

بيئة حضراء في حياتنا اليومية



About Jordan



The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a small country with scarce natural resources, Based in the Middle East.

The population of Jordan is 10.5 Million capita concentrated in 3 main governorates ; Amman the capital, Zarqa and Irbed.

Jordan is facing a critical challenges such as:

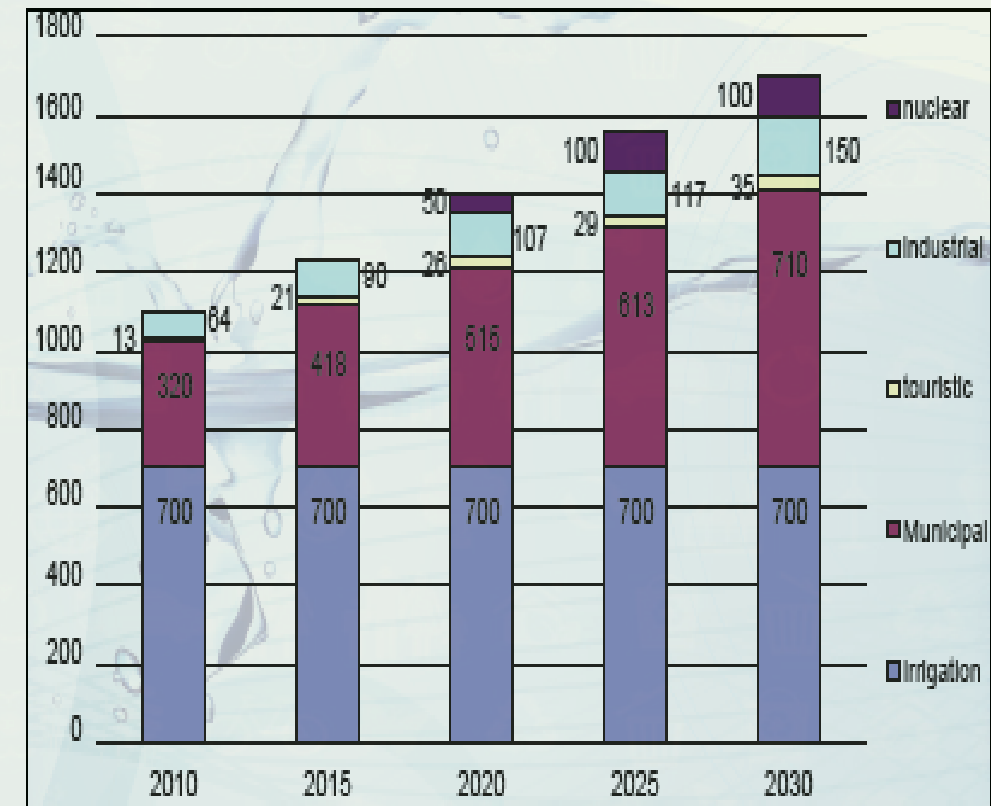
- Water Crises
- Energy resources
- Over growth of population (the highest of the world)



Water Issue in Jordan



- Jordan is the 2nd world poorest country of water
- water share per capita is less than 100 m³ per year (it reach in some countries 6000 m³ per year).
- Municipal Water usage such as Schools, Masjids and Universities will be the highest consumption sector by 2030.





WE Center is the national representative of the European Volunteering Services **EVS program** where we hosted young volunteers from European Countries to exchange their experience with the native communities in Jordan, so the European volunteers participated in several workshops and contributed by their home experiences that was very attractive for the trainees.

Also **Green Generation Foundation GGF** as an implementer partner **involve all of the Green Homes Activities** in their periodically activities, and prepare a task force to insure the project's sustainability.



The **targeted group** in our project was 20 youth representing 20 families of more than 100 members in a village called Mahis. Mahis is a small village where the people there are so socialized with very strong bonds between them, they also live in a green and clean environment but at the same time this village is so affected and vulnerable to Climate Change.



<p>- CO2 emissions reduced</p>	<p>By replacing all light bulbs with LED Energy saving ones they saved more than 20% of their electricity bill. Plus being aware of new behaviors that save energy that is the main source of CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Trainees were asked to bring the electricity bills from their homes where we help them to understand the numbers shown on it and to compare it with the electricity saved by the energy saving light bulbs, and when they did the calculation, the saving was at least 20% .</p>
--------------------------------	--



<p>- Domestic water consumption decreased</p>	<p>By using water saving devices at all taps and do full maintenance for the leakage at their homes, plus decreasing the valium of the flush tanks they saves more than 35% of their water bills.</p> <p>It was so hard to compare the water bills because it comes seasonally, but each water saving device were tested to check how much of water can it saves, the calculations shows that the amount of saving was at least 35%.</p>
---	--



<p>- Waste production reduced.</p>	<p>Most of the houses prepared a special area to dispose the organic waste that was biggest amount of waste produced from their homes, it was a bit hard to find a place in some homes especially apartments, on the other hand, they all reduced the usage of plastic stuff.</p>
------------------------------------	---



<p>-Some basic food products replaced by other alternatives coming from ecological, fair trade and/or local production.</p>	<p>The homes at The village that was targeted mostly grow up their own vegetation, but the problem was that the market in Jordan has no ecological or fair trade labels.</p>
---	--



-Some health/environment harmful products removed from the shopping list.

One of the main environmental issues is the over consumption of plastic bags, that we did our best to spread the alternatives bags that could be used several times, people started to keep these bags with them to reduce the consumption.



- The use of bicycles as means of transportation in	This was the biggest challenge, because the targeted village is full of hills and so steep slopes, and the bikes was not accepted culturally.
---	---



10 workshops and more than 165 participants

THANK YOU