



Dry recyclables overview in Jordan

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Ministry of Local Administration

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Quick Facts

- Jordan is an upper-middle income country with a population of 9.53 million; 30% of the population is non-Jordanians and 30% is registered refugees
- Municipal Waste Generation was estimated to be 2.7 million tons annually; Of this amount, 5% is generated by the Syrian refugee population
- By 2034, the amount of municipal solid waste to be generated is estimated to reach 5.2 million tons annually
- In Jordan, 48% of MSW is landfilled (19% in Egypt and 70% in Lebanon), 45% is openly dumped and 7% is recycled.

Vision of the Government of Jordan

- In 2015, the National Municipal Solid Waste Strategy for Jordan was developed with EU support.
- The strategy aimed to establish and operate a cost-effective, efficient, affordable, and quality-service environmentally and socially sound MSWM system in Jordan.
- The Strategy covers the whole Kingdom of Jordan and the regional level was selected as a geographical reference.
- Three planning periods were defined (2015-2019, 2020-2024, and 2025-2032). Revision every 5-7 years (post assessment and rescheduling according to real progress)

Strategy Targets

- In 2015, the National Municipal Solid Waste Strategy for Jordan was developed with EU support.

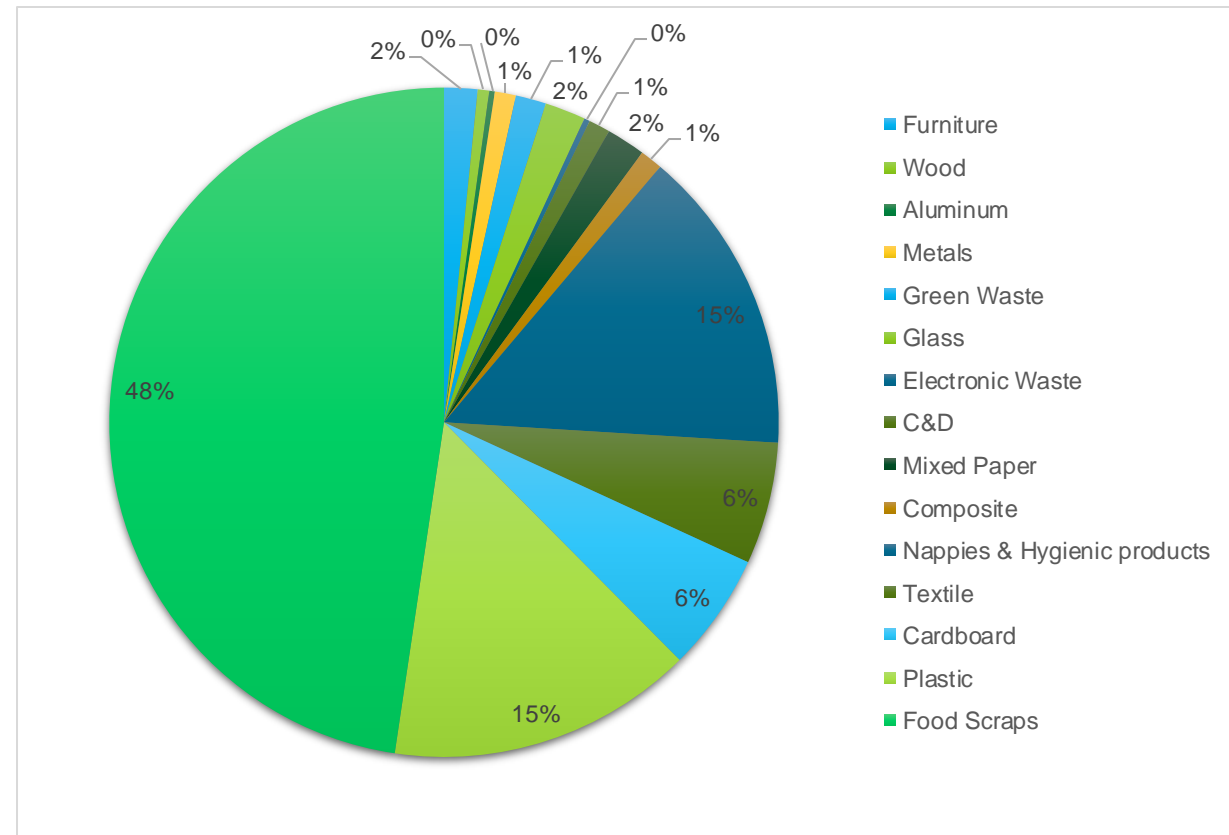
#	Subject of Target	Proposed Targets for Jordan		
		Short-term Period (2015-2019)	Mid-term Period (2020-2024)	Long-term Period (2025-2034)
1	Coverage of MSW street-cleaning and collection services	100% by 2019	100%	100%
2	Set-up of separate collection systems for recyclables (at least paper, metal, plastic and glass)	-	by 2024	✓
3	Preparing for re-use and recycling of MSW materials (at least paper, metal, plastic and glass)	-	50% by weight by 2024	65% by weight by 2034
4	Cease of operation of uncontrolled or unlicensed disposal sites	50% by 2019	100% by 2024	✓

Strategy Targets

#	Subject of Target	Proposed Targets for Jordan		
		Short-term Period (2015-2019)	Mid-term Period (2020-2024)	Long-term Period (2025-2034)
5	Reduction of biowaste ending-up to landfills	-	75% by weight by 2024	50% by weight by 2029 35% by weight by 2034
6	Recovery of packaging waste (including reuse, materials' recovery and energy recovery)	-	25% by weight by 2024	50% by weight by 2029 65% by weight by 2034
7	Recycling of packaging waste	-	15% by weight by 2024	25% by weight by 2029 (with 15% per material) 50% by weight by 2034 with 25% per material)

Waste Generation and Composition

- According to the latest data available, the waste generation in Jordan is around 0.722 Kg/day.
- 48% Organic
- 25% recyclables
- The current recycling rates of MSW in Jordan are currently between 7% and is largely undertaken by formal and informal waste pickers



Waste Composition Analysis for Waste Generated at the Household Level – (TA – MoLA , 2020)

Achievements so far

- Since the development of the strategy, the GoJ has achieved the following:
 - Endorsement of the Waste Management Framework Law No.16/2020;
 - Endorsement of the Environmental Information and Monitoring System of Waste Management By-Law No. 85/2020;
 - Instructions for technical and environmental requirements for the establishment and operation of sanitary landfills in the Kingdom (2021);
 - Instructions for the technical and environmental requirements for establishing and operating waste transfer stations in the Kingdom (2021);
 - Instructions for preparing the municipal solid waste management plan at the regional and local levels (2019);
 - Instructions for the safe closure and rehabilitation of environmentally unsafe waste dumps (2019);

Achievements so far

- Draft and endorse the Public-Private Partnership Law No.17/2020 (PPP Law);
- Prepare and endorse 3 MSWM Regional Plans (north, central, and south).
- Prepare and endorse xxx Local MSWM Plans at the municipality level.
- Establish 11 sorting facilities (MRFs) pilot-scale, under different operational models (the efficiency of these sorting stations is still not assessed).

Current MRFs



The GoJ, with the support of international agencies and the private sector, has established clean and dirty MRFs throughout the past few years to reduce the amount of waste diverted to landfills and minimize its negative effects on the environment.

Facility	Operational Capacity (Ton/day)	Operator	Targeted Municipalities
Taybeh Sorting Station	3	Municipality	Taybeh, West Irbid, and Wastayeh
Irbid Sorting Station	6	Municipality	Irbid
Mafraq Sorting Station	6	Municipality	Mafraq
Ramtha Sorting Station	6	Municipality	Ramtha
Madaba Sorting Station	3	Municipality	Madaba
Deir Alla Sorting Station	6	Municipality	Deir Alla
Karak Sorting Station	6	Municipality	Karak
Al-Hussayniat sorting and recycling	15	Oxfam	Um Aljimal, Za'atari and Manshieh, Al Khaldyeh, and Rehab
Northern Shouneh sorting station	6	Local women CBO	Mu'ath Bin Jabal, Tabaqet Fahel and Sharhabeel Bin Hassna
Jerash sorting station	2	Municipality	N/A
Dirty MRF Facility in Ghabawi	-	GAM	Amman

Proposed MRFs



Region	Proposed projects	Design Capacity Ton/Day
Northern Region	1. Greater Irbid “Clean’ MRF	380
	2. Greater Mafraq “Clean” MRF	120
Central region	1. Amman/Zarqa “Clean’ MRF	1,090
	2. Greater Al Salt “Clean” MRF	110
Southern Region	1. Aqaba ”clean’ MRF (New)	77
	2. Ail Al-Jadedda “clean” MRF (New)	22
	3. Karak “clean” MRF (Upgrade)	98

Proposed MBTs



Region	Proposed projects
Northern Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Irbid MBT2. Mafraq MBT
Central region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Amman/Zarqa MBT2. Amman/Madaba MBT3. Balqa MBT
Southern Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Aqaba MBT

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