The Regional Centre for Environmental Health Action (CEHA) – World Health Organization	International Agency - Partner
64	United Nations educational scientific and cultural organization UNESCO	International Agency - Partner
65	The International Union for Conservation of Nature	International Agency - Partner

Appendix 3: References and Supporting Documents

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