



40% OF THE KINGDOM
WATER RESOURCES ARE
SHARED

JORDAN RANKS AS THE
WORLD'S SECOND
WATER-POOREST COUNTRY

47% of the price of domestic water is subsidized by the Government
The estimated non-revenue water is **48%** in 2017 comparing to **43%** in 2010;

88m³ of renewable water resources is available per person annually (below global line for absolute water scarcity of 500m³)

50.3% receive receive water 1 day per week

90% of drinking water supplied to the capital, Amman, is provided by sources located 125-325 km away, and lifted up to 1200m through 5 pumping stations

Populations are not located near major water sources – water must be transported and elevated over large distances increasing high pumping and energy costs

42% of the drinking water supplied to northern governorates comes from sources distanced 20 to 76 km away and elevated up to about 1200m with 4 pumping stages

40% increase in water demand in Northern governorates in recent years

90% of treated wastewater from 34 treatment plants is reused, 98% of which is used in the agriculture sector

52% of available water is used in Agriculture, 46% from groundwater sources.



42% of households do not have a sewer connection

only 6% have a sewer connection in rural areas.

84% of sanitation systems are described as "safely managed" (SDG6.2).

94.3% of people who are connected to a water network, described as "safely managed" (SDG6.1), 95% is connected to piped water supply in urban areas while 89% in rural areas.

Water levels in some main aquifers are declining at a rate exceeding 20m/year

Of the 12 main aquifers underlying Jordan, all are being depleted beyond their recharge volumes