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I would like to obtain these two publications, could you please help.  
Elias Salameh

The Jordan River Basin Water Dilemma: A Challenge for the 1990s.  
November 1986. S. Taubenblatt, Center for Strategic and International  
Studies, Georgetown University, Washington DC.

The Water Resources Management Program in Jordan. November 1986.  
M. Haddadin, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown  
University, Washington DC.

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1. could.

Some conferences and meetings where the water sector occupied first priority among the socio-economic sectors to be developed:

Proceedings of:

- Jordan's Science and Technology Policy Conference, Amman, 1978 (National Planning Council, now Ministry of Planning).

proceedings of:

- National Water Symposium, Amman, 1978 (Natural Resources Authority, Amman Water and Sewerage Authority, Water Supply Corporation and National Planning Council)
- Reports of the ~~5 year plans~~ National Socio-Economic Development plans.  
5 year plans: 1980 - 1985 and 1986 - 1990
- Symposium: Israel and Arab Waters, Amman 1984  
Ithaca press 1985, London.  
ed. Farid, A.A.

4. b. contd.

The top political leadership of the country is formed of:

H. M. King Hussein and H. R. H. Prince Hassan

Prince Hassan used to preside ~~The~~ science and Technology Conferences, the different developmental plans (5 year plans) and to attend and contribute to the meetings, symposia and conferences which deal with water. He is one of the most knowledgeable persons in Jordan in what concerns the water sector. But neither he nor H. M. the King do actively interfere in technical decisions. Both of them try to set the general frame of the water sector (Policy) and try to raise the necessary funds for the different projects.

Technical decisions are left over to the government, which depends on its employees and foreign consultants and experts.

4.e. Contd.

### Political issues

1st example: Since most of Jordan's water resources is jointly owned with other countries (The Jordan River, the Yarmouk River, Azraq - Jabel Druz (Arab) Disi - Mudawara and Wadi Araba resources) it is dangerous to try to develop any of these resources (from a certain degree on) without the agreement of the other partners. Therefore, any project, even if its planning is perfect and if the funds for its implementation are available the top political leadership can still cancel, postpone or alter the project or its elements or change its size.

2nd example: If a water source is found in a remote area with Bedouins in its surroundings and the government tries to allocate the water elsewhere, upon <sup>the</sup> request of Bedouins ~~to~~ the top political leadership interferes and tries to keep that source to those Bedouins to develop their own areas (Bedouins count much for the top political leadership).

Financial groups: These groups consist of capital owners which have financial relationships and friendships with higher officials (ministers, parliament, upper and lower houses---etc) or have extended family obligations. They keep watching any opportunity to increase their possessions irrespective of consequences to the country or its people and environment. Through their relationships to the government officials (high in the hierarchy) they can obtain special regulations to their projects. These regulations are mostly on the account of the general public.

The governmental agencies, ministries ... institutions which cooperate with the financial groups are not restricted to those dealing with water. It is a general characteristics of the economy of the country. Simple expressed: they can achieve special rights

Any one low in the hierarchy who tries to hinder these groups will be either shifted to somewhere else or ~~he~~ <sup>one</sup> gets paid to ease the way. But, in a normal case, persons low in the hierarchy will be avoided in respect to the interests of the financial groups.

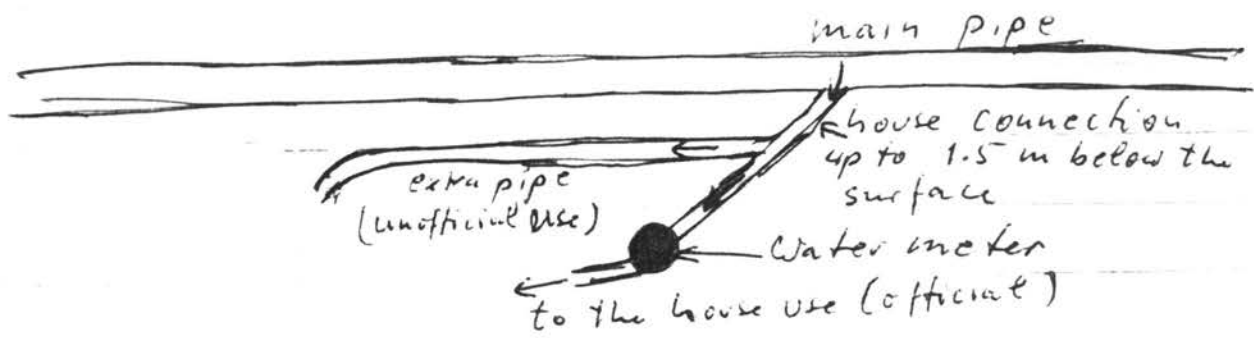
## Well metering

Private wells are normally not metered. Hence the rate of extraction is not restricted. Although licencing of wells is generally practiced no charges are paid for the extracted water whatever the water use is.

Public wells are metered (it is my estimation that 30-40% of the meters do not function properly) and their registrations are kept in the files of the WAF or ZVA.

## Unofficial use of water

The regulations to stop and to hinder any unofficial use of water are set up but they are not implemented. It is really very difficult to detect and locate the unofficial use. (e.g.: in a building an extra water pipe branches off ~~before~~ in front of the meter



In rural areas the water which is unmetered is used for irrigation. Since the pipes are laid in the underground and since the houses are really far from each other (500 m and more) it is very difficult to detect such water thefts.

If any one by chance or by bringing a charge against was found to steal water, the fine to be paid is very small. This encouraged more and more people to tap the pipes in front of the water meters. But in a normal case the process is dealt with internally (between the official who detects the unofficial use and the user) by some type of compensation (bribery).