

COVER PAGE

[Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Action Plan] 2026-2030 JORDAN

April 2026

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Ministry of Water and Irrigation

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Acknowledgments

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We also acknowledge the significant contributions and endorsement from the following organizations that participated in the development and validation of this plan:

Government Institutions:

- Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)
- Jordan Valley Authority (JVA)
- Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)
- Water Utilities (Miyahuna, Yarmouk, Aqaba)

Development Partners / Donors

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Scientific and Academic Institutions

- Royal Scientific Society
- Jordanian Universities and Academic Institutions

The Support Programme, under the guidance of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and coordinated by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the UNEP-DHI Centre on Water and Environment, in collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net, aims to assist countries in accelerating progress towards water-related SDGs and boosting sustainable, climate-resilient development.

Date of publication

April 2026.

0. Executive Summary

This Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Action Plan (2026–2030) represents the formal outcome of Jordan’s SDG 6.5.1 Stage II process. It translates diagnostic findings into a prioritized, costed, and time-bound program of actions aimed at accelerating IWRM implementation and strengthening national water security. The Action Plan operationalizes SDG 6.5.1 priorities and aligns national water management with key strategic frameworks, including:

- The National Water Strategy (2023–2040),
- Jordan’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC),
- The National Adaptation Plan (NAP),
- The Economic Modernization Vision.

Purpose and Scope

The Plan serves as:

- A national coordination framework for water governance reform,
- A programmatic investment platform for mobilizing climate and development finance,
- A monitoring tool for tracking progress on SDG 6.5.1.

Institutional Leadership

- Lead Institution: Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
- Key Partners: MoEnv, MoA, MoPIC, WAJ, JVA, water utilities (Miyahuna, Yarmouk, Aqaba), Royal Scientific Society, and development partners.

Strategic Context

Jordan’s SDG 6.5.1 score of 64/100 (2023) reflects a strong enabling environment but persistent implementation gaps, particularly in:

- Institutional coordination,
- Financing,
- Data integration,
- Enforcement of regulations.

Priority Pillars

The Action Plan is structured around five strategic pillars:

1. Governance and Institutional Coordination
2. Policy, Legal and Regulatory Reform
3. Data, Information and Decision Support
4. Climate Finance and Investment Readiness
5. Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion

Action Snapshot Table (Priority Actions Overview)

Action	Timeline	Cost (USD)	Financing Status	Lead Entity	Key Indicator
Establish a National Water–Climate Coordination Mechanism and linking the mechanism to existing platforms supported under sector assignments.	2026–2027	350,000	Partially secured	MWI	Mechanism operational (Yes/No)
Strengthen Basin-Level Governance Structures	2026–2028	750,000	Pipeline	MWI/JVA	# of operational basin committees
Review and Align Water Legislation with Climate Commitments	2026–2028	400,000	Partially secured	MWI	Legislative amendments submitted
Develop Phased Cost Recovery Reform and Balance NRW with Tariff Structure	2027–2030	600,000	Partially secured	MWI/WAJ	% increase in cost recovery
Design National Water and Climate Data Integration Platform	2026–2028	4,500,000	Pipeline	MWI	Platform operational
Institutionalize Water Accounting and Allocation Tools	2026–2029	1,750,000	Pipeline	MWI/WAJ	# of basins using tools
Develop National Climate-Ready Water Project Pipeline	2026–2027	8,500,000	Pipeline	MWI/MoPIC	Value of pipeline projects
Strengthen Capacity Building for Climate Finance Access	2026–2029	1,000,000	Partially secured	MoPIC	# of staff trained
Institutionalize Stakeholder Participation Platforms	2026–2027	500,000	Partially secured	MWI	Platforms established
Mainstream Gender, Youth and Civil Society (CS) in Water Sector Governance	2026–2028	500,000	Pipeline	MWI	% representation

The total estimated cost for implementing the plan is approximately \$18,850,000 over the 2026-2030 period. Funding is anticipated through a blended finance strategy, combining national budget allocations, loans and grants from International Financial Institutions (i.e., World Bank, EIB), bilateral donor support (i.e., GIZ, EU), and dedicated climate finance mechanisms (i.e., GCF, GEF). A significant portion of the required funding is targeted for mobilization, building on existing commitments and partnerships. The transition towards implementation will follow a phased

roadmap, with key milestones including the formal establishment of coordination bodies in 2026, legislative reviews by 2028, and the operationalization of a national data platform by 2028.

1. Strategic context

Jordan is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world, with per capita renewable water availability far below the absolute scarcity threshold of 500 m³/year; current levels are less than 100 m³/year (UNESCO & UN DESA, 2025). This severe scarcity is exacerbated by a combination of pressures, including rapid population growth, urbanization, the protracted presence of refugees, and the escalating impacts of climate change. Projections indicate a potential 15-20% decline in water availability by 2050 due to climate change, alongside an increased frequency of droughts and flash floods (MWI, 2024a).

The nation's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 6, is intrinsically linked to its ability to manage these challenges. Jordan's SDG 6.5.1 (IWRM implementation) score of 64 in 2023, while above the global average, has shown slow improvement from 63 in 2017, indicating persistent implementation gaps despite a strong enabling environment (MWI, 2025). The primary challenges are not a lack of policies but binding governance constraints, including fragmented institutional mandates, weak enforcement of regulations (especially for groundwater, which is over-abstracted at 170% of its safe yield), and insufficient basin-level coordination (MWI, 2024a).

This Action Plan is strategically aligned with existing national frameworks, including the National Water Strategy (2023-2040), the Economic Modernization Vision (2023-2025), Jordan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). It repositions IWRM as a practical governance tool focused on enhancing institutional coherence, accountability, and investment effectiveness. The plan leverages existing funding frameworks, including public budget allocations and support from international partners (World Bank, GIZ, EU), while creating a strategic pathway for mobilizing additional resources from climate finance and private capital to address the sector's significant investment needs (MWI, 2024a).

The action plan of the Integrated Water Resource Management is prepared in the light of the prior experience and highlights of the successive reports, stakeholder's meetings, and points of improvements, especially over different reporting periods. The situational analysis incorporates key areas to support the implementation of actions that are aiming to improve the achievement of SDG Agenda, particularly IWRM; cross-cutting with National Water Strategy (2023-2040) and Capacity Development Initiative (CDI). The main areas that are expected to improve the overall performance on IWRM include, but not limited to, focus on applying IWRM on basin level, climate change integration, systemizing participation of all groups, financial sustainability related aspects, regulatory and legislative reforms and capacity building.

2. Overarching goal and priority objectives

The main overarching goal of this Action Plan is to strengthen Jordan's capacity to implement Integrated Water Resources Management in a manner that delivers measurable governance, climate resilience, and development outcomes, thereby accelerating progress towards SDG 6 and

enhancing national water security. Additionally, the IWRM action plan document is consistent with the National Water Strategy (2023-2040), Capacity Development Initiative (CDI) and water sector policies.

The total estimated funding required for the plan's implementation is \$18,850,000. A portion of this is covered by existing national budgetary commitments and in-kind contributions, with a significant fundraising target set to secure the remainder from international finance institutions, bilateral partners, and climate funds. The plan aggregates priority actions designed to address the most critical IWRM implementation gaps identified during the SDG 6.5.1 Stage I assessment. The rationale for their implementation is to move from strong policy frameworks to effective, on-the-ground results.

The specific priority objectives of the Action Plan are:

1. Strengthening inter-ministerial coordination and basin-level governance: To overcome institutional fragmentation and improve decision-making coherence.
2. Enhancing policy coherence between water, climate, energy, and agriculture: To ensure national strategies are mutually reinforcing and effectively implemented.
3. Improving data integration and evidence-based decision-making: To provide a robust analytical foundation for water planning, allocation, and risk management.
4. Increasing readiness and access to climate and development finance: To bridge the investment gap and enhance the financial sustainability of the water sector.
5. Institutionalizing inclusive stakeholder participation mechanisms: To ensure that water governance is transparent, accountable, and socially legitimate.

3. Overview of Actions

The following actions have been prioritized to meet the plan's objectives. They are categorized under five strategic pillars that directly address Jordan's most binding IWRM constraints as identified in the SDG 6.5.1 assessments and stakeholder consultations.

Note on Costs and Funding: The estimated costs are indicative figures developed for planning purposes, based on the scope and nature of each action. Committed funding reflects a combination of confirmed national budget allocations, in-kind contributions, and secured technical assistance. The "Funding Gap" represents the target for the resource mobilization strategy outlined in Section 5.

Pillar 1: Governance and Institutional Coordination

Table 1 Action planning summary table for Pillar 1

#	Title of the Action	Brief description of the action	Expected results	Realisation time	Lead organisation	Estimated costs and committed source of funding	Link to water-related targets
1.1	Establish a National Water–Climate Coordination Mechanism	Formalize a permanent inter-ministerial body to align water sector planning with national climate policies (NDC, NAP) and investment priorities.	Improved policy coherence, reduced institutional fragmentation, and enhanced readiness for climate finance.	2026–2027	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$350,000	Formalize a permanent inter-ministerial body to align water sector planning with national climate policies (NDC, NAP) and investment priorities.
1.2	Strengthen Basin-Level Governance Structures	Committed: \$100,000 (National Budget/MWI) + TA from GWP					Committed: \$100,000 (National Budget/MWI) + TA from GWP

Pillar 2: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Reform

Table 2 Action planning summary table for Pillar 2

#	Title of the Action	Brief description of the action	Expected results	Realisation time	Lead organisation	Estimated costs and committed source of funding	Link to water-related targets
2.1	Review and Align Water Legislation with Climate Commitments	Conduct a systematic review of water legislation to identify and address gaps and inconsistencies with NDC and NAP commitments, proposing targeted amendments.	Strengthened climate alignment in water law, improved enforceability of regulations, and better integration of water and climate governance.	2026–2028	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$400,000 Committed: \$150,000 (National Budget) + TA from UNDP Funding Gap: \$250,000	SDG 6.5.1 (Enabling Environment), NDC, NAP
2.2	Develop Phased Cost Recovery Reform and Balance NRW with Tariff Structure	Develop and implement an evidence-based tariff reform roadmap to improve financial sustainability while safeguarding social equity, and vulnerable groups, coordinated with NRW reduction efforts.	Improved financial sustainability of water utilities, enhanced creditworthiness, and increased readiness for development finance.	2027–2030	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$600,000 (for studies & roadmap) Committed: \$250,000 (WAJ/Utility Budgets) Funding Gap: \$350,000	SDG 6.5.1 (Financing), SDG 6.4

Pillar 3: Data, Information and Decision Support

Table 3 Action planning summary table for Pillar 3

#	Title of the Action	Brief description of the action	Expected results	Realisation time	Lead organisation	Estimated costs and committed source of funding	Link to water-related targets
3.1	Design National Water and Climate Data Integration Platform	Design and operationalize an interoperable national digital platform integrating hydrological, meteorological, and water quality data from relevant institutions.	Standardized, real-time data sharing to support basin planning, climate risk assessment, and national reporting (SDG 6, NDC).	2026–2028	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$4,500,000 Committed: \$500,000 (National Budget) Funding Gap: \$4,000,000 (Target: World Bank/GCF)	SDG 6.5.1 (Management Instruments), NDC, NAP
3.2	Institutionalize Water Accounting and Allocation Tools	Systematically adopt standardized water accounting and allocation tools at national and basin levels to support transparent and climate-resilient water management.	Enhanced operational IWRM, improved compliance monitoring for groundwater abstraction, and more equitable water allocation.	2026–2029	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$1,750,000 Committed: \$400,000 (National Budget/WAJ) Funding Gap: \$1,350,000	SDG 6.5.1 (Management Instruments), SDG 6.4

Pillar 4: Climate Finance and Investment Readiness

Table 4 Action planning summary table for Pillar 4

#	Title of the Action	Brief description of the action	Expected results	Realisation time	Lead organisation	Estimated costs and committed source of funding	Link to water-related targets
4.1	Develop National Climate-Ready Water Project Pipeline aligned with Jordan Water Sector Climate Rationale process.	Develop and maintain a prioritized pipeline of investment-ready water projects aligned with the requirements of major climate finance mechanisms (GCF, GEF, etc.).	Improved project sequencing, reduced proposal rejection rates, and shortened time-to-approval for critical water investments.	2026–2027	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$8,500,000 (for project prep & feasibility) Committed: \$1,000,000 (MoPIC/MWI) Funding Gap: \$7,500,000 (Target: GCF Readiness/PPF)	SDG 6.5.1 (Financing), NDC, NAP
4.2	Strengthen Capacity Building for Climate Finance Access	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities across water sector entities to access, structure, and manage climate finance through targeted training and coordination.	Enhanced sustainability and scalability of climate-resilient water investments through improved access to global climate funds.	2026–2029	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)	Est. Cost: \$1,000,000 Committed: \$300,000 (Donor Support - GIZ) Funding Gap: \$700,000	SDG 6.5.1 (Financing), SDG 6.a

Pillar 5: Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion

Table 5 Action planning summary table for Pillar 5

#	Title of the Action	Brief description of the action	Expected results	Realisation time	Lead organisation	Estimated costs and committed source of funding	Link to water-related targets
5.1	Institutionalize Stakeholder Participation Platforms	Establish formal, structured consultation platforms at national and basin levels for systematic engagement of civil society, private sector, academia, and water users.	Strengthened transparency, accountability, and social legitimacy in IWRM implementation through meaningful stakeholder input.	2026–2027	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$500,000 Committed: \$150,000 (National Budget) Funding Gap: \$350,000	SDG 6.5.1 (Participation), SDG 6.b
5.2	Mainstream Gender, Youth and Civil Society (CS) in Water Sector Governance	Systematically integrate gender, youth, and civil society considerations into water governance frameworks, institutional processes, and decision-making structures.	Enhanced equity, innovation, and long-term sustainability in water resources management through inclusive and diverse participation.	2026–2028	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Est. Cost: \$500,000 Various donors launched initiatives supporting Youth Climate Advocacy and Gender Mainstreaming and they are willing to integrate with systemic national approaches.	SDG 6.5.1 (Participation), SDG 5, SDG 6.b

4. Cost of implementing the plan

The overall estimated cost for the implementation of this IWRM Action Plan for the period 2026-2030 is \$18,850,000. This total represents the combined cost of all priority actions identified across the five pillars. The financing is structured to be phased over the five-year period, aligning with the implementation timeline of each action.

4.1. Cost Breakdown by Pillar:

Pillar 1: Governance and Institutional Coordination: \$1,100,000

Pillar 2: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Reform: \$1,000,000

Pillar 3: Data, Information and Decision Support: \$6,250,000

Pillar 4: Climate Finance and Investment Readiness: \$9,500,000

Pillar 5: Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion: \$1,000,000

4.2. Funding Sources:

Of the total cost, approximately \$2,750,000 is covered by sources already committed, which include national budget allocations from the Government of Jordan (in-cash) and technical assistance or in-kind contributions from development partners. The remaining \$16,100,000 constitutes the funding gap that is the target of the resource mobilization strategy. This strategy will focus on securing a blend of concessional loans, grants, and private investment. The breakdown by year is anticipated as follows, reflecting the front-loading of foundational governance and data system activities, followed by larger-scale investment readiness and reform implementation:

2026: \$4,000,000

2027: \$5,500,000

2028: \$4,000,000

2029: \$3,350,000

2030: \$2,000,000

5. Resource mobilisation strategy

To address the identified funding gap of \$16,100,000, a high-level resource mobilization strategy will be pursued. This strategy is designed to diversify funding sources and leverage different financing instruments to ensure the successful implementation of the Action Plan. The strategy will be led by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), in coordination with the National Designated Authority (NDA) for climate funds.

The overall outline of the resource mobilization plan includes:

1. **Securing Domestic Public Finance:** Advocate for increased annual allocations to the water sector within the national budget, specifically ring-fencing funds for the operational costs of IWRM activities, such as basin committee operations and data platform maintenance.
2. **Accessing Global Climate Finance:** Proactively target major climate funds, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Priority will be given to developing large-scale proposals for Pillar 3 (Data Platform) and Pillar 4 (Project Pipeline), framing them as foundational investments for climate resilience. Action 4.2 (Capacity Building) is designed to directly support this effort.
3. **Engaging International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Bilateral Partners:** Continue and deepen collaboration with existing partners such as the World Bank, European Investment Bank (EIB), GIZ, and the EU. The Action Plan will serve as a coherent framework for negotiating new programs and funding facilities, moving from project-based support to programmatic, long-term partnerships.
4. **Fostering Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Create an enabling environment to attract private capital, particularly for revenue-generating projects related to non-revenue water (NRW) reduction, wastewater reuse, and desalination. This involves developing clear regulatory frameworks and risk-sharing mechanisms as identified in the gaps assessment (UNESCO & UN DESA, 2025).
5. **Exploring Innovative Finance Mechanisms:** Investigate the feasibility of issuing green bonds for water infrastructure, establishing a National Water Investment Fund, and exploring debt-for-climate swaps. These options, identified in the baseline analysis (MWI, 2024a), can provide new, sustainable funding streams for the sector.

6. First 6-Month Implementation Roadmap (Immediate Next Steps (Post-Endorsement))

Month	Action	Lead
Month 1	Establish Coordination Mechanism & Secretariat	MWI
Month 2	Finalize detailed costing & financing plan	MWI/MoPIC
Month 3	Launch priority actions (Data Platform, Legal Review)	MWI
Month 4	Develop monitoring dashboard	MWI
Month 5	Initiate donor engagement & pipeline discussions	MoPIC
Month 6	First quarterly progress review	MWI

7. Monitoring and evaluation framework 2026-2030

A results-based Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework will be established as an immediate step to track progress, ensure accountability, and facilitate adaptive management of the Action Plan. The MWI will lead the coordination of the MEL process, with support from the inter-ministerial task force established under Action 1.1. Progress will be reviewed annually, and the

findings will be used to inform adjustments to the plan and report on SDG 6.5.1. The framework below provides a basis for monitoring the priority actions.

Table 6 Basic monitoring framework

#	Title of the action	Expected results	Indicators	Baseline (2025)	Milestone (2028)	Target(s) (2030)	Means of verification	Frequency of verification	Responsible agency/unit
1.1	Establish National Water–Climate Coordination Mechanism	Improved policy coherence and readiness for climate finance.	Mechanism formally established and operational (Yes/No) Number of joint policy decisions or recommendations issued. % of decisions resulting in an implemented action within 12 months.	0 0 0%	Yes; ≥6 cumulative ≥60%	Mechanism was established by Q4 2026. At least 2 per year from 2027.	Official decree; meeting minutes; published reports And action tracker URLs	Annually	MWI Secretariat
1.2	Strengthen Basin-Level Governance Structures	Enhanced stakeholder participation in basin-scale decision-making.	Number of basin committees with revised mandates and operational procedures.			All relevant basin committees updated by Q4 2028.	Revised ToRs; committee meeting records; budget reports.	Annually	

2.1	Review and Align Water Legislation	Strengthened climate alignment in water law.	Comprehensive legislative review report completed. Draft amendments submitted for approval.			Report completed by Q2 2027. Drafts submitted by Q4 2028.	Published review report; official legislative draft documents.	Milestone-based	
2.2	Phased Cost Recovery Reform	Improved financial sustainability of water utilities.	Cost recovery reform roadmap developed and approved. Percentage increase in cost recovery ratio.			Roadmap approved by Q2 2027. 10% increase from baseline by 2030.	Approved roadmap document; utility financial statements.	Annually	
3.1	National Water and Climate Data Integration Platform	Standardized, real-time data sharing.	Platform operational with key data streams integrated. Number of institutions actively sharing data.			Platform operational by Q4 2028. At least 5 key institutions by 2028.	Live platform URL; data sharing agreements (MoUs); system logs.	Semi-annually	

3.2	Institutionalizing Water Accounting Tools	Improved compliance monitoring for groundwater abstraction.	<p>Standardized water accounting methodology adopted.</p> <p>Number of basins with operational allocation models.</p> <p>Total capital mobilized for IWRM actions (JOD/USD) by source (state, utilities, IFIs, grants).</p> <p>National Water Investment Fund operational</p> <p>Yes/No;</p> <p>Green bond issued</p> <p>Yes/No;</p> <p>Debt-for-climate swap agreed</p> <p>Yes/No).</p>			<p>Methodology was adopted by Q1 2027.</p> <p>At least 3 priority basins by 2029.</p>	<p>Official methodology document;</p> <p>basin-level water balance reports.</p>	Annually	
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4.1	National Climate-Ready Water Project Pipeline	Shortened time-to-approval for critical water investments.	Value of projects in the pipeline. Number of projects submitted to climate funds.			Pipeline with projects valued at >\$200M by Q4 2027. At least 3 full proposals submitted by 2028.	Published project pipeline document; submission receipts from GCF/AF.	Semi-annually	
4.2	Capacity Building for Climate Finance Access	Enhanced scalability of climate-resilient investments.	Number of staff trained in climate finance proposal development.			At least 50 staff from MWI, MoPIC, and utilities trained by 2029.	Training attendance records; post-training evaluation reports.	Annually	
5.1	Institutionalizing Stakeholder Participation Platforms	Strengthened transparency and accountability.	National and basin-level platforms formally established. Number of consultations held per year.			Platforms established by Q4 2027. At least 2 national and 4 basin-level per year.	Official decrees; consultation reports and attendance lists.	Annually	

5.2	Gender, Youth and CS Mainstreaming	Enhanced equity and innovation in water management.	Percentage of women and youth in water governance committees. Number of projects with integrated gender/youth dimensions. % new projects with approved gender/youth action in design.	Women X%; Youth X%; Projects X%		At least 30% representation by 2028. All new projects from 2027 onwards.	Committee membership lists; project design documents.	Annually	
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8. Risks and mitigation strategies

The successful implementation of this Action Plan is subject to several internal and external risks. The following table, informed by the baseline analysis (MWI, 2024a), identifies key risks, their potential impact, and corresponding mitigation strategies to ensure the plan's robustness and feasibility.

Table 7 Basic risk mitigation outline

Risk identified	Possible implications of the risk	Likelihood (high-medium-low)	Estimated impact of risk (high-medium-low)	Mitigation strategy
Policy shifts or leadership turnover	Delay in approvals of Action Plan and reforms, loss of momentum.	High	High	Secure written buy-in via Steering Committee ToR; pre-brief incoming leaders; maintain approval memos and change logs; keep quick wins visible to sustain momentum.
Budget ceilings and fiscal pressures	Limited capital and operational expenditure for priority actions, causing delays or scaling down of projects.	High	High	Package financing (donor grants + IFI loans + PPP); phase investments; prepare strong cost-benefit analyses; ring-fence operational expenditure via tariff/efficiency gains.
Insufficient utility capacity (staffing, skills, tools)	Failure to deliver on operational reforms, such as NRW reduction and data management.	High	High	Provide targeted technical assistance; use performance-based contracts; implement on-the-job coaching and SOPs; hire/second specialists for 12-24 months.
Data fragmentation and limited sharing across agencies	Blocks integrated planning, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making.	High	High	Establish formal data-sharing MoUs; define common metadata and standards; develop a central dashboard with API connectors; ensure clear privacy and access controls.

Public resistance to tariff adjustments or new metering	Political pushback, delays in financial reforms, and social unrest.	Medium	High	Implement a sequenced communication plan; use social protection targeting and lifeline blocks for vulnerable groups; establish clear grievance channels; run pilots with clear benefit stories.
Transboundary supply disruptions (flows, agreements)	Impacts on national water allocations, increased water stress.	Medium	High	Maintain active bilateral committees; diversify water sources (desalination, reuse, groundwater management); develop contingency allocation and drought plans.
Climate extremes (droughts, floods) outpacing design assumptions	Infrastructure failure, service disruption, and increased vulnerability.	Medium	High	Stress-test projects against climate scenarios; develop flexible operating rules and emergency SOPs; explore insurance instruments; promote nature-based solutions.
Fraud/corruption in procurement or works billing	Loss of funds, reputational damage, and poor quality of implementation.	Medium	High	Ensure independent oversight; establish whistleblower channels; use e-procurement and price benchmarking; maintain clear audit trails; enable community monitoring.

9. Roles and responsibilities

The successful implementation of this Action Plan depends on clear roles and a strong coordination mechanism among all involved stakeholders. The institutional arrangement is designed to ensure accountability and effective execution.

- **Ultimate Responsibility (Plan Owner):** The Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) holds the ultimate ownership and responsibility for the overall implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the Action Plan. MWI will designate a Plan Secretariat hosted by SDG Unit, responsible for day-to-day coordination, M&E consolidation, partner liaison, and quarterly reporting
- **Coordination Mechanism:** The National Water-Climate Coordination Mechanism (to be established under Action 1.1) will serve as the primary steering committee for the plan. It will be chaired by the MWI and comprise high-level representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.
- **Responsible Organisations for Actions:**
 1. **MWI:** Lead for most actions, particularly those related to governance, policy, data systems, and stakeholder engagement.
 2. **MoPIC:** Lead for capacity building in climate finance access and co-lead in resource mobilization.
 3. **Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) & Water Utilities:** Key implementing partners for actions related to cost recovery, NRW, and operationalization of management tools.
 4. **Jordan Valley Authority (JVA):** Key supporting institution for basin-level governance and management.
- **Invitation to Other Stakeholders:** Civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, and development partners are invited to contribute their expertise, resources, and perspectives. Their participation will be formalized through the platforms established under Pillar 5 and through representation on technical working groups for specific actions.

10. Timeline

The Action Plan is designed for implementation over a five-year period, from 2026 to 2030. The timeline is phased to ensure that foundational activities are completed early, enabling the successful execution of subsequent actions. The high-level timeline below outlines key milestones.

9.1. High-Level Implementation Timeline (2026-2030)

2026:

- Formal endorsement of the IWRM Action Plan.
- Establishment of the National Water–Climate Coordination Mechanism (Action 1.1).
- Launch of the comprehensive review of water legislation (Action 2.1).

- Initiation of design for the National Water and Climate Data Integration Platform (Action 3.1).
- Launch of the National Climate-Ready Water Project Pipeline development (Action 4.1).

2027:

- Approval of the phased cost recovery reform roadmap (Action 2.2).
- Establishment of formal stakeholder participation platforms (Action 5.1).
- Completion of the legislative review report (Action 2.1).
- First prioritized projects from the pipeline submitted for financing (Action 4.1).

2028:

- Operationalization of the National Water and Climate Data Integration Platform (Action 3.1).
- Completion of revisions to basin-level governance structures (Action 1.2).
- Submission of draft legislative amendments for approval (Action 2.1).
- Integration of gender and youth mainstreaming guidelines into institutional processes (Action 5.2).

2029:

- Institutionalization of water accounting and allocation tools in priority basins (Action 3.2).
- Completion of targeted capacity building programs for climate finance access (Action 4.2).
- Mid-term review of the IWRM Action Plan.

2030:

- Implementation of the first phase of the cost recovery reform (Action 2.2).
- Final evaluation of the Action Plan and reporting on SDG 6.5.1 progress.
- Development of the subsequent IWRM Action Plan (Stage III)