



**Recommendations of the National Centre for Human Rights
Issued in its Twenty-First Annual Report on the State of Human Rights
in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
for the Year 2024**

Chapter: Civil and Political Rights

The Right to Liberty and Personal Security:

1. Remedying the legislative shortcomings relating to the criminalization of torture and cruel and inhuman treatment and to the compensation of victims, by amending Article (208) of the Penal Code in a manner that ensures that the crime of torture is not covered by amnesty or by statutory limitation, that criminalizes the attempt to commit it, and that expressly provides for the right of torture victims to compensation, for the establishment of a dedicated fund to support them, and for their psychological and physical rehabilitation.
2. Taking the necessary measures by all entities to reduce the problem of overcrowding in correction and rehabilitation centers, including expanding the use of alternatives to custodial penalties and alternatives to pre-trial detention.
3. The necessity that all entities, including individuals, abide by and comply with the provisions of the document on preventing the discharge of firearms, so as to curb the firing of gunshots.
4. Taking effective measures by the relevant authorities in the field of monitoring agricultural ponds, in order to guarantee public safety measures and reduce cases of drowning, the victims of which are in most cases children.
5. Concerting national efforts to raise awareness of the dangers of narcotic substance abuse.

The Right of Access to Justice and Fair Trial Guarantees:

1. Establishing administrative courts in the northern and southern regions, and determining case fees according to clear criteria rather than leaving the matter to the discretionary power of the President of the Administrative Court or to the circumstances of each case.
2. The necessity of complying with the legal safeguards governing detention set out in Article (114) of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. (9) of 1961 and its amendments, and activating recourse to alternatives to pre-trial detention and to alternative non-custodial penalties.

3. Equipping halls for holding remote hearings in the public hospitals to which detainees or convicted persons are referred for treatment, which shortens the duration of litigation while, at the same time, safeguarding inmates' right to receive health care.

The Right to Nationality, Residence, Movement and Asylum:

1. The necessity of amending the Residence and Foreigners' Affairs Law No. (24) of 1973 so as to keep pace with modern developments, together with simplifying residence and movement procedures.
2. Strengthening international support and sustainable funding for refugees in Jordan.
3. Continuing official efforts to ensure the continued operation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in delivering services to Palestine refugees.

The Right to Vote and to Stand for Election:

1. Amending Article (20/B) of the House of Representatives Election Law No. (4) of 2022, which grants individuals the right to declare their intention to stand for election, in a manner that ensures the establishment of the necessary controls and criteria in this regard.
2. Amending the House of Representatives Election Law No. (4) of 2022 to include penalties for any person who assaults members of polling committees and for the use of children in electoral campaigning, and to allocate a quota for persons with disabilities in the House of Representatives, on a par with women.
3. Amending the Law to provide expressly for the prohibition of internal (primary) elections, which constitute a restriction on the freedom of individuals to stand for election and, at the same time, exert influence on the will of voters and candidates alike, and entrench discriminatory practices against women.
4. Reconsidering the Executive Instructions on the Aggregation and Announcement of the Results of the General Electoral District for the year 2024, which provide that: "The following categories shall be permitted to attend the results aggregation venue in the local electoral district, through the approved channels: 1. Accredited local and international observers; 2. Accredited media personnel." The Centre is of the view that this provision should be reconsidered so as to allow candidates or their agents to attend this stage.
5. Reconsidering the Executive Instructions on the Accreditation of Journalists, Media Personnel, Photographers, Technicians and Staff of Local and International Visual, Audio and Print Media Institutions for the Coverage of the Electoral Process for the year 2024, Article (2/6) of which provides that photographers may be permitted to enter polling and counting rooms in coordination with the chairperson of the polling committee and subject to the availability of space. The Centre is of the view that this provision should be reconsidered so as to allow journalists likewise to enter polling and counting rooms for media coverage, in guarantee of their right to monitor and to discharge their professional duty, and in accordance with criteria and parameters that ensure no impact on the integrity and conduct of the electoral process.

6. Adopting a clear mechanism, expressly provided for in the instructions in force, for verifying the identity of a woman wearing the niqab.
7. Expanding the dissemination of the methods of objection and of enquiry about the locations of polling centres through visual and audio media on all official channels.
8. Raising awareness of the importance of the participation of individuals in the management of public affairs, of which participation in parliamentary elections is among the most prominent manifestations, given that the Centre observed a generally weak turnout at the ballot boxes.
9. Increasing citizens' awareness of the stage at which the preliminary voter rolls are displayed, of the places of their display, of the time limits for personal objections and objections concerning third parties, of the transfer of polling centres, and of the mechanisms for communication and enquiry regarding the electoral district and polling centre.
10. Providing the necessary facilities for observers accredited by the Independent Election Commission, including the use of mobile telephones in polling and counting rooms, and providing for this in the instructions in force, in view of the development of monitoring operations and the use of electronic applications to observe the polling and counting process, which require the observer to submit forms through the application, as is the case with the Centre's election observation application.
11. Training and qualifying Public Security personnel on the procedures for admitting authorised persons to polling and counting centres at any time on polling day.
12. Training and qualifying the chairpersons of polling and counting centres and the polling and counting committees on the mechanism for dealing with observers and facilitating their task.
13. Adopting the Sanad application for verifying the identity of the voter, in addition to the Civil Status identity card.
14. Given that cases relating to elections and electoral offences are heard before Courts of First Instance and have been accorded expedited status, such cases must be heard before judicial panels specialised in, and trained on, electoral justice.
15. Positioning the voting booths in a manner that achieves a greater degree of privacy.
16. Wider dissemination of awareness programmes on the possibility for persons with disabilities to change their polling and counting centres.
17. Increasing the participation rate of women and persons with disabilities in electoral committees and in chairing those committees, and building their capacities in the management of the electoral process.
18. Preparing all polling and counting centres to receive persons with disabilities of all types of disability.
19. Establishing a database identifying the number of persons with disabilities among voters registered for polling purposes, their proportion and geographical distribution, and identifying the types of disability, so that they may be allocated to polling centres that are equipped for persons with disabilities.

20. Building the capacities of the media in covering the right of persons with disabilities to vote and to stand for election, in a manner that ensures a change in stereotypical images and raises awareness among individuals in this context.
21. Implementing awareness programmes for women candidates on the preparation of the electoral platform, on electoral campaigning, and on garnering the support of voters for their candidacy.
22. Expanding the concepts of the right to vote and to stand for election in school curricula, and raising the awareness of school students of their rights and duties towards the electoral process through increased extracurricular activities.
23. Amending the instructions and internal bases governing electoral processes in a manner that ensures the allocation of a quota seat for students with disabilities and for female students through election, and the establishment of a clear mechanism for objections.
24. Training the polling and counting committees, by the higher committees concerned with elections in universities, on the proper procedures of the electoral process at all its stages, in order to ensure that the process runs smoothly and within the framework of the procedures specified in the instructions and internal bases.
25. Using modern technological means that enhance the integrity and fairness of elections and their smooth and easy conduct, including, by way of example: adopting electronic registers of the names of male and female voters; activating the barcode-reader system in the voting process; and installing cameras to record ballot papers during the count.

The Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Freedom of the Press and Media, and Access to Information:

1. The necessity of formulating a national media strategy aimed at advancing the state of media freedoms and providing a legislative environment that guarantees freedom of the press and media.
2. Amending the legislation relating to freedom of expression and to freedom of the press and media as a single legislative matrix, so as to prevent legislative contradiction and duplication, including amending the Audiovisual Media Law in line with what was set out in the Centre's previous reports, and amending the Cybercrime Law in a manner that ensures greater precision and specificity in defining criminal acts.
3. Limiting the blocking of electronic publications by the Media Commission and adhering to international human rights standards in this regard; and limiting the referral of complaints against the audiovisual media sector and resorting to alternatives that would elevate the media profession, in accordance with international human rights standards.
4. The Centre affirms the recommendations set out in the body of the report concerning the amendment of both the Right of Access to Information Law and the Cybercrime Law.
5. Continuing the current efforts aimed at raising awareness of the right of access to information among the relevant entities, and expanding such efforts, particularly following the adoption of the Law amending the Law Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Information.

The Right to Peaceful Assembly:

1. Reviewing the Public Gatherings Law, including the definition of a gathering set out in Article (2) thereof, while distinguishing between a public gathering and a private gathering, the latter not being subject to the Public Gatherings Law; likewise placing controls on the powers of dispersal set out in the same Law; and other amendments referred to in detail in the Centre's previous reports.
2. Raising awareness of the content of the right to peaceful assembly among individuals and all entities, so as to ensure the exercise and enjoyment of this right in accordance with international human rights standards and the Jordanian Constitution.
3. Limiting detention measures so that they are applied within the narrowest limits and as an exceptional measure, in accordance with international human rights standards, the Jordanian Constitution and national legislation.

The Right to Establish and Join Political Parties:

1. The necessity that the visions for economic, political and administrative modernization constitute a foundation upon which the economic, political and administrative programmes of political parties are built and developed.
2. Calling upon political parties to activate the role of the committees specialized in economic and social issues in particular, and/or of the assistants to the Secretary-General for economic and social affairs, in preparing their detailed plans and programmes for the coming stage.
3. Continuing national efforts aimed at enhancing the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in political parties.
4. Increasing transparency and governance in the mechanism for placing candidates on party lists.
5. The necessity that the electoral campaigning of political parties be grounded in their economic and social programmes, which achieve the Sustainable Development Goals within society.

The Right to Establish and Join Associations:

1. Promoting the values of democracy, transparency and good governance within the framework of the work of associations, in a manner conducive to curbing corruption.
2. Achieving effective complementarity among the activities and programmes of civil society organisations, with a focus on achieving the purposes and objectives for which they were established.
3. Developing sustainability plans for the work of associations and coalitions, in a manner that achieves a positive return across all development fields.
4. Preparing financial and administrative reports periodically and within the specified deadlines, and calling for their publication on websites. Where an institution is unable to maintain its own website, an icon should be allocated on the website of the competent ministry for publishing the administrative and financial reports of the institutions affiliated with it.

The Right to Establish and Join Trade Unions:

1. Formulating consensual visions among all parties (the Government, labour unions and employers) with a view to producing a modern labour law that is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and with international standards, including: (a) amending Article (116), which granted the Minister of Labour the power to dissolve the administrative board of a union and to appoint a temporary administrative board, and replacing it with the former text — prior to the amendment — under which the Minister of Labour was entitled to file an action before the judiciary to dissolve a union where certain grounds were met; (b) amending Article (100), which granted the General Federation of Trade Unions the right to lay down the internal regulations of both the Federation and the unions, leaving the union (whether the general assembly or the administrative board) no organisational role, so that they are mere instruments for implementing the instructions of the General Federation of Trade Unions; (c) amending Article (98), which places restrictions on the right of workers to form labour unions to defend their interests; and (d) amending Articles (2) and (44), which deprive a group of workers who are not union members of the benefit of dispute-resolution mechanisms and of the right to collective bargaining.
2. In order to strengthen the pension funds of the unions: (a) reviewing the laws and regulations relating to the administration of the funds; and (b) linking pension returns and the salaries paid to the ages of the subscribers, in line with inflation rates, on the basis of actuarial studies and precise statistical rates and indicators, so as to constitute a sound scientific reference for any decision taken by the competent authority.
3. In order to increase women's participation in trade union work: (a) amending the electoral regulations of labour and professional unions to allocate seats within the administrative boards, either on the basis of proportional representation or of a quota; and (b) providing programmes to qualify and develop women's capacities in trade union work.

Chapter: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Right to Development and the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living:

1. The necessity that investment be the basis for financing projects, industry and economic infrastructure in Jordan, foremost among which is the exploitation of resources as an alternative to international aid and borrowing.
2. Enhancing community awareness: awareness must be raised of the importance of rationalising water consumption and of applying modern irrigation techniques.
3. Developing infrastructure: water distribution networks must be improved and technical and administrative water losses reduced.
4. Highlighting the image of Jordan as a safe and sustainable tourist destination, notwithstanding the recurrent regional turmoil.
5. Improving the quality of the service provided at all sites and improving the standard of tourist facilities.

6. Promoting the use of technologies and innovations that may be employed to improve the efficiency of water and energy use, such as solar and wind energy and smart agriculture, in order to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
7. Taking measures through which greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector may be reduced, such as the use of organic fertilisers, reducing the use of fossil fuels, and adopting sustainable agricultural systems.
8. Developing new agricultural techniques that are resilient to climate change, and benefiting from the experiences of States affected by climate change.
9. Promoting scientific research in the fields of climate change and technological innovation with a view to developing effective solutions.
10. Enhancing community awareness of the importance of adapting to climate change and of adopting environmentally friendly practices.
11. Collecting and analysing food security data from national and international sources through a unified platform.
12. Classifying food security data, and its import and export, according to specified indicators.
13. Enabling government institutions to track food stocks and to forecast the state of supplies, so as to ensure the efficient distribution of resources.
14. Enhancing integration with national and international information systems, in accordance with the data protection rules in force in Jordan.
15. Integrating advanced tools such as electronic monitoring dashboards and an early warning system, in order to provide periodic reports on the state of food security.
16. Extending the Fund for the Support and Recovery of Tourism Establishments, which aims to provide grants or soft loans to the owners of affected tourism projects, particularly in the governorates, in order to assist them in resuming their operations and covering their losses.

Achieving food security requires strengthening the rights of farmers and providing an enabling environment that ensures the sustainability of the agricultural sector, through the following:

- a. Ensuring farmers' access to agricultural land, water, high-quality seeds and modern agricultural technology, in order to enhance productivity.
- b. Developing legislation to protect the rights of farmers to own and exploit their land, and to prevent disputes relating to the ownership of agricultural land.
- c. Improving working conditions for farmers, including social security, health insurance and fair compensation, so as to ensure a safe and sustainable working environment.
- d. Providing financing and soft loans, in addition to training on smart and sustainable agriculture, in order to increase productivity and achieve environmental sustainability.
- e. Opening new markets for Jordanian agricultural products, encouraging investment in agricultural technology, and developing modern irrigation systems, such as hydroponics and greenhouses.

- f. Establishing emergency funds to compensate farmers for losses resulting from climate change, natural disasters or economic fluctuations.

The Right to Work:

1. Amending Article (25) of the Human Resources Management Regulation in the Public Sector No. (33) of 2024, so as to require that the reasons for terminating an employee's service during the probationary period be clarified, in application of the principles of justice and transparency.
2. Amending the Flexible Work Regulation No. (44) of 2024 so as to include specific controls on the wage element commensurate with the minimum wage, and to require that workers engaged in any form of flexible work be covered by the social security umbrella.
3. Working to establish an effective system for monitoring child labour.
4. Introducing a definition of organised begging within the Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. (9) of 2009 and its amendments, so that cases of organised begging may be monitored and legal measures taken against their perpetrators, including referring them to the judiciary or providing protection to victims; and likewise working to provide the necessary funding for the Fund for Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking, so as to enable it to perform the role entrusted to it in accordance with the governing legislation and the purpose for which it was established.
5. The necessity of taking all measures that would give effect to the provisions of the national legislative framework concerning the employment of persons with disabilities.
6. Continuing efforts directed at effective inspection and oversight operations by the Ministry of Labour, in order to ensure the compliance of all companies and factories operating in the industrial zones spread throughout the Kingdom with the conditions of public health and safety.
7. Providing occupational safety and health conditions in workplaces through the dissemination of strategies and the training of those concerned.

The Right to Education:

1. Providing students with transport to and from schools, particularly in remote areas, given the distance of the school from students' places of residence.
2. Improving the school learning environment by providing sufficient space for students inside classrooms, as well as interactive whiteboards.
3. Heating schools, by providing safe heating means sufficient for the needs of schools, or by installing solar energy systems for schools.
4. Strengthening school dropout reduction programmes in all schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education.
5. Strengthening inclusive education for persons with disabilities in all schools of the Kingdom.
6. Addressing the problem of overcrowding in classrooms in public schools.

The Right to Health:

1. Addressing the challenges relating to infrastructure, medical personnel, equipment, the availability of medicines and other observations set out in the body of the report, or those previously communicated in detail by the Centre to the Ministry of Health.
2. Restructuring the health sector in a manner that ensures greater productivity and effectiveness, improves the quality of the medical services provided and individuals' ability to access health services, and strengthens governance and oversight mechanisms, leading in general to overcoming the challenges currently in place.
3. Taking the necessary measures with a view to achieving universal health coverage, so as to guarantee the right of individuals to enjoy the right to health on an equal footing, including unifying the entity responsible for health insurance.
4. Institutionalising home health care services for certain groups, particularly older persons, persons with disabilities and other groups that may require this type of care, in a manner that alleviates the pressure on health centres and hospitals while, at the same time, taking into account the specific circumstances of these groups.
5. Institutionalising the electronic linkage process and expanding it so as to cover all health institutions, given the importance of electronic linkage in accessing the medical history of medical cases, particularly emergency cases, which enhances the quality of the medical services provided and the accuracy of diagnosis.
6. Upgrading primary and sub-health centres and expanding the establishment of comprehensive health centres, in order to alleviate the burden on hospitals, enhance accessibility and improve the quality of the medical services provided, and to strengthen preventive and reproductive health services and maternal and child health services.
7. Establishing a specialised centre for organ transplantation and donation, and raising awareness among all groups of the importance of donation and promoting this culture, including within educational curricula.
8. Expanding the national immunisation programme and providing the necessary vaccines in sufficient quantities, while at the same time raising awareness of their importance and of their impact on individuals' lives in the future.
9. Activating and implementing the National Strategy for Tobacco Control and combating smoking in all its forms, and monitoring its implementation in the relevant institutions with a view to the full enforcement of all its components.
10. Raising the efficiency and capacities of the medical and nursing personnel working in public hospitals and in comprehensive and primary health centres regarding the manner of dealing with persons with disabilities, whatever their disability.
11. Providing the necessary environmental facilities and reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and older persons in the various hospitals and health centres.

12. Strengthening preventive health and reproductive health services in a manner that ensures the reduction of diseases and their spread and improves the quality of individuals' lives, with the consequent effect of reducing expenditure on the health sector.
13. The necessity of continuing the efforts directed at effective inspection and oversight operations by the Ministry of Health and the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, in order to ensure the compliance of all food institutions, factories and restaurants spread throughout the Kingdom with the conditions of public health and safety.
14. Urging the business sector to expand healthy food industries for persons with chronic diseases, within the framework of that sector's social responsibility in the first place, and raising the awareness of all individuals and groups of the importance of these industries and of turning to them, including by taking the necessary legislative and administrative measures and providing economic and investment incentives to owners of healthy food industries, in a manner that contributes to expanding production and promoting it.
15. Formulating public policies, or integrating existing policies, in a manner that ensures the expansion of healthy food industries directed at persons with chronic diseases, which would reduce the anticipated cost to the health sector in view of the preventive role they play in reducing diseases and the aggravation of their symptoms, and in a manner that guarantees the right of individuals, and of persons with chronic diseases in particular, to enjoy the right to food commensurate with their health conditions and financial means.
16. Enacting a law to protect health data and to guarantee its privacy within the new digital system.
17. Launching a national observatory on hospital performance that provides publicly announced indicators on quality, satisfaction and appointments.
18. Activating the implementation of the objectives of the National Action Plan for Mental Health and Addiction, covering training, new centres and full insurance coverage.

The Right to a Sound Environment:

1. Reconsidering the legislative frameworks governing the granting of licences for stone quarries, so as to take into account the non-licensing of any stone quarry within forests and woodland areas, in order to preserve the environment and the ecosystem in general and to protect woodland areas in particular, in addition to the non-licensing of any stone quarry in the vicinity of residential communities, and so that comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment studies are prepared prior to the granting of the licence.
2. The necessity of raising the walls of the public park established at the site of the former Pepsi Pond with iron mesh, in order to reduce the dumping of waste inside it and the entry of stray dogs.
3. The necessity of intensifying the surveillance of the public park established at the site of the former Pepsi Pond along all its boundaries, by increasing the number of guards and installing surveillance cameras, in order to reduce the dumping of waste, the presence of children and the entry of stray dogs.

4. Intensifying awareness campaigns by the Ministry of Environment for residents living in the area adjacent to the site of the former Pepsi Pond, concerning residents' commitment to preserving the cleanliness of the area, and urging them to cooperate with the entities supervising the park established in the area.
5. Developing the infrastructure of the water drainage system established at the site of the former Pepsi Pond.
6. Taking further measures aimed at protecting forest wealth and raising awareness of its importance.

Cultural Rights:

1. Strengthening cooperation among governmental institutions and the security and judicial authorities in order to ensure the tracing and recovery of stolen antiquities, and the protection of heritage and natural sites from destruction or unlawful use.
2. Developing awareness and educational programmes in schools and universities to promote a culture of preserving heritage and the environment, as part of national identity and collective responsibility.
3. There must be strict legislation to protect tangible and intangible heritage, natural resources and the environment from the violations and encroachments committed by some through the illicit trafficking of antiquities and cultural heritage, or through encroachment on trees and natural environmental resources. This requires the activation of strong oversight mechanisms, the tightening of penalties against violators, and the enhancement of community awareness of the importance of preserving cultural and national identity.
4. The necessity of observing equitable geographical distribution in the implementation of cultural activities across all regions of the Kingdom.

Chapter: Groups Most in Need of Protection

Women's Rights

1. Disseminating awareness programmes on the Protection from Domestic Violence Law, providing counselling and psychological treatment programmes for victims of violence in all governorates, and continuing to build the capacities of service providers and of those working in family protection and care shelters.
2. Increasing the participation rate of women in electoral committees and in chairing those committees, and building their capacities in the management of the electoral process.
3. Implementing rights-based awareness programmes for all segments and groups of society concerning women's right to vote.
4. Implementing awareness programmes for women candidates on the preparation of the electoral platform, on electoral campaigning, and on garnering the support of voters for their candidacy.

5. Building the capacities of women members of the House of Representatives with regard to their legislative and oversight role, concerning human rights in the Constitution and the international standards by which Jordan is bound.
6. The necessity of tightening oversight by the competent authorities over the workplaces of women workers in the agricultural sector, as regards compliance with occupational safety and health conditions and the provision of first aid, footwear, masks and gloves protecting them from harsh working conditions, and other means that guarantee their right to physical safety.
7. Adopting appropriate employment contracts for women agricultural workers that are consistent with their working conditions and that safeguard their rights as to working hours, wages, leave, social and health insurance, and their rights during pregnancy and breastfeeding hours.

Children's Rights:

1. Working to facilitate the enrolment of graduates of care homes in vocational training institutions, by opening branches that take into account the needs of young men and women and the needs of the labour market in the Governorate of Aqaba.
2. Emphasizing the role of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and Holy Places and its effective role in combating begging, by clarifying the ruling on the phenomenon of begging under Sharia and urging citizens to channel their donations and alms through licensed entities for delivery to those in need, whether individuals or accredited charitable associations working in this field.
3. The need to relocate the centre for the care and rehabilitation of male beggars in the Governorate of Madaba to another site that ensures ease of access for the children's families, so as to enable them to reach the centre easily; the necessity that the centre's building be accessible to persons with all types of disability, in compliance with the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2017, which requires centres to be inclusive of persons with disabilities through the provision of reasonable accommodations, accessible formats and accessibility; the need to reinforce the centre with a number of staff, particularly qualified social workers holding specialised academic degrees; in addition to the necessity of putting in place a treatment plan for children apprehended while begging who are users of narcotic substances, so as to ensure that they receive treatment in the relevant specialised centres prior to their placement in centres for the care and rehabilitation of beggars.
4. Relocating the building of the centre for the care and rehabilitation of female beggars in the Governorate of Zarqa, Al-Dhulail District, to another building.
5. The Ministry of Education carrying out an assessment of the conditions at Abdullah bin Maktoum Secondary School for the Blind and tightening oversight over it.
6. The Ministry of Local Administration increasing the number of municipal staff working in, and supervising, the parks department, in order to ensure greater oversight of public parks; building the capacities of those managing parks in dealing with children and children with disabilities and in designing programmes commensurate with children's abilities and ages; and carrying out further periodic maintenance of parks, their facilities and the available play equipment.

7. The necessity of reinforcing the Centre for Behaviour Modification and Rehabilitation of Children with a general practitioner to follow up on the children's health conditions during the stage of their treatment for addiction and narcotic substance abuse, and to follow up on their treatment plan, as well as for the staff.
8. Implementing legal awareness programmes in the SOS Children's Villages concerning the legislation governing the work of family protection homes, and awareness programmes on the Juveniles Law targeting the children present in the village and the young people in the youth houses.
9. Strengthening the role of the Ministry of Social Development and activating the social defence programmes concerning child beggars, by intensifying inspection and follow-up campaigns in cooperation with the Public Security Directorate, and activating the role of the aftercare department at the Ministry of Social Development so as to ensure the success of efforts to combat begging, which will not succeed except through the availability of awareness and education programmes, in addition to vocational training programmes and the availability of aftercare.
10. Establishing a mechanism to increase cooperation between governmental entities and the private sector with a view to securing employment opportunities for graduates of care homes, both male and female, and establishing a working mechanism between the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Social Development and the other relevant entities, with a view to putting in place a specific plan for the employment of this category of young people in private companies.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities:

1. Amending the House of Representatives Election Law to provide for a quota for persons with disabilities, and amending the Political Parties Law to provide for raising the participation rate of persons with disabilities in political parties.
2. Building and strengthening the capacities of persons with disabilities in order to activate their engagement in political parties and in the electoral process.
3. Working to increase the number of centres for the early detection of disabilities, distributing them geographically, and reinforcing them with personnel qualified to deal with persons with disabilities.
4. Preparing all polling and counting centres in all regions of the Kingdom for persons with disabilities, whatever their disability.
5. Establishing a database identifying the number of persons with disabilities among voters registered for polling purposes, their proportion and geographical distribution, and identifying the types of disability, so that they may be allocated to polling centres that are equipped for persons with disabilities.
6. Establishing an updated national database covering all persons with disabilities, and identifying their numbers, proportions, geographical distribution and types of disability, so as to ensure the provision of appropriate services and the preparation of the polling centres designated for them.

7. Amending educational curricula in schools and universities so as to ensure the integration of the concepts of the rights of persons with disabilities, and to promote a culture of acceptance and social inclusion, together with the provision of educational technologies designed for them.
8. Launching national awareness campaigns to enhance society's awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities, to break negative stereotypes, and to promote a culture of their social and economic inclusion.
9. Providing environmental facilities and reasonable accommodations in the health and education sectors, in workplaces, in the judiciary, in places of worship, and in tourist, recreational and sports venues, among others.
10. Establishing a comprehensive social protection system that guarantees the provision of integrated health insurance and financial support for persons with disabilities who are unable to work, in addition to sustainable vocational rehabilitation programmes that assist them in integrating into the labour market.
11. Obliging public and private institutions to apply a fair employment quota for persons with disabilities, following up on the implementation of the laws requiring their inclusion in the labour market, and providing incentives to companies that comply with employing them.

The Rights of Older Persons:

1. Expediting the issuance of the regulations governing the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.
2. Continuing to provide reasonable accommodations in the various facilities and institutions for older persons; involving older persons in the strategies and plans relating to the development goals; encouraging the private sector to provide material, moral, psychological, social and legal support to older persons; supporting and encouraging intergenerational communication and affording the opportunity to benefit from the expertise of older persons in all fields; and adopting comprehensive programmes, at the official or societal level, to integrate older persons into social and cultural life and to promote a culture of voluntary work in the service of older persons or in benefiting from their expertise.
3. Encouraging the private sector and civil society to contribute to supporting programmes for the care of older persons, through the provision of home care services, financial support, and voluntary activities that contribute to improving their quality of life.
4. Strengthening health care services directed at older persons, by facilitating their access to medical services and providing medical personnel specialised in geriatric medicine within health care institutions.
5. Introducing specialised psychological support programmes for older persons, so as to ensure the provision of the necessary psychological care to those suffering from loneliness, depression or other psychological problems, or through psychologists in residential care homes and community centres.

6. Implementing specialised programmes on the rights of older persons and strengthening the role of the media in raising awareness of their rights.
7. Expanding home health care programmes, particularly for older persons and persons with chronic diseases.