

**CSD 1997
COUNTRY PROFILES**

**Review of progress made since
UNCED - June 1992**

(Draft Outline)

COUNTRY: JORDAN

This draft outline prepared by the National Information Analysis office, Division for Sustainable Development, DPCSD, United Nations, New York in 1996, is based on national information submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1994, 1995 and 1996, and on statistical data/information from other United Nations documents and statistical yearbooks, unless otherwise indicated.

This country profile has been reviewed and updated by:

Name of Ministry/Office: National Agenda-21 Project/General Corporation for Environment Protection (GCEP), Ministry of Planning and based on information submitted by the concerned ministries, NGOs and other pertinent entities and information included in the National Environmental

Action Plan (NEAP) published in 1996. Date: September/1997

Submitted by (name of official): The GCEP/Agenda-21 Project

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Due to financial constraints this draft is in English only. Please feel free to respond in English, French or Spanish, as appropriate.

En raison des contraintes contraintes financieres ce project en anglais seulement. Veuillez avoir l'obligance de le remplir soit en anglis soit en francais selon votre pref'arence.

Please return the completed profile by 29 November 1996 to:

**National Information Analysis Office
Division for Sustainable Development
Room DC-2234
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New York, NY 10017, USA**

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ACRONYMS

APELL
CFC

Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
chlorofluorocarbon

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter -State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission Zone
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Center International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESCAWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS /WAT R	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation Of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP- ASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated Environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/STRT	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/ Global Change System for Analysis , research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information System (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council

ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Agriculture
PIC	Prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO\UNEP\ICSU\UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information System (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
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UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
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UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
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UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO\UNEP\ICSU\UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

OVERVIEW

Jordan is moving from fragmented discussion and initiatives on aspects of sustainable development, capacity building and attitude change needed to make the achievement possible to a fully integrated comprehensive approach that will lead to a prioritized national Agenda-21 to promote sustainable development. There has been a great deal of studies dealing with Jordan's environmental issues in particular the comprehensive National Environment Strategy published in 1992, and the National Environmental Action Plan in 1996. Moreover, a new environment law

was issued in 1995 and resulted in establishing an independent entity (The General Corporation for Environment Protection), an Environment Protection Council, and the Environment Protection Fund.

A UNDP - funded project titled “ The Participatory Formulation of an Action - Oriented National Agenda 21” for Jordan” - JOR/94/G81 has been launched Sept. 1996 to prepare a National Agenda 21 for Jordan,through a participatory process involving all parties concerned. Since then the following activities has been undertaken.

1. Two contracted studies on issues relevant to the Agenda have been completed. and their draft reports have been reviewed.

Title of Studies:

a) Potential Use of Economic Instruments in Environmental Management in Jordan.

b) National Environmental Management and Sustainable Development in Jordan.

2. A two day brain-storming workshop was held under the patronage of HRH Princess Basma on 13-14/1/97, for a selected group of professionals from both the public and private sectors. The group was briefed on the purpose of the workshop, the Agenda-21 project, and the two studies carried out. Then, the group was divided into task forces, each to deal with a certain sector , and relevant working groups. Each working group then produced a working paper describing their activities.

3. Task forces and the working groups meet regularly and preliminary reports describing the existing environmental conditions were prepared by the concerned working groups.

4. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was established at the premises of the General Corporation for Environment Protection.

5. Staff has been recruited for the PIU; executive secretary and local consultants

6. A 3-day workshop was held during 23-26 May 1997 for a selected group of professionals and others from public and private sectors. Participants formulated guidance material on the formulation of a national system for EIA.

7. An executive committee for the establishment of a national EIA system has been formed to lay the grounds for the system .

8. Task Forces has begun discussing issues and first drafts of sector agendas have been formulated by working groups.

**UNCSD - NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS
(Fact Sheet)**

JORDAN

1. Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s)/Council(s).

- A National Steering Committee for Sustainable Development-proposed
- The General Corporation for Environment Protection (GCEP)

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2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson

2a. **List of ministries and agencies involved:** Ministries of : Municipal, Rural affairs and Environment Health, Agriculture, Education, Labor, Public Works and Housing, Planning, Energy and Mineral resources, Industry, Trade and Supply. Tourism and Antiquities, Water and Irrigation , Aqaba Region Authority, and Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

2b. **Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participation of academic and private sectors**

Higher Council for Science and Technology
University of Jordan
University of Science & Technology
Royal Scientific Society.

2c. **Names of non-governmental organization :**

Amman Chamber of industry (ACI)
Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN)
Jordan Environment Society (JES)

3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council:

GCEP was established in 1995 and the preparation of Jordan Agenda- 21 is underway. The Agenda-21 project proposed the formation of a national steering committee that will be chaired by HRH Princess Basma Bint Talal.

Submitted by
(Name):

Signature:

Title:

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AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE).

NATIONAL PRIORITY : High Priority

STATUS REPORT: Jordan's new economic plans are based on globalisation and private sector participation. A new partnership agreement with the European Union is underway and will contribute to the existing sustainable development process. This will help Jordan to market products more successfully. There is no doubt that heavy foreign debts make Jordan in great shortage of revenues for investment in sustainable development. Nevertheless, Jordan has enjoyed significant international assistance in the field of the environment. Different agencies are involved in these projects. To mention a few: World Bank, USAID, KFW, EIB, CIDA, JICA, GTZ, Export-Import Bank of Korea and Japan. The multi-lateral talks on the environment under the Middle East process aim at enhancing regional co-operation in pollution control and environment conservation. Jordan subscribes fully to the aims and principles of UNCTAD and participate fully in the work of international organizations. NGOs are also active in seeking international co-operation to promote sustainable development. The Jordan Environment Society (JES) has already established communication channels and agreements with other organizations such as IUCN, IAWWG, ELCI, and RAED. Important ongoing projects (financed by the World Bank) includes an environmental dimension. Jordan has stable economy, encourage investment, and incentive tax systems to foster international co-operation. _____

JORDAN DRAFT (Page 1)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues	
<p>1. Decision-Making Structure: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Ministry of Planning are the major government responsible bodies dealing with international organizations.</p> <p>2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information</p> <p>3. Major Groups concerned ministries : as mentioned in the status report.</p> <p>4. Finance: No specific information. Moreover, most donor assistance, especially loans have soft arrangements when dealing with environmental matters.</p> <p>5. Regional/International Cooperation: as mentioned in the status report.</p>	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS					
See chapter 39 for signed international global conventions and chapter 38 for foreign donor assistance					

JORDAN DRAFT (Page 2)
Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY : High priority</p> <p>STATUS REPORT: Recent studies on poverty in Jordan indicate that around 18.3% of the population live below the poverty level and that a quarter of these live in crippling poverty. Poverty lead to congestion, overcrowding and to settlement on land that is poorly suited to and/or not equipped for urban use. Lack of infrastructure facilities, particularly sewage facilities lead to pollution and bad health. Poverty is aggravated by high unemployment rate, large families, and high dependency. There are 13 refugee camps in Jordan. Existing slum problems resulted in overcrowding. The government has adopted a policy of slum eradication based on rehabilitation and integration of these slums.</p> <p>Focus of national strategy Four dimensions are crucial to the national strategy aiming at combating poverty and raising the social productivity in Jordan :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Programme aiming at streamlining the operations of the National Aid Fund (NAF). 2- Programme aiming at developing the physical and social infrastructure. 3- Programme aiming at financing the micro-projects 4- Programme aiming at training the poor. <p>Highlight activities aimed at the poor and linkages to the environment Besides activities at the national level, which includes establishing a fund for helping the poor, other activities which are carried out at the community level, to mention a few:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- 90 micro - enterprise were executed to increase the families income in the rural areas, and to improve the economic and social situation, with a total cost of J.D 82400 for the year 1996. 2- On going project to construct water wells for rain collection in a number of areas, with a total cost of JD 180.000. 3- Al-Mazamerah water spring project implemented in the governorate of Madaba, with a total cost of JD 9000. Thirteen low-income indigenous families benefited from this project. 4- In 1996, farmers were encouraged to plant wheat by giving them a maximum loan of JD 500 for each beneficiary. Besides that an amount of JD 500 000 was allocated in the budget for the National Aid Fund (NAF). As a result, 700 families all over the country benefited from NAF. 	
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AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERN

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY : No information</p> <p>STATUS REPORT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy objectives/focus <p>The standard of living in Jordan is rising. This contributes to increased demands especially when considering scarce natural resources. Consumers now have greater confidence than before in their ability to influence producers and supplies regarding environmental matters than before. A local Consumer Protection Society is working actively and national seminars, media activities are underway. The ongoing economic restructuring policies aim at reducing consumption (to be less than 89% of the GDP) and to keep the inflation at an annual rate of 4-5%. Government subsidy is being reduced . This will improve consumption patterns. In the energy sector the use of solar energy has resulted in saving 2% of the total energy consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National targets <p>Water, which is a major challenge for Jordan, is an excellent example for changing consumption pattern. Different economic instruments and awareness campaigns are carried out to reduce the degradation of the sector. This includes water pricing policies, and demand management practices to promote conservation and fair allocation. The process of treated waste water recycling is considered to be an important process in production . Industries like paper and tanning recycle their waste water. New concepts like total quality management, ISO 9000 are becoming part of industries mission in Jordan.</p>	
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Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

The Ministry of Social Development is the responsible body for poverty eradication.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: no information

3. Major Groups: NGO's, the major groups receiving assistance are the unemployed and families living in crippling poverty levels.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: poverty eradication is part of the ongoing economic adjustment programme.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 1995	
Unemployment (%)		14.4	13.4	18	
Population living in absolute poverty				18.3%	
Public spending on social sector %					
other data					

JORDAN DRAFT (Page4)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

The institutions and organizations that focus on the issues of consumption are : Consumer Protection Society, Ministry of Trade , Industry and Supply and Amman Chamber of Industry

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: as mentioned in the status report.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation:No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 1995	
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1414	965	1106	1328	
Real GDP growth (%)	3.5	1.7	11.3	6.2	
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)	699a	757	791	1036c	
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants	58.5	56.4	48.4b	255c	
other data a = 1989 b = 1993 c = 1994					

JORDAN DRAFT (Page6)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with a (x) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Goals	Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil Society
Material efficiency		x	x	x	x	
Energy efficiency:					x	
Transport			x	x		x
Housing			x	x	x	
Other		x	x	x	x	
Waste:						
Reduce		x	x	x	x	x
Reuse		x	x	x	x	x
Recycle		x	x	x	x	x

Comments:

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Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an R those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Agents Means & Measures	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House -holds	Civil Society
<u>Improving understanding and analysis</u>					
Information and education (e. g. radio /TV/ press)			R		I
Research	I	R	R	I	
Evaluating environmental claims	I	R	R		I
Form partnerships		R	R		I
<u>Applying tools for modifying behavior</u>					
Community based strategies		R	R	I	
Social incentives/ disincentives (e.g. ecolabelling)	R		R	I	
Regulatory instruments				I	
Economic incentives/ disincentives	R/I		R	I	
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle					
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g. , transportation alternatives, recycling)	I	R	R		
Procurement policy	I	R	R	I	
<u>Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance</u>					
Action campaign		R	R		R/I
Other (specify)					

Comments:

JORDAN DRAFT (Page 8)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information.			
STATUS REPORT.			
<p>The population growth rate in Jordan is high (3.6%) and the level of fertility is still too high (4.6%) The government council of ministries held in march 1996 endorsed the National Population Strategy. This strategy seeks to improve the material and child health, expand family planning services, reduce disabilities, increased public awareness regarding population issues, improve women's status..etc.</p> <p>All these activities will affect the population growth in Jordan specially when considering women education . The National Population Commission (NPC) established in 1973 to ensure better health for the family and rationalizing. The NPC was activated in 1988 . Most family planning services are provided by many NGO's. The contraceptive prevalence rate in 1993 was about 35% among currently married women.</p>			
<p>Check the appropriate boxes below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government view on population growth 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Too high	<input type="checkbox"/> Too low	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government view on fertility level 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Too high	<input type="checkbox"/> Too low	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory
	To lower the rate	To maintain status quo	To raise the rate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government intervention on population growth 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government view on intervention on fertility level 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

JORDAN DRAFT (Page 9)
 Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues	
<p>1. Decision-Making Structure: The National Population Committee, and the Department of Statistics</p> <p>2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information</p> <p>3. Major Groups: No information</p> <p>4. Finance: No information</p> <p>5. Regional/International Cooperation: A USAID financed project aims at child spacing is being implemented.</p>	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1990	1993	Latest 1995	
Population (Millions)	3.431	4.291	4.936	
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993)	3.6	3.6	3.6	
Surface area (Km2)	89342	89342	89342	
Population density (people/Km2)	38	44	48	
other data				

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING
HUMAN HEALTH**

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY : high</p> <p>STATUS REPORT:</p> <p>The spread of health services in Jordan had led to significant improvement in the public health situation. The infant mortality rate per 1000 live births fell from 34 in 1991 to 28 in 1994. The crude death rate per 1000 persons fell from 6.2 in 1991 to only 6 in 1994 . The average life expectancy reached 68 years. Rates of medical personnel in both public and private sectors per 10000 persons in 1995 were: 15.9 doctors, 4.7 dentist, 7.3 pharmacists and 6.2 nurses. The number of beds per 10000 people increased from 15.1 in 1991 to 17.3 in 1995.</p> <p>The scarcity of fresh water resources is the major constraint to sustainable development. The annual per capita of water is about 277m3 for all purposes. About 98% of population receive piped water for drinking. The compliance rate of samples tested microbiologically in the MOH is 98.4% in 1995. About 55% of population are served with public sewers, the rest use individual systems such as cesspits.</p> <p>Municipal solid waste is dumped in 30 dump sites where it receives no treatment except open burning, only 3 sites apply sanitary landfilling.</p> <p>Infectious diseases are well controlled. The major causes of deaths are cardiovascular diseases and respiratory diseases and accidents.</p>	
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Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

- 1. Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Health is the responsible body for health related subjects
- 2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:** No information
- 3. Major Groups:** as mentioned in the status report
- 4. Finance:** No information
- 5. Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1994	
Life expectancy at birth	59.4	64.2	66	
Male	63.0	68	70	
Female				
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	65	44	28	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	48a	60b	40	
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)		99c	98	
Access to sanitation services (% of population)			98	
other data				
a = 1979 b = 1992 c = 1988				

JORDAN DRAFT (Page 12)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROTECTING SUSTAINABLE
HUMAN SETTLEMENT
DEVELOPMENT**

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY : No information</p> <p>STATUS REPORT: Jordan offers a model of efficient housing policy in a high growth rate country. The government has adopted a policy of slum eradication based on rehabilitation of all slums. The government is also providing reasonable shelter for low income working people, and government employees. A large number of human settlements are distributed in high western lands. The number increased since the first thirties of this century, to reach about 1096 settlements in 1996.</p> <p>Jordan has one of the highest population growth rate in the world. In 1956 the population was only 586,000, now it is about 4.4 million. High population increase was brought about by many factors: high birth rate of over 3%, improved health standards, waves of Palestinian refugees, and Jordanian returnees (1948, 1967, 1991). 79% of Jordan's population, or 3.5 million people live in urban centers. The northern region of Jordan is the most populated. There is one settlement in each 46km² in Amman governorate, and one in each 7km² in Jarash, and in Maa'n there is one in each 502km². The population distribution varies, for example, it is about 204 capita/km² in Amman, and 515 capita/km² in Irbid, compared to Maa'n with only 3 capita/km². The area of agricultural and range land is rapidly decreasing due to expansion of cities, especially in the Greater Amman area and Irbid. Industries are located in and around urban areas in Amman, Zarqa and Aqaba. Urbanization extension led to decrease in agricultural lands, pressure increase on the natural grazing area and water resources, causing air and water pollution. There is a need to develop a national land use plan, including the permanent designation of areas for agriculture, urban, mining, and other specific purposes, and to formulate a land use zoning law. The agriculture policy charter(APC) completed in 1995 is an important document for management of agricultural land use in Jordan. A national comprehensive soil and land capability survey was finalized in 1994 to help decision makers in formulating a clear policy regarding this important issue.</p> <p>The government has approved in the year 1996, a project for restructuring the housing and housing finance sectors. The project is intended to improve the efficiency of the housing and land markets, promote private sector development in land and housing production, and reduce the government's role in both sectors.</p>	
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to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

- 1. Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs & Environment (MMRAE), The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Municipalities The Housing & Urban Development Corp.
- 2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:** There is a need for land use plans at the national, regional and local levels with due considerations to: urban areas, preservation of agricultural land, zoning for industrial sites and for tourism, etc. These land use plans would define the possible opportunities for future urban expansions, which would eliminate the unacceptable interactions between the polluting industries & urban areas and could inhibit the uncontrolled urban expansions into agricultural lands.
- 3. Major Groups:**
The major groups are:
- Ministry of municipal, Rural Affairs & Environment (MMREA).
 - Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
 - Ministry of Planning (MOP)
 - Royal Geographic Center. (RGC)
 - The housing & Urban Development Corp. (hudc)
- 4. Finance:**
- The Jordan government
 - foreign donors:- JICA (Japan)
 - GTZ (Germany)
- 5. Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1995	
Urban population in % of total population	68.0	71.5	
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)	3.3	5.9	
Largest city population (in % of total population)	22.4	21.8	Amman
other data - Urban population as % of total population in 1996=79% - Largest city population (as % of total population) in 1996 is amman=23%			

Cross-Sectoral Issues
<p>1. Decision-Making Structure: The Housing & Urban Development Corporation, The Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs & Environment (MMRAE), The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), and local Municipalities</p> <p>2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: There is a need for land use plans at the national, regional and local levels with due considerations to: urban areas, preservation of agricultural land, zoning for industrial sites and for tourism, etc. These land use plans would define the possible opportunities for future urban expansions, which would eliminate the unacceptable interactions between the polluting industries & urban areas and could inhibit the uncontrolled urban expansions into agricultural lands.</p> <p>3. Major Groups: The major groups are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of municipal, Rural Affairs & Environment (MMRAE). - Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) - Ministry of Planning (MOP) - Royal Geographic Center. (RGC) - The Housing & Urban Development Corp. </p> <p>4. Finance: No information</p> <p>5.Regional Cooperation: Arab Ministers Council For Housing And Construction.</p> <p>International Cooperation: Urban and Financial Housing Reform, a project with the World bank</p>

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1990	1995	
Urban population as % of total population	68.0	71.5	
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)	3.3	5.9	
Largest city population (as % of total population)	22.4	21.8	Amman
other data - Urban population as % of total population in 1996=79% - Largest city population (as % of total population) in 1996 in Amman = 23%			

JORDAN DRAFT (Page14)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION
MAKING.**

NATIONAL PRIORITY : No information

STATUS REPORT: In 1993, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), in cooperation with UNEP, initiated a project to assist Jordan in strengthening its environmental management and planning capacity, and in incorporating the concept of sustainability into national planning processes. As a part of the project, the sustainability of some key economic sectors of Jordan, such as agriculture, industry and tourism, were reviewed in order to identify viable development strategies for them. The major research and training needs identified in the review were the following : identification of key indicators for different sectors and for monitoring purposes; institutional and legislative arrangements for sustainable use of natural resources and environmental impact assessment; and economic dimensions of environmental planning and management.

In 1996, Jordan , with the support of UNDP Capacity 21 Programme, started preparation of a National Agenda -21. It is estimated that the final version will be ready in December 1997 . Through a participatory process the project will raise general awareness on sustainable development in Jordan, and lay the basic groundwork for the introduction of environmental impact assessment in national planning policies.

The Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Environment together with the General Corporation for the Environment Protection have set up a National Agenda - 21 Office and a Steering Committee to prepare the Agenda. The Steering Committee will be chaired by HRH Princess Basma, and assisted by Task Forces with representatives from different ministries, all sectors of the society and the private sector.

In order to develop an operational system of EIA , a workshop has been held to design EIA guidelines, and an executive committee has been formed to lay the grounds for a national EIA system.

Jordan already has a National Environmental Strategy which was put by more than 180 scientists in 1992. In addition to the above a draft water policy framework was published in 1995 and an agricultural policy framework was published in 1995 to achieve sustainable development.

An Environment Action Plan (NEAP) was published in 1996, and an environment law was issued in 1995. The General Corporation for Environment Protection started work in 1996 to implement the new environment law.

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

Cross-Sectoral Issues

- 1. Decision -Making Structure:** No single authority has overall responsibility for sustainable development policy or for the development of an integrated, holistic approach to environmental management in Jordan. The Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Environment and the General Corporation for Environment Protection are responsible for the preparation of a National Agenda-21 for Jordan, work for the strengthening of inter-ministerial coordination, and for the development of an integrated approach for sustainable development.
- 2. Capacity-Building/ Technology Issues:** See status report.
- 3. Major Groups :** See status report.
- 4. Finance:**No information
- 5. Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

JORDAN DRAFT (Page16)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: moderate to high</p> <p>STATUS REPORT:</p> <p>The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments Every four years, starting in 1990, the parties shall assess the control measures in the protocol on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information. Not more than 9 months after the close of a calendar year, each country owes data on annual production, use, destruction, imports and exports of controlled substances (from Annex A and Annex B of the protocol).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montreal Protocol (1987) ratified 1989 • London Amendment (1990) ratified • Copenhagen Amendment (1992) signed in 1995 • The Latest reports (s) to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat were prepared in 1996 <p>United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change Parties shall: (a) develop and publish periodic national inventories of anthropogenic emissions; (b) publish, formulate and update national programmes to mitigate climate change by addressing emissions by sources and sinks; (c) promote and cooperate in development of technologies, practices and processes that control or reduce emissions; (d) promote sustainable management and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement as appropriate of sinks and reservoirs, etc. Developed countries shall develop national policies and take measures (that demonstrate leadership role). Developed countries to provide financial resources. Each party shall report: (a) a national inventor of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal protocol; (b) a general description of steps taken or envisaged; (c) any other than developed countries must submit their report within 3 years of accession upon financial wherewithal. Least developed countries may submit at their discretion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC was ratified. • The latest report to the UNFCCC Secretariat was submitted in 1997. <p>Additional comments relevant to this chapter No information</p>	
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Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

Cross-Sectoral Issues

- 1. Decision-Making Structure:** The General Corporation for Environment Protection.
- 2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:** The Global Environment Fund finances a two-year (1996-1998) project on Capacity Building to enable response to the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change in Jordan with a total costs of US\$ 0.242 million.
- 3. Major Groups:** No information
- 4. Finance:** 242,000\$ GEF
110,000 JD (Government inkind) for climate change
- 5. Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1994
CO ₂ emissions (eq. million tons)			11.7
SO _x "			-
NO _x "			--
CH ₄ "			0.41
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (tons)			1050
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US\$ equivalents (millions)			35
other data N ₂ O emissions 265 tons			

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND
RESOURCES**

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: high to moderate</p> <p>STATUS REPORT: The government is trying to sustainably manage and plan land resources. To do that the following is required: Soil classification and mapping: This task was carried out in Jordan at three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1/250.000 for all of Jordan- 1/50/000 for 1.2 million ha.- 1/10.000 for selected areas (0,1 million) <p>This work was completed in 1995 and financed by EU. This is the first step towards building an integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources, currently under review.</p>	
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Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

The Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Environment and the General Corporation for Environment Protection.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:

At the moment, there is no legislation covering land use and planning activities . A new legislation is under discussion.

3. Major Groups: No information.

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Jordan takes part in relevant activities at the international, regional levels.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY:No information</p> <p>STATUS REPORT: The forest area in Jordan decreased significantly in the last 100 years and vegetation cover deteriorated due to cutting of forests, fires, and misuse of forests. Afforestation activities are slow. The main threats facing forests in Jordan, besides forest fires and illegal cutting, are encroachment, grazing within forest and legal cutting. In addition, natural factors, such as insects , diseases, drought, wind, snow, and pollution damage several thousands trees every year.</p> <p>The following activities are carried out regarding this important issue in Jordan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Establishment of Range land reservations (25 reservations) with total area of 75.000ha. In these areas, water harvesting, soil conservation, protection of flora and fauna, plantation of fodder shrubs and reseedling of native plant species and management of grazing according to the safe grazing capacity. 2- Protection of forest lands (35.000 natural and 42.000 ha of man made forests). 3- Implementing an annual programme for planting 2-2.5 thousand ha, of forestland and 1.5-2.5 thousand ha. of range lands. 4- Provision of free of charge for farmers, NGO's and government and private institutions, forest and range seedlings. 5- Plantation of forest trees along the roads and streets . 	
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Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

Ministry of Agriculture , Royal Society for Conservation of Nature and Ministry of Planning

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: No information

4. Finance:

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

FAO, GTZ, UNDP, WORLD BANK

On a regional level the World Bank is currently funding a project to control desertification in the Near East which involves Jordan, Egypt, Israel, Palestine and Tunisia.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1996
Forest Area (Km2)	65.000	70.000	77.000 ha
Potected forest area	65.000	70.000	77.000 ha
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m3)	--	--	--
Deforestation rate (Km2/annum)	--	--	--
Deforestation rate (Km2/annum)	0.500	0.500	0.500 ha
other data : Total area registered as forest lands 130.000 ha.			

JORDAN DRAFT (Page22)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER12: MANAGING FRAGGLE ECOSYSTEMS:
COMBATING DESERTIFICATION
AND DROUGHT**

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information .</p> <p>STATUS REPORT: International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and /or Desertification Particularly in Africa Each party shall file reports on implemenation with the Conference of Parties, as often and in the form to be detemined. Parties are to report on development of national action programmes. The Conference shall assist affected developing countries to make reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signed in 1994 <input type="checkbox"/> ratified in 1996 • The latest report to the Secretariat of the Convention was prepared in 1996 <p>Additional comments relevant to this chapter: At least 80-85% of Jordan's land is a true desert (with dryness ratio greater than 20 and aridity index less than 95%). This is due to natural causes like consecutive draughts erratic, and scarcity rainfull besides other causes like overgrazing, bush cutting, fires, ploughing practice expansion in irrigated agriculture, soil salinization and human development . The following activities are being carried out as part of a plan to combat desertification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A national commitee is working on drafting plan of action for combating desertification. 2) Cooperation with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), The Ministry of Agriculture had completed the work to complete a National Plan for combating desertification and drought effects alleviation in Oct. 1996. 3) The Ministry of Agriculture had established 23 range reserved areas with total area of 75.000 ha. for protection of ranges with its ecosystems, and managing it according to its grazing capacity 4) The Ministry is implementing the Hamad Basin development project as a comprehensive development social, range, livestock, and water harvesting in the basin.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Municipal, Environment, and Rural Affairs, and Ministry of Planning.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: No information

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

FAO, UNDP, World Bank, GTZ, CANADA are among international organizations cooperating with Jordan

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-
Land affected by desertification (Km2)	--	--	--
other data: Unorganized grazing destroyed one million tree according to 1991 figures - Fires destroy 20-30 thousand trees every year.			

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS:
SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN
DEVELOPMENT**

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information .</p> <p>STATUS REPORT: Jordan has annual programmes for the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Afforestation of 2-2.5 thousand hectares of forest mountainous lands. 2) Range development and Rangeland establishment. Annually 1.5-2.0 thousand hectares of rangelands are being developed through plantation and reseeding of range shrubs in addition to water harvesting activities. 3) 7-8 million forest and range shrub seedlings being produced in 13 forest nurseries. Half of the produced seedlings being planted in government lands and the other half being distributed free to farmers and institutions. 4) Implementation of the Zarqa River Basin development project aiming at soil and water conservation and agricultural development of 82.000 hectare (private lands) . The project started in 1986 and expected to end by 1997 . 5) Implementation of highland development project with cooperation with UN/WFP. The projects aims at soil and water conservation and fruit tree planting in private lands with an estimated area of 6500 ha. 6) Agricultural Resources in Karak- Tafila Region. This project aims at development of agricultural resources in private lands through soil and water conservation planting of fruit, water harvesting and distribution. The project started in 1997 with a total finance US \$ 18.5 million provided as a loan by IFAD and The Arab Fund for Economic and Social development, the target area for the project is estimated at 9000 ha. 	
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JORDAN DRAFT (Page25)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Municipal , Rural Affairs and Environment.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: Ministry of Agriculture, NGO's.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Jordan cooperates with all the following organizations FAO, UN, IFAD, ARAB FUND, ISLAMIC BANK , SAUDI BANK, JICA

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 26)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information .</p>	
<p>STATUS REPORT:. A new national comprehensive agricultural policy was issued in 1996. The aims and characteristics of the agricultural policy are :</p> <p>a) <u>Efficiency</u> : through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and achieving optimal use of the available natural and agricultural resources. • Applying the concept of economic efficiency and competitive advantage in utilizing these resources. <p>b) <u>Sustainability:</u> through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing natural resources for agricultural production and enhancing feasible options. • Developing measures aiming at the promotion of agricultural development that are feasible in the long run. • Developing legal and institutional framework to provide stability as well as a favorable investment environment within the public and private sectors to strengthen agricultural development . • Assuring continuous food supplies to the consumers in adequate quantity and quality. <p>c) <u>Equity:</u> through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving social and economic equity between agriculture and other economic sectors, and also within the agricultural sector itself . • Providing equal social and economic opportunities for all participants in the agricultural economic activities. • Increasing the income of farmers and agricultural workers to equitable levels. 	

JORDAN DRAFT (Page27)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Agriculture, NCARTT*, ACC**, AMO***

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:

Human - Training /Rehabilitation (Dept. of Human Resources development)

Research- Technology transfer (NCARTT)

Extension- (Dept. of Extension & information)

3. Major Groups: ACC, NCARTT, AMO

4. Finance : No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Jordan cooperates fully with FAO, UNDP, IFAD, ESCWA, and GTZ.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1995
Agricultural land (Km2)	2481.0	2496.5	3560.1
Agricultural land as % of total land area	0.037	0.038	0.040
Agricultural land (m2 per capita)	0.92	0.72	0.83
	1989 /90	1992 /93	Latest 1995
Consumption of fertilizers (Kg / Km2 of agricultural land as of 1990) .	20.7	28.4	18.8
other data : Population / Million	2.693	3.453	4.291

* NCARTT: National Center for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

** ACC: Agricultural Credit Corporation

*** AMO: Agricultural Marketing Organization

JORDAN DRAFT (Page28)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information .</p> <p>STATUS REPORT:</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity Parties are to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and integrate them into general development plans. Parties shall identify , monitor and maintain data on components of biodiversity . Parties shall introduce appropriate procedures requiring EIAs for projects likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity. Parties shall submit reports on measures which they have taken for the implementation of the Convention , at intervals to be determined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention / signed in 1992 • Latest report submitted in 1996. <p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Parties to take appropriate measures to enforce regulatory provisions and prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof . Convention also governs treatment of animals in shipment. Each party to prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the convention and to prepare</p> <p>(a) an annual report listing export permits issued and species involved, and (b) a biennial report on legislative, and administrative measure taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention was ratified. • Latest report submitted in 1996 <p>Additional comments relevant to this chapter</p> <p>Jordan has prepared a national report (inventory) on Biodiversity in 1996. A Biodiversity enabling activities project is underway.</p>	
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Cross-Sectoral Issues

- 1. Decision-Making Structure:** The General Corporation for environment protection, and the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature are incharge of implementing the agreement .
- 2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The Global Environment Fund finances a three-year project(1993-1996) on Conservation of Dana and Azraq, in order to provide support for environmental management in these two key protected areas and to enable NGOs to initiate similar initiatives elsewhere in the country. Another important objective is to provide environmental education. The World Bank acts as a cooperating agency in the Dana portion of the project. The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$ 6.2 million.
- 3. Major Groups:** See capacity - building .
- 4. Finance:** See capacity - building .
- 5. Regional/International Cooperation :** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1992	Latest 199-	
Protected area as % of total land area	1.0		
	1990	Latest 1995	
Number of threatened species	768	*	
Other data			
* Plant threatened species 100-150			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information .	
STATUS REPORT : The new international agreement regarding biotechnology is being reviewed by the General Corporation for Environment Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture .	

JORDAN DRAFT (Page 31)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues	
<p>1. Decision-Making Structure: The General Corporation for Environment Protection, universities, and research institutions.</p> <p>2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information</p> <p>3. Major Groups: No information</p> <p>4. Finance: No information</p> <p>5. Regional/International Cooperation: no information</p>	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS	

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information .

STATUS REPORT:

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Signed in 19- Ratified in 1995

See also the attached tables on the next pages.

The Gulf of Aqaba and the Dead Sea are unique marine environment by virtue of their locations, enclosed by arid lands with extremes of temperatures and low precipitation levels. Such conditions have created marine ecosystems of international importance. Gulf of Aqaba contains internationally important coral reef and marine ecosystems while the Dead sea is the world's saltiest natural lake and the lowest place on earth. The level of the Dead Sea is declining year after year. The ecology of the Dead Sea is not fully investigated .

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Aqaba Regional Authority undertakes regional planning and socioeconomic development. It owns all the land in the south coast.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:

Many capacity building programmes are being implemented in Aqaba especially when sustainable development is considered .

3. Major Groups: as mentioned in the status report

4. Finance: no specific information

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

The Government of Jordan is well aware that regional/ international cooperation is a must for environment to be sustainable and effective, therefore many projects and proposals for regional cooperation are carried out(e.g.. GAEAP , Red Sea Strategic Action Plan).

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1996
Catches of marine (metric tons)	19	1	
Population in coastal areas	27.000	55.000	68.000
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)	50%		85
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)	N.A	-	-
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)	-	-	20,000
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)	N.A	-	-
Other data			
Potash dust % = 0.001 of production			

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued :

Check the boxes in the column below left:

For level of importance use:

***** = very important**

**** =important**

*** = not important**

N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:

For level of implementation use:

***** = fully covered**

**** = well covered- gaps being addressed**

*** = poorly covered**

O = not covered

N = not relevant

TABLE 1. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	*
***	b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	*
***	c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management .	**
***	d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	**
***	e.Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	***
***	f.Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	**
***	g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	*
***	h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	**
***	I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal area.	*
***	J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	***
***	K. Human resource development and training.	**
***	L. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	*
***	M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	*
***	N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality	*

	criteria.	
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JORDAN DRAFT (Page35)

*Please attempt to restrict your response
to the space allocated for each chapter.*

TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	A. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it.	*
***	B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment.	***
***	C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies.	**
	D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	*
***	E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	*
***	F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials.	*

TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	A. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans.	***
***	B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies.	***
***	C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens.	**
***	D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites.	**
***	E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use.	**

JORDAN DRAFT (Page36)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF OIMPLEMNTATION
	A. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies.	
	B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality .	
	C Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, wiht respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment.	
	D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment.	
	E. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorous that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources.	
	G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment.	
	H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound.	
	I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation.	
	J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices.	

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Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions.	*
***	B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations.	*
***	C. Adopting special measures to cope with and to potential climate change and sea-level rise.	-
-	D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modeling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas.	-
***	E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas.	*
***	F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.	*
***	G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink.	*

JORDAN

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18 :PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: high .	
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STATUS REPORT: More than 90% of the territory rainfall is flashy and irregular and is under 200mm per year. 90% of the average precipitation of 8500 million cubic meters (MCM) evaporates. Only 5% of this volume is surface water and the remaining 5% infiltrates to recharge the ground water. Agriculture is dependent on irrigation. Population growth rate is very high. At present, about 70% of population is urbanized and about 97% of the population is served by piped networks.	
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Water management in Jordan is the responsibility of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) which includes the Water Authority for Jordan (WAJ) and the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA). The MWI and the WAJ have the legal authority to introduce water demand management measures throughout Jordan under the Water Authority Law of 1988.	
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Irrigated agriculture is the major water user in Jordan. In 1995 about 68.2% of the total water supply in Jordan was used to irrigate 655000 dunum. Industry uses 33 MCM per year or 3.8% of the total water use. Municipal water demand, which includes domestic demand and some small- scale industries had a share of about 28% on total water demand in 1995.	
---	--

The government strategy has been to use ground water resources for both municipal and industrial (M&I) and agricultural use and to use surface water resources primarily for irrigation. At present, priority is given to projects of water harvesting in the desert areas to accumulate the runoff water either in pools or in dams for the purpose of irrigation or groundwater aquifers. Four main options for expanding the future water supply in Jordan are being dealt with. The exploitation of the fossil ground water in the Disi aquifer, the regulation of the Yarmouk River, water , wastewater reuse and the desalination of brackish	
---	--

and sea water at the Red Sea.

JORDAN DRAFT (Page39)

*Please attempt to restrict your response
to the space allocated for each chapter.*

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is formally the highest decision-making body in the water sector. However, under the overall authority of the Minister of Water and Irrigation, the three secretary-generals at the head of MWI, WAJ and JVA have the same political power.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:

The upgrading of both water quality and quantity to meet the needs of rapidly growing demands for all purposes. Training in the applications of new technologies (cloud -seeding, water harvesting, artificial recharge and treated wastewater) have been accomplished by the government

3. Major Groups:

These are water users and those affected by water resources development, management and planning They include: governmental agencies: Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Industry and Trade: Non-governmental Users: Farmers, Private sector and the general public.

4. Finance:

The investments for increasing water resources financed by the Government of Jordan and foreign donors: USAID , The European Union(EU), japan and Germany are among the most important donors involved in the Water Sector. The United Kingdom (UK), Canada and UNDP are involved to lesser degree in the water sector in terms of their financial commitment

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

Jordan is part of all regional action plans. Also, Jordan is actively cooperating with all international organizations, including the European Union, USAID, JICA, and CIDA

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990 (MCM)	1992 (MCM)	latest 1995
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m3)	500	650	700	865
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water	17%	18%	25%	29%

Other data: The long term average of surface and ground water (freshwater) is about 750 Million Cubic Meter (MCM). The total withdrawal of freshwater for domestic, industrial and agricultural uses were 500,638,870 and 879 MCM in 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995 respectively, including overpumping of groundwater.

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19:
ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS,
INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN
TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS**

NATIONAL PRIORITY: moderate to high	
STATUS REPORT: No information.	

JORDAN DRAFT (Page41)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

- 1. Decision-Making Structure:** No information
- 2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:** No information
- 3. Major Groups:** No information
- 4. Finance:** No information
- 5. Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 42)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND
MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS
WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF
ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN
HAZARDOUS WASTES**

NATIONAL PRIORITY: high .

STATUS REPORT:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Parties shall cooperate to disseminate information on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Parties shall cooperate to promote environmentally sound low-wastes technologies and cooperate in developing codes of practice. Parties to assist developing countries .

Parties shall immediately inform affected parties as to accidents. Prior to the end of each calendar year, parties shall provide the following information on the preceding calendar year: (a) the authorities handling Convention matters; (b) information regarding the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes; (c) measures adopted to implement convention ; (d) available statistics on human health and environmental effects of generation, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes; (e) information on agreements entered into ; (f) information on accidents; (g) information on disposal options ; and (h) information on development of waste- reduction technologies;

- Basel Convention x signed in 1989

- The latest information was provided to the Basel Convention Secretariat in 1996

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

During the last 25 years, Jordan has witnessed an immense expansion in the industrial, commercial and health sectors which resulted in the generation of large quantities of

Hazardous Waste (HW) . In 1993, the total HW generation in Jordan was estimated at 43,000 tons before treatment or recycling. This amount may be reduced by 70% to 13,000 tons through internal recovery of waste oil and internal treatment of liquid inorganic waste. Future quantities of HW available for collection is estimated at 17,390 tons by the year 2000. Jordan has no existing facilities for collection, treatment and disposal but there are plans to prepare a site near Suwaqa and the government budgeted 143,000JD for this purpose.

JORDAN DRAFT (Page43)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

The General Corporation for Environment Protection.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: No information

4. Finance: No specific information

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

Jordan cooperated with the World bank and JICA in this regard

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1995
Generation of hazardous waste (t)			43,000*
Import of hazardous wastes (t)			-
Export of hazardous wastes (t)			-
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km2)			-
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (USS)			-
Other data * liquid & Solid			

JORDAN DRAFT (Page44)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT
Of SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE - RELATED
ISSUES**

NATIONAL PRIORITY: high priority

STATUS REPORT:

Municipal solid waste (MSW) in Jordan is managed by local municipalities or Common Services Councils (CSC). MMRAE provides technical and administrative support to the local councils. For Greater Amman area a site, which is an abandoned phosphate mine, has been selected as landfill for MSW generated in greater Amman area and other surrounding areas. Greater Amman Municipality operates the site, while collection, and transportation of MSW are carried out under the responsibility of municipalities and local councils, MSW is collected at least twice a week using containers of capacity 0.2m³-8m³ using compactors of different capacities or by dumping trucks in some areas and hauled to the FDS .

There are 20 authorized Final Disposal Sites (F.D.S) and other 10 non-authorized. A recent study carried out by G.C.E.P & JICA recommended improvements to MSW management . A project is underway to provide equipment and improvement of handling, transport, final disposal aspects . The bylaw No. 1 of 1971 authorizes municipalities to collect fees for public cleaning services and demands the residents to be more responsible, and to check public health.

JORDAN DRAFT (Page45)

*Please attempt to restrict your respon
to the space allocated for each chapter.*

Cross-Sectoral Issues

- 1. Decision-Making Structure:** No information

- 2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues:** No information

- 3. Major Groups:** No information

- 4. Finance:** No information

- 5. Regional/International Cooperation:** Jordan is currently cooperating with JICA in this regard

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1995
Generation of industrial and municipal waste (t)			
Waste disposed (kg / capita)			0.607
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US\$)			0.97
Waste recycling rates (%)			
Municipal waste disposal (kg / capita)			
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t / year)			
Other data: Collection service rate of MSW is approximately 75% MSW contents : Kitchen garbage : 63%, Plastics : 16%, paper and cardboard : 11%, Fiber/Textiles: 4%, glass 2%, Metal 2% others: 2%.			

JORDAN DRAFT (Page46)

*Please attempt to restrict your response
to the space allocated for each chapter.*

**AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22 : SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY
SOUND MANAGEMENT OF
RADIOACTIVE WASTES**

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY:.No information</p> <p>Status Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) is the responsible body by law for nuclear energy and radiation protection and to control all radiation sources and radioactive wastes generated from these applications. • The transboundary movement of radioactive wastes (or radiation sources) are governed by local regulations. • The Ministry (MEMR) has built a central facility for the disposal of radioactive wastes under the ground surface with the help of the General Corporation for Environment Protection and the Ministry of Water & Irrigation. • The disposal options that are used in the central facility of disposal of radioactive wastes under the ground surface including interim storage facility and treatment of spent scaled radiation sources. • Waste technologies used include <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. delay and decay method 2. treatment by cementation 3. return of generated radioactive wastes to the manufacturer of the radiation sources or transfer it to another user.
--

JORDAN DRAFT (Page47)

*Please attempt to restrict your respon
to the space allocated for each chapter.*

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and National Committee on Radiation Protection.

2. Capacity-Building /Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: No specific information

4. Finance: No specific information

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

Jordan fully cooperates with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

This year, Jordan will deal with the following radioactive wastes

- Cs-137 needle and tubes, used medicine, 60 sources of an activity, (15-30m Ci)
- Co 60 (medical therapy unit, of an activity (450Ci)
- nuclear gauges for thickness, level, weight and moisture measurement, 70 gauges of an activity ranges from 10mCi to 100 mCi
- 20 m3 liquid waste generated form nuclear medicine

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 48)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 24 : GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT .

signed on 1992
Date

ratified 1992
Date

24.b Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.

Percentage of women:	1992	1996
in government %	-	4.1
in parliament %	-	2.5 (1.25% parliament, 5% upper house)
at local government level %	-	1.5

24.2.e assessing, reviewing , revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender- relevant knowledge.

Curricula and educational material

<input type="checkbox"/> already promote gender relevant knowledge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is being revised	<input type="checkbox"/> No action yet
--	--	--

24. 2. f and 24.2.c formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacle to full participation of women in sustainable development . Policies / etc. have been

drawn up / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> completed	are being drawn up	will be in place by 2000	no plans at present
--	--------------------	--------------------------	---------------------

24.2.d establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women

Mechanisms are in place <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mechanisms are being developed	No plans at present
---	--------------------------------	---------------------

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Women Constitute only 11% of the labor force and the number of working women is only 13% of men. The

status of Jordanian women is improving. Illiteracy is rapidly declining and adult female literacy is presently above 80 % (compared to 20% in 1995) and girls enrollment in primary schools is almost 100%. The Jordanian National Committee for Women (JNCW) was established in 1992 as a policy forum for women issues. In 1993 JNCW was able to draw up a National Strategy for women (NSW) that was ratified by the government in the same year. As a result of the government's conviction in the JNCW's vital role and efforts towards the improvement of women status, and in appreciation of HRH Princess Basma's pioneering achievements in the local, Arab and International levels, regarding women and social development issues JNCW has been designated by the Cabinet in Sept. 1997, as the referential point for all matters concerning women affairs.

JNCW did some major amendments in laws and regulations concerning women through the legal committee; those laws were: Labor Law, Civil Service Regulation, The Regulation of Civil Status and Passports, to ensure gender equity and equality. Also, JNCW was officially designated to represent Jordan at Beijing Conference.

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 49)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.4 establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Describe their role in the national process: Full Participants advisory Ad hoc

25.6 reducing youth unemployment

youth unemployment 1992 _____ 1996 _____

25.5 ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

The goal set in Agenda 21 :

has been reached will be reached by year 2000 will be reached by year ----- No goal set yet nationally

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 50)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS
<p>Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.</p> <p>26.3.a Establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities-through policies and legal instruments: <input type="checkbox"/> in place <input type="checkbox"/> not in place</p> <p>26.3.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies <input type="checkbox"/> indigenous people participate fully indigenous people participate <input type="checkbox"/> not <input type="checkbox"/> as advisors <input type="checkbox"/> in appropriate national processes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> relevant <input type="checkbox"/> indigenous people participate indigenous people do not <input type="checkbox"/> on an ad hoc basis yet participate</p> <p>26.3.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the local level. <input type="checkbox"/> indigenous people are <input type="checkbox"/> mechanisms for involvement <input type="checkbox"/> no action <input type="checkbox"/> yet <input type="checkbox"/> fully involved <input type="checkbox"/> being discussed</p> <p>Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):</p>

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 51)
Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS
<p>Ch.28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.</p> <p>28.2.d encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.</p>

There are at least ----- local agenda 21s. -----% involve representation of women and/or youth
 They involve -----% of population
 Government support of local agenda 21 initiatives:

supports	plans to support	does not support
----------	---------------------	---------------------

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch.29 STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.
 29.2 full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.
 29.3 a to e (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

<input type="checkbox"/>	ILO Conventions have been ratified (17 conventions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	will be ratified by year 2000
<input type="checkbox"/>	Workers take full part in National Agenda 21 discussions/implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Workers take some part in National Agenda 21 discussions/implementation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Workers do not yet participate in National Agenda 21 discussions/implementation		

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 52)
*Please attempt to restrict your response
 to the space allocated for each chapter*

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30 : STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.6 increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling , and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

There are governmental policies encouraging the above objective There are governmental policies requiring recycling etc.

30.18.a encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any action taken in this area:

30.18.b increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

- Most big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- Several big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- A few big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- Most Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- Several Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- A few Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch.31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.3.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.

scientific community has already established ways in which to address the general public and deal with

sustainable development

there is some effort in this direction

brief description: _____

Not much has changed in this area

31.9 developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 32. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.5.c promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.5.e developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.5.f enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

JORDAN

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.4 establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Describe their role in the national process: Full Participants advisory Ad hoc

25.6 reducing youth unemployment

youth unemployment 1992_____ 1996_____

25.5 ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

The goal set in Agenda 21 :

has been reached will be reached by year 2000 will be reached by year ----- No goal set yet nationally

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 50)

Please attempt to restrict your response

to the space allocated for each chapter.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

26.3.a establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities-through policies and legal instruments:

in place not in place

26.3.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies

not indigenous people participate fully indigenous people participate

relevant in appropriate national processes as advisors

indigenous people participate on an ad hoc basis indigenous people do not yet participate

26.3.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the local level.

indigenous people are fully involved mechanisms for involvement being discussed no action yet

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

27.5 developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.
 27.6 reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.
 27.8 promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 implementation.

mechanisms exist already mechanism planned for 199-- NGOs are participating fully
 NGO inputs are important NGOs inputs are adhoc no significant NGO inputs

27.7 establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

The NGO's are active in environmental issues. Two prominent NGOs are the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) and the Jordan Environment Society (JES). RSCN is responsible for protecting the country's wild life and wild places. The society has plans for a complete system of 12 reserves to cover the different habitats of the country. RSCN is managing a GEF project which

aims at conservation of two important ecosystems . The Dana wildlands and El-Azraq oasis. JES is concerned with indentifying local environmental problems, their priorities to raise the level of environmental awareness and to serve as a pressure goup for environmental protection. Other NGOs include: Jordanian Society for Badia Development and Desertification Control.

The work of RSCN and JES in environment is supported by other NGOs, such as the Jordanian Society for Badia Development and Deserfication Control, Friends of the Jordanian Environment, and societies which have related activities:The Consumers Protection Society, Friends of the Archaeology Society, Petra National Trust and many large social NGOs, particularly Queen Alia Fund and Nour El Hussein Foundation.

Jordan is endowed with several governmental and non-governmental research institutions with an environmental focus. These include the Environmental Research Center of the Royal Scientific Society, two research centers at the University of Jordan (The Water and Environment Research Studies Center and the Environment Union at the Center for Strategic Studies) the Environemnt and Earth Science Center at Yarmouk University, and the Aqaba Marine Science Station which is jointly administered by the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 51)

*Please attempt to restrict your response
to the space allocated for each chapter.*

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch.28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.

28.2.d encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.

There are at least ----- local agenda 21s. -----% involve representation of women and/or youth
They involve -----% of population

Government support of local agenda 21 initiatives:

supports

plans to
support

does not
support

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Local authorities have a key role to play in making sustainable development happen, and local municipalities are part of the task forces currently responsible for formulating the Agenda 21 at the GCEP.

Ch.29 STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.

29.2 full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.

29.3 a to e (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

ILO Conventions have
been ratified (17 conventions)

will be ratified
by year 2000

Workers take full part in National
Agenda 21 discussions/implementation

Workers take some part in National
Agenda 21

discussions/implementation

Workers do not yet participate in National
Agenda 21 discussions/implementation

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Jordan ratified 17 conventions with ILO. Some of these are related to prevention of unsafe machines (No.199) and safety regulations (No. 120) and medical check for young labors (124). All these have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. The Ministry of Labor is the responsible body for the implementation of these agreements.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30 : STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.6 increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling , and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

There are governmental policies encouraging the above objective There are governmental policies requiring recycling etc.

30.18.a encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any action taken in this area:

Reducing the amount of wastewater and recycling of waste materials have become major goals especially when water is considered knowing that it is one of the scarce resources in Jordan. Water- consuming industries like paper and tanning recycle their wastewater. The industrial sector consumes about 35% of electrical energy and 22% of total energy. There are continuous plans to promote efficiency through using pricing policies and awareness. Environmental protection standard for trade effluents are strictly implemented .

The Jordanian Standard Specification 202, regulates industrial wastewater discharges and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation do sampling and analysis on a biweekly basis.

30.18.b increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

- Most big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- Several big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- A few big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- Most Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- Several Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises
- A few Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises

Number of enterprises (-----) or ----% of enterprises

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

**STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL
AND LOCAL LEVELS**

Ch.31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.3.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between community and the general public.

scientific community has already established ways in which to address the general public

and deal with sustainable development

there is some effort in this direction

brief description: _____

Not much has changed in this area

31.9 developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and other Universities in Jordan are involved in this process. The RSS is becoming aware of search for knowledge and to help to protect the biosphere throughout its research department, especially the Environmental Research Center (ERC) and to enhance the quality of decision making by providing policy and decision makers in the public and private sectors with relevant environmental information and data.

Ch. 32. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.5.c promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.5.e developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.5.f enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Policies for the agricultural sector as outlined in the economic & social development plan 1993-1997 call for : (a) regulating marketing activities (b) encouraging private sector participation (c) Providing financial resources (d) providing incentives to farmers to plant crops with lowest water consumption etc...

Sound farming practices and technologies are being implemented in the country, especially when dealing with water. Drip irrigation is utilized in the Jordan Valley with efficiency reaching 90%. Low energy technologies are untutilized and the research for optimal use of human resources is being utilized.

JORDAN DRAFT (PAGE 54)

Please attempt to restrict your response to the space allocated for each chapter.

JORDAN

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

NATIONAL PRIORITY: High priority.

STATUS REPORT: Jordan has recently enjoyed significant international assistance in the field of the environment. The environmental sector which receives most of the assistance is water. Of the total donor commitments of US \$ 455 million to ongoing environmental projects, 77 percent are designated for water projects, with several donors (Arab Fund, Canada, France, Germany, Islamic Bank, Korea, and Saudi Arabia) assisting on water projects only. Similarly, half of the projects currently under discussion for potential donor assistance are water projects.

Other environmental areas, however, are receiving donor assistance as well. Germany, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank are assisting with natural resource development projects. The United States is involved in a major program in sewerage and another one on the protection of cultural heritage, and the United Nations is assisting Jordan on several natural heritage projects.

Germany and Japan assisting in urban projects, including projects on solid waste management, industrial pollution control, and oil pollution prevention, Donors have also assisted with projects in institutional capacity building. The German government has identified assistance to the new General Corporation for Environment Protection (GCEP) as a high priority, and both Germany and the UNDP have projects in the pipeline to assist GCEP as soon as its was formed. A list and brief description of all ongoing and pipeline environmental projects is included in Annex 2.

Most donor assistance has been in the form of grants and loans. Some of the loans have had soft arrangements when extended to environmental project components. The EU and the German government for instance extended long term loans with interest rate reductions of three percentage points when the loans were used to support environmental projects. Several European governments and the Jordanian government have also recently completed a debt-for nature swap which will be used to fund the construction of wastewater treatment plants. The multi-lateral talks on the environment under the Middle East Peace Process aim at enhancing regional cooperation in pollution control and environmental preservation. Development projects which are proposed in the Jordan Rift Valley to be jointly implemented by Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian authority aim at providing more water for municipal purposes in Jordan, and cleaning the Jordan river from pollution. In these talks, Jordan has proposed the establishment of a Regional Environmental Training Center, to be located in Jordan. Arab Ministries of the Environment meet regularly; however such coordination is still modest.

Donors have also expressed increased interest in regional projects. Promotion of regional collaboration on environmental issues is on the World Bank's action agenda for the Near East (World Bank, 1995), and the World Bank is currently funding a project to control desertification in the Near East which involves Jordan, Egypt, Israel, Palestine, and Tunisia. Other donors, including Japan, the European Union, Canada, and the United States have also expressed interest in regional environmental projects.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

Government policy to rationalize public sector investment, particularly in the commodity- producing sectors, and enhance the role of the private sector in achieving sustainable growth. In order to improve the quality and accuracy of information, the statistical department started collecting information about the environment for possible development of ecological accounting in the future. The government contribution to the ongoing Agenda 21 is appreciated and future estimates for water projects in the coming decade are tremendous.

NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS:

Incentives to farmers
Re-allocation of subsidies

ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:

Change of type of subsidy lower income groups

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AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37 NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: No information .	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING: In 1995 , Jordan adopted the first Environmental Act(Law no. 12 Environment Protection Law). The act consists of 36 articles that make the backbone for the necessary legislation to be able to protect the environment. A new environment protection fund was established . New regulations, codes, and standards in the field of water. air, soil, hazardous waste noise, fauna and flora and natural resources are being drafted. A UNDP funded project has been launched in 1996 to formulate the Jordanian Agenda - 21 involving all parties involved and to improve the country ability to respond to the long term challenges rather than concentrating on immediate problems. :	

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AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Ch. 38 : Brief summary of any particular of any particular UN System response affecting this country/ state:

A UNDP financed project titled “The participatory formulation of an action oriented National Agenda -21 for Jordan has been launched in Sept. 96 to prepare a National Agenda-21 for Jordan and to establish a national EIA system. This step was undertaken after implementing few projects relevant to the UNCED conference which are:

- FAO/JOR/86/007 : Strengthening the capabilities of the statistical system in the Agricultural Sector and the department of statistics.
- JOR/87/003 : Water resources planning and management
- JOR/92/007/A/01/01: Strengthening the National Capacity in water resources planning
- JOR/92/OOA/A/01/12: Strengthening forest and Range Management
- JOR/92/008/A/01/99: Precipitation Enhancement through cloud seeding
- JOR/93/G41: Environment and use of methane from municipal waste
- JOR/93/G3: Arid region conservation and rehabilitation : the rehabilitation of Azraq wetland oasis and the conservation of the Dana wildlands.
- SGP/JOR/92/G51 : The GEF small - Grants program.
- EU-Funded Project: Aqaba Coastal Resources management study in Jordan
- W.B. Funded Project: The Gulf of Aqaba Environmental Action Plan.
- W..B. Funded Project: Industrial pollution control in Jordan
- World Bank & JICA : Environmental Action Plan for Jordan
- USAID: National Environment Strategy for Jordan
- USAID: Water quality improvement and conservation
- CIDA/Jordan Government: Structural Adjustment and Policy Project.

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AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements / conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21 :

Jordan has ratified almost all global treaties and conventions protecting the environment. Jordan's commitments to international environmental law are directly related to its national environmental planning activities as shown below:

Major Global Conventions Ratified

Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, 1992).

Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)

Protocol on Substances that Deplete the **Ozone Layer** (Montreal, 1987)

Convention for the protection of the **Ozone Layer** (Vienna, 1985)

Protocol concerning Regional Cooperation of the **Red Sea** and the Gulf of Aden Environment

Regional convention for the conservation of the **Red Sea** and the Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) (Jeddah, 1982)

United Nations Convention on the **Law of the Sea** (Montego Bay, 1982)

Convention on the Conservation of **Migratory Species of Wild** Animals (Bonn, 1979)

Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of **Pollution** from Ships, 1973 (London 1978)

Convention on International Trade in **Endangered Species** of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, DC, 1973).

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and **Toxin Weapons**, and on their destruction (London, etc., 1972) .

Convention on the Prevention of **Marine** Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London etc., 1972)

Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and **Natural Heritage** (Paris, 1972)

Convention on **Wetlands** of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971)

Treaty Banning **Nuclear Weapon** Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space,

Jordan signed a peace agreement with Israel . Annex 2 of the Agreement includes

water related matters and possible co-operation for possible exchange of data and development of plans to increase water supplies. Annex IV is related to environment with emphasis on ecology of the region, and its fragile environment.

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AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION- MAKING

Agenda 21 chapters		Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	
2.	International cooperation	*				
3.	Combating poverty		*			
4.	Changing consumption				*	
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability			*		
6.	Human health		*			
7.	Human settlements		*			
8.	Integrating E & D in decision -making		*			
9.	Protection of the atmosphere		*			
10.	Integrating planing and management of land resources				*	
11.	Combating deforestation			*		
12.	Combating desertification and drought			*		
13.	Sustainable mountain development		*			
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development		*			
15.	Conservation of biological diversity		*			
16.	Biotechnology		*			
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources		*			
18.	Freshwater resources	*				
19.	Toxic chemicals			*		
20.	Hazardous wastes			*		
21.	Solid wastes			*		
22.	Radioactive wastes			*		
24.	Women in sustainable development		*			
25.	Children and youth		*			
26.	Indigenous people		*			
27.	Non-governmental organizations	*				
28.	Local authorities	*				
29.	Workers and trade unions	*				
30.	Business and industry	*				
31.	Scientific and technological community				*	
32.	Farmers		*			
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms				*	
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building				*	

35.	Science for sustainable development				*	
36.	Education, public awareness and training	*				
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building	*				
38.	International institutional arrangements	*				
39.	International legal instruments	*				
40.	Information for decision-making		*			

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Additional Comments

The ongoing project (Agenda - 21) is currently reviewing a relevant project titled Sustainable Development Networking Program (SDNP) to be implemented at the Higher Council of Science and Technology and the National Information Centre. The main objective of the project is to link all information centres to provide information to decision makers at a macro level regarding economic indicators and projects. The proposed SDNP project will not participate directly in the creation of large data bases. Instead the role of SDNP is to enhance connectivity between developers and users and to link this to the existing Agenda -21 project.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1980	1990	Latest 199-
Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants	7.8	7.0	
Other data			

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