

Green Growth in Jordan



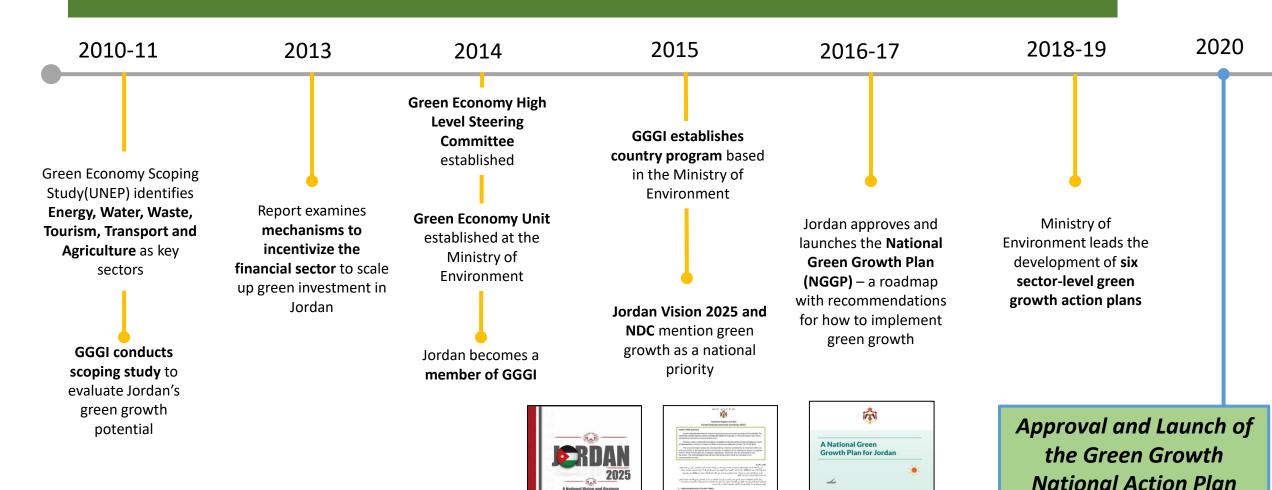




Green Growth Planning in Jordan



2021-2025





National Green Growth Objectives

Enhanced Natural Capital

Sustainable Economic Growth

Resource Efficiency

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Social Development and Poverty Reduction



Mainstreaming National GG Objectives with sectors objectives

National
Agriculture Sector
Development
Strategy
2016-2025

Jordan Energy Strategy 2020-2030 National Tourism Sector Strategy 2019-2023 Long-term
National Transport
Strategy 20152030

National
Municipal Solid
Waste
Management
Strategy
2015-2034

National Water Strategy 2016-2025

Enhanced Natural Capital

Sustainable Economic Growth

Social Development and Poverty Reduction

Resource Efficiency

Climate Change
Adaptation and
Mitigation

National
Biodiversity Strategy
and Action Plan

National Strategy to Combat
Desertification

Sustainable
Consumption and
Production Strategy
and Action Plan

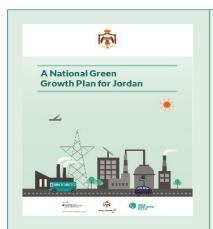
Nationally
Determined
Contribution (NDC)

National Adaptation Plan

National Climate Change Policy



Mainstreaming Green Growth in Jordan's National Planning System



- Analyzes the challenges and opportunities for green growth implementation in Jordan;
- Provides a roadmap for implementation;



- Operationalizes green growth concepts into sectoral objectives and actions;
- Establishes a network of green growth advocates across government;
- Sets the stage for future national development planning;

- Greener Projects
- Stronger Enabling Environment for Green Investment
- Green SME Development
- Green Employment Opportunities
- Increased Awareness and Behavior Change

Action Implementation

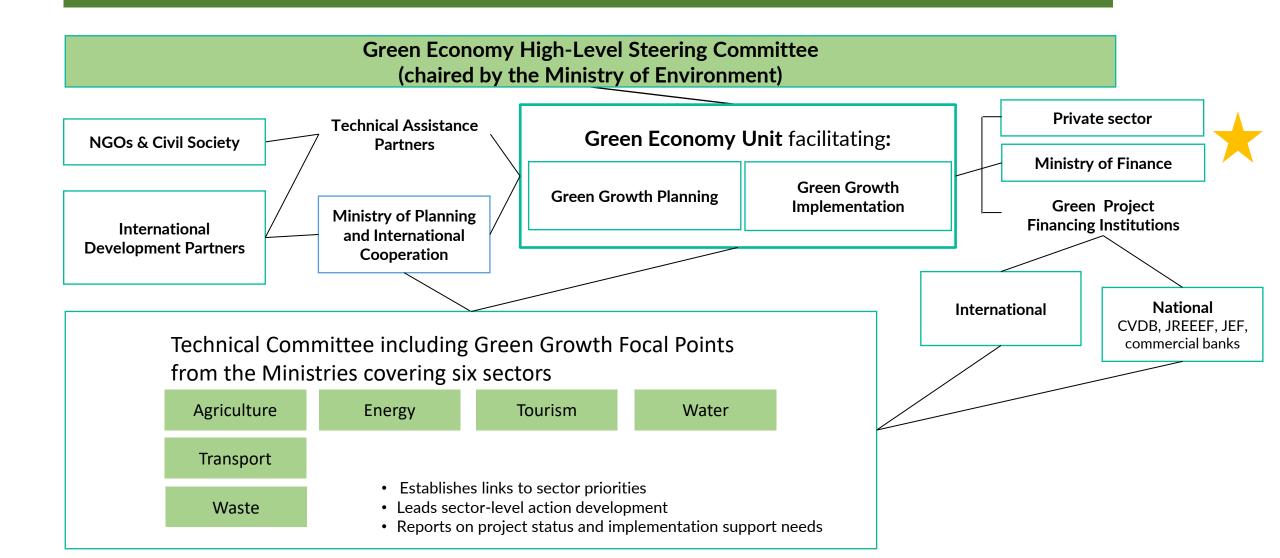
- Sustainable Economic Growth
- Social Development and Poverty Reduction
- Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
- Resource Efficiency
- Enhanced Natural Capital

Green Growth Planning and Mainstreaming

Green Growth Impacts



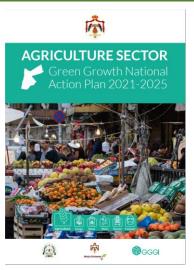
Institutional Setup for Green Growth in Jordan





Green Growth National Action Plan 2021-2025

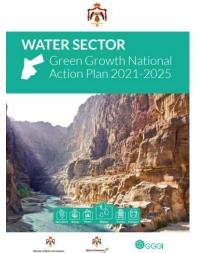












Sector	Number of Actions	Action Cost and expected investment (\$)
Agriculture	14	193,900,000.00
Energy	12	85,300,000.00
Waste	16	248,250,000.00
Water	19	1,015,290,000.00
Tourism	12	172,700,000.00
Transport	13	178,870,000.00
Total	86	1,894,310,000.00

القوانين والانظمة والتعليمات

· القانون الاطاري الادارة النفايات رقم 16 لسنة 2020 (النفايات الخطرة وغير الخطرة، ما عدا النفايات المشعة، والانبعاثات الغازية، ومياه الصرف الصحي والمادة الصلبة الناجمة عنها)



- مشروع نظام ادارة النفايات الصلبة غير الخطرة لسنة 2021
- نظام منع المكاره ورسوم جمع النفايات رقم 68 لسنة 2016
- تعليمات تطبيق الالية الوطنية لمبدا مسؤولية المنتج الممتدة لمعالجة الاثار السلبية الناتجة عن نفايات مواد التعبئة والتغليف لسنة 2021 (Extended Producer Responsibility- EPR)

1. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (2015-2034): WHY WE IMPLEMENT THE STRATEGY

To shift from an old, inefficient, costly and environmentally unstable MSWM system towards a modern and integrated one that will be based on the "Three R's" approach (Reduce - Reuse - Recycle).

That means:

a) Adoption of Hierarchy of integrated SWM practices, according to the European and international policy and legislation:

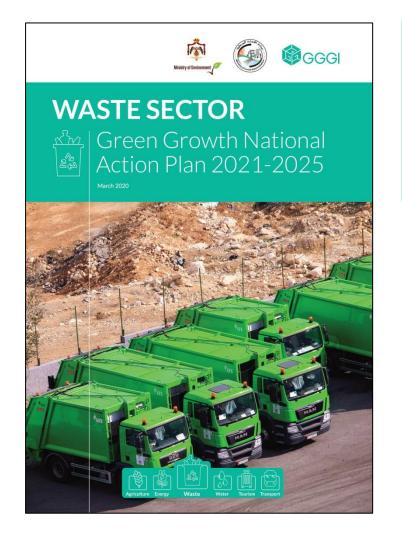


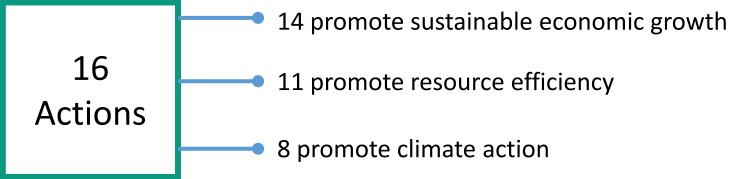
b) Establishment of basic MSWM policy principles:

- The **extended producer responsibility** (the primary responsibility for reducing impacts of a product and its packaging lies with the producers i.e. developer, manufacturer and all entities involved in the product chain of the product –i.e. processors, traitors, sellers, importers, etc.
- The **polluter-pays principle** (the producers or holders of MSW shall increase their participation in covering the costs of MSWM).
- The proximity principle (the disposal or recovery of waste shall be undertaken in one of the nearest appropriate installations, using the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health).
- The precautionary principle (to avoid the threat or danger to the environment deriving from MSW, measures shall be taken even if full scientific certainty is not available).

- c) Set and Prioritization of Targets that converge in a:
 - cost effective,
 - efficient,
 - affordable, and
 - quality-service environmentally and socially sound MSWM system in Jordan,
- to meet both <u>urban and rural needs</u>;
- > on the overall MSWM cycle: street-cleaning, collection, transfer, treatment and disposal;
- > with mobilize human and financial resources at all levels of society:
 - government,
 - municipalities,
 - industry,
 - population;
- > with investments in infrastructures as well as with legal, organisational and institutional measures;
 - rationally <u>allocated by Region</u>
 - and properly distributed in <u>short-, mid- and long-term</u>

Waste Sector GG-NAP





- Increases diversion of waste away from landfills, through the reduce, recycle and reuse approach
- Encourages private sector investment and job creation in the circular economy through innovation, market development and public-private dialogue
- Mainstreams critical waste streams into sector priorities, including construction and demolition waste, e-waste and hazardous waste

Implementation of the GG-NAP

- Financial support dependence: availability of financial support.
- Economic Modernization Vision: Green Jordan to support sustainable practices as a pillar of Jordan's future economic growth and enhance the quality of life.
- Cabinet priority: including GG and Climate action within the sectorial plans.
- Close coordination and support from MoEnv to line ministries.
- Monitoring and evaluation framework: Technical Assistance/ EU support to GE in Jordan



