



Co-Funded by the European Union



Implemented by:



Solid Waste Management in Jordan (SoWas)

Consolidation efforts towards an improved waste management system in Jordan

Rationale

Jordan has seen a high surge in waste volumes during the past decade, with double the amounts forecasted in the next 15 years due to the rapidly growing population generating increasingly more waste. Jordan's solid waste management sector stands as the second-largest contributor to its greenhouse gas emissions, with methane being particularly the most notable source. The country currently generates approximately 2.7 million tons of municipal solid waste annually, half of which is generated in the capital alone. The increase in waste is due in large to the influx of Syrian refugees as well as the improved living conditions of the Jordanian people. Absence of a systematic waste management approach often causes unsorted waste, including hazardous waste, to be landfilled. Consequently, the Jordanian Government has prioritised an inter-ministerial cooperation, job creation and the participation of the private sector as primary principles to advance the waste management sector.

Objective

The GIZ Project “Solid Waste Management in Jordan” (SoWas) is commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and co-funded by the European Union. The implementing political partners are the Ministry for Local Administration (MoLA), the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) and the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv).

The project aims to improve the institutional and technical conditions of the waste management sector in Jordan, with a focus on transitioning towards a circular economy. Key interventions include enhancing inter-ministerial cooperation through dialogue and collaborative work, strengthening municipal capacities through the development of waste management plans, advancing private sector engagement and improving waste sorting practices in pilot areas. The project additionally works on waste data collection and monitoring interventions as well as the development of national hazardous waste strategies towards a more data driven and holistic waste management approach. To facilitate reaching these objectives, the innovative Problem Driven Iterative Adaptation “PDIA” approach is frequently used, in close collaboration with the partners, within both the conceptualization as well as the implementation of measures. The Harvard born approach is introduced through the cooperation with Technical University (TU) of Darmstadt and is being piloted and researched as a facilitation tool for tackling complex challenges and enabling public reform.

Our Approach

Through a multi-faceted approach, the project focuses on **five key outputs** to bring about positive change.



First and foremost, **Output 1** focuses on fortifying private sector engagement in the waste management sector. This is achieved through the enabling of a series of open dialogues between stakeholders from both the public and

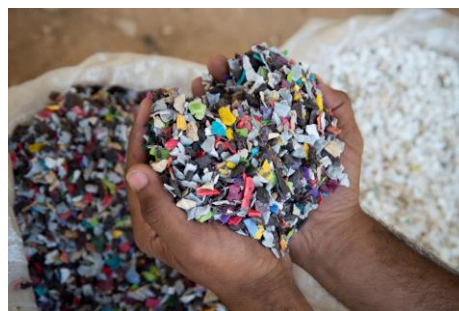


Photo left: Waste Transportation to a Landfill in Jordan

Photo right: Shredded Plastic in aim of “Waste to Value”

the private sector. By introducing innovative approaches from the business development field, as well as promoting networking amongst the sector's key stakeholders, the project will identify and collaboratively work on multiple challenges in the sector, aiming towards a more circular economy.

Output 2 is dedicated to enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of the political partners. This involves providing specialized dialogue opportunities amongst relevant actors in the solid waste management sector to provide an exchange platform for the update of the "National Solid Waste Management Strategy". This empowers the political partners with the knowledge and expertise required to further implement effective waste management measures on a national level and to optimize the strategic focus of the sector.



Further key activities towards the success of the measures lie in **Output 3**, which involves the integration of separate collection of recyclable materials into the municipal waste management plans of Amman. Almost every second Jordanian resides in the GAM metropolitan area as it houses 4.5 million of the country's 9.5 million inhabitants. In addition, GAM is home to about one-third of all Syrian nationals registered in Jordan. Consequently, sorting from source is reinforced through targeted awareness raising campaigns. Within 6 pilot areas, these trainings aim to change the behaviour of residents and businesses and thus emphasize the importance of separating recyclable materials.

Output 4 addresses the need to further develop the "National Monitoring Information System for Municipal Solid Waste" (NMISW). Basing efforts on an already operating system, developed through a previous project, the government owned digital platform will be further improved in design and application. Its aim is to facilitate the collection of real-time data from several landfills (including their gas emissions) and sorting



stations. It will also mandate the registration of transporters and collectors to input their waste quantities, as foreseen in the national legislation. The provision of the needed realtime monitoring system (RTMS) as well as training on using the NMISW web-based system enhances capacities in monitoring, reporting and interpretation of data and thus enables improved objective databased cooperation and informative decision making.

Lastly, **Output 5** concentrates on enhancing technical and institutional capacities within the MoEnv, as well as amongst other key governmental bodies, specifically in the realm of hazardous waste management. Analyses regarding main hazardous waste streams, their legislation, and an overview of the institutional setup in Jordan will be consolidated and reviewed. Advantages of inter-ministerial cooperation will be evident during the preparation, implementation, and enforcement of their findings regarding best practices in managing hazardous waste nationally.



By working cross-sectionally across these five outputs, SoWas is dedicated to creating a cleaner, greener, and more environmentally conscious Jordan. By strengthening cooperation, enhancing technical capacities, and integrating best practices, collaborative efforts will reshape Jordan's solid waste management approach.

Project name	Solid Waste Management in Jordan (SoWas)
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