

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Ministry of Water and Irrigation

Structural Benchmark Action Plan to Reduce Water Sector Losses

First Revision

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first "Structural Benchmark Action Plan to Reduce Water Sector Losses" was implemented in parts between 2013 - 2015 and turned a negative downward trend around, with positive developments on the revenue side and regaining control on the operations management after the heavy impact of the Syrian refugee crisis, which reduced the operating ratio from a positive 110% in 2010 to 80% in 2015.

The broadened preparatory basis and the lessons learned out of the first Action Plan enabled the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) to now present a more realistic first revision, incorporating donor projects and reducing implementation risks considerably.

Key intervention areas like energy efficiency and securing cost efficient energy supply using renewable sources are already in the implementation phase and adequate funding has been secured to enhance activities.

The other main problem area is the persistently high Non-Revenue-Water percentage of more than 50%. In this planning period, a paradigm shift will take place and a new mix of related activities has been included in the revised Action Plan. Salient features of the planned activities and projects are the orientation on both components of NRW, i.e. real and apparent losses and the introduction of performance based contracting, supported by Technical Assistance projects of several international development agencies.

Nevertheless, considerable investment is needed to reinforce water and wastewater systems to cater for the sudden population increase of more than 30% in some service areas. The planned projects as proposed in the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) must be funded and the international donor community needs to commit the required resources.

The proposed actions to increase the revenue basis are primarily focusing on segments of the population able to pay and shall protect the socially weak part of the population. Therefore, no tariff increase shall be applied on the lowest block of the tariff, i.e. the consumption between 0 – 18 cbm/quarter.

Most challenging will be the introduction of performance based activities in the present institutional environment, which needs to be enforced and requires quite a series of difficult and unpopular decisions. The still limited role of the Jordanian private sector in operation and maintenance of water supply and wastewater disposal systems will have to be expanded, as the limited resources on qualified personnel in the water sector institutions will as well limit the successful implementation of projects and actions foreseen in this plan.

This plan has been developed in such a way, that in can be monitored easily and in a transparent way, as it is embedded in the regular business activities. It shall be integrated with planned and ongoing donor activities and will be driven by the overall needs of the Jordanian water sector.

RISKS

Major risks and prerequisites for achieving the planned targets are as follows:

- Geo-political developments in the area affecting Jordan, in particular the Syrian crisis;
- Availability of required investments for the water sector as well as refugee support under the JRP in a timely manner;
- Increases to electricity tariffs beyond 2015 levels;
- Effective coordination of Technical and Financial Assistance projects and programs;
 and
- Implementation capacity of the water companies can afford implementing the plan and engagement of the Jordanian private sector in O&M.

CONCLUSION

The first Action Plan was developed in a period of crisis, when refugees from Syria and other countries entered Jordan in big numbers and the cost of electricity went beyond sustainable levels for the water sector agencies. A number of actions defined in this first plan could not be executed due to financial constraints, and the water sector operating in crisis mode.

This first revision is based on a much better basis with most of the required funding secured and decisions taken and thus has high probability to be implemented successfully and reaching the O&M cost recovery as planned in 2020. Nevertheless, a margin of error in the range of 3% has to be considered.

External factors like tariff increases for electricity and the lack of adequate international support for the refugees hosted by Jordan are the main risks and cannot be influenced by the water sector.

Therefore, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation will be only committed to operating cost coverage with the action plan under the condition of a fixed electricity tariff (94 fils/kWh) upto 2017, an increase to 100 fils/kWh for 2018/19 and 105 fils/kWh from 2020 onwards for the Water Authority of Jordan and an adequate international support to cover the Syrian refugee direct costs.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The current costs of providing water are growing and increasingly severe the burden on the nation's finances. Budgetary outlays for the water sector resulted from increased costs caused by increased demand due to fluxes of refugees, electricity tariff increase, increased population, and the unwillingness to recover those costs from existing or new water users through tariff increases. With projected population growth, and with uncertain economic prospects in the region over the coming decade, the harsh fiscal climate in Jordan's water sector will certainly get worse unless concrete actions are taken.

The special geographical and hydro geological conditions in Jordan create an extremely difficult operating environment for provision of water supply and wastewater disposal services, such as the following:

- Elevational differences of more than 1,000 meters between sources and consumers;
- Long transmission distances of more than 350 km; and
- Treatment of marginal water sources

Jordanians and the expatriates living in Jordan including the refugees enjoy subsidized water and wastewater services. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) report estimated the Water companies' losses to be 1% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In May 2013, IMF issued the May 2013 Report "IMF Country Report No. 13/130 Jordan: First Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement, Request for Waivers of Nonobservance of Performance Criteria, Modification of Performance Criteria, and Re-phasing of Access – Staff Report; Press Release on the Executive Board Discussion; and Statement by the Executive Director for Jordan." The report indicated in the Policy Discussions that "the authorities will also start tackling the losses of the water companies", it also identified "bringing the energy and water sectors back to cost recovery" as Structural benchmarks for 2013 which will be supporting the fiscal reform program objectives. The report mentioned that Government of Jordan (GoJ) "will start tackling the losses of the water company". Annual losses could be about one percent of GDP, reflecting inefficiencies (in particular systems losses) as well as problems with revenue collection. The IMF September 2016 Report "Request for an Extended Fund Facility - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Jordan" pointed out to WAI's performance which has been severely affected over the last few years by the additional demand from Syrian refugees and increase electricity tariffs. WAJ losses were 1.1 percent of GDP in 2015, partly reflecting higher than expected capita; expenditures and borrowing costs. Therefore MWI should publish an updated "Action Plan to Reduce Water Sector Losses by the end of December 2016. MWI will finalize and announce to the public by December 2016 a 1st revision of the 2013 action plan on how to reduce the company's losses over the medium term (structural benchmark).

The revised plan aims at analyzing the results of the previous 3 years, identifying and planning the actions and activities needed to achieve O&M cost recovery in the water sector.

2.0 CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 Billed Water and Non-Revenue Water (NRW)

The main revenue stream to the water companies comes from water sales which depend on water quantities billed and tariff. Both of these need to be improved if to reduce the losses in the water sector.

Whereas the tariff is the most delicate adjustment factor, as it on one hand should enable recovery at least of O&M costs, but on the other hand it has a social dimension and should protect the lower income groups from excessive charges on a basic commodity. This is difficult to reflect in the tariff because of the extreme operational conditions in a water scarce country like Jordan, requiring the transportation of water over long distances and pumping over extreme elevational differences of more than 1,300 metres with high energy inputs. At present the tariff is subsidized by the GoJ and changes require government approval. It should be mentioned here that the right for setting and changing water tariff in Jordan rests with the Cabinet of Ministers, where decisions are taken upon a recommendation of the Minster of Water & Irrigation based on WAJ Board of Directors recommendation.

The water quantities billed, however, must be increased as the high percentage of Non-Revenue-Water (NRW), which despite massive investments, stays at persistently high levels i.e. 50% which is not sustainable. A large portion of it can be attributed to internal inefficiencies in customer management, illegal consumption and low performance of staff in the connection, meter reading, billing and collection processes.

Figure 1 below shows the Total Water Billed in (MCM), it also projects the billed quantities for the next 10 years based on planned projects and planned levels of Non-Revenue water (NRW) reduction. The NRW reduction policy targets are shown in Figure 2 below.

In 2015 the total water produced in WAJ amounted to 441 million m3, out of which 227 million m3 or 51.5% are NRW. The composition between physical and administrative or apparent losses differs across the country, for simplicity reasons it can be assumed the share is about 50% for each component. Whereas the apparent losses indicate a high percentage of illegal consumption, low payment morale and inefficient customer services and metering which primarily relates to managerial deficiencies and can be addressed at relatively low cost, the physical loss reduction requires considerable investments.

Although several programs have been carried out over the past 20 years, the general problem was and is a kind of structural under-investment in the water infrastructure. In Yarmouk Water Company (YWC), for example, several engineering studies during the nineties and the latest one in 2005 identified a required investment volume of more than 250 million JOD for the water supply systems alone, but less than 100 million JOD could be secured.

The JRP envisages an investment volume of more than 750 million USD for three years i.e. 2016-2018, but only about 17% of that amount has been committed by international funding agencies in 2016.

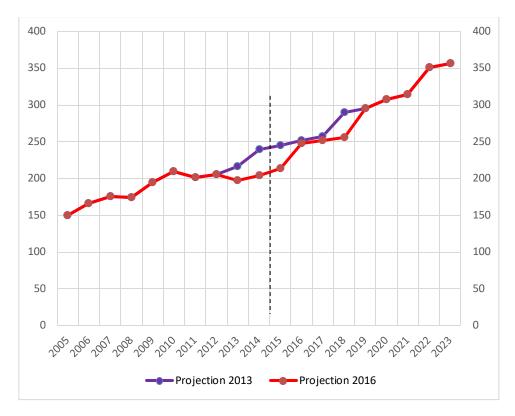


Figure 1 Total Billed Quantities (MCM)

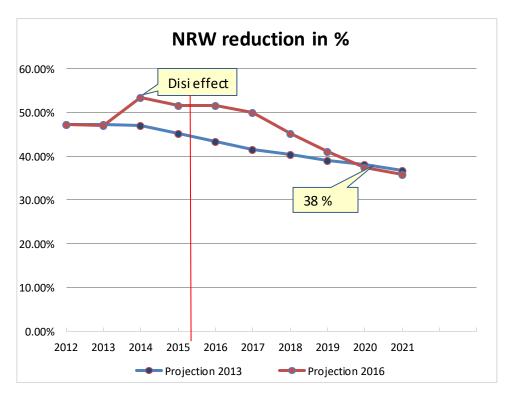


Figure 2 NRW % Reduction plan

2.2 Current Water Tariff

Based on a Council of Ministers Decision of April 1st 2012 quarterly billing has been reintroduced.

From 2015 onwards the tariffs have been adjusted. Three different water tariffs are in place: one for governorates operated by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), one for governorates operated by Companies (Miyahuna, Yarmouk Water Company (YWC), and Aqaba Water (AW)) and a third one for non-residential customers.

Table 1, Table 2 and 3 below include the details of the current 2016 tariff, which cannot cover the present and future O&M costs.

Table 1 Current Tariff for Governorates operated by WAJ

	Unit Price (JOI	D) (JOD/ m ³	of billed		
Quarterly		water)			Adjustment
Block	Wastewater	Water	Total		
	Price*	price	price		
18 or less	0.690**	1.500**	2.190**	4.430	1.000
19-36	0.045	0.075	0.120	7.630	1.000
37-54	0.230	0.400	0.630	9.280	1.000
55-72	0.380	0.715	1.095	9.280	1.100
73-90	0.400	0.748	1.148	11.280	1.150
91-126	0.660	1.150	1.810	11.280	1.150
>126	0.970	1.440	2.410	11.280	1.200

^{*:} Customer will only pay wastewater charges if connected to the wastewater system

Table 2 Current Tariff for Governorates operated by Companies (Miyahuna, YWC, AW)

Ouarterly	Unit Price (JOI)- (JOD/ m water)	3 of billed	Cumulative Fixed Charge	Adjustment
Block	Wastewater Price*	Water price	Total price	(JOD/Month)	Factor
18 or less	0.690**	2.100**	2.790**	4.430	1.000
19-36	0.045	0.145	0.190	8.080	1.000
37-54	0.290	0.500	0.790	9.730	1.000
55-72	0.570	0.935	1.505	9.730	1.100
73-90	0.795	1.150	1.945	11.730	1.150
91-126	0.925	1.610	2.535	11.730	1.150
>126	1.105	1.920	3.025	11.730	1.200

^{*:} Customer will only pay wastewater charges if connected to the wastewater system

Table 3 Non-Residential Tariff

Consumption	(JOD/Bille	d water in m3)	Fixed Charge
(m3/quarter)	Water Tariff	Wastewater Tariff	(JOD/Month
0-6	7.800**	0.805	6.000
7 and above	1.300	0.865	7.800

^{**:} Flat Rate

^{**:} Flat Rate

Revenues collected in 2015 based on the billed quantity of water of 214 MCM and the current tariff was 152.5 Million JOD from water sales and 70.2 Million JOD from Wastewater sales, reaching more than 195% of the unit revenue per cubic meter of 2010, as shown in Table 4 below..

Table 4 Current Tariff revenues

Criteria	Unit		Year		
		2012	2013	2014	2015
Billed Quantity (MCM)	MCM	182	198	204	214
Water Sales Revenues	,000 JOD	115,177	125,547	137,280	152,551
Wastewater Sales Revenues	,000 JOD	43,678	48,942	57,453	70,208
Total Billing Revenues	,000 JOD	158,855	174,489	194,734	222,759
Average Water Sales Revenue/m3	JOD/m3	0.633	0.634	0.673	0.713
Average WW Sales Revenue/m3	JOD/m3	0.240	0.247	0.282	0.328
Average Billing Revenue/m3	JOD/m3	0.873	0.881	0.955	1.041

Source: WAJ consolidated statements of revenues and expenses

The wastewater tariff was increased by 15% for all customers in governorates operated by WAJ and water companies and non-residential customers, effective from July 1st, 2014.

The water tariff was increased for all customers in governorates operated by WAJ and water companies as per the following: 2 JOD for quarterly block 0-18 m3, 4 JOD for quarterly block 19-72 m3 and 6 JOD for quarterly block above 72 m3, an equivalent to about 12% increase, effective October $1^{\rm st}$, 2015.

It was decided that any tariff adjustment within the coming three years shall not be applied on the lowest consumption block of 0 -18 cbm/quarter.

2.3 Effect of Electricity Tariff Increase

As part of the reform program, GoJ announced a new electricity tariff reform in which the electricity tariff for water pumping was supposed to be increased by 316% between 2010 and 2017. Due to the lower oil prices the originally planned increases were adjusted to 94 fils/kWh in 2015 and are expected to stay on this level until end of 2017.. It can be expected that the prices will be frozen or only rising slightly over a prolonged period of time, as the development of the oil and gas prices are not expected to show upward trends in the coming 5 years. In the action plan, a rise to 100 fils/kWh from 2018, and another increase to 105 fils/kWh beyond 2020 has been considered in the action plan.

Furthermore, on account of the growing population, dropping groundwater levels and increasing treatment requirements, a 3% increase in electricity consumption has to be considered and is reflected in Figure 3 below. Should the electricity tariff be increased over the coming years, the disastrous effect is visible in Figure 3, Base case incl. tariff increase.

	1 Feb 2010 to 30 Jun 2011	1 Jul 2011 to 28 May 2012	29 May 2012 to 14 Aug 2013	15 Aug 2013 to 31 Dec 2013	1 Jan 2014 to 31 Dec 2014	1 Jan 2015 to 31 Dec 2015	1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec 2016	1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2017
Planned								
Increase	42	54	66	76	87	100	115	133
[Fils / kWh]								
Percentage		28.6%	22.2%	15.2%	14.5%	14.9%	15.0%	15.7%
Actual Increase								
		54	66	76	87	94	94	94
[Fils / kWh]								
Actual Increase		28.6%	22.2%	15.2%	14.5%	8%	0%	0%

Table 5 Planned and Actual Electricity Tariff Increases for Water Pumping

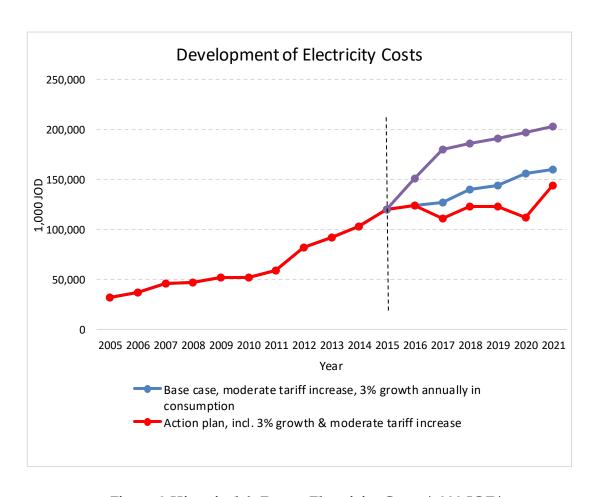


Figure 3 Historical & Future Electricity Costs (, 000 JOD)

Any tariff increase and higher consumption will negatively impact the water sector cost recovery and will increase the operation and maintenance deficit, unless energy efficiency in water pumping is improved and other sources of energy (renewables) will be developed to reduce the dependency from the electricity distribution companies.

2.4 O&M Cost Recovery Current Situation

NRW, electricity and personnel are the main O&M cost drivers and to some extend driven by external factors beyond the control of the water sector agencies.

The costs in the curves were calculated using the announced electricity tariff, which at present stands at 94 fils/kWh.

2.5 Syrian Refugee Effect

The Syrian refugees forced MWI to increase water production by drilling and rehabilitating wells, reinforce existing water supply systems to provide adequate water to refugees residing outside the camps (85% of refugees). Protection of water resources near camps (Za'atary) had to be undertaken by construction of proper wastewater collection systems. As a lot of new facilities introduced after the crisis are driving the energy consumption up, and the lack of funding for the JRP necessitated the excessive use of energy to pump water in undersized pipelines.

WAJ is under pressure to pursue new capital investments **now** in the range of 100's of million JOD as a result of the Syrian refugee impact that otherwise will be done may be in 7-10 years time. A good example is the $3^{\rm rd}$ expansion of As Samra WWTP, where the $2^{\rm nd}$ expansion has just been completed, but MWI had to start to secure financing for the $3^{\rm rd}$ expansion now.

Figure 4 shows the impact of Syrian refugees on the power consumption and electricity costs in the Northern Governorates which water and wastewater systems are operated by YWC, hosting the majority of the registered refugee population.

In August 2016, MWI updated the report on hosting Syrian refugees cost on the water sector; the report shows that the Direct Short Term O&M cost for 1.266 million refugees living in host communities amounts to 36.1 Million JOD per year while the long-term indirect cost amounts to 207.3 Million JOD per year. The number of registered Syrian refugees increased to 656,400 (2016).

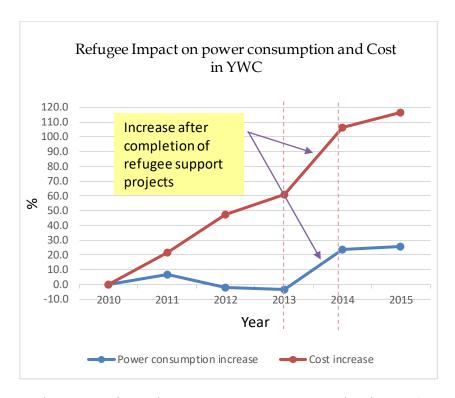


Figure 4 Refugee impact on power consumption in YWC

3.0 ACTION PLAN

As the GoJ will decide to transfer the capital investment and financing cost including debt servicing to the Ministry of Finance. The actions defined in Table 6 below are therefore focusing on full O&M cost recovery by 2020 as the primary objective.

A full cost recovery has to consider the specific Jordanian conditions as one of the most water scarce countries worldwide and in addition the geographic conditions, i.e. transporting and pumping water over long distances exceeding 300 km and high elevational differences of more than 1,300 m. The water tariff to be charged under consideration of such specific operating environment would have to be beyond socially acceptable limits. The current spending on water and wastewater reaches already about 5% of the average monthly income.

The **most important external cost driving factor**, which the water sector has to address, is **energy**.

The MWI has developed a two-pronged approach, which on one side focusses on reducing the dependency on the energy sector by developing and using renewable energy sources like wind and solar power (action B5) and on the other side improving energy efficiency in water pumping and operation of facilities (action B1). As the projects defined under these action points are already funded, the implementation will be completed within this planning period (2016-2021).

However, two of the major assumptions are that the present electricity tariff for WAJ is kept constant at to 0.094 JOD/kWh until end of 2017, increased to 0.1 JOD/kWh in 2018 and 0.105 JOD/kWh in 2020. From 2020 onwards it has been assumed that a reduction by approximately 25% due to alternative energy sources being available can be realized due to the operation of the gas from the East Mediterranean Sea.

If these two assumptions cannot be considered, a full O&M cost recovery cannot be achieved by 2020, as the rise of electricity consumption and costs in some key utilities like Miyahuna and YWC is contributing to more than 50% of the operating costs.

Non-revenue water (NRW) is the **second largest factor** to address and an internal water sector challenge, i.e. internal inefficiencies in management and operations heavily affecting revenues and costs. Despite the actions taken between 2013 and 2015, NRW even increased to reach a figure of more than 50% (see Figure 2). Major contributors to his negative trend are the arrival of more than 600,000 Syrian refugees in 2012 and 2013 and the commissioning of the Disi conveyor, driving up the water production and consumption in a water distribution system not designed for this sudden increase.

Previous water loss reduction or network rehabilitation projects in reality rather covered the needed network extensions and reinforcements to the system, which were definitely needed to cover the rapid population growth and several waves of refugees, but contributed little to the reduction of real water losses. A paradigm shift is needed to reserve a considerable part of the investments into water distribution networks for performance based NRW reduction projects. The actions proposed under B2 and B3 are supporting such approach.

Intervention areas in technical operations are the efficient management of intermittent water supply, reduction of excessive operating pressures, reinforcement of undersized distribution networks in Syrian refugee affected areas, efficient maintenance and repair services and active leakage control.

The administrative losses relate to inaccurate metering and/or defect water meters, illegal consumption, decreasing collection efficiency, outdated software, and loss of control in customer management especially in areas heavily affected by refugees. Actions under A2, A3, A4 and A21 shall result in a considerable revenue improvement and reduce the apparent loss component of the NRW.

Technical assistance projects already approved and funded by several international donors shall support the actions defined under actions A3, A21, B1, B2 and B3.

Actions related to increasing water tariffs and other revenue generating proposals are not easy to be implemented, considering the present geo-political developments in the region and the fading support from the international community for accommodating the huge number of Syrian refugees.

Thus, the action plan is focusing on activities which can be influenced by the water sector companies, and will reduce the overall losses but cannot achieve full cost recovery due to the above mentioned challenges.

The green colored boxes in Table 6 show actions for which funding has been secured or decisions have been taken, whereas the yellow colored boxes are related to actions for which funding is not yet secured or decisions are still pending.

Generally, most actions can be undertaken without major restrictions. Delays in timely implementation are expected due to more complicated and bureaucratic processes in project execution on both sides, international and national bodies.

The action plan covers a planning horizon of 5 years (2016 – 2021) and focuses on:

3.1 Revenue Improvement

- Increasing collection efficiency through performance based contracting, outsourcing and more Private Sector Participation (PSP), or any projects similar in nature and objectives.
- Increasing the revenue basis by connecting more customers to the wastewater collection systems presently under construction (action A5) and replacement of water meters.
- Reduction of accounts receivable and arrears.
- Adjustment of business processes, workflows and software modernization to reduce the apparent loss component of NRW.
- Tariff adjustments to distribute the burden to population in a socially acceptable way, in particular no tariff increase shall be applied on the lowest consumption block of 0 – 18 cbm/ quarter.

3.2 Cost Reduction

- Increase energy efficiency in pumping operations despite new and additional expensive water supply projects and alternatives (action B1).
- Reduction of the real physical loss component of NRW through targeted, performance based contracting models, investment into re-structuring of water networks, zoning & pressure management, efficient maintenance & repair services, active leakage control and automation of operations management and control (actions B2, B3 and B4).
- Reduce dependency of water sector energy supply from distribution companies by developing alternative sources (wind, solar, hydropower) within the sector (action B5 and B7).
- Reduce personnel costs through early retirement and retrenchment programs.

Table 6 below describes the planned activities and expected benefits during the plan period from 2016 – 2021. Further details on selected actions are shown in the respective Annexes A1-B7.

If the actions will be successfully implemented, the O&M cost recovery is achieved in the year 2020. Figure 5 and 6 show the impact of the Action Plan on WAJ Revenues and O&M costs.

Critical is the development of the Syrian refugee crisis. Experience made by UNHCR in other crisis areas shows that the repatriation of refugees will on average take 10 – 15 years and a large number of refugees might never return. Jordan as a refugee country faced this experience several times.

As the direct and indirect costs of the Syrian refugee crisis are not adequately covered by the international community, the water sector will stay in crisis management mode for a long time.

			Ye	ar of enforceme	nt			Averag	ge revenues,	/ cost reduc	tion			
Refno.	Action	Details		Revised		Actionplan	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Cumulative 5 years 2016 - 2021
			Planned 2013	planned 2016	Actual	2013 [1000 JOD]	[1000 JOD]	[1000 JOD]		[1000 JOD]	[1000 JOD]	[1000 JOD]	[1000 JOD]	[1000 JOD]
Α	REVENUE IMPROVEMENT													
1	Increase industrial groundwater charges	100% increase (from 0.25 to 0.5 JOD/m³	2013		2014	10.833								
2	Improve collection efficiency through performance based contracting	Internally delegated or externally tendered PBC's; 2% improvement until 100 % is reached	2014		partially 2015	3.610		500	1.500	2.500	3.500	3.500	3.500	15.00
3	Reduce accounts receivable	Analysis & taskforce action to collect unpaid bills	2014	2017		1.978			6.681	14.115	12.302	9.639	8.555	51.29
		Close illegal wells, implement groundwater monitoring by-law, water resources & networks campaign to reduce												
4	Reduce illegal consumption	illegal use of water Identify & connect potential & illegal customers, added	2014		Ongoing	4.773	2.268	2.342	2.435	2.550	2.660	2.780	2.900	17.93
5	Increase sewerage connection ratio	floors charge	2014	2017		3.425			2.240	2.044	2.322	1.795	1.331	9.73
6	Increase of WW tariff in Amman and other Governorates	25% of Current Amman WW Tariff, 15% of other Governorate WW Tariff	2014		2014	5.790								
7	Increase Water and Wastewater Connection Fees	15 % Increase for surface area of more than 250m2	2015	2017		4.849			339	373	410	451	496	2.06
8	Increase Industrial Ground Water Charges	50% increase (From 0.5 to 0.75 JOD/m3) for industries having no recycling facilities	2016	2019		10.724					5.000	5.000		10.00
9	Increase Municipal Water Tariff	10% increase	2015		2016	15.858		15.000	2.500					17.50
10	Increase Ground Water Irrigation Tariff in Highland	Reduce free water from 150,000 m3/a to 75,000 m3/a	2017		2015	8.000		442	442	442	442	442	442	2.65
		15% of Current Amman WW Tariff, and other 15% on												
11 12	Increase of WW tariff in Kingdom Increase Municipal Water Tariff	Governorate WW Tariff 15% increase	2017 2018	2018 2019		7.438 34.814					6.011	30.000	<u> </u>	6.01 30.00
13	Increase Groundwater Irrigation Tariff in Highland	Applying tariff on all wells	2020	2020		8.000						30.000	4.000	4.00
14	Increase Water and Wastewater Connection Fees	25 % increase	2020	2020		6.658							6.658	6.65
15	Increase Municipal Water Tariff	15% increase	2020	2020		41.664							50.000	50.00
16	Selling As Samra Wastewater for Power Plants	22.5 MCM at 0.33 JOD/m3	2021	2021		10.125							10.125	10.12
17	Selling water to Potash company	7 MCM at different prices WAJ at 1.25 JOD/m³, 50% share with JVA		2017					4.375			T	1	4.37
	Agricultural wells tariff increase as result of deepening or drilling			2047					600	600	600	600	600	3.00
18	replacement wells	Agricultural		2017					600	600	600	600	600	3.000
19	Surcharges & penalties on illegal wells													
20	Wastewater reuse charges	Increase from 0.01 to 0.05 JOD/m3 Increase billing through water meter replacement,		2017					600	600	600	600	600	3.00
21	Reduction of apparent (administrative) losses = 50% of total NRW	identification of lost customers & Syrian refugee billing and payment process		2017					3.471	6.318	6.805	9.779	31.084	57.45
	Sub-Total A - Revenue Im	• • • • •				178.539	2.268	18.283	25.783	30.142	41.251	65.186	120.891	303.80
В	COST REDUCTION					170.555	2.200	10.203	23.763	30.142	41.231	03.180	120.031	303.80
B1		Investment in Water pumping & restructuring networks				1							I	
	Cost Savings Due to improved pumping efficiency	to reduce operating pressure of 75 MJOD Investment in restructuring, replacement & rehabilitation	2016	2014-2022	2015 onwards	20.480	300	109	109	4.747	8.092	2.568		15.92
B2	Reduction of technical water losses	of water networks 150 – 200 MJOD	2015	2017		7.558			0	10.047	11.491	6.522	3.299	31.35
В3	Automation of water system operations	Expand & optimze SCADA installation & operations data management, investment of 20 MJOD	2017	2018		1.868			О	835	3.659	5.763		10.25
В4	Introduction of gravity water supply in Mafraq area	Supply water from upper Aqeb wells to Mafraq and villages from new Aqeb reservoir, elimination of old												
	maddaction of gravity water supply minarial area	Za'atary pumping station		2018						741				74
B5	Introduction of Renewable Energy Sources in Water Sector	20% of energy consumed is produced by renewable sources	2020	2017 - 2019		42.400			16.241	11.781	12.527	15.940	0	56.49
В6	Reduction of personnel costs	150 employees/year, based on average salary of 730 JOD/month		2017					1.313	1.313	1.313	1.313	1.313	6.56
В7	Introduction of alternative sources for electricity generation													
	Sub-Total B - Cost Re	Reduction of energy bill by 25%		2020								25.508	10.932	36.44
С	Syrian Refugee Impact					72.306	300	109	17.663	29.464	37.083	57.614	15.544	157.77
	Annual additional cost related To Syrian Refugees Management				<u> </u>								-	
	contributing to low cost recovery	MWI report on the direct cost incl. Capital investment for hosting 570,00 registered Syrian refugees on the												
		water was 128 million JOD/a in 2013, with now 656,400 refugees and only considering O&M it												
		amounts to 36.07 million JOD/a	2013		2015	128.000	36.070	36.070	36.070	36.070	36.070	36.070	36.070	
						128.000				36.070		36.070	36.070	252.40
	Sub-Total C - Impact Syri	an Refugees										36.070	36.070	252.49
		an Refugees					36.070							
rand Tota	Sub-Total C - Impact Syrial Improvements by end of action plan	an Refugees				250.845	2.568	18.392	43.446	59.606	78.333	122.800	136.435	461.580
												122.800 86.730	136.435	
	Il Improvements by end of action plan					250.845	2.568	18.392	43.446 7.376	59.606	78.333 42.263			209.09
	Il Improvements by end of action plan					250.845	2.568	18.392 -17.678	43.446 7.376	59.606 23.536 267.260	78.333 42.263 272.605	86.730	100.365	209.09
	Il Improvements by end of action plan Il Improvements by end of action plan considering Syrian Ref Revenues without action plan Revenues with action plan 2016 -2022					250.845	2.568 -33.502 249.400 249.400	18.392 -17.678 254.388 272.671	43.446 7.376 259.476 285.259	59.606 23.536 267.260 297.402	78.333 42.263 272.605 313.856	86.730 278.057 343.243	100.365 283.618 404.509	209.09 1.864.80 2.166.34
	Il Improvements by end of action plan Il Improvements by end of action plan considering Syrian Ref Revenues without action plan Revenues with action plan 2016 -2022 O&M expenses without action plan					250.845	2.568 -33.502 249.400 249.400 310.421	18.392 -17.678 254.388 272.671 323.346	43.446 7.376 259.476 285.259 336.767	59.606 23.536 267.260 297.402 359.102	78.333 42.263 272.605 313.856 374.075	86.730 278.057 343.243 397.048	100.365 283.618 404.509 413.637	209.09 1.864.80 2.166.34 2.514.39
	Il Improvements by end of action plan Il Improvements by end of action plan considering Syrian Ref Revenues without action plan Revenues with action plan 2016 -2022 O&M expenses without action plan O&M expenses with action plan					250.845	2.568 -33.502 249.400 249.400 310.421 310.121	18.392 -17.678 254.388 272.671 323.346 323.237	43.446 7.376 259.476 285.259 336.767 319.105	59.606 23.536 267.260 297.402 359.102 329.638	78.333 42.263 272.605 313.856 374.075 336.992	86.730 278.057 343.243 397.048 339.434	100.365 283.618 404.509 413.637 398.093	209.09 1.864.80 2.166.34 2.514.39
	Il Improvements by end of action plan Il Improvements by end of action plan considering Syrian Ref Revenues without action plan Revenues with action plan 2016 -2022 O&M expenses without action plan O&M expenses with action plan Operating ratio without action plan	fugee impact				250.845	2.568 -33.502 249.400 249.400 310.421 310.121 80	18.392 -17.678 254.388 272.671 323.346 323.237 79	43.446 7.376 259.476 285.259 336.767 319.105 77	59.606 23.536 267.260 297.402 359.102 329.638 74	78.333 42.263 272.605 313.856 374.075 336.992 73	86.730 278.057 343.243 397.048 339.434 70	100.365 283.618 404.509 413.637 398.093 69	209.09 1.864.80 2.166.34 2.514.39
	Il Improvements by end of action plan Il Improvements by end of action plan considering Syrian Ref Revenues without action plan Revenues with action plan 2016 -2022 O&M expenses without action plan O&M expenses with action plan	fugee impact				250.845	2.568 -33.502 249.400 249.400 310.421 310.121	18.392 -17.678 254.388 272.671 323.346 323.237	43.446 7.376 259.476 285.259 336.767 319.105	59.606 23.536 267.260 297.402 359.102 329.638	78.333 42.263 272.605 313.856 374.075 336.992	86.730 278.057 343.243 397.048 339.434	100.365 283.618 404.509 413.637 398.093	209.090 1.864.800 2.166.340 2.514.390
	Il Improvements by end of action plan Il Improvements by end of action plan considering Syrian Ref Revenues without action plan Revenues with action plan 2016 -2022 O&M expenses without action plan O&M expenses with action plan Operating ratio without action plan	fugee impact Syrian refugee impact				250.845	2.568 -33.502 249.400 249.400 310.421 310.121 80	18.392 -17.678 254.388 272.671 323.346 323.237 79	43.446 7.376 259.476 285.259 336.767 319.105 77	59.606 23.536 267.260 297.402 359.102 329.638 74	78.333 42.263 272.605 313.856 374.075 336.992 73	86.730 278.057 343.243 397.048 339.434 70	100.365 283.618 404.509 413.637 398.093 69	209.090 1.864.805 2.166.340 2.514.390 2.356.620
rand Tota	Il Improvements by end of action plan Il Improvements by end of action plan considering Syrian Ref Revenues without action plan Revenues with action plan 2016 -2022 O&M expenses without action plan O&M expenses with action plan Operating ratio without action plan Operating ratio with action plan	fugee impact Syrian refugee impact				250.845	2.568 -33.502 249.400 249.400 310.421 310.121 80 80	18.392 -17.678 254.388 272.671 323.346 323.237 79 84	43.446 7.376 259.476 285.259 336.767 319.105 77 89	59.606 23.536 267.260 297.402 359.102 329.638 74 90 101	78.333 42.263 272.605 313.856 374.075 336.992 73 93	86.730 278.057 343.243 397.048 339.434 70 101	100.365 283.618 404.509 413.637 398.093 69 102	209.090 1.864.805 2.166.340 2.514.396

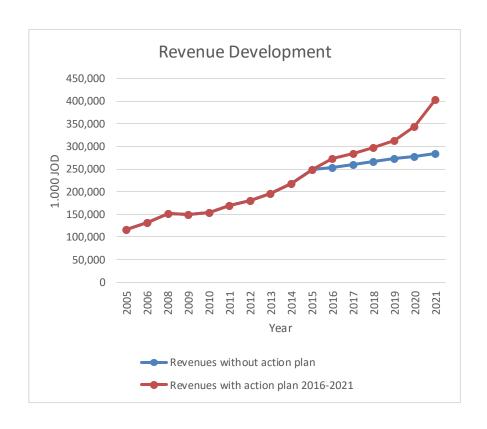


Figure 5 Effect of Action Plan on WAJ Revenues (1000 JOD)

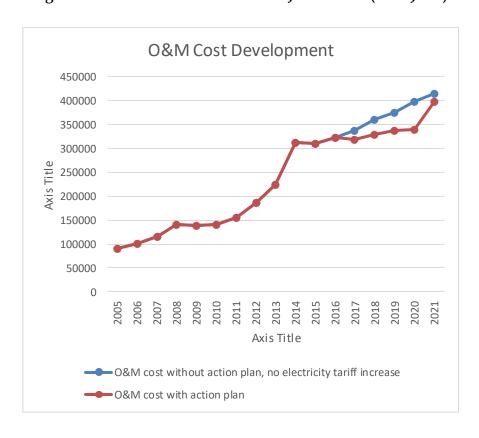


Figure 6 Effect of Action Plan on WAJ O&M Cost

3.3 Effect of Action Plan on Loss Reduction

Looking back to 2010, WAJ was able to cover its O&M cost, reaching an operating ratio (revenues divided by operating cost) above 100%. **Error! Reference source not found.** Figure 7 below illustrates the development since 2005 and includes three major impacts:

- Arrival of more than 1.3 million Syrian refugees (out of which 646,000 are registered with UNHCR);
- Development and implementation of the Action plan 2013-2016;
- Dramatic increase of electricity tariffs between 2010 and 2015 by 124%.

The improvements as planned in the action plan 2016 – 2021 will lead to the O&M cost recovery in 2020. If deducting the direct O&M costs related to registered Syrian refugees, the O&M cost recovery would be reached much earlier in 2017.

Although included since 2015 in the JRP, no international support to cover the direct O&M costs of registered Syrian refugees could be secured. Subsequently O&M and overall Losses will have to be covered by governmental subsidies.

Major contributor to the O&M cost is clearly the electricity consumption; if the 2015 electricity tariff can be kept, an O&M cost recovery of 100% (without direct Syrian refugee costs) is achievable as soon as the actions planned for energy efficiency and introduction of renewable energy are implemented.

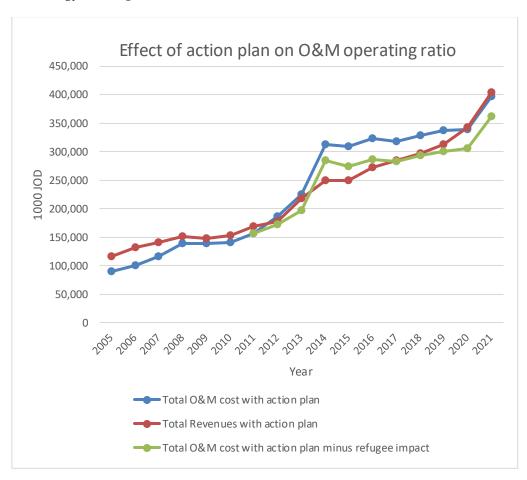


Figure 7 O&M cost coverage

3.4 Improvement of operating ratio

Prior to the Syrian crisis, back in 2009, WAJ was able to cover its operating cost. The operating ratio since 2010 decreased, and reached only 80% in 2015. Two major factors negatively affecting WAJ performance were:

- 1. A rapid increase of electricity tariffs since 2010;
- 2. Arrival of more than 1.2 million Syrian refugees.

Figure 8 below shows the expected development for the years 2015 - 2021, and illustrates the effect on the operating ratio if no action would be taken, implementation of the action plan including the Syrian refugee impact and the theoretical development if the direct O&M cost of Syrian refugees is taken out of the O&M cost calculation.

If all actions will be implemented as planned, the operating ratio is reaching 101 % in 2020 and 102 % in 2021.

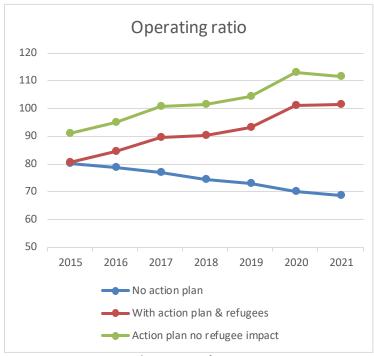


Figure 8 Development of operating ratio

Annexes

Annex A1 - Increase industrial groundwater charges

Annex A3 - Reduce accounts receivable (arrears)

Annex A4 - Reduce illegal consumption

Annex A5 - Increase sewerage connection ratio

Annex A7 - Increase water and wastewater connection fees

Annex A9 - Increase municipal water tariff

Annex A10 - Increase groundwater irrigation tariff in highlands

Annex A11 - Increase wastewater tariff 2017

Annex A20 - Adjust wastewater reuse charges

Annex A21 - Reduction of apparent water losses (administrative losses)

Annex B1 - Cost savings due to improved energy efficiency

Annex B2 - Reduction of technical water losses (real losses)

Annex B3 - Automation of water systems operations

Annex B4 - Gravity supply Mafraq area – reduction of energy consumption

Annex B5 - Cost savings due to introduction of renewable energy usage

Annex B6 - Reduction of personnel costs

Annex B7 - Use of alternative energy sources to reduce electricity costs

Annex A 1
Increase industrial groundwater charges

Item	Project	Funding	Details	Source of	Add. Revenue average			Add	ditional revenue	:	1			Remarks
item	rioject	agency	Details	Information	[1000 JOD/a]	2015 [1000 JOD/a]	2016 [JOD/a]	2017 [JOD/a]	2018 [1000 JOD/a]	2019 [JOD/a]	2020 [JOD/a]	2021 [JOD/a]	2022 [JOD/a]	
				WAJ Finance										
				Directorate	8.890	8.551								
Total			_		8.890	8.551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Increase of industrial ground water charge effective Nov 2013

Refno.	Action taken	5-Jun-13	Effective	Effective
A1	Increase of industrial ground water charge	100% increase(fro m 0.25 to 0.5 JOD/m ₃)		
Company /Governerat	Base year	Actual	Actual	Estimated
е	2013	2014	2015	2016
	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD
Water Authority of Jordan	7.918.096	14.493.361	16.468.917	16.808.592
Total	7.918.096	14.493.361	16.468.917	16.808.592

Assumption: 1- The estimated revenues for 2016 are calculated based on the average for 2013 and 2014 and a 2- The increase from (.5 to .75 JOD /m3) expected to be implemented in 2018

Annex A3

Reduce accounts receivable (arrears)

		Funding	Year of			Accounts receivable			Cost red	uction			
Item	Project	agency	enforcement	Details	Source of Information	2015	2017 [1,000 JOD/a]	2018 [1,000 JOD/a]	2019 [1,000 JOD/a]	2020 [1,000 JOD/a]	2021 [1,000 JOD/a]	2022 [1,000 JOD/a]	Remarks
1	Taskforce action by WAJ Finance Deptt.			Establishment of taskforces and application of revised Ameri law procedures in WAJ utility units	Finance Department	16.947	953	1.799	1.597	1.417	1.258	1,116	8.141
	Management of Watr Resources - Output B Water Sector Performance	GIZ		Improvmeent of WAJ Balqa	Finance Department	8.460	476	898		707	628	557	1.374
	Strenghtening the Resilience of Water Utilities in Jordan (RWU), Water Management Initiative (WMI)	GIZ / USAID	2017	Improvement of YWC performance	PMU -Regulatory Affairs Directirate	42.507	2.391	6.017	5.115	3.261	2.894	2.568	22.246
	Miyahuna AR reduction taskforce	self/USAID		Establishment of taskforces and application of revised Ameri law	PMU -Regulatory Affairs Directirate	44.970		4.775		3.761	3.338	2.962	
5	Aqaba Water Company AR reduction taskforce Water Management Initiative (WMI)	self /USAID		Establishment of taskforces and application of revised Ameri law procedures in WAJ utility units	PMU -Regulatory Affairs Directirate	5.893	331	626	555	493	437	388	2.831
Total						118.777	6.681	14.115	12.302	9.639	8.555	7.592	

Collectible: 75% Reduction per year: 15%	Collectible: 75% Reduction per year: 15% 20%

Utility	2013 [1,000 JOD]	2014 [1,000 JOD]	2015 [1,000 JOD]	Increase 2013-2015 [%]	Remarks
Miyahuna	22.453	22.926	27.534	23	
Zarqa	10.696	12.706	13.957	30	managed by Miyahuna from Jan 2015
Madaba	3.521	3.550	3.479	-1	managed by Miyahuna from 2nd quarter 2013
YWC	33.956	37.968	42.507	25	
AWC	5.172	6.253	5.893	14	
Balqa	6.443	7.625	8.460	31	
Karak	4.054	5.134	6.087	50	
Tafileh	2.599	3.241	3.665	41	
Maan	5.875	6.495	7.195	22	
TOTAL	94.769	105.898	118.777	25	

Source: Public companies from PMU

WAJ governorates from Finance Directorate

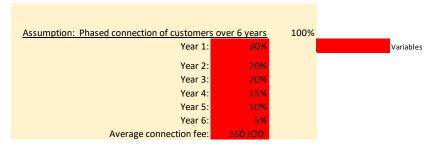
Annex A 4

Reduce illegal consumption

		Funding	Year of			Water saved			Cost	reduction/Ir	creased Reve	enue			Remarks
Item	Project	agency, if any	enforcement	Details	Source of Information	[m3/a]	2015 [JOD/a]	2016 [JOD/a]	2017 [JOD/a]	2018 JOD/a]	2019 [JOD/a]	2020 [JOD/a]	2021 [JOD/a]	2022 [JOD/a]	
A4.1	Water resources and networks campaign/ Illegal GW wells			Demolition. Water law ajdustments (penalties). The judicial police. Drilling rigs regulation	WAJ Basins Dept.	1.522.740	127.863	91.500	85.000	75.000	60.000	55.000	50.000		No. Of illegal wells decreasing over time
A4.2				GW monitoring by-law (Tarrif increasements and instructions). Agreements and MoU with police depts. Capacity building: procedures, HR, Training and Incentives. Water resources Monitoring system The judicial police, 2014 billed: 7,900,000 JOD	WAJ Basins Dept. WAJ HR Dept.		640.000	675.000	700.000	725.000	750.000	775.000	800.000		Actual collection lower than billed amounts
A4.3	Water resources and networks campaign/Illegal use of water networks		2014	Water law ajdustments (penalties). Working teams establishment. The judicial police. Incentives System.	Subscribers Depts. Operations Dept.	51.194.681	1.500.000	1.575.000	1.650.000	1.750.000	1.850.000	1.950.000	2.050.000	2.150.000	
Total						52.717.421	2.267.863	2.341.500	2.435.000	2.550.000	2.660.000	2.780.000	2.900.000	3.020.000	

Annex A5
Increase sewerage connection ratio

Item	Project	Funding agency	Year of	No. of house	Source of Information	Total connection fees			Cost red	duction			Remarks
			completion	Connections		[1,000 JOD]	2017 [1,000 JOD/a]	2018 [1,000 JOD/a]	2019 [1,000 JOD/a]	2020 [1,000 JOD/a]	2021 [1,000 JOD/a]	2022 [1,000 JOD/a]	
1	South Amman Wastewater Networks Phase 1		2017	9554	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	1.529	459	306	306	5 229	153	76	
	Greater Irbid sewage/ Wadi Al Shallala treatment plant/ Phase II (network and stations)	KfW	2016	6600	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	1.056	317	211	211	. 158	106	53	
3	Implementation Project Miscellaneous Sewage In Madaba		2016/2017	214	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	34	2	2	2	. 2	2	2	
4	Sewage Networks In (AL-Ashgal District,AL- Iskan District,AL-Istirahah District) / Maan		2016/2017	324	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	52	3	3	3	3 3	2	2	
5	Implementation Project Miscellaneous Sewage In Al-Taybeh-Wadi Mosa		2016/2017	26	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	4	1	0	C	0	0	0	
	Al-Qwasmeh Sewage Network		2016	1011	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	162	49	32	32	24	16	8	
	Al-Jwaideh Sewage Network		2016	1630	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	261	78	52	52	39	26	13	
Ū		EU	2018	1676	PMU	268		80	54	54	40	40	
		KfW	2018	6436	PMU	1.030	0	309	206	206	154	154	
10	Sewage Projects for West Irbid Villages of Kafr Yoba , Beit Yafa , & Jamha Construction of Water & Sewage systems in	KfW/AFD	2019	3275	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	524	157	105	105	79	52	26	
	Irbid governorate(Hakama , Mughayyer ,	KfW/AFD	2019	9599	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	1.536	0	0	461	. 307	307	230	
12	Shafa Badran Wastewater Collection Networks	KfW	2017/2019	3349	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	536	0	161	107	107	80	54	
13	South Amman Wastewater Networks Phase 2			8221	WAJ Sewerage Deptt.	1.315	395	263	263	197	132	66	
	Millenium Challenge Account Jordan- connection of 65,000 residents = 16,250 connections	US Govt.	2016	16250	MCA Jordan	2,600	780	520	520	390	260	130	
14	Connections	05 00 10.	2010	10230	MCA JOIGUI	2.000	780	320	320) 350	200	130	
Total						10.906	2.240	2.044	2.322	1.795	1.331	855	



Increase water and wastewater connection fees

A 15 % Increase for built-up area of more than 250m2 shall be implemented in 2017

Item	Project	Avrge. Revenue inrease per year	Year of enforcement	Details	Source of	15% Revenue inrease		ı	,	1	n/Increased Reve				Remarks
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
						[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	
	Increase water & wastewater connection fees	2260	2017	15% increase for built-up area of more than 250m2	WAJ Finance Directorate	339			339	373	410	451	496	546	
Total						339	0	0	339	373	410	451	496	546	

A7	Increase Water and Wastewater Connection Fees	15 % Increase																						А		Estimated Total increase for year 2016=(A*4)
		Amman Wate	er Company (Mi	iyahuna)	Zarq	Water Governera	ate	Madal	ba Water Gove	ernerate		Total		Water Au	thority of Jo	ordan	Aqaba	Water Con	npany	Alyarmo	uk Water (Company		Grand To	tal	,
Mounth	Invoice item	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	Difference
		JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD
	Water Connection	1.866.867	2.020.873	154.006	221.636	330.440	108.804	41.518	46.697	5.179	2.130.021	2.398.010	267.989	46.522	111.415	64.893	210.000	208.000	-2.000	533.084	531.703	-1.381	2.919.627	3.249.128	329.501	1.318.004
January	Wastewater Connection	1.729.911	1.810.733	80.822	154.799	310.176	155.377	24.695	24.951	256	1.909.405	2.145.860	236.455	6.848	10.231	3.383	236.000	401.000	165.000	518.070	348.636	-169.434	2.670.323	2.905.727	235.404	941.616
To	tal	3.596.778	3.831.606	234.828	376.435	640.616	264.181	66.213	71.648	5.435	4.039.426	4.543.870	504.444	53.370	121.646	68.276	446.000	609.000	163.000	1.051.154	880.339	-170.815	5.589.950	6.154.855	564.905	2.259.620

Note The increase on connection fees depends on the number new of subscribers that will be connected as result of water and sanitation projects implemented recently and the old once and how to follow up on that.

Increase municipal water tariff

A 10 % Increase took effect from October 2015

The table below is comparing the 1st quarter 2015 with the same period 2016, resulting in a JOD 3.165 million increase for the winter quarter resulting in a JOD 3.165 million increase for the winter quarter

resulting in a JOD 3.165 million increase for the winter quarter

For the summer quarters, a JOD 4.7 million increase in rvenue is expected
Assumption: winter and 2 summer quarters to be considered for annual revenue, 5% increase in consumption and revenues per year

Expected annual revenue JOD 17.3 million

Refno	. Action taken	6-Sep-15	Effective	1-Oct-15																			
A9	Increase Municipal Water Tariff	10% increase																					Α
Month	Invoice item	Amman Wat	ter Company (I	Miyahuna)	Zarı	qa Water Governe	rate	Mada	aba Water Govern	nerate		Total		Ac	qaba Water Comp	any	Alya	rmouk Water Com	npany	Wat	er Authority of Jo	rdan	Total Increase for quarter
		2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	2015 Q1	2016 Q1	Difference	Difference
		JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD
Januar	Water revenue +fixed amount	741.152	1.208.179	467.027	46.522	111.415	64.893	24.390	42.125	17.735	812.064	1.361.719	549.655	1.854.011	2.135.682	281.671	0					0	0
Januar	Sewage fees(utilization)	90.560	103.839	13.279	6.848	10.231	3.383	2.196	2.586	390	99.604	116.656	17.052	560.727	554.567	-6.160	0					0	0
Februar	Water revenue +fixed amount	4.177.043	5.685.003	1.507.960	239.350	488.971	249.621	155.327	287.619	132.292	4.571.720	6.461.593	1.889.873	850.946	478.671	-372.275	0					0	0
rebruar	Sewage fees(utilization)	906.593	946.017	39.424	55.702	78.896	23.194	22.400	29.230	6.830	984.695	1.054.143	69.448	82.662	30.043	-52.619	0					0	0
March	Water revenue +fixed amount	4.222.528	4.065.777	-156.751	214.085	354.696	140.611	147.551	179.945	32.394	4.584.164	4.600.418	16.254	530.828	463.043	-67.785	0					0	0
IVIBICII	Sewage fees(utilization)	1.568.091	1.456.447	-111.644	76.776	107.147	30.371	34.494	38.789	4.295	1.679.361	1.602.383	-76.978	7.541	18.395	10.854	0					0	0
То	al Water Revenue	9.140.723	10.958.959	1.818.236	499.957	955.082	455.125	386.358	580.294	182.421	10.027.038	12.494.335	2.455.782	3.235.785	3.077.396	-158.389	5.594.295	6.328.997	734.702	3.431.415	3.681.459	250.044	3.282.139
	otaSewage fees	2.565.244	2.506.303	-58.941	139.326	196.274	56.948	59.090	70.605	11.515	2.763.660	2.773.182	9.522	650.930	603.004	-47.926	749.533	737.897	-11.636	716.003	649.380	-66.623	-116.663
	Grand Total	11.705.967	13.465.262	1.759.295	639.283	1.151.356	512.073	445.448	650.899	193.936	12.790.698	15.267.517	2.465.304	3.886.715	3.680.400	-206.315	6.343.828	7.066.894	723.066	4.147.418	4.330.839	183.421	3.165.476
															-					Considering sumr	ner season averag	ge quarterly reven	ue 4.700.000

Assumption: the incremental increase for Q1 2015-2016 is about (3) Mill.JOD covering the winter season, while the estimated mounts for next quarters which covers the summer season are expected to reach (4.7)Mill JOD each quarter.

Annual increase due to 10% tariff increase 17.265.476 rounded up 17.300.000

Assumption: 5% growth/a in consumption

Increase groundwater irrigation tariff in highlands

Reduce free water from 150,000 m3/a to 75,000 m3/a

Item	Project	Avrge. Revenue 2015 in	Year of	Details	Source of	Revenue inrease				Cost reduction	n/ Increased Reve	nue			Remarks
		[JOD/a]	enforcement		Information	[1000 JOD/a]	2015 [1000 JOD/a]	2016 [1000 JOD/a]	2017 [1000 JOD/a]	2018 [1000 JOD/a]	2019 [1000 JOD/a]	2020 [1000 JOD/a]	2021 [1000 JOD/a]	2022 [1000 JOD/a]	
	Agricultural wells tariff increase as result of deepening or drilling replacement wells	441.654	2015	Reduce free water from 150,000 m3/a to 75,000 m3/a	WAJ Finance Directorate	442		442							
Total						442	0	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Agricultural wells tariff increase as result of deepening or drilling replacement wells

Refno.	Action taken	14-Jun-15	Effective	1-Jan-16
A19+A10	Agricultural wells tariff increase as result of deepening or drilling replacement wells	Reduce free water from 150,000 m3/a to 75,000 m3/a		
	Base year	Actual	Actual	Estimated
Company /Governerate	2013	2014	2015	2016
	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD
Water Authority of Jordan	957.260	950.062	1.083.570	1.525.224
Total	957.260	950.062	1.083.570	1.525.224

Note: 1- The estimated revenues for year 2016 calculated based on average for 2014and 2015multiby 50% increase due to decrease fo the free water quantity from 150,000 m3/a to 75,000 m3/a

Increase wastewater tariff 2017

A 25 % increase for Amman and 15% in other governorates shall be implemented in 2014

Item	Project	Avrge. Revenue	Year of	Details	Source of				Cost reduction	n/ Increased Reve	nue			Remarks
		inrease 2013-2015	enforcement		Information	2015 [1000 JOD/a]	2016 [1000 JOD/a]	2017 [1000 JOD/a]	2018 [1000 JOD/a]	2019 [1000 JOD/a]	2020 [1000 JOD/a]	2021 [1000 JOD/a]	2022 [1000 JOD/a]	
	Increase Wastewater Tariff	9.030.498	2014	25% of Current Amman WW Tariff, 15% of other Governorate WW Tariff	WAJ Finance Directorate	4.515	4.741	4.978	6.011					
Total						4.515	4.741	4.978	6.011	0	0	0	0	

Variables

Assumption: Annual increase in billed revenue 5%

Countrywide tariff increase in 2017 15%

Increase of WW tariff in Amman and other Governorates

Refno.	Action taken	7-May-14	7-May-14	Effective	1-Jul-14
	25% of Current	25% of Current Amman WW	25% of Current Amman WW		
Δ6	Amman WW	Tariff, 15% of	Tariff, 15% of		
7.0	Tariff, 15% of		other		
	other	Governorate	Governorate		
	Governorate	WW Tariff	WW Tariff		
Company	Actual	Actual	Actual		Estimated
/Governerat				Incremental	
е	2013	2014	2015	increase 2013-	2016
				2015	
	JOD	JOD	JOD		JOD
Amman Water Company (Miyahuna)	16.664.001	19.115.468	21.258.132	4.594.131	
Madaba Water Governerate	618.231	689.451	712.124	93.893	
Zarqa Water Governerate	1.985.144	2.613.548	2.904.154	919.010	
Aqaba Water Company	2.125.648	2.271.067	2.938.789	813.141	
Alyarmouk Water Company	2.099.623	2.961.333	3.244.415	1.144.792	
Water Authority of Jordan	3.124.518	4.113.512	4.590.049	1.465.531	
Total	26.617.165	31.764.379	35.647.663	9.030.498	0

Annex A 20

Adjust wastewater reuse charges

ltem	Project	Funding agency, if any	Year of enforcement	Details	Source of Information	Re-use water sold [m3/a]	2015 [JOD/a]	2016 [JOD/a]	Cost red 2017 [JOD/a]	2018	2019	2020	2021 [JOD/a]	2022 [JOD/a]	Remarks
	Wastewater re-use YWC Wadi Arab system, average flow 8.4 MCM/a	KfW	2017	Increase from 0.01 to 0,05 JOD/m3, 50% of gties sold	Gitec Design report	5.600.000			224						
	Reuse WWTP South Amman		2021												
Total						5.600.000	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	

Increase Wastewater charges from 0.01 to 0.05 JOD/m3

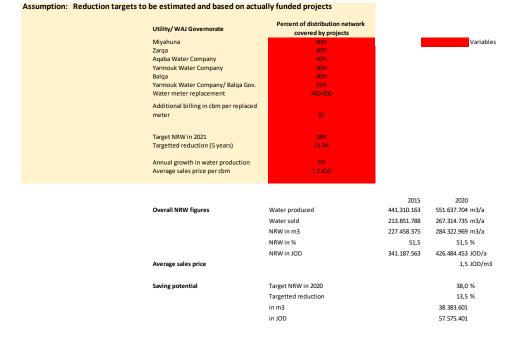
Refno.	Action taken	29-Nov-15	Effictive	30-Nov-15
A20	Wastewater reuse charges	Increase from 0.01 to 0.05 JOD/m3		
Company	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
/Governerate	2013	2014	2015	2016
	JOD	JOD	JOD	JOD
Water Aurhority Of Jordan	43445	13598	14485	
Total	43445	13598	14485	

Note: according to the action the expected amount to be collected from increasing the wastewater charges for the year 2017 (600)Six hundred thousand (dinars,this relay on number of agreements to be signed and consumption for irrigation specially from South Amman Wastewater plant. (need discusstion)

Annex A 21

Reduction of apparent water losses (administrative losses)

Item	Project	Funding agency	Year of enforcemen	Details	Source of	Water production 2015	NRW	Additional billing	Revenue improvement			Additio	onal revenue				Remarks
	7	3.0.7	t		Information	[cbm/a]	[%]	[cbm/a]	[1,000 JOD/a]	2015 [1000 JOD/a]	2016 [1000 JOD/a]	2017 [1000 JOD/a]	2018 [1000 JOD/a]	2019 [1000 JOD/a]	2020 [1000	2021 [1000 JOD/a]	
1	Water Management Initiative (WMI)	USAID	2017-2020		WAJ	63.862.714	61	2.314.002	3.471			3.471					Ongoing contract
2	FARA Miyahuna	USAID	2018/19	NRW reduction	PMU	183.316.615	37	4.212.066	6.318		0	0	6.318	0	0	0	Under implementation
3	Water meter placement in several governorates	KfW/ USAID		Replacement of broken domestic water meters	PMU			26.400.000	39.600					4.950	6.600		under procurement
4	FARA Aqaba	USAID	2021	NRW reduction	PMU	23.736.095	27	432.590	649						0	649	
5	Water management Balqa	GIZ	2019/20		PMU	35.208.000	62	1.414.517	2.122					530	530		Project appraisal under preparation
	NRW reduction concentrating on YWC and Balqa governorate	GIZ		Paradigm shift to performance based contracting in NRW reduction, water meter replacement	GIZ	119.770.514	52	3.531.314	5.297					1.324	2.648	1.324	Start in 2017
Total						Average NRW	27	38.304.488	57.457	0	0	3.471	6.318	6.805	9.779	31.084	



Annex B 1

Cost savings due to improved energy efficiency

		Funding	Year of			Energy saving				Cost re	duction				Remarks
Item	Project	agency	enforcement	Details	Source of Information		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
				Installation of new pumps and		[kWh/a]	[JOD/a]	[JOD/a]	[JOD/a]	JOD/a]	[JOD/a]	[JOD/a]	[JOD/a]	[JOD/a]	
				operation of Wala-Libb PS on											
	water Philipping	CIZ/FDDD		performance based contract	617	7 405 700	300.000								
1	Wala-Libb pump operations outsourcing	GIZ/EBRD			GIZ	7.195.708	300.000	U	U	U	0	U	0		Ongoing contract
_				CHP plant 500 KW to utilize										_	Start of operation August
2	WWTP Wadi Shallala	KfW		digester gas, capacity factor 80%	YWC Sewerage Deptt.	3.504.000		108.694	108.694	115.632	0	0	0		2016
_				Replacement of pumps &	Contract documents Pumps/ well										
3	Energy Efficiency Programme I	KfW		rehabilitation of 79 wells	rehabilitation	34.819.288				4.630.965	0	0	0	C	Contracts awarded
				Introduction anaerobic sludge											
				stabilization +CHP, Energy saving											
				Central Irbid 22.65 MWh/a, Wadi	Climate change conceptual design										Consulting services
4	WWTP Irbid Central + Wadi Arab digesters	KfW	2019	Arab 34.43 MWh/a	report	57.080.000					7.591.640	0	0	C	tendered
				Gravity supply switch in Madaba											
				with elimination of pumping											
5	Energy Efficiency Programme II	KfW	2020	stations	KfW Assessment report Sept.2015	11.786.432						1.567.595	0	C	EUR 24 million KfW share
				Restructuring networks, WWTP											
				anaerobic sludge stabilization &											Project appraisal under
6	Energy Efficiency Programme III	KfW	2022	digesters	KfW Assessment report Aug. 2016	22.000.000							2.926.000		preparation
				Introduction of regular energy											
7	Improving energy effciency in water supply	GIZ	2018	audits	GIZ	4.000.000					500.000	1.000.000	2.000.000		
Total		İ				140.385.428	300.000	108,694	108.694	4.746.597		2.567.595	4.926.000		5

	1 Feb 2010 to 30 Jun 2011	1 Jul 2011 to 28 May 2012	to 14 Aug	15 Aug 2013 to 31 Dec 2013	1 Jan 2014 to 31 Dec 2014	1 Jan 2015 to 31 Dec 2015	1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec 2016	1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2017	1 Jan 2018 to 31 Dec 2018	1 Jan 2019 to 31 Dec 2019	1 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020	1 Jan 2021 to 31 Dec 2021	1 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec 2022
Planned Increase 2013 [Fils / kWh]	42	54	66	76	87	100	115	133	133	133	133	133	133
Percentage		28.6%	22.2%	15.2%	14.5%	14.9%	15.0%	15.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Actual +expected Increase after 2018 [Fils / kWh]		54	66	76	87	94	94	94	100	100	105	105	105
Actual Increase	е	28.6%	22.2%	15.2%	14.5%	8%*	0%*	0%*	6.4%**	0%**	5%**	0%**	0%**

^{*} Postponing planned tariff increase due to reduced oil prices

** Expected tariff increase to 100Fils/kWh in 2018, and to 105 Fils/kWh in 2020 from 2018 onwards

Annex B 2

Reduction of technical water losses (real losses)

Item	Project	Funding agency	Year of enforcement	Details	Source of	Water production 2015	NRW	Water saving (at year of enforcement)	Cost reduction			Co	ost reduction				Remarks
								,		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
						[cbm/a]	[%]	[cbm/a]	[1,000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000	[1000 JOD/a]	
				Restructuring and rehabilitation of water													
1	MCA Jordan	US-MCC	2017	network in Zarqa & Ruseifeh	MCA Jordan	63.862.714	61	3.471.002	5.207				5.207				Ongoing contract
2	FARA Miyahuna	USAID	2018/19	Water loss reduction	PMU	183.316.615	37	5.265.082	7.898		0	0	3.949	3.949	0	0	Under implementation
	Water loss reduction middle			Water loss reduction Madaba/ Balqa													
3	governorates	KfW	2018	governorates	WAJ	43.996.825	58	1.188.508	1.783				891	891	0	0	Ongoing contracts
4	Water loss reduction Balga	JICA	2019/20	Network rehabilitation Ain Basha	WAJ	35.208.000	62	1.060.887	1.591					796	796		Start in 2017
	Water loss reduction Karak governorate	KfW	2017/18	Rehabilitation of distribution networks	WAJ	21.676.000	69	969.177	1.454					1.454	0		Ongoing contracts
	Improved access to water, water distribution performance and related sewerage disposal in Irbid Governorate (YWC)	AFD/ KfW	2019/20	Restructuring/ rehabilitation of water supply network in Greater Irbid/ Ramtha area	PMU	84.562.514	47	3.219.295	4.829					2.414	2.414		Consulting services tendered
7	FARA Agaba	USAID	2021	Water loss reduction	PMU	23.736.095	27	432.590	649						0	649	
8	Water management Balqa	GIZ	2019/20	Pressure management/ Active leakage control	PMU	35.208.000	62	1.768.146	2.652					663	663		Project appraisal under preparation
	NRW reduction concentrating on YWC and Balqa governorate	GIZ	2019-21	Paradigm shift to performance based contracting in NRW reduction	GIZ	119.770.514	52	3.531.314	5.297					1.324	2.648	1.324	Start in 2017
Total						Average NRW	53	20.906.003	31.359	0	0	0	10.047	11.491	6.522	3.299	

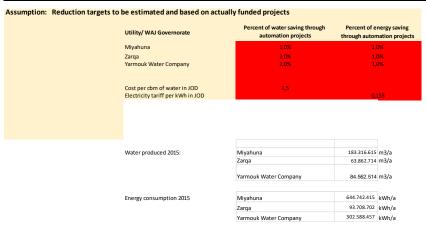
Assump	ion: Reduction targets to be estimated and based on actually	y funded projects
	Utility/ WAJ Governorate	Percent of distribution network covered by project
	Miyahuna	50%
	Zarqa	60%
	Aqaba Water Company	40%
	Yarmouk Water Company	50%
	Madaba/ Balqa	30%
	Balqa alone	50%
	Karak	40%
	Yarmouk Water Company/ Balqa Gov.	35%
	Torget NDW in 2021	38%
	Target NRW in 2021	
	Targetted reduction (5 years)	13,5%
	Annual growth in water production	5%

Annex B 3

Automation of water systems operations

			Year of		Source of	Water saving	Energy saving	Cost red	luction				Cost reduction				Remarks
Item	Project	Funding agency	enforcement	Details	Information	[cbm/a]	[kWh/a]	Water [1,000 JOD/a]	Energy	2015 [1000 IOD/a]	2016 [1000 JOD/a]	2017 [1000 JOD/a]	2018 [1000 JOD/a]	2019 [1000 JOD/a]	2020	2021 [1000 JOD/a]	
						[00.11/10]	[, 2]	[-,	[-,,-]	[[[======	(======================================	[2000102/0]	[[
1	SCADA system Yarmouk Water Company	Spanish Govt.	2017	Design and installation of SCADA system incl. Hardware in YWC service area	PMU/YWC	1.691.250	3.025.885	2.537	402						2.939		Ongoing contract
2	Technical Assistance in analysing and optimising water system operations	AFD/ KfW		Design and implementation of analysis module for SCADA operations data and support for optimization of rationing schedule & water operations	PMU	845.625	3.025.885	1.268	402		0	0	835	835	0	0	Start in 2018
2	Scada updating Miyahuna	USAID		Modernization of existing SCADA and optimization of rationing schedule & water operations	PMU	1.833.166	6.447.424	2.750	858					1.804	1.804		Contract under preparation
3	SCADA system Zarqa Governorate	USAID	2019/20	Design and installation of SCADA system incl. Hardware in Zarqa governorate	PMU	1.277.254	937.087	1.916	125					1.020	1.020		Start in 2017
Total								8.471	1.787	0	0	0	835	3.659	5.763	0	

Variables





Annex B 4

Gravity supply Mafraq area - reduction of energy consumption

						Energy saving	Energy saving				Cost reduction				Remarks
Item	Project	Funding agency	Year of enforcement	Details	Source of Information										
								2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
						[kWh/a]	[1,000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000 JOD/a]	[1000	[1000 JOD/a]	
				Supply part of Mafraq city plus surrounding villages by gravity from upper Aqeb wells, stop old Za'atary											
1	Aqeb conveyor project	KfW	2018	pumping station	PMU/YWC	5.571.360	741				741				Design ongoing, construction in 2017
Total						5571360	741	0	0	0	741	0	0	0	

Assumption: No increase in electricity tariff until 2018	
Utility/Village	Energy saving in kWh/a by reinforcing pipeline dia & using DN 400 to Mafraq by gravity
Stop pumping from Za'atary to Sumaya PS, utilize existing DN 400	3.363.840
Reinforce pipeline to Througat Al Joub and Baj	1.576.800
SEZ/ American Hospital Al Bayt University	192.720
Al Nasreiyeh& Al Manshiyah	438.000
Total	5.571.360
Electricity tariff per kWh in JOD	0,133

Annex B 5

Cost Savings due to introduction of renewable energy usage in WAJ

		Funding	Year of			Energy production			Cost re	duction			
Item	Project	agency	enforcement	Details	Source of Information	[MWh/a]	2017 [JOD/a]	2018 JOD/a]	2019 [JOD/a]	2020 [JOD/a]	2021 [JOD/a]	2022 [JOD/a]	Remarks
		207		80 MW, capacity factor 30%, WAJ benefit 0,133-0,03= 0.103 JOD/kWh	2.5	240.240	45 244 242	5 443 500					
1	Ma'an windfarm 80 MW	BOT		2 HPP to utilize pressue difference between Abu Alanda and Khaw,	PMU	210.240	16.241.040	5.413.680	0	0	0	0	
2	Small HHP on Abu Alanda-Khaw pipeline	AFD	2018		PMU Conceptual design report Safege	18.000			2.214.000	0	0	0	
				15MW, capacity factor 20%, net metering approach, O&M cost 0.01									
3	PV in 4 selected Pumping Stations 15 MW	EU			PMU Feasibility study OST Energy	26.280			3.232.440	0	0	0	
4	Dhluiel solar PV 50MW	BOT		50 MW+25MW optional, capacity factor 20%, WAJ benefit 0.054 JOD/kWh. network losses 2.3%	PMU	131,400				12.220.200	0	0	
				80 MW, capacity factor 20%, WAJ benefit 0.054 JOD/kWh, network									
5	Gweirah PV farm 80 MW	BOT		losses 2.3% 1 HPP with 2 MW, annual estimated electricity output 5800 MWh/a, net	PMU	136.936		6.367.539	6.367.539				
6	Nexus programme HPP Wadi Arab re-use syste	KfW	2019	metering model	PMU Final Design report Gitec	5.800			713.400	0	0	0	
	Energy supply for Host Communities and	_		Photovoltaic power generation 25 MW, 50 % of production benefitting									
7 Total	Syrian Refugees II	KfW	2020	water sector	German BMZ/ MWI	40.000 568.656		11.781.219	12.527.379	3.720.000 15.940.200	0	0	

	1 Feb 2010 to 30 Jun 2011	1 Jul 2011 to 28 May 2012	29 May 2012 to 14 Aug 2013	15 Aug 2013 to 31 Dec 2013	1 Jan 2014 to 31 Dec 2014	1 Jan 2015 to 31 Dec 2015	1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec 2016	1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2017	1 Jan 2018 to 31 Dec 2018	1 Jan 2019 to 31 Dec 2019	1 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020	1 Jan 2021 to 31 Dec 2021	1 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec 2022
Planned Increase 2013 [Fils / kWh]	42	54	66	76	87	100	115	133	133	133	133	133	133
Percentage		28.6%	22.2%	15.2%	14.5%	14.9%	15.0%	15.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Actual +expected Increase after 2018 [Fils / kWh]		54	66	76	87	94	94	94	100	100	105	105	105
Actual Increas	se	28.6%	22.2%	15.2%	14.5%	8%*	0%*	0%*	6.4%**	0%**	5%**	0%**	0%**

^{*} Postponing planned tariff increase due to reduced oil prices

^{**} Expected tariff increase to 100Fils/kWh in 2018, and to 105 Fils/kWh in 2020 from 2018 onwards

Annex B 6

Reduction of personnel costs

	Action taken	Jul-16	Effective
В6	Reduction of personnel costs(WAJ only)	150 employees/year	Estimated cost reduction
		Estimated costs reduction	- pear year
Assumption	No.of employees/Cost/Average	2016	2017
		[JOD]	[JOD]
Number of employees (A)	3.200		
Personnel Cost JOD /year(B)	28.000.000		
Average personnel cost JOD/Year (C) =(B/A)	8.750		
Monthly average personnel cost per employee JOD/Monthly (D) =(C/12)	729		
Retirement of 150 employees yearly (E) =(D*12*150)	1.312.500		
Retirement o f150 employees yearly (E) =(D*12*150)			1.312.500
Total (JOD)			1.312.500

Note: Reduction of personnel cost will be achieved by suspending recruitment of employees and the effect is expected to be on 2017

Annex B 7

Use of alternative energy sources to reduce electricity costs

lha	During	Funding	Year of	Deteile	Source of Information	Energy production			Cost re	eduction			Damanila
Item	Project	agency	enforcement	Details	Source of Information	[MWh/a]	2017 [JOD/a]	2018 JOD/a]	2019 [JOD/a]	2020 [JOD/a]	2021 [JOD/a]	2022 [JOD/a]	Remarks
	Supply of natural gas from mediterranian sources	NN		Expected reduction of electricity tariff by 25%	MWI	1.095.951				25.508	10.932		
Total						1.095.951	0	0	0	25.508	10.932	0	,

Assumption:	
Electricity tariff reduction [%]	25% 3
Electricity tariff [Fils / kWh]	133

WAJ electricity consumption 2015 1.280.000 MWh/a WAJ electricity consumption 2020 1.483.871 MWh/a Production from renewable sources by 2020 387.920 MWH/a Net energy supply from distribution companies 1.095.951 MWH/a