

Water Governance Benchmarking Criteria

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A. GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

- 1. Organizing and building capacity in the water sector**
 - 1.1 Creating and modifying an organizational structure
 - 1.2 Assigning roles and responsibilities
 - 1.3 Setting national water policy
 - 1.4 Establishing linkages among sub-sectors, levels, and national sub-regions
 - 1.5 Establishing linkages with neighboring riparian countries
 - 1.6 Building public and political awareness of water sector issues
 - 1.7 Securing and allocating funding for the sector
 - 1.8 Developing and utilizing well-trained water sector professionals
- 2. Planning strategically**
 - 2.1 Collecting, managing, storing and utilizing water-relevant data
 - 2.2 Projecting future supply and demand for water
 - 2.3 Designing strategies for matching expected long-term water supply an demand and dealing with shortfalls (including drought mitigation strategies)
 - 2.4 Developing planning and management tools to support decision making
- 3. Allocating water**
 - 3.1 Awarding and recording water rights and corollary responsibilities **1**
 - 3.2 Establishing water and water rights transfer mechanisms
 - 3.3 Adjudicating disputes
 - 3.4 Assessing and managing third party impacts of water and water rights transactions **2**
- 4. Developing and managing water resources**
 - 4.1 Constructing public infrastructure and authorizing private infrastructure development **3**
 - 4.2 Forecasting seasonal supply and demand and matching the two
 - 4.3 Operating and maintaining public infrastructure according to established plans and strategic priorities
 - 4.4 Applying incentives and sanctions to achieve long and short term supply/demand matching (including water pricing)
 - 4.5 Forecasting and managing floods and flood impacts
- 5. Regulating water resources and services**
 - 5.1 Issuing and monitoring operating concessions to water service providers
 - 5.2 Enforcing withdrawal limits associated with water rights **4, 5**
 - 5.3 Regulating water quality in waterways, water bodies, and aquifers (including enforcement)
 - 5.4 Protecting aquatic ecosystems
 - 5.5 Monitoring and enforcing water service standards

B. GOVERNANCE PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. Transparency.**
- 2. Participation.**
- 3. Accountability and Integrity.**
- 4. Rule of law.**
- 5. Coherency and Integration.**
- 6. Responsiveness.**

C. CROSS CUTTING CATEGORIES

1. Water Sources

- 1.1 Surface water
- 1.2 Groundwater⁶
- 1.3 Derivative water (reclaimed, reused, desalinated)

2. Water Uses

- 2.1 Irrigation^{7, 8, 9}
- 2.2 Municipal^{10, 11, 12, 13}
- 2.3 Industrial¹⁴
- 2.4 Environmental
- 2.5 Hydropower
- 2.6 Fisheries, navigation, recreation
- 2.7 Other uses (including social, esthetic, and religious uses)^{15, 16}

THE GAZETTE
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We, Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein Sovereign of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, by virtue of Article (31) of the constitution, and based on the resolution passed by the council of ministers on 12//6/2003, decree for the setting of the following regulation :

Regulation No. (76) For 2003
A Regulation in Amendment of the Groundwater ⁶
Control Regulator

Article 1- This Regulation shall be called (Regulation for the Amendment of Groundwater control for 2003) and shall be **read together with Regulation No. (85) for 2002**, hereinafter referred to as the original Regulation, as one Regulation, and shall be applicable of the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

Article 2 – Article (25) of the original Regulation shall be amended by considering its contents as paragraph (A) and by adding the following paragraph (B) thereto :

B- The wells belonging to the Ministry or Authority, as well as the wells whose situations are settled under, the rules of this Regulation, shall be exempted from the distance clause provided for in paragraph (A) of this Article.

Article 3- Paragraph (B) of Article (29) of the original Regulation shall be amended by adding the phrase (AS regards to the other uses, they shall be estimated according to principle to be ratified by the council) to its end.

Article 4- Article (37) of the original Regulation shall be amended by adding the following fees (charges) to its end :-

- Renewing the license for drilling.
a well to replace another well (200) two hundred Dinar
- Renewing the license for training
Repairing, or deepening a well (100) one hundred Dinar

Article 5- The text of Article (38) of the original Regulation shall be cancelled and shall be substituted by the following text :-

Article 38-

With due observance to the conditions set forth in the license or permit for extracting the water, and to the quantities specified therein which are allowed to be extracted, the prices of water extracted annually charged by the Authority, shall be as follows :

1st-Agricultural wells which have been granted an extraction license, or extraction permit :- ⁷

<u>No.</u>	<u>Quantity of Water</u>	<u>Water prices</u>
1-	(Zero – 150) thousand m ³	Free of charge
2-	Over (150) thousand m ³ to (200) thousand m ³	(25) Fils per cubic meter
3-	More than (200) thousand m ³	(60) Fils per cubic meter

2- Agricultural wells in Al-Azraq region :-

The wells which have been granted an extraction permit in Al-Azraq region on the basis of specified quantities. The said quantities shall be free of charge, and the price of the quantities exceeding it up to (100,000 m³) shall be fixed at (20) Fils per cubic meter. However, a tariff of (60) Fils per cubic meter shall be applied to any quantity which goes beyond the said limit.

3- Prices of water extracted from agricultural wells without a valid extraction license or permit :

<u>No.</u>	<u>Quantity of Water</u>	<u>Water prices</u>
1-	(Zero – 100) thousand m ³	25 Fils per cubic meter
2-	Over (100) thousand m ³ to (150) thousand m ³	(30) Fils per cubic meter
3-	Over (150) thousand m ³ to (200) thousand m ³	(35) Fils per cubic meter
4-	More than (200) thousand m ³	(70) Fils per cubic meter

2nd- well belonging to governmental departments, public official institutions, public organizations and municipalities :-

- 1- Twenty five Fils per cubic meter from the wells used for agriculture. **8, 10**
- 2- One hundred Fils per cubic meter from the wells used for drinking or any other purpose. **11**
- 3- One hundred Fils per cubic meter, if the well water is allocated for drinking and a part of its water is used for any other purposes. **12**

3rd- Two hundred and fifty Fils per cubic meter from well designated for industry, production, tourism, or universities, and from wells belonging to water companies which are fully or partially owned by water Authority. **14, 15**

4th- Two hundred and fifty Fils per cubic meter is the selling prices of water extracted from drinking water wells. **13**

5th- One hundred Fils per cubic meter is the selling prices of water extracted from water wells which are unfit for drinking. **16**

6th- Salty water wells exploited for agricultural purposes only :- 9

<u>No.</u>	<u>Quantity of Water</u>	<u>Saltiness Ratio</u> (part Per million)	<u>Water Prices</u>
1-	From (Zero – 150) thousand meter		Free of charge
		(Part per million)	
2-	Over (150) thousand m ³	from 135 to 1500	15 Fils per m ³
		Over 1500 to 2000	10 Fils per m ³
		More than 2000	5 Fils per m ³

Article (6) – Article (40) of the original Regulation shall be amended by adding the phrase (with the exception of extraction licenses and extraction permit) to its end.

Article (7) – The text of Article (41) of the original Regulation shall be cancelled and shall be replaced by the following text :

Article (41) –

1st-Owners of operating wells licensed prior to the effectiveness date of the provisions of this Regulation must conform their situations to its provisions within a period not to exceed one year from the date of its effectiveness, under the penalty of statutory liability by taking the necessary procedures against them, including the filling up of such wells (with earth) through administrative ways.^{3, 4}

2nd- 1- Owners operating wells which were not licensed prior to the effectiveness of this Regulation must discontinue the extraction of water from the said wells, and must fill them up (with earth) under the supervision of the Authority within a period not to exceed one year from the date of its effectiveness. However, in case there are economic or social reasons justifying the continuity of extracting water from the said wells, the council may, on the basis of principles ratified by the council of Ministers, approve and allow the extractions of water from the said wells for a specified period and according to the conditions determined by it. This shall be made against the payment of an amount of money according to the schedule indicated below for each linear meter of the depth of the well, provided that no harm will be entailed to the interests of the neighboring owners of licensed wells, and provided that the well owner will, in such case, bear any claim for compensation against any damage inflicted upon third parties.^{2, 5}

<u>No.</u>	<u>Well Depth By Meter</u>	<u>Amount Per Linear Meter</u>
1-	Less than (50) m	30 Dinars
2-	Over (50) m to (100) m	40 Dinars
3-	Over (100) m to (150) m	50 Dinars
4-	Over (150) m	100 Dinars
5-	Over (200) m	150 Dinars

2- By a resolution from the council, after the laps of minimum period of three years, the extraction permit may be amended to an extraction license, in case there is no objection thereto according to the provisions of this Regulation.¹

C- It is allowed by a resolution issued by the cabinet to extend the year period mentioned in par (A) and (B) of this article for similar period.

12.6.2003

Abdullah The Second

*The Prime Minister and
Minister of Defense Eng.
Ali Abul Ragheb.*

*Acting Prime Minister
and Minister of Justice
Fares Al Nabulsi*

*State Minister
For Cabinet Affairs
Mustafa Al-Qaisi*

*Minister of Higher
Education and Scientific
Research
Dr. Moh'd Hamdan*

*Minister of Municipal,
Rural and Environment
Affairs
Dr. Abdul Razzaq
Tebaishat*

*Minister of State For
Political Affairs and
Minister of Information
Dr. Moh'd Affash
Al-Odwan*

*Minister of
Administration
Development and
Environment
Dr. Mohammad Thneibat*

*Minister of Finance
Dr. Michel Marto*

*Minister of Public Works
and Housing
Eng. Hassan Abu Gheida*

*Minister of
Communication and
Information Technology
Dr. Fawaz Hatem
Al-Zubi*

*Minister of Islamic
Endowments, Affairs and
Holy Shrines
Dr. Ahmad Helail*

*Minister Energy and
Mineral Resources
Eng. Moh'd Ali
Al-Bataineh*

*Minister of Water and
Irrigation
Eng. Hazem Naser*

*Minister of Transport
And Tourism
Nader Al-Dahabi*

*Minister of Interior
Quftan Al-Majali*

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Eng. Muzahem
Al-Muhaisen*

*Minister of Culture
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*Minister of Planning
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*Minister of Industry
and Trade
Dr. Salah Eddin Al-Bashir*

*Acting Minister of
Foreign Affairs
Shaher Bak*

*Minister of Health
Dr. Waleed Al-Ma'ani*

*Minister of Agriculture
Trade Al-Fayez*

*Minister of National
Economy and State
Minister
Moh'd Samer Al-Taweel*

*Minister of Social
Development
Dr. Rowaida Al-Maita*