

JORDAN

AE: TBD



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

GLOBAL
PROGRAMMING
CONFERENCE

Project title Zarqa Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant

Result areas

[Enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions, Increased health and well-being, and food and water security, Resilient infrastructure and built environment to climate change threats, Resilient ecosystems]

Sector

Public/Private

Total financing, USD

[type amount here]

GCF financing, USD

[USD 50 – 150 M]

Financial instrument

Grant/Loan /Guarantee/Equity

Description of specific climate change problem and how the project will address it

Water resources in Jordan are scarce. In addition to rapid population growth, the impacts of climate change are likely to further exacerbate the problem. Temperatures will increase and the total annual precipitation is likely to decrease. The agricultural sector is particularly threatened by climate change and its impacts, since it is the largest water user in Jordan. Almost two thirds (64%) of the water is supplied for irrigation. Hence, existing and new activities with the objective to minimize the gap between water supply and demand contribute to adaptation measures.

Alignment with key country priorities and stakeholders engaged

Jordan's National Water Strategy focuses on demand management and an increase in water supply through the utilization of treated wastewater, the exploitation of the nonrenewable Disi aquifer and a canal from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea. Jordan's Green Growth Action Plan and NDC Action plan both highlight wastewater and water treatment facilities as a key adaptation measures. The Ministry of Water, Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Zarqa Municipality, are the key stakeholders.

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Activities

This project proposes the construction of an industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant in Zarqa region area, to handle the produced industrial wastewater. The site of about 500 Dunums outside Zarqa city on the highway near Dhuleil, Hallabat and Khalidia in a location known Wadi Al-Ghudran Amman Zarqa Area industries dump the produced industrial wastewater at Al Akaidar facility which is located at the northern Jordan borders with Syria (100 km away). Studies has been conducted to construct an industrial WWTP in Halabat area as the most suitable option, the implementation strategy explored different options including a Build Operate Transfer scheme. This project is taken from the Capital Investment Plan (Min. of Water), but instead of being limited to construction of a facility in the Halabat area, this approach can be applied at other sites in the Zarqa region which are heavily degraded. Moreover, reuse of wastewater for agriculture is further proposed especially where the concentration of sewage and household waste is higher. GGGI has prepared a concept note for a Zarqa River Basin Master plan with additional details about the challenges around wastewater in Zarqa.

Expected outcomes

- More efficient water use
- Increase access to water for farmers in Zarqa region
- Job creation
- Energy efficiency

Paradigm shift potential

- *The use of wastewater can also be viewed as water resource recovery. It can reduce costs through energy efficiency and energy recovery. It can provide diversified sources of revenue, increasing agricultural yields, and promote green growth and community planning.*