

The National Centre for Human Rights

**Summary of the Twenty-Second Annual Report on the Human Rights
Situation
In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Of 2025**

The National Centre for Human Rights

Amman

2025



His Majesty King Abdullah II, ibn Al-Hussein, may Allah protect and preserve him



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah II

Introduction:

The issuance of the Twenty-Second Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan constitutes a statutory obligation pursuant to Article (12) of the National Centre for Human Rights Law No. (51) of 2006 A.D., as amended.

In preparing its annual report, the Centre draws upon a range of standards, beginning with the Jordanian Constitution, international human rights standards, and the national legal framework. This framework provides the foundation upon which the Centre exercises its mandate, within a methodology based on three interrelated levels of analysis. First, the Centre assesses legislative compliance by examining the extent to which legislation and subsequent legislative developments are aligned with the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards. Second, it monitors public policies in terms of their inclusiveness, effectiveness, and sustainability. Third, it monitors practices through field visits and the handling of complaints, as well as by assessing the extent to which individuals are empowered to exercise their rights and are able to access and enjoy them.

To develop a comprehensive assessment of the human rights situation in the Kingdom, the Centre has focused on several key areas, foremost among them the continued exercise of the monitoring mandate of the National Centre for Human Rights pursuant to its Law No. (51) of 2006 A.D., as amended. In this regard, the Centre conducted a wide range of unannounced visits to entities relevant to its mandate. It also continued to receive and follow up on complaints and to work towards bringing cases of violations to an end.

At the same time, the Centre continued to adopt a participatory approach in its engagement with all stakeholders, including civil society. It held a wide range of dialogue sessions and conferences that resulted in a set of outcomes and recommendations, providing an additional source of information for the annual report.

This reflects the Centre's conviction that meaningful engagement with all stakeholders is essential to achieving an accurate assessment of the human rights situation and developing specific and measurable recommendations.

As part of the Centre's continued efforts to develop the methodology underpinning its annual report and to keep pace with both international and national developments, the Twenty-Second Annual Report addresses issues of profound importance that have become an integral part of the contemporary human rights landscape. Foremost among these are digital rights, human rights violations in the digital sphere, measures to prevent and address such violations, and mechanisms for strengthening and advancing digital rights. The report also monitors digital transformation and examines the relevant aspects of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy and its Implementation Plan. In addition, it highlights developments in integrating emerging technologies and artificial intelligence in ways that safeguard and promote human rights, while addressing the challenges arising in this context.

Within the same framework, the report monitors issues with both international and national dimensions that have also emerged as matters of growing human rights concern, most notably the impact of climate change on the human rights situation and the challenges associated with it. It also highlights relevant outcomes and recommendations concerning business and human rights.

In recognition of the importance of demonstrating the impact of the Centre's field monitoring visits and recommendations, and their practical implications, the report presents the impact arising from the Centre's recommendations and its follow-up across a range of sectors.

To highlight these developments in their entirety and review the challenges that remain, the Twenty-Second Annual Report assesses the human rights situation in the Kingdom across three axes, as follows:

First: Civil and Political Rights.

Second: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Third: Groups Most in Need of Protection.

The Twenty-Second Annual Report is accompanied by three annexes: an annex analyzing complaints; an annex setting out the Centre's achievements and the impact arising from its recommendations and field visits; and an annex containing the Centre's recommendations for 2025 A.D.

The issuance of the Twenty-Second Annual Report on the human rights situation in the Kingdom coincides with the Centre's completion of its Strategic Plan for the years 2026–2030 A.D. The Plan reflects the Centre's mission and vision for the next five years through five strategic objectives: First: promoting a culture of human rights and raising public awareness; Second: strengthening protection and mechanisms for monitoring and documenting human rights violations; Third: strengthening governance and institutional capacities, and promoting the use of technology in the field of human rights; Fourth: strengthening partnerships and securing the resources necessary to promote and protect human rights; and Fifth: developing institutional communication and engagement.

In 2025 A.D., as part of efforts to strengthen the Centre's work, the Prime Minister issued a circular emphasizing the need for the relevant authorities to follow up on the Centre's recommendations and to develop the necessary plans in this regard. Within the same framework, it is worth noting that the Centre has adopted a new approach to following up on the recommendations issued in its annual reports. It now monitors their implementation in a systematic manner, in coordination with the relevant entities, which are required to develop specific plans with defined timeframes and clear performance indicators to facilitate implementation.

Several consultation sessions have been held with the relevant entities, during which the implementation process was structured and the respective plans were reviewed, with a view to ensuring that the Centre receives regular updates on progress in implementation. It should also be noted that the Centre monitors implementation through its own ongoing monitoring and follow-up activities.

In conclusion, the importance of the reports issued by the National Centre for Human Rights lies in their status as a national document that provides a comprehensive assessment of the human rights situation, highlights positive developments, identifies the most significant challenges, and culminates in specific recommendations that are measurable, implementable, and subject to follow-up.

- **Complaints Received by the Centre During 2025 A.D.**

The Centre received a total of 856 complaints in 2025 A.D., compared with 709 complaints in 2024 A.D. Of these, 590 complaints concerned Civil and Political Rights, while 219 complaints concerned Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A further 47 complaints concerned the rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection.

Civil and Political Rights Axis

1. Right to Life, Liberty and Physical Integrity

No legislative developments were recorded in this area during 2025 A.D.

The Centre monitored the following:

- In 2025 A.D., a decrease in the number of suicide cases was observed, with 156 cases recorded, compared with 166 cases in 2024 A.D.¹ Of these, 18 suicide cases involved children and adolescents aged between 15 and 18 years.

¹ The Twenty-First Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024 A.D., p. (17).

- In 2025 A.D., the number of incidents of suffocation caused by heaters decreased, with 91 incidents recorded, resulting in 182 injuries and 14 fatalities, compared with 225 heater-related suffocation incidents in 2024 A.D., which resulted in 562 injuries and 20 fatalities.
- In 2025 A.D., the number of drowning cases amounted to 203, compared with 173 cases in 2024 A.D.
- In 2025 A.D., there was a decrease in the number of fatalities resulting from the firing of live ammunition during celebrations compared with 2024 A.D. In 2025 A.D., two fatalities were recorded, both involving males, one aged 12 years and the other 24 years.
- In 2025 A.D., the number of drug-related offences—including possession and use of narcotic substances, as well as trafficking—decreased to 25,776 offences, compared with 38,782 offences in 2024 A.D.
- In 2025 A.D., 9,586 dog-bite cases were recorded, compared with 9,345 cases in 2024 A.D.
- In 2025 A.D., the National Centre for Human Rights monitored cases of suffocation caused by the use of a particular type of heater.

A joint governmental investigation committee comprising all relevant authorities was subsequently established, and heater samples from factories, shops, and homes whose occupants had suffered suffocation were sent to the Royal Scientific Society for examination and to identify the underlying defects. As a precautionary measure, 5,000 heaters were seized at a factory pending the issuance of the Royal Scientific Society's technical reports, and their sale in commercial outlets was prohibited.

- In 2025 A.D., the Centre monitored the opening by the Directorate of Rehabilitation and Correction Centres of the newly expanded Addiction Treatment Centre at Birein Rehabilitation and Correction Centre. The expansion aims to provide inmates with free and intensive recovery programs and to enhance the efficiency and capacity of the Addiction Treatment Centre, which is regarded as a pioneering model in combating the scourge of drugs and treating persons suffering from drug addiction.
- On another front, on 22/10/2025 A.D., the Centre held a national dialogue session on the phenomenon of the proliferation of stray dogs and its impact on human rights, and submitted the session's outcomes and procedural recommendations to the Prime Minister's Office.

Right to Liberty and Security of Person

- In 2025 A.D., the number of persons placed under administrative detention increased, reaching 22,620 persons², compared with 20,437 persons³ in 2024 A.D.
- In 2025 A.D., the number of inmates in rehabilitation and correction centres also increased, reaching 26,303 inmates⁴, compared with 25,148 inmates⁵ in 2024 A.D.

The Centre confirms that no amendments were made to the Crime Prevention Law No. (7) of 1954 A.D. during 2025. The Centre reiterates its position on the Crime Prevention Law, namely that it should be repealed, in order to give effect to the requirements of the principle of separation of powers. Pending consensus on its repeal, the Law should be amended to ensure that the use of administrative detention is curtailed.

To address overcrowding among inmates in all rehabilitation and correction centres, the following measures are being undertaken:

- Establishment of a new rehabilitation and correction centre in the Azraq area.
- Construction of new buildings and expansion of existing facilities at Al-Swaqa and Al-Muwaqqar 1 Rehabilitation and Correction Centres.

- Construction of a visitors' building, and provision of a dedicated room and designated access routes for persons with disabilities, at Umm Al-Lulu, Al-Swaqa, and Zarqa Rehabilitation and Correction Centres.
- Construction of a dedicated building for inmates working in vocational workshops at Al-Muwaqqar 1 Rehabilitation and Correction Centre, in order to provide accommodation for workshop inmates.

² Response from the Ministry of Interior in its Letter No. (30/670/4374), dated 21/01/2026 A.D., in response to the National Centre for Human Rights' Letter No. (H.A/20/967), dated 24/12/2025 A.D.

³ The Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024 A.D.

⁴ Public Security Directorate Letter No. (82/2025/Transparency/54205), dated 31/12/2025 A.D., in response to the National Centre for Human Rights' Letter No. (H.A/20/968), dated 24/12/2025 A.D.

⁵ The Twenty-First Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024 A.D., Axis: Right to Liberty and Security of Person, p. (21).

Recommendations

The Centre reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous annual reports, as follows:

1. Addressing legislative shortcomings relating to the criminalization of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and compensation for victims, by amending Article (208) of the Penal Code to ensure that the crime of torture is not subject to amnesty or limitation periods, and that attempted torture is criminalized. The amendment should also expressly provide for the right of victims of torture to compensation, establish a dedicated fund to support them, and provide for their psychological and physical rehabilitation.
2. The Centre reiterates its recommendation concerning the need for all relevant authorities to take the necessary measures to address overcrowding in rehabilitation and correction centres, including expanding the use of alternatives to custodial sentences and alternatives to pre-trial detention.
3. Strengthening preventive and regulatory measures by tightening controls over the possession and use of firearms, enforcing effective deterrent penalties, and intensifying public awareness campaigns.
4. Taking urgent regulatory measures concerning agricultural ponds to ensure compliance with public safety requirements and the imposition of penalties on violators.
5. Expanding extracurricular and preventive programs targeting all groups in society, with a view to reducing drug use.
6. Ensuring an active role for the business sector in the reintegration of inmates released from rehabilitation and correction centres into society by contributing to the provision of employment opportunities for them, thereby helping to prevent recidivism and strengthening the sector's role in fulfilling its social responsibility.
7. Not criminalizing attempted suicide, and providing the necessary social, psychological, health, and economic support to persons who attempt suicide.
8. Developing a comprehensive national suicide prevention strategy, including early intervention in schools, community-based mental health programs, and training for teachers and families on recognizing early warning signs, as well as legislating to prohibit children from being exposed to social media platforms and video games classified as dangerous and capable of causing psychological or behavioral disorders.
9. Establishing a national institutional mechanism for suicide prevention, including the launch of a free national mental health crisis hotline available around the clock.
10. Expediting the operation of dog shelters and expanding vaccination and sterilization programs, while strengthening coordination with municipalities and relevant authorities, in order to ensure a sustainable response to the phenomenon of stray dogs and reduce dog-bite cases and the associated health risks.

Right to Access Justice and Guarantees of Remote Hearings

The report referred to the developments in the legislative framework governing the Right to Access Justice and guarantees of fair trial that took place in 2024 A.D.

Legislation and Policies

- In 2025 A.D., the Jordanian Penal Code No. (16) of 1960 A.D. was amended pursuant to the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025 A.D.
- The Instructions on Procedures for Implementing Electronic Monitoring for 2025 A.D. were issued, establishing the procedures for applying electronic monitoring where the Public Prosecutor or the competent court decides to impose it as an alternative to pre-trial detention or a custodial sentence.
- In 2025 A.D., the decision abolishing the imprisonment of a debtor who is unable to fulfil a contractual obligation, with the exception of real property lease agreements and employment contracts, entered into force pursuant to Article (22) of the Enforcement Law and its amendments No. (25) of 2007 A.D.
- The Sharia Enforcement Law No. (10) of 2013 A.D. was amended pursuant to the Amending Law to the Sharia Enforcement Law of 2025 A.D. Under the amendment, the Enforcement Judge may subject a judgment debtor to electronic monitoring instead of imprisonment where the debtor fails to pay the adjudicated debts, provided that this is in the interests of justice. The debtor may also request to be placed under electronic monitoring, whether upon the creditor (judgment creditor) filing an application for imprisonment or after an order for the imprisonment of the judgment debtor has been issued.
- In 2025 A.D., the decision to remove criminal-law protection from cheques entered into force pursuant to Article (34) of the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (10) of 2022 A.D.

- The Instructions on the Qualification and Licensing of Accredited Experts to Facilitate Communication with Persons with Disabilities During the Investigation and Litigation Stages for 2025 A.D. were issued pursuant to paragraph (b) of Article (31) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law No. (20) of 2017 A.D.

Right to Litigate

His Majesty King Abdullah II directed the formation of a specialized committee to develop the judiciary and undertake a comprehensive assessment with a view to formulating recommendations building on previous achievements. This directive was issued during His Majesty's visit to the Judicial Council on 04/11/2025 A.D.

The Ministry of Justice also implemented the first phase of digital signatures for court letters and judicial memoranda issued by the courts, through integration with the digital identity system (Sanad application), in cooperation with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship. The service was initially launched at the Amman Palace of Justice on 17/09/2025 A.D., after which it was gradually rolled out to the remaining courts. By the end of December 2025, approximately 144,000 court letters and judicial memoranda had been digitally signed.

Alternatives to Pre-Trial Detention and Alternatives to Custodial Sentences

- The Centre monitored a significant increase in the number of decisions imposing alternatives to pre-trial detention, whether issued by the courts or Public Prosecution departments, in 2025 A.D. The number reached 6,327 decisions, compared with approximately 2,176 decisions in 2024 A.D. and approximately 2,279 decisions in 2023 A.D. The Centre emphasizes the significance of this development and calls for further expansion in the use of judicial alternatives to pre-trial detention.

- The total number of judgments and orders issued in cases and applications concerning alternatives to custodial sentences in 2025 A.D. amounted to 3,559⁶. The total number of judgments imposing alternatives to custodial sentences in cases during 2025 A.D. amounted to 507 judgments. During the period from 01/01/2025 A.D. to 14/06/2025 A.D. (i.e. prior to the amendment of the Penal Code), 332 judgments were issued, compared with 174 judgments during the period from 15/06/2025 A.D. to 31/12/2025 A.D., i.e. following the amendment of the Penal Code⁷.
- The number of remote hearing sessions held before the Jordanian courts during 2025 A.D. amounted to 123,510 sessions⁸, compared with 130,708 sessions in 2024 A.D. and 133,581 sessions in 2023 A.D.

Legal Aid:

During 2025 A.D., the Centre monitored an increase in the number of beneficiaries of mandatory and voluntary legal aid services provided before the courts and Public Prosecution. The number of beneficiaries reached 3,468⁹, compared with approximately 3,296 beneficiaries in 2024 A.D.¹⁰ and 2,222 beneficiaries in 2023 A.D. The number of applications for voluntary legal aid before the courts and Public Prosecution during 2025 A.D. amounted to 968 applications, while the number of beneficiaries of voluntary legal aid before the courts and Public Prosecution during the same year amounted to 803 beneficiaries. The Centre recommends increasing the budget of the Legal Aid Fund to ensure that legal aid is made available to the largest possible number of beneficiaries.

Recommendations

1. The Centre reiterates its recommendation concerning the establishment of Administrative Courts in the Northern and Southern Regions, and the determination of court fees on the basis of clear criteria, rather than leaving the matter to the discretionary authority of the President of the Administrative Court or determining fees on a case-by-case basis.
2. Further expanding the use of alternatives to pre-trial detention and alternatives to custodial sentences.
3. Preparing courtrooms for remote hearings in government hospitals to which detainees or convicted persons are transferred for treatment, thereby shortening the duration of proceedings while safeguarding inmates' right to receive timely healthcare.
4. Increasing the budget of the Legal Aid Fund at the Ministry of Justice to provide legal aid to the largest possible number of beneficiaries.
5. Expanding the number of accredited institutions authorized to implement alternative sentences and enhancing the efficiency of their staff.

⁶ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Centre, Ref. No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026 A.D.

⁷ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Centre, Ref. No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026 A.D.

⁸ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Centre, Ref. No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026 A.D.

⁹ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Centre, Ref. No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026 A.D.

¹⁰ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Centre, Ref. No. (3/7/1928), dated 02/02/2025 A.D.

The total budget allocated to the Legal Aid Fund for 2025 A.D. amounted to JOD 525,000¹¹.

Digital Transformation in the Justice Sector

At the beginning of 2025 A.D., the Ministry of Justice launched a new version of its electronic portal featuring a redesigned interface and 25 new electronic services, in addition to enhancing and developing existing electronic services. During 2025 A.D., a further 19 electronic services were introduced, bringing the total number of electronic services available through the portal at the end of 2025 A.D. to 65 services, serving judges, lawyers, and citizens.

¹¹ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Centre, Ref. No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026 A.D.

Right to Nationality, Residence, Freedom of Movement and Asylum

Right to Nationality

No legislative amendments were made to the Jordanian Nationality Law during 2025 A.D., with the exception of the issuance of new criteria for granting Jordanian nationality or residence permits to investors through investment, pursuant to a decision of the Council of Ministers based on the recommendations of the Special Committee for Investors¹².

In 2025 A.D., the Residence and Foreigners' Affairs Law No. (24) of 1973 A.D. was amended. The total number of persons who had been returned to their homes from the date of adoption of the Tribal Evacuation Control Document in September 2021 until 17/03/2026 A.D. reached 6,540 persons across all governorates of the Kingdom¹³.

Right to Asylum

Asylum-related issues are assuming increasing importance as a result of armed conflicts and political instability. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol constitute the primary international reference framework in this field. In this regard, Jordan, by virtue of its geographical location and its humanitarian and constitutional commitments, has borne a cumulative burden as a result of hosting successive waves of refugees over several decades. This has placed significant pressure on its limited resources and absorptive capacity. These burdens have had both direct and indirect impacts on vital sectors, particularly education, healthcare, water, energy, infrastructure, and municipal services, in addition to tangible effects on the labour market, poverty levels, and public expenditure. Estimates issued by national and international bodies indicate that the cost of hosting refugees has far exceeded the level of international assistance provided, placing a considerable strain on the public treasury and local communities and leaving them to bear the greater share of these burdens. The population density resulting

Despite these challenges, Jordan has continued to uphold the principles of international protection and human rights, affirming that burden- and responsibility-sharing with the international community is essential to ensuring the sustainability of the national response to refugees, protecting their rights, and safeguarding the interests and stability of host communities at the same time.

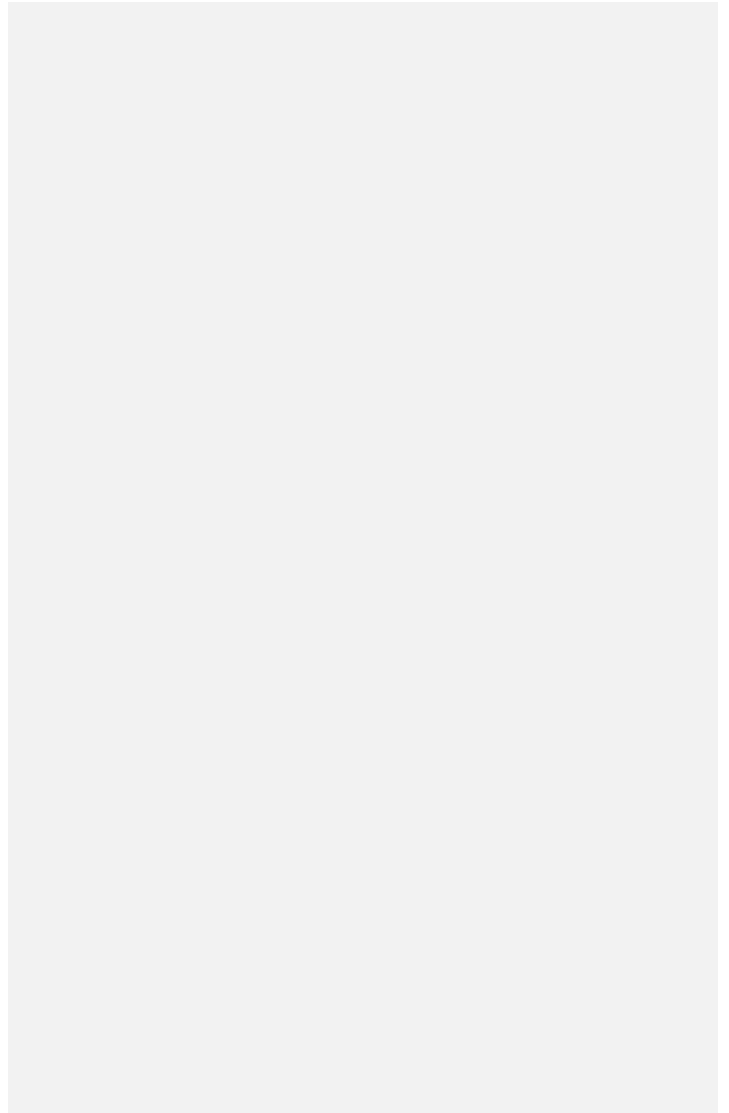
Recommendations

1. Develop a binding international mechanism for the equitable distribution of the burdens of asylum, in light of the significant burdens borne by the Kingdom as a result of the increase in asylum cases arising from the current regional and international circumstances.
2. Continue diplomatic efforts to call for a fair and effective sharing of burdens with the international community, and link international support to the actual scale of the burdens borne by the Kingdom as a result of hosting refugees.
3. Conduct an independent periodic assessment of the impact of the criteria for granting nationality or residence through investment, in terms of their consistency with the public interest, their economic impact, and the extent to which they comply with the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and publish the findings of such assessments for public information.

¹² Jordanian Council of Ministers' decisions concerning investment, dated 02/07/2025 A.D., available at: <https://pm.gov.jo>

¹³ Response from the Ministry of Interior in its Letter No. (4/AM/9064/15749), dated 17/03/2026 A.D.

from refugee influxes has also contributed to increased demand for public services and a decline in their quality in some host areas. This has necessitated the expansion of essential facilities and services in the context of limited financial and natural resources.



Right to Vote and Stand for Election

At its session held on 06/07/2025 A.D., the Council of Ministers decided to dissolve the municipal councils, governorate councils, and the Amman Municipal Council with effect from Monday, 07/07/2025 A.D., and to appoint interim committees to administer the affairs of the municipalities pending the holding of elections. On 07/01/2026 A.D., the Council decided to postpone the elections for the aforementioned councils for six months from the date of the decision, meaning that the elections would be held after 07/06/2026 A.D.

Following the Centre's monitoring of the announcement by the Ministry of Local Administration of its intention to amend the Local Administration Law No. (22) of 2021 A.D., the Centre submitted a comprehensive reform proposal for amending the Law, aligned with national legislation and international standards within the political and administrative modernization tracks, as follows:

- Activating the principle of decentralization in local administration by gradually transferring executive powers from the central government to the governorates and municipalities, thereby promoting equity in the distribution of resources and services, enabling governorate councils to exercise their developmental and planning roles more effectively, and making them an essential partner in formulating local plans and budgets.
- Increasing women's representation to no less than 30% in municipal councils, with the same proportion of the members of governorate councils, whether elected or appointed, in order to ensure effective and meaningful participation and achieve institutional integration among municipalities, governorate councils, and service ministries, thereby ensuring effective coordination and preventing overlapping powers.
- Amending the provisions relating to the powers of the Minister and the municipal council in order to reduce central intervention and grant local councils direct powers in planning, regulation, and the approval of development projects. New provisions should also be introduced to guarantee the effective financial and administrative independence of municipalities, including their right to prepare their budgets and invest their funds in accordance with regulations adopted by the elected councils.
- Amending the provisions to establish coordination mechanisms between governorate councils and municipal councils to ensure complementarity of roles and prevent duplication in decisions and projects. The conditions and qualifications required of candidates for the position of mayor, membership of a municipal council, and the chairmanship or membership of a governorate council should also be amended in line with the outcomes of the Political Modernization Committee.
- Providing for an obligation on each municipal council and governorate council to allocate regular sessions for community participation, enabling citizens and stakeholders to submit proposals concerning plans and projects.

With regard to student union council elections, Jordanian universities did not hold elections for student union councils. Instead, they extended the terms of the existing councils for one year, pursuant to the Student Union Instructions. The Centre also monitored objections raised by a number of activists in the education sector to the decision to postpone the elections until the following year, 2026 A.D. They considered the decision inconsistent with the political modernization process and restrictive of student freedoms, warning of the risk of students reverting to a culture of university violence and reigniting sectarian and regional tensions.

Recommendations:

First: The Centre reaffirms the recommendations set out in its Report on Monitoring the 2024 Parliamentary Elections for the Twentieth House of Representatives and in its previous annual reports, foremost among them:

- a) Amend the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 A.D. to allocate a quota for persons with disabilities in the House of Representatives.
- b) Amend Article (20/B) of the Election Law concerning granting individuals the right to announce their intention to stand for election, in a manner that ensures the establishment of the necessary controls and standards in this regard.
- c) Amend the Election Law to introduce a penalty for anyone who assaults members of polling committees, in order to address this phenomenon and prevent its recurrence.
- d) Amend the Election Law to introduce a deterrent penalty for anyone who uses children in election campaigning, in order to address this phenomenon and prevent its recurrence.
- e) Provide the necessary facilities for observers, including permitting the use of mobile phones in polling and counting rooms, and provide for this in the Instructions in force, in view of monitoring requirements and the use of electronic applications for the polling and counting processes, which require observers to submit forms through the application, as is the case with the Centre's election monitoring application.

- f) Increase the representation of women and persons with disabilities on electoral committees, including in the chairing of such committees, and build their capacities in managing the electoral process.

Second: Consider the proposals concerning the Local Administration Law No. (22) of 2021 A.D. set out in the body of the report.

Third: Establish legal safeguards to restrict the postponement of elections by reference to objective necessity criteria and independent oversight.

Fourth: Hold student union council elections as scheduled, thereby enabling students to exercise their right to monitor the performance of student union councils at universities.

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

The National Centre for Human Rights monitored the continued work of the Government Communication Forum in achieving its objectives of strengthening direct communication between the Government and the media and all segments of society, and enabling relevant stakeholders to obtain accurate information from its original sources. This is achieved through regular meetings hosted by the Government, at which ministers and government officials discuss issues of public concern in the presence of media representatives and other sectors.

UNESCO indicates that, among the 171 countries that incorporate media and information literacy concepts into their national policy frameworks, only 17 countries have adopted independent and dedicated national media and information literacy policies, with Jordan being one of them¹⁴.

The Second National Media and Information Literacy Strategy was developed in partnership with the Ministry of Government Communication and the Jordan Media Institute, with the support of UNESCO. The Strategy focuses on strengthening citizens' ability to engage critically and responsibly with media and digital content,

and on mainstreaming media and information literacy into institutional policies and practices. It was approved by the Council of Ministers for the period from 2026 to 2029 A.D. and launched by the Ministry of Government Communication.

In a related development, the Cybercrime Unit handled 29,389 cases in 2025 A.D.¹⁵, compared with 24,737 cases in 2024 A.D.¹⁶, involving various types of cybercrime.

The Centre also monitored the significant development concerning the blocking of certain features of the Roblox game, whereby the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission blocked chat rooms within Jordan after receiving reports and studies indicating that these rooms could expose children to exploitation and abuse. The open nature of these chat rooms and children's interaction with unknown users make them an unsafe environment for the dissemination of harmful content or unsafe attempts to communicate with children. It was also agreed that the Roblox platform would undertake to block any abusive content.

During 2025 A.D., (4) four new electronic publications were licensed, bringing the total number of currently licensed electronic publications to 148, pursuant to Article (49/G) of the Press and Publications Law in force¹⁷.

¹⁴ UNESCO report submitted in connection with the Voluntary Review of Sustainable Development Goal 16.

¹⁵ Public Security Directorate Judiciary Directorate Letter No. (8/2026/Q. Transparency/5387), dated 04/02/2026 A.D.

¹⁶ Public Security Directorate Letter No. (J/16/9/Important/15957), dated 20/02/2025 A.D.

¹⁷ Media Commission Letter No. (QN/536), dated 25/02/2026 A.D.

Recommendations

Following its reaffirmation of the recommendations set out in the 2024 report, the Centre recommends the following:

1. Developing a national media strategy aimed at advancing the state of media freedoms and establishing a legislative environment that safeguards freedom of the press and media.
2. Continuing and expanding the work of the Government Communication Forum, given the role it plays in facilitating the flow of information from reliable sources to individuals. This constitutes a form of proactive disclosure of information and strengthens trust between individuals and government entities.
3. Developing an implementation plan for the National Charter on Artificial Intelligence Ethics to ensure its effective implementation in practice and the protection of human rights in the context of the use of artificial intelligence, particularly with regard to the protection of personal data and related matters.
4. Continuing to implement the objectives and vision of the Information Literacy Strategy, and expanding its integration into school curricula and extracurricular activities, given its role in strengthening individuals' capacity to engage with information in all its forms.
5. Continuing current efforts to raise awareness among relevant stakeholders of the Right to Access Information and expanding such efforts, particularly following the enactment of the Amending Law to the Law on Guaranteeing the Right to Access Information. It is also necessary that information classification be limited to "confidential" and "available" only, in line with international standards and best practices.
6. Raising awareness of the substance of the Right to Freedom of Expression among all groups, particularly with regard to the limits of freedom of expression and what constitutes criminal conduct.
7. Expanding school curricula to incorporate the substance of the Right to Freedom of Expression and conduct constituting offences, particularly in the context of the digital environment, and raising children's awareness generally of the risks associated with that environment, in order to prevent their exploitation, particularly by terrorist groups and ideologically extremist groups.
8. The Telecommunications Regulatory Commission should continue monitoring platforms that may contain content harmful to children and blocking such platforms where warranted, in order to protect children in the digital environment, and should impose restrictions on children's use of social media platforms.

Right to Access Information

The number of complaints received by the Information Council during 2025 A.D. amounted to 24 complaints¹⁸, compared with 6 complaints in 2024 A.D. and three complaints in 2023 A.D.¹⁹

As for applications for access to information, 2,667 applications were submitted in 2025 A.D., of which 164 applications were rejected²⁰. In 2024 A.D., the number of applications amounted to 3,062, of which 171 applications were rejected, while in 2023 A.D., 3,930 applications for access to information were submitted, of which 135 applications were rejected²¹.

Recommendations

Reaffirming the recommendations set out in the 2024 report, the Centre recommends the following:

1. Developing a national media strategy aimed at advancing the state of media freedoms and establishing a legislative environment that safeguards freedom of the press and media.
2. Continuing and expanding the work of the Government Communication Forum to strengthen its role in facilitating the flow of information from reliable sources to individuals. Such proactive disclosure of information enhances trust between individuals and government entities.
3. Developing an implementation plan for the National Charter on Artificial Intelligence Ethics to ensure its effective implementation in practice and the protection of human rights in the context of the use of artificial intelligence, particularly with regard to the protection of personal data.
4. Continuing to implement the objectives and vision of the Information Literacy Strategy, and expanding its integration into school curricula and extracurricular activities, given its role in strengthening individuals' capacity to engage with information in all its forms.
5. Continuing current efforts to raise awareness among relevant stakeholders of the Right to Access Information and expanding such efforts, particularly following the enactment of the Amending Law to the Law on Guaranteeing the Right to Access Information. It is also necessary that the information classification system be limited to classifying information as "confidential" or "available" only, in line with international standards and best practices.
6. Raising awareness of the substance of the Right to Freedom of Expression among all groups, particularly with regard to the limits of freedom of expression and what constitutes criminal conduct.
7. Expanding school curricula to incorporate the substance of the Right to Freedom of Expression and conduct constituting an offence, particularly in the context of the digital environment, and raising children's awareness generally of the potential risks associated with it, in order to prevent their exploitation by terrorist or ideologically extremist groups.
8. The Telecommunications Regulatory Commission should continue monitoring platforms that may contain content harmful to children and blocking such platforms where warranted, in order to protect children in the digital environment, and should impose restrictions on children's use of social media platforms.

¹⁸ Information Council Letter, dated 15/03/2025 A.D.

¹⁹ Report on the Implementation of the Right to Access Information for 2023 A.D.

²⁰ Information Council Letter, dated 15/03/2025 A.D.

²¹ Information Council Letter, dated 15/03/2025 A.D.

Right to Peaceful Assembly

No amendments were made to the Public Meetings Law during 2025 A.D. In this regard, the Centre reaffirms the need to amend the Public Meetings Law No. (7) of 2004 A.D., as amended in accordance with the recommendations set out in the body of the report. At the level of practice, 2025 A.D. witnessed a number of sit-ins, marches, work stoppages, solidarity demonstrations, public rallies, gatherings, and protests, totaling 2,869 events.

The report made a number of recommendations, including:

- Reviewing the Public Meetings Law, including clarifying the definition of a meeting set out in Article (2) of the Public Meetings Law, distinguishing between public and private meetings, and establishing safeguards governing the powers to disperse meetings provided for under the same Law, in addition to other amendments addressed in detail in the Centre's previous reports.
- Raising awareness among individuals and all relevant entities of the substance of the Right to Peaceful Assembly, thereby ensuring that this right is exercised and enjoyed in accordance with international human rights standards and the Jordanian Constitution.

Right to Establish and Join Political Parties

Article (71/A) of the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 A.D. provides for the gradual enhancement of party representation in the House of Representatives. Accordingly, in the election of the Eleventh House of Representatives, at least 50% of the House's total seats were to be allocated to political parties and party alliances. This percentage is to increase to 65% in the election of the Twenty-Second House of Representatives, pursuant to Article (71/C) of the Law. This provision reflects a clear legislative direction towards a gradual transition to a parliament based on party blocs and programs.

In 2025 A.D., the Permanent Office of the House of Representatives also formed an interim committee to amend the Internal Rules of the House of Representatives, with a view to keeping pace with developments in the political modernization process. The National Centre considers this decision to amend the Internal Rules consistent with the phase of transformation brought about by the political modernization framework.

During 2025 A.D., the Independent Election Commission also adopted the General Standards for Governance within Political Parties, as part of its efforts to monitor parties' compliance with the Political Parties Law and the Instructions issued pursuant thereto. These standards are intended to establish the principles upon which political parties are required to base their statutes and internal regulations.

The year 2025 A.D. also witnessed a notable development in the structure of party life, marked by the merger of a number of political parties with a view to unifying efforts and strengthening organizational and political capacities.

By the end of 2025 A.D., the number of licensed political parties had reached 34, with 85,371 members, distributed across the Kingdom's governorates in varying proportions.

Throughout 2025 A.D., continued emphasis was placed on enhancing the participation of women and young people in political parties. It is worth noting that, by the end of 2025 A.D., the number of young people aged 18 to 35 who were members of political parties had reached 30,652, while the number of female members of political parties had reached 36,581.

Recommendations

1. Adopt effective legislative and executive measures to ensure the genuine empowerment of women and young people within political parties, particularly in leadership positions, going beyond mere formal compliance with statutory quotas.
2. Develop supportive public policies to broaden the base of party activity across the governorates, thereby ensuring equitable geographical distribution of party members and enhancing political participation at the national level.
3. Encourage party mergers and program-based alliances through incentive-based and legislative measures, thereby contributing to the establishment of strong political parties with broad social bases and enhancing the cohesion and stability of party life.

Right to Establish and Join Trade Unions

No legislative amendments affecting the constitutional or legal framework governing the right to establish and join trade unions were introduced during 2025 A.D. The laws governing professional associations and the Labour Law No. (8) of 1996 A.D., as amended remained in force, without the introduction of direct amendments either expanding or restricting the scope of trade union freedoms.

During 2025 A.D., draft amendments²² to both the Labour Law and the Social Security Law were put forward. Trade unions, political parties, and civil society organizations expressed legal positions²³ on these drafts, emphasizing the need for comprehensive national dialogue before any amendments are adopted, given the direct link between these pieces of legislation and the economic and social rights of workers.

The Centre noted the continued efforts of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions to implement capacity-building programs for trade union leaders, raise awareness of workers' rights, and participate in the conclusion of collective agreements. During 2025 A.D., 29 collective agreements were concluded, benefiting 218,011²⁴ male and female workers. This reflects the role of collective bargaining as a legal mechanism for improving working conditions.

During 2025 A.D., nine new councils of professional associations were elected to select the heads and members of the respective association councils, as follows: elections of the Jordan Engineers Association; elections of the Jordan Bar Association; elections of the Jordanian Veterinarians Association; elections of the Jordan Medical Association; elections of the Jordan Dentists Association; elections of the Jordan Nurses and Midwives Association; elections of the Jordan Agricultural Engineers Association; elections of the

Recommendations

The National Centre for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous annual reports and adds the following:

1. Review the legislative framework governing trade union activity, particularly the provisions of Chapter Eleven of the Labour Law, to ensure its alignment with International Labour Organization Convention No. (87) concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and Convention No. (98) concerning the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, guarantee trade union pluralism and workers' right to establish independent organizations, and remove restrictions that impede the registration of trade unions and increase executive interference in their affairs.
2. Strengthen internal democracy and trade union independence by amending the internal regulations of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions and trade unions in a manner that limits the terms of office of their leadership positions, prohibits standing for the position of union president or Federation president for more than two consecutive terms, and ensures an effective role for general assemblies in the management of trade union affairs.
3. Strengthen legal protection for trade union freedom, particularly by protecting trade union representatives against any form of dismissal or discriminatory treatment on account of their trade union activities, and ensuring the enforcement of such protection through the competent judiciary, thereby promoting stable labour relations and safeguarding the right to organize in trade unions.
4. Reconsider the legal framework governing professional associations and their pension funds in a manner that strikes a balance between professional regulation and the requirements of trade union freedom, limits mandatory membership, and strengthens oversight of professional pension funds through

²² For the draft Labour Law and Social Security Law, see the website of the Bureau of Legislation and Opinion: <https://lob.gov.jo>

²³ For the legal position issued by the trade unions and political parties, see: <https://wihdaparty.com>

²⁴ For information on collective agreements concluded during 2025 A.D., see the website of the Jordanian Ministry of Labour: <https://mol.gov.jo>

Jordan Pharmacists Association; and elections of the Jordan Journalists Association.

periodic actuarial studies and regulatory measures that ensure their sustainability and protect the rights of members and retirees. Social dialogue should also be adopted as a mandatory process when considering any amendments affecting labour and social security legislation.

Right to Establish and Join Associations

Legislation and Policies

No amendments were made during 2025 A.D. to the body of legislation governing the work of associations. The legislation in force continues to indicate that civil society organizations are subject to multiple legal authorities responsible for overseeing their activities, with civil society organizations falling into eight categories: associations; professional and trade unions; sports clubs; youth organizations; employers' associations; chambers of commerce and industry; and non-profit companies.

The following are among the most notable developments monitored during 2025 A.D. in relation to the Associations Law:

1. In the final third of 2025 A.D., the committee tasked with reviewing the draft Associations Law completed its initial draft. The draft remains open to comments and proposals from research bodies and relevant stakeholders, with a view to improving its formulation and ensuring that the associations sector is regulated without prejudice to constitutionally guaranteed rights.
2. On 28/10/2025 A.D., the Ministry of Social Development announced eight core criteria that will form the basis for classifying associations, as part of an initiative aimed at strengthening governance and sound management and assessing the extent to which associations comply with the principles of transparency, accountability, and adherence to laws and internal regulations. These criteria cover: governance and sound management; strategic planning; financial management; transparency; monitoring; evaluation; impact measurement; institutional and organizational capacities; partnerships and community accountability; legal and regulatory compliance; and financial and program sustainability.

By the end of 2025 A.D., the number of licensed associations had reached 6,024. As for associations dissolved during 2025 A.D.²⁵ pursuant to Article (20) of the Associations Law in force and based on the status of the association, their number amounted to 330 associations. Most cases of dissolution were by operation of law, due to the association having ceased its activities for more than one year, violating the provisions of the Law, receiving foreign funding without the requisite approvals, or submitting a request for voluntary dissolution.

The report made a number of recommendations in this regard, including:

1. Continue the participatory approach to discussing the 2025 A.D. Amending Law to the Associations Law, with a view to refining the Law and bringing it into force in a manner consistent with the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards.
2. Legally require associations to maintain proper records and publish their financial and administrative reports on their websites.
3. Intensify monitoring and follow-up of local voluntary initiatives and associations that undertake activities falling outside their areas of competence and functions.
4. Ensure that associations apply the principles of democracy, transparency, and good governance in all their activities and projects.
5. Encourage the private sector, business sector, and companies to provide financial support to associations, in fulfilment of their corporate social responsibility and their role in the field of human rights.

²⁵ Letter No. (SH. Q./3/3140) from Her Excellency the Minister of Social Development, dated 17/02/2026 A.D.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Axis

Right to Development and an Adequate Standard of Living

During 2025 A.D., the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan made tangible progress in implementing the comprehensive national reform tracks, with a clear shift in certain sectors from the planning stage to implementation. This reflects the State's commitment to linking public policies with the economic and social rights of citizens and ensuring that they have a direct impact on their quality of life. The three modernization tracks, namely political system modernization, public sector modernization, and the Economic Modernization Vision, constituted an integrated framework for the work of official institutions, ensuring the coordination of government efforts and the sustainability of reforms over the long term²⁶.

Investment also recorded positive performance during 2025 A.D. Net foreign direct investment inflows amounted to approximately USD 1.05 billion during the first half of the year, representing an increase of 36.4% compared with the same period in 2024 A.D. Foreign direct investment accounted for approximately 4% of GDP²⁷, reflecting investors' confidence in the Jordanian economy despite the regional challenges.

As part of the National Centre for Human Rights' follow-up on the recommendations set out in its 2024 A.D. annual report, the Ministry of Investment submitted an Implementation Action Plan for 2026–2028 A.D.²⁸ in response to the recommendations of the National Centre for Human Rights in its 2024 A.D. report²⁹, with a view to enhancing the role of investment in economic and social development and linking it to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Industrial Sector:

The Jordanian industrial sector continued to perform positively throughout 2025 A.D., contributing approximately 40% of economic growth during the first half of the year. Industrial exports increased by 8.5%, while the sector provided employment opportunities for more than 250,000 workers, with women and young people accounting for an increasing share. The Government supported the sector by reducing production costs in industrial cities and financing 630 industrial companies with a total of JOD 65 million, in addition to promoting medium- and high-technology industries and advancing innovation and the adoption of technology.

Agriculture and Food Security Sector:

Throughout 2025 A.D., Jordan's agricultural sector continued to play a pivotal role in advancing the Right to Development and the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living, within the framework of the Economic Modernization Vision and the National Food Security Strategy (2021–2030 A.D.)³⁰. The sector witnessed a clear effort to expand linkages between agricultural production and healthy, value-added food industries³¹. This approach contributed to strengthening food security indicators and creating employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas³². This performance was consistent with three of the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 2: Zero Hunger; and Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth³³.

²⁶ Executive Program for the Economic Modernization Vision 2023–2025 A.D. <https://bit.ly/4pNv4D2>

²⁷ Statement issued by the Central Bank of Jordan and published by Reuters in Arabic. <https://bit.ly/3L2GJP1>

²⁸ Letter issued by the Ministry of Investment, enclosing the Ministry of Investment's Action Plan, Letter No. (Business Development/10502), dated 19/11/2025 A.D.

²⁹ The Twenty-First Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024 A.D., National Centre for Human Rights, p. (68), 2025 A.D.

³⁰ Prime Ministry, Economic Modernization Vision; Higher Council for Food Security, National Food Security Strategy 2021–2030 A.D.

³¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Plans and Policies; Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Policies to Support Food Industries, 2025 A.D.

³² Ministry of Agriculture; Higher Council for Food Security; Department of Statistics, Labour Market and Agricultural Sector Indicators, 2025 A.D.

³³ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, National Reports on Monitoring the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, 2025 A.D.

In parallel, a National Food Security Survey was conducted in cooperation with the Department of Statistics³⁴. The survey contributed to strengthening the national food security database and supporting the development of more targeted agricultural and food policies for the most vulnerable groups³⁵.

Water Security:

During 2025 A.D., Jordan continued to face persistent challenges in the area of water security. The Kingdom is among the most water-scarce countries in the world, with annual per capita water availability falling far below the water poverty threshold³⁶. This necessitates intensified efforts to ensure the sustainable provision of essential water resources to citizens, farmers, and small-scale agricultural producers. In this context, the competent authorities made progress in implementing strategic projects aimed at strengthening national water security and improving the quality of services provided. The quality of drinking water rose to approximately 99%, while the coverage of regular irrigation water supply increased to approximately 87.5%, with regular water supply services being provided for approximately 12 hours per week.

The Centre's Field Monitoring

Through dialogue sessions with citizens, relevant authorities, and local activists, the Centre monitored problems relating to the deterioration of water infrastructure in Aqaba Governorate, particularly in the Al-Mahdoud area. The sessions revealed weaknesses in the water distribution networks and drainage system, adversely affecting the efficiency of water supply and the quality of services provided to citizens.

The monitoring also highlighted the urgent need to rehabilitate the ageing water networks in both Jerash and Madaba, develop drainage systems in a number of governorates, including Aqaba Governorate, and strengthen regular maintenance to ensure the sustainability of water resources and the provision of essential water services to all residents, in a manner consistent with human rights standards and conducive to the realization of the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living³⁷.

During 2025 A.D., the National Centre for Human Rights also monitored the problem of water interruptions, with particular focus on Jerash Governorate, and issued a specialized report³⁸ containing recommendations³⁹ addressed to the Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, and the Yarmouk Water Company.

Energy Sector

In 2025 A.D., the General Electricity Law of 2025 A.D.⁴⁰ entered into force, replacing Law No. (64) of 2002 A.D. The new Law permits the installation of energy storage systems and private generators and promotes investment in green hydrogen projects⁴¹.

The year also witnessed the adoption of new regulations governing the connection of renewable energy projects to the national grid, as well as the replacement of Net Metering with Net Billing and the introduction of Wheeling and Zero Export mechanisms.

³⁴ Department of Statistics, National Statistical Plan and Specialized Surveys, 2025 A.D.

³⁵ Higher Council for Food Security; Department of Statistics, Analytical Reports on Food Security Data, 2025 A.D.

³⁶ Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (2025–2027 A.D.).

³⁷ Letter issued by the Centre to the Aqaba Water Company following the recommendations of the dialogue session, No. (26–77/2/2025 A.D.).

³⁸ Report on the Problem of Water Interruptions and Delays in Water Supply in Certain Areas of Jerash Governorate, dated 29/09/2025 A.D., National Centre for Human Rights.

³⁹ Letter issued by the National Centre for Human Rights, Ref. No. (H.A/18/826), dated 04/11/2025 A.D.

⁴⁰ General Electricity Law of 2025 A.D.

⁴¹ Ammon News, "Smart Meter Coverage to Reach 91% by Mid-2025," 25/11/2025 A.D.; Jordan News, "Council of Ministers Approves Draft Electricity Law and Draft Gas Law," 18/02/2025 A.D.

Infrastructure and Digital Transformation

- The installation of energy storage systems (batteries) for homes, commercial establishments, and companies was expanded⁴².
- Natural gas infrastructure was strengthened, including the supply of gas from the Risha Gas Field to the electricity grid and the preparation of the Aqaba LNG terminal⁴³.
- Smart meters covered more than 90% of subscribers by mid-2025 A.D., with time-of-use tariffs introduced to improve the integration of renewable energy⁴⁴.

Renewable Energy and Outlook

- Renewable energy, comprising solar and wind power, accounted for approximately 28.5% of electricity generation in 2024 A.D.⁴⁵
- The Government developed a plan to increase the share of renewable energy to 50% by 2030 A.D. by expanding solar and wind power generation and increasing energy storage capacity⁴⁶.

Tourism Sector

The tourism sector in Jordan witnessed a notable recovery in 2025 A.D. following the decline recorded in 2024 A.D., with an increase in the number of arrivals and tourism revenues, despite the continuing regional challenges and the impact of certain low-cost airlines.

Promotional programs, airline incentives, improvements to the infrastructure of tourist sites, and training initiatives for local personnel contributed to strengthening Jordan's position as a safe and sustainable tourist destination.

The relevant official authorities also continued to develop a diverse range of tourism products, including cultural, ecotourism, and medical tourism, and to expand entertainment programs at archaeological sites such as Petra, Wadi Rum, and the Dead Sea. In addition, work continued on the development of the "Petra by Night" project and the launch of an integrated eco-tourism resort in Petra.

Despite these efforts, the sector continues to face significant challenges, most notably a 64% decline in the number of visitors to Petra, a 10% decline in hotel occupancy rates, and a 44% decline in tourist stays, in addition to the persistence and spread of certain negative practices, such as financial extortion and verbal harassment at tourist sites and in the digital sphere.

Protection of Archaeological Sites and Security Challenges – Tourism Sector 2025 A.D.

Despite the positive results achieved by Jordan's tourism sector during 2025 A.D., the protection of archaeological sites remains a major challenge for the relevant authorities. The National Centre for Human Rights monitored recurring incidents involving certain citizens encroaching upon archaeological sites and using them for accommodation or the sale of products. Such practices damage Jordan's image as a safe tourist destination and undermine the confidence of potential visitors. They also have a negative impact on the preservation of cultural and historical heritage, causing direct damage to archaeological remains and the loss of valuable historical information.

⁴² New Renewable Energy Connection Regulations: Net Billing and Wheeling, Arab Energy and Policy Observatory, 24/08/2025 A.D. (alaraby.co.uk)

⁴³ Natural Gas Supply Agreement from the Risha Gas Field, Decisions of the Jordanian Council of Ministers, 22/10/2025 A.D. (pm.gov.jo)

⁴⁴ "Smart Meter Coverage to Reach 91% by Mid-2025," Ammon News, 25/11/2025 A.D. (en.ammonnews.net)

⁴⁵ "Renewable Energy Contribution of 28.5% of Electricity Generation in 2024 A.D.," Jordan NDC Report 2025, UNFCCC.

⁴⁶ "Smart Meter Coverage to Reach 91% by Mid-2025," Ammon News, 25/11/2025 A.D.; "Renewable Energy Contribution of 28.5% of Electricity Generation in 2024 A.D.," Jordan NDC Report 2025, UNFCCC.

Unemployment Sector

Throughout 2025 A.D., Jordan's labour market continued to face structural challenges affecting the unemployment rate, particularly among young people, women, and recent graduates. According to the Jordanian Department of Statistics, the overall unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2025 A.D. stood at approximately 21.3%, representing a slight decrease from 21.4% during the same period in 2024 A.D. The unemployment rate among females stood at 31.2%, compared with 18.6% among males, reflecting the continued gender gap in the labour market⁴⁷.

In the third quarter of 2025 A.D., official data indicated that the overall unemployment rate for the total population had fallen to 16.2%, with a relative improvement among males, at 13.6%, while the unemployment rate among females increased to 27%. The unemployment rate among Jordanians stood at approximately 21.4%, while the unemployment rate among Jordanian females rose to approximately 33.9%.⁴⁸ These indicators reflect the structural challenge facing the Jordanian labour market, namely the provision of decent employment opportunities for all groups.

Sustainable Development Goals – Jordan 2025 A.D.

According to the Sustainable Development Report 2025, Jordan ranked 71st globally in terms of its performance on the Sustainable Development Goals. This reflects continued efforts, but further acceleration is still needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The assessments cover data on a range of goals, including poverty, education, health, gender equality, and environmental quality⁴⁹.

The Jordanian Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2026–2028 A.D. from a Human Rights Perspective

As part of the National Centre for Human Rights' monitoring of public policies with a direct impact on the human rights and freedoms framework, the Centre attaches particular importance to the Jordanian Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2026–2028 A.D., considering it one of the modern national instruments supporting the realization of the Right to Development and the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living through improving the efficiency of government services, enhancing equitable access to such services, supporting community participation, and building an innovative and sustainable digital economy.

In this context, the Centre attaches particular importance to data governance and the use of artificial intelligence in the provision of public services and decision-making, in a manner that ensures transparency, limits algorithmic bias, and guarantees accountability and the ability to challenge automated decisions. The Centre also emphasizes the need for these technologies to be used in an ethical and responsible manner that respects human dignity and fundamental rights.

Against this backdrop, the National Centre for Human Rights held a dialogue session on "Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in the Context of Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence", which resulted in a set of practical outcomes and recommendations, including:

1. Developing the national legislative framework to ensure the regulation of the use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies in a manner that strikes a balance between promoting innovation, protecting users, and identifying and addressing legal gaps.

⁴⁷ Department of Statistics, Jordan, 2025 A.D., Annual Labour Market Report 2025 A.D., Amman: Department of Statistics. The report includes detailed data on overall unemployment rates by sex and age group, as well as information on the labour force and annual changes.

⁴⁸ <https://url-shortener.me/SIUJ>

⁴⁹ Jordan's Performance in the Sustainable Development Index 2025 A.D. (71st Globally), Sustainable Development Report 2025 – Sustainable Development Report (SDG Index).

2. Developing a national electronic platform for reporting cases of digital violence, or updating existing platforms to provide a rapid response and protection for those affected.
3. Adopting policies and procedures to ensure the governance of artificial intelligence, and requiring companies and service providers to apply such technologies in a responsible and ethical manner.
4. Strengthening national digital infrastructure, including the provision of high-performance communications networks, secure data centres, and integrated cybersecurity systems to support the efficient operation of artificial intelligence.
5. Adopting an implementation plan for the National Charter on Artificial Intelligence Ethics and activating the relevant national plans, with appropriate monitoring and oversight mechanisms in place.
6. Building national capacities and enhancing expertise in dealing with emerging technologies and artificial intelligence.
7. Expanding the development of specialized university and vocational programs in artificial intelligence and digital skills in line with the requirements of the labour market.
8. Strengthening partnerships with the private sector to equip young people with the digital skills required by the labour market.
9. Enhancing children's digital literacy through school- and family-based programs to protect them from online risks and harmful content.
10. Providing safe platforms for children without family support to report any abuse or online violence in complete confidentiality, with continuous oversight by care institutions.
11. Providing parents and teachers with training on the digital risks facing children and strengthening their intervention and psychological support skills.
12. Raising awareness of digital violence and cyberbullying by incorporating these concepts into school curricula.
13. Enabling persons with disabilities and older persons to participate actively in the digital environment, while providing the necessary protection and support tools and involving them in the development of digital policies and plans to ensure that their needs are adequately addressed.
14. Launching national programs to provide training on the safe use of digital platforms and banking applications, and developing guidance materials on digital privacy, cybersecurity, mechanisms for reporting digital violence, and applicable legal procedures.

Recommendations

Recommendations on Investment

- The Centre recommends strengthening mechanisms for monitoring the impact of investment on vulnerable groups and local sectors, and assessing its contribution to job creation, through the development of detailed performance indicators linked to social and economic objectives, thereby ensuring the equitable distribution of the benefits of investment, promoting sustainable development, and aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Recommendations on the Industrial Sector

- Encouraging innovation and the transition towards healthy food industries and high-technology industries to enhance domestic and international competitiveness.
- Expanding training programs and enhancing the skills of the national workforce to ensure sustainable employment and reduce unemployment.

Recommendations on Water Security

- Reaffirm the recommendations of the National Centre for Human Rights for 2024 A.D.
- Continue funding and implementing water and wastewater projects, and monitor progress across all governorates.
- Support the completion of the National Water Carrier Project and the financial and technical measures required to ensure its sustainability.
- Reduce water losses and improve operational and maintenance efficiency, while increasing reliance on renewable energy.
- Promote the use of treated water and non-conventional water sources, including saline-water agriculture, and harness digital technologies and artificial intelligence.
- Follow up on the construction of new dams and the maintenance of existing dams to ensure the sustainability of water resources.

Recommendations on the Tourism Sector

- Develop a clear national plan to address the development and security challenges facing the tourism sector.
- Strengthen the image of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as a safe and sustainable tourist destination, both regionally and internationally, despite regional challenges and instability, through active participation in various tourism forums and events where Jordan is represented.
- Improve the quality of tourism services and facilities at all sites and enhance the visitor experience.
- Strengthen air connectivity with target markets and support international tourism marketing programs.
- Enhance community awareness campaigns and tourism education on the importance of protecting archaeological sites and preserving cultural heritage.

- Intensify monitoring and security measures at archaeological tourist sites, in cooperation with the local authorities, to ensure the safety of visitors and facilities and protect cultural resources.

Recommendations on the Unemployment Sector

- Improve the alignment of education with labour market needs: revise educational and vocational training curricula to equip graduates with the skills required by the labour market, thereby helping to reduce the gap between jobseekers and available employment opportunities.
- Strengthen targeted training and employment programs: develop training programs for unemployed young people and women, and strengthen partnerships between the public and private sectors to create new employment opportunities.
- Support entrepreneurship and small businesses: encourage the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises as a means of creating sustainable entry-level employment opportunities, particularly in promising economic sectors such as agriculture, technology, and food industries.

Right to Work

During 2025 A.D., a number of decisions and regulations relevant to the Right to Work were issued, most notably:

1. The Cooperatives Law No. (13) of 2025 A.D.
2. The Amending Regulation to the Regulation on the Mandatory Employment of Jordanian Workers from the Governorate in Construction Projects No. (8) of 2025 A.D.
3. The Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours Instructions were adopted.
4. The draft Regulation on the Licensing of House-Cleaning Companies for 2025 A.D. was approved pursuant to paragraph (c) of Article (10) of the Labour Law No. (8) of 1996 A.D., as amended, and published on the website of the Bureau of Legislation and Opinion.
5. The Criteria for Recruiting and Appointing Humanitarian Cases in the Public Sector for 2025 A.D. were established.

At the policy level, the Right to Work in Jordan witnessed increasing engagement with digital transformation and artificial intelligence applications, bringing with them both opportunities and challenges. The Public Service and Administration Commission in Jordan began implementing a new recruitment system based on artificial intelligence and a smart platform, replacing manual screening.

In another development, the Ministry of Labour, through its inspection directorates, conducted 31,069 inspection visits to industrial, commercial, and service-sector institutions and establishments during the year. These visits resulted in a total of 8,646 labour violations being recorded in connection with inspections, as well as 6,062 warnings being issued. The Ministry of Labour's directorates also handled 11,188 complaints through the Himaya Platform, of which 1,469 complaints were resolved amicably with the employer, with legal action taken where necessary in the interests of workers.

In the same context, the Ministry of Labour dealt with 35 labour disputes, the same number as in 2024 A.D. Of these, 32 disputes were resolved in 2025 A.D. through direct negotiations between workers and employers, compared with 29 disputes resolved through the same method in 2024 A.D. No disputes were referred to the Conciliation Council for resolution in 2025 A.D., compared with one labour dispute referred to the Conciliation Council in 2024 A.D. In addition, two labour disputes were resolved through direct intervention by the Minister in 2025 A.D., compared with one labour dispute resolved through ministerial intervention in 2024 A.D. One labour dispute was referred to the court in each of 2025 A.D. and 2024 A.D.

The report also indicated that 33 human trafficking cases were recorded, compared with 63 cases in 2024 A.D. The number of victims of human trafficking offences in 2025 A.D. stood at 43, compared with 104 victims in 2024 A.D., while the number of perpetrators of human trafficking offences in 2025 A.D. stood at 67, compared with 151 perpetrators in 2024 A.D.

The report also reviewed the conditions prevailing in a number of factories and companies in qualified industrial zones where field visits were conducted to assess workers' conditions, the extent to which they enjoyed their labour rights, and the availability of an appropriate working environment. The report further highlighted the impact achieved through the Centre's recommendations and field monitoring visits concerning the Right to Work.

Recommendations:

The National Centre for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports and adds the following:

1. Assess the impact of implementing the Instructions on Flexible Working Hours on the efficiency and effectiveness of institutional performance in the public sector and the extent to which this is reflected in the quality of services provided to citizens.
2. Establish the criteria or standards for designating an area as an area having particular development needs for the purposes of applying the Criteria for Recruiting and Appointing Humanitarian Cases in the Public Sector for 2025 A.D. Provision should also be made for allocating a vacancy to humanitarian cases even where the number of advertised vacancies is fewer than (5) five, together with a clear mechanism for challenging decisions concerning whether or not an applicant qualifies as a humanitarian case.
3. Conduct periodic assessments of the impact of policies governing the employment of foreign workers on employment opportunities for Jordanians, and establish more balanced controls that reconcile labour market requirements with the protection of citizens' Right to Work.
4. Support innovative projects such as the mobile food trucks launched by the Vocational Training Corporation, and expand and develop such initiatives to cover other areas, such as mobile maintenance workshops.
5. Conduct a periodic national survey of child labour to determine the scale, causes, and forms of the phenomenon, and link its findings to a shared national database maintained by the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of Education.
6. Develop a national plan to reintegrate working children into schools, while providing support programs for low-income families to reduce their reliance on children's income.
7. Address the observations and violations identified in this report concerning qualified industrial zones.
8. Improve wastewater infrastructure in industrial zones and expand the capacity of treatment plants to address challenges relating to wastewater.
9. Continue efforts to ensure effective inspection and monitoring by the Ministry of Labour, with a view to ensuring that all companies and factories operating in industrial zones across the Kingdom comply with public health and safety requirements and safeguarding workers' rights.
10. Continue the digital transformation process and the use of artificial intelligence in relation to the Right to Work, while ensuring compliance with artificial intelligence standards and ethical principles.

Right to Education

During 2024 A.D., a number of decisions and regulations relating to the Right to Education were issued. The most notable among them were:

1. Instructions No. (6) of 2025 A.D. on the King Abdullah II Award for Physical Fitness, issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of Article (6) of the Education Law No. (3) of 1994 A.D.
2. Instructions No. (5) of 2025 A.D. on the Equivalence of Non-Jordanian Certificates at the Level of the General Secondary Education Certificate, issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of Article (1) and Articles (9) and (15) of the Regulation on the Equivalence of Certificates at the Level of the General Secondary Education Certificate No. (69) of 2013 A.D.
3. School Sports Activity Instructions No. (2) of 2025 A.D.
4. Cultural Centres Instructions No. (1) of 2025 A.D.
5. The National Centre for Human Rights also monitored the Government's approval of the statement of reasons for the Draft Regulation on Licensing the Practice of the Teaching Profession for 2025 A.D., in preparation for referring it to the Bureau of Legislation and Opinion to complete the procedures for its issuance in accordance with due process.

The total number of students enrolled in all schools across the Kingdom during the 2024/2025 academic year was 2,309,874 male and female students. The number of Jordanian students across all educational stages was 1,905,967, including 1,614,896 students at the basic education stage and 291,071 students at the secondary education stage. The number of Syrian students enrolled in schools across the Kingdom was 148,048, including 134,413 students at the basic education stage and 13,635 students at the secondary education stage. The number of students of other nationalities enrolled in schools across the Kingdom was 93,773, including 80,734 students at the basic education stage and 13,039 students at the secondary education stage. The total number of classes in all schools across the Kingdom was 93,951⁵⁰.

1. Within the same framework, the number of inclusive schools reached 1,520, while the number of schools equipped to accommodate students with all types of disabilities amounted to 250, distributed as follows: 86 schools in the Northern Region, 86 schools in the Central Region, and 78 schools in the Southern Region. In this regard, it should be noted that schools constructed during the past (10) ten years have been built in accordance with the building codes applicable to persons with disabilities. A number of older public schools are also being rehabilitated to become inclusive schools, pursuant to plans prepared by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The total number of government schools in which all reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities are available reached 250 schools. In addition, the total number of persons with disabilities employed in public schools was 933 male and female teachers, including: 348 teachers with visual disabilities; 119 teachers with hearing disabilities; 409 teachers with physical disabilities; 2 teachers with both hearing and visual disabilities; 2 teachers with physical and speech disabilities; 2 teachers with hearing and speech disabilities; 2 teachers with speech and disfigurement disabilities; and 47 teachers with unspecified disabilities. Meanwhile, the total number of students with disabilities enrolled in the basic and secondary education stages during the 2024/2025 academic year was 30,200 male and female students⁵¹.

⁵⁰ Response of the Ministry of Education, pursuant to its Letter No. (26/2/12341), dated 03/03/2026 A.D.

⁵¹ Response of the Ministry of Education, pursuant to its Letter No. (26/2/12341), dated 03/03/2026 A.D.

At the policy level, the 2024/2025 academic year witnessed the launch by the Ministry of Education of “Siraj”, the Educational AI Assistant, one of the initiatives of the National Council for Future Technology. It is an AI-powered educational tool that enables students and teachers to access accurate answers and interact with content based on the official school curricula, with clear source references provided for each answer.

The 2024/2025 academic year also saw the continued operation of the Darsel educational platform, which relies on communication with an AI-powered chatbot, enabling students to practise and learn mathematics through simple text-messaging channels such as Facebook Messenger and WhatsApp. Darsel was designed to serve as an official supplementary educational tool in cooperation with schools and mathematics teachers.

The report also addressed the issue of school dropout, as well as the educational challenges in the learning and educational environment of kindergartens.

The report further referred to the recommendations of the regional forum “The Future of Education in Jordan: Towards a New Social Contract”, which culminated in the launch of the “Amman Declaration”. This represents a strategic step towards redefining the educational relationship in Jordan on new foundations that uphold education as a fundamental right, a paramount national interest, and a driver of sustainable development.

The report also reviewed the situation in a number of government secondary and basic schools visited by the Centre through field visits, in terms of the level of services and care available and their readiness to fulfil the intended educational mission. It also highlighted the practical impact achieved as a result of the Centre’s recommendations and field monitoring visits concerning the Right to Education.

Recommendations:

The National Centre for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports under the Right to Education Axis, with a view to ensuring the effective enjoyment of this right by individuals, in addition to the following:

1. Increase electrical load capacity, particularly in vocational and technical education schools (“BTEC”).
2. Continue developing the educational process by providing free educational platforms for students and teachers at all educational stages.
3. Strengthen programs aimed at reducing school dropout in all schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education.
4. Strengthen internal oversight and inspection mechanisms for schools and school administration by the Ministry of Education through targeted and clearly defined field visits covering both the administrative and technical aspects of school administration.
5. Make it mandatory for Ministry of Education schools to have a first-aid kit containing all necessary medical supplies for first-aid purposes at all times.
6. Address the observations set out in the body of the report concerning the Centre’s monitoring of a number of schools.
7. Continue the use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies in a manner that contributes to improving the educational process and enhancing its quality.

Right to Health

During 2025 A.D., the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008 A.D., as amended remained in force, alongside the issuance and amendment of a number of laws, regulations, and instructions relating to the Right to Health. These included: Regulation No. (77) of 2025 A.D. on the Practice of the Embryologist Profession, issued pursuant to Articles (5), (6), and (72) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008 A.D., Regulation No. (76) of 2025 A.D. on the Practice of the Health and Beauty Profession, issued pursuant to Articles (5), (6), and (72) of the Public Health Law, Regulation No. (48) of 2025 A.D. on Medical Committees, issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of Article (72) of the Public Health Law, Regulation No. (47) of 2025 A.D. on the Practice of the Anaesthesia Profession, issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of Article (6) and Article (72) of the Public Health Law, Regulation No. (25) of 2025 A.D. on the Licensing of Forensic Medicine Clinics and Centres, issued pursuant to Article (7) and paragraph (a) of Article (72) of the Public Health Law, among others.

Drug Testing Instructions for 2025 A.D., issued pursuant to Article (13) of the Drug Testing Regulation No. (40) of 2024 A.D., Instructions for the Testing of Medical Supplies, Antiseptics, Disinfectants, and Cosmetic Products for 2025 A.D., issued pursuant to Article (16) of the Regulation on the Testing of Medical Supplies, Antiseptics, Disinfectants, and Cosmetic Products No. (41) of 2024 A.D., among others.

At the policy level, the report noted the launch by the Ministry of Health of the National Policy and Strategy for Quality and Patient Safety for 2024–2030 A.D. At the level of measures, the report noted the continuation of national measures undertaken by the Ministry of Health to strengthen healthcare, expand the scope of services provided to male and female citizens, and improve healthcare infrastructure across the Kingdom's governorates, in line with the Economic Modernization Vision and the Universal Health Coverage Plan. The Ministry also continued to oversee the implementation of the infection prevention and control policies and procedures required to be followed at the national level in

During 2025 A.D., cancer patients were covered by health insurance, pursuant to an agreement signed between the Government, the Health Insurance Institution, and the King Hussein Cancer Centre, with a view to commencing implementation of the new insurance program at the Centre.

The year 2025 A.D. also witnessed a marked decline in assaults against medical personnel and medical equipment in hospitals and health centres.

The report noted the continued expansion of the “Hakeem” Digital Transformation Programme in the health sector to cover a large number of healthcare facilities affiliated with the Ministry of Health and the Royal Medical Services, distributed across various governorates of the Kingdom. It also noted the launch of the Paxera Ultima AI radiology image management system, which uses artificial intelligence technologies to process medical images, support diagnosis, and prepare medical reports. This contributes to enhancing the integration of healthcare systems and facilitating data exchange.

During 2025 A.D., the Jordanian Digital Health Centre was also inaugurated in Al-Salt Central District to provide telemedicine services and connect it with a number of hospitals and health centres, as well as to monitor the capacity of healthcare facilities and pharmaceutical warehouses.

The report also highlighted a number of ongoing challenges facing mental health, including a shortage of healthcare personnel, particularly multidisciplinary mental health teams, as well as staffing shortages within the Directorate of Mental Health and Disabilities. It further noted the inadequate readiness of healthcare infrastructure to accommodate persons with disabilities and older persons. In addition, the report identified a lack of adequate infrastructure for the effective provision of non-pharmacological treatments, as suitable spaces and facilities are not available for the implementation of non-pharmacological treatment programs. Stigma and discrimination against persons with mental health disorders and their families also constitute barriers to seeking mental health services. The high consultation fees charged by private psychiatric clinics, compared with those charged by public-sector clinics, were also

hospitals and health centres in both the public and private sectors. In addition, epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases continued, alongside the adoption of the necessary preventive measures to limit their spread.

identified as a factor discouraging patients from seeking care at such clinics.

The report further presented an overview of the healthcare services provided in hospitals and comprehensive and primary health centres, based on the field visits conducted by the National Centre for Human Rights, and assessed the impact of its recommendations and the Government's response to them.

Recommendations:

The National Centre for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports, in addition to the following:

1. Intensify field visits to hospitals and health centres to gain first-hand insight into the quality of services provided to citizens.
2. Provide training for healthcare personnel to improve performance and enhance operational efficiency.
3. Strengthen preventive and awareness-raising measures undertaken by the Ministry of Health, in addition to providing free and regular medical examinations for patients, particularly in remote areas, in order to prevent the transmission of infections and the spread of communicable diseases.
4. Continue efforts to introduce specialized community mental health clinics in hospitals and comprehensive health centres.
5. Increase the number of medical personnel working in emergency departments, provide them with training on patient management, reception procedures, and the prioritization of patients in these departments.
6. Continue efforts to ensure effective inspection and monitoring by the Ministry of Health and the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, with a view to ensuring that all institutions, food factories, and restaurants operating throughout the Kingdom comply with public health and safety requirements.
7. Address the observations and violations identified in this report in connection with the Centre's monitoring visits.

Right to a Healthy Environment

During 2025 A.D., three strategies governing environmental action in Jordan were launched, aimed at ensuring sustainability and protecting the environmental rights of citizens. These were:

1. The National Biodiversity Strategy (2025–2050 A.D.), aimed at ensuring the long-term protection of ecosystems.
2. The Sustainable Transport Roadmap for the Tourism Sector (2023–2026 A.D.), aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of tourism activities.
3. The National Strategy for Sustainable Cooling and Refrigeration, aimed at addressing climate change through environmentally friendly approaches.

The Centre also conducted a series of field monitoring visits to identify the direct environmental challenges affecting citizens' lives. The observations covered several sectors:

1. Agriculture and Biodiversity Sector (Central Jordan Valley): The monitoring revealed a number of challenges facing this sector. Climate change and insufficient rainfall have contributed to the emergence of fungal diseases and a reduction in cultivated areas. Weak quality of agricultural inputs, including fertilizers and pesticides, was also observed, together with limited awareness of their proper use. This has led farmers to adopt harmful practices, such as excessive irrigation and the use of chemical fertilizers. With regard to biodiversity, the Centre recorded a decline in vegetation cover due to plastic pollution and overgrazing.
2. Waste Management (Solid Waste Landfill in the Central Jordan Valley): The Centre observed a lack of adequate public safety measures for workers at the landfill, posing a risk of disease transmission, in addition to the problem of stray dogs. At Al-Jubeiha Health Centre, the presence of environmental hazards on the adjoining land was identified, including waste and reptiles, as well as inadequate ventilation in the medical waste rooms.

4. Water Sector (Jerash Governorate): The water crisis in Jerash is one of the most prominent issues identified through monitoring. Residents suffer from ageing water networks, resulting in significant water losses, as well as irregular water supply schedules. The Centre proposed the establishment of a higher-level committee to address the root causes of the crisis and ensure equitable distribution, with particular attention to elevated and outlying areas.

5. Environmental Follow-up (Al-Pepsi Pond Site / Al-Russeifa): During a subsequent visit, delays were observed in completing the second phase of the site rehabilitation project, while manifestations of visual and environmental pollution persisted, including waste burning and encroachment on trees. This situation requires more prompt government intervention.

The Centre also conducted a series of dialogue sessions in Aqaba Governorate, which revealed the effects of climate change and the challenges facing the marine environment.

The Centre communicated these observations to the relevant authorities and received responses to them, which are set out in the body of the report.

Recommendations

In light of the foregoing, the National Centre for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports and recommends the adoption of a number of measures to protect the Right to a Healthy Environment, most notably:

1. Begin enforcing the penalties prescribed by law against any person proven to have committed an offence involving the dumping of waste, thereby strengthening the principles of accountability and general deterrence.
2. Develop a comprehensive and sustainable environmental awareness strategy targeting citizens and enhancing public awareness of the importance of maintaining public cleanliness and refraining from littering. The strategy should focus on the health and environmental consequences of such behavior and encourage community cooperation towards achieving these objectives. At the same time, efforts should be made to reduce the use of plastic bags, which pose an increasing threat to the environment, and to take the necessary measures in this regard.
3. Repair and maintain the existing water networks and pipelines, which are old and deteriorating, thereby contributing to increased levels of water loss and wastage.
4. Implement projects aimed at improving the water situation, such as well-drilling projects, in order to keep pace with population growth and the increasing demand for water resources.
5. Cooperate with the media to disseminate accurate information and raise public awareness of the importance of rationalizing water consumption and reporting violations.
6. Assess the impacts of climate change and develop the necessary mechanisms to address them in a comprehensive and integrated manner.
7. Expand the use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies to ensure an effective response to environmental challenges, including climate change.
8. Examine the observations and recommendations identified by the Centre and set out in the Right to a Healthy Environment Axis, and take the necessary follow-up measures.

Cultural Rights

During 2025 A.D., the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities continued implementing the National Tourism Strategy for Jordan (2021–2025 A.D.), which was launched in December 2021 A.D., and began preparations for launching the National Tourism Strategy for 2026–2030 A.D.⁵²

It is worth noting that the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities received a number of complaints relating to the tourism sector, totaling 58 complaints, distributed as follows: 35 complaints against tourist hotels, 10 complaints against tourist guides, 6 complaints concerning tourist sites, and 7 complaints against tourist transport companies⁵³. Separately, 156 cases relating to incidents of assault and illegal excavation were dealt with⁵⁴.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities also invited tenders for an inclusive tourism project at the Jerash archaeological site and adopted measures to promote inclusive tourism at the Jabal Al-Qal'a archaeological site. The Centre monitored the inclusive tourism measures at Jabal Al-Qal'a through a field visit to the site and recorded a number of observations, as set out in the body of the report.

During 2025 A.D., a number of initiatives were undertaken to strengthen the visibility of Jordan's cultural identity and national heritage. The year also witnessed the announcement of the inscription of a number of elements of Jordanian heritage on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, most notably "Al-Mihraz Tree", whose inscription as an element of Jordanian heritage associated with cultural practices represents a historic achievement and the culmination of sustained national efforts. The Centre also monitored a wide range of cultural activities carried out across the Kingdom, the most notable of which are presented in the annual report under the Cultural Rights Axis.

Rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection Axis

First: Women's Rights

With regard to the Arabic language, as one of the most important components of the Right to Culture, the Centre noted that the Law on the Protection of the Arabic Language was not being fully complied with.

In a related development, a total of 7,418 works were assigned deposit numbers during 2025 A.D., of which 3,930 works were actually deposited⁵⁵.

Recommendations

- 1. Expand inclusive tourism in accordance with international human rights standards and best practices across all archaeological and tourist sites in the Kingdom.
- 2. Take all necessary measures to protect heritage, natural, and other sites from encroachment, unlawful use, or any practices that may cause damage to them.
- 3. Monitor the enforcement of the Law on the Protection of the Arabic Language by the relevant authorities and strengthen oversight in this regard.
- 4. Reduce the costs of inputs used in the printing and publishing industries.

- Conditions of women workers' rights in the agricultural sector: During 2025 A.D., the Agricultural Risk Mitigation Solidarity Fund

⁵² Website of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.
⁵³ Letter No. (13/3/2433) from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, dated 23/02/2026 A.D.
⁵⁴ Letter No. (4/1/1003) from the Ministry of Culture, dated 02/03/2026 A.D.
⁵⁵ Letter No. (M/488/7) from the National Library Department, dated 23/02/2026 A.D.

- During 2025 A.D., a number of legislative developments took place within the national legal framework, including the enactment of the Law on the Jordanian National Commission for Women, the Agricultural Risk Mitigation Solidarity Fund Law, the Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours Instructions, the Monitoring Regulation, the Regulation on the Monitoring of and Response to Birth and Death Cases, and other pieces of legislation. The Centre commends the Government's response to its recommendation concerning the issuance of the regulations and instructions governing the implementation of the Social Development Law of 2024 A.D.
- During 2025 A.D., several strategies were also issued aimed at strengthening and operationalizing the protection framework and advancing women's rights, including the National Social Protection Strategy (2025–2033 A.D.) and the Strategic Plan of the National Centre for Human Rights (2026–2030 A.D.)
- The Centre monitored the status of women's rights across various areas as part of its continued exercise of its monitoring mandate, including the following:
 - Women's participation in elections for the councils of professional associations: The Centre noted that a woman was elected President of the Jordan Dentists Association, becoming the first woman to hold this position since the establishment of the professional associations. This represents a historic precedent for professional associations in Jordan. Monitoring further revealed that women's representation on the councils of other professional associations remains limited.
 - The Centre monitored social care homes for women, and some of its recommendations were acted upon. These included improving the physical environment of most homes, such as introducing accessibility arrangements for women with disabilities; installing fire alarm systems; implementing a number of programs for beneficiaries; and increasing staffing levels in most homes.

Law was enacted, and amendments were made to the Agricultural Workers Regulation. Through its monitoring, the Centre identified a number of challenges faced by rural women, including limited access to agricultural resources; underrepresentation in decision-making positions; disparities in access to education and training opportunities; exposure to the effects of climate change; shortages in basic services; weak compliance with occupational health and safety requirements; and inadequate implementation of the Agricultural Workers Regulation and its 2021 A.D. amendments, particularly with regard to granting annual leave, sick leave, and maternity leave, enrolling women in social security, and compliance with the minimum wage. The Centre also noted inadequate inspection of agricultural employers to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Agricultural Workers Regulation, as well as the lack of safe transport meeting public safety requirements for transporting women agricultural workers to and from farms.

- The Centre participated with the relevant authorities in a number of dialogue sessions, including sessions on the impact of stray dogs on human rights and on protecting and promoting human rights in the context of emerging technologies. The sessions produced a number of recommendations, which were submitted to the Prime Minister.

Recommendations

1. Continue implementing the National Social Protection Strategy to promote social justice, address the gender economic gap, protect women from poverty, strengthen protection against violence, improve access to health and education services, and mainstream women's rights into development policies and other relevant frameworks.
2. Expand and develop safe and rapid reporting channels for all forms of violence, including digital violence, and support survivors by providing specialized legal and psychological counselling services. These measures should also enhance women's awareness and capacity to use emerging and artificial intelligence technologies and address the associated risks and challenges, review national legislation to ensure that all forms of electronic violence are criminalized, and strengthen cooperation among relevant authorities to develop protection programs.
3. Ensure that the protection needs of groups most in need of protection are integrated into all national plans aimed at addressing the problem of stray dogs, and intensify awareness-raising, media, and educational campaigns to explain the seriousness of the problem and promote safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals.
4. Strengthen oversight by the competent authorities over workplaces employing women in the agricultural sector, particularly with regard to compliance with occupational health and safety requirements, and ensure the provision of first-aid supplies, footwear, masks, and gloves that protect women workers from harsh working conditions, thereby safeguarding their Right to Physical Integrity.
5. Continue disseminating awareness-raising programs on the provisions of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law among all segments and groups of society.
6. Disseminate awareness-raising programs on the Family Protection from Violence Law of 2017 A.D., and provide free counselling and psychological treatment programs for victims of violence across all governorates. There is also a need to provide intensified training and awareness programs for those preparing for marriage, with a view to reducing cases of family breakdown and marriages involving persons under the age of eighteen.
7. Adopt appropriate employment contracts for women working in agriculture that are compatible with their working conditions and safeguard their rights with regard to working hours, wages, leave, social security and health insurance, as well as their rights during pregnancy and breastfeeding hours.
8. Develop a national plan to increase women's participation in the councils of professional and trade unions, and consider amending the laws governing professional and trade unions to expressly provide for the allocation of seats for women on union councils.
9. Implement all recommendations relating to the Centre's monitoring of social care homes as set out in the body of the report.
10. Establish an accurate and comprehensive national database covering all cases of birth and death, develop relevant indicators, and analyze the causes of death and birth outcomes, including whether a death was associated with pregnancy, childbirth, a particular disease, or other causes. The necessary preventive and curative measures should then be taken to improve the quality of healthcare.

Second: Children's Rights

- During 2025 A.D., a number of legislative developments took place within the national legal framework, including the issuance of the Regulation on Licensing the Collection of Donations No. (24) of 2025 A.D., the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 A.D., the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a Professional Practice License, and the Instructions on the Accreditation of Training Providers, Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025 A.D. The National Centre for Human Rights commends the efforts made by the Government in responding to relevant observations and recommendations, particularly through the issuance of regulations governing the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024 A.D.
- The year also witnessed the issuance of several strategies aimed at promoting and protecting children's rights and strengthening their social protection, including the National Social Protection Strategy (2025–2033 A.D.) and the Strategic Plan of the National Centre for Human Rights (2026–2030 A.D.).
- The Centre monitored the situation of children's rights across various areas as part of its continued exercise of its monitoring mandate, including the following:
 - The National Centre for Human Rights conducted monitoring visits to a number of care and rehabilitation centres for persons engaged in begging. It identified positive developments resulting from the implementation of a number of its recommendations, particularly the relocation of the male care and rehabilitation centres for persons engaged in begging in Amman and Madaba to independent and more suitable premises, as well as the addressing of observations relating to the temporary centres. The Centre also issued general recommendations to strengthen healthcare and educational services, provide training and recreational programs, and activate aftercare services. At the female begging centre in Zarqa, improvements were observed in cleanliness and educational facilities, while observations remained concerning infrastructure, staffing shortages, and the limited availability of empowerment programs.
 - The National Centre for Human Rights conducted monitoring visits to a number of juvenile detention facilities in Aqaba Governorate and noted the implementation of its recommendation, most notably concerning the adaptation of buildings to accommodate persons with disabilities. The Centre also monitored the Madaba Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home, where it recorded a number of recommendations.
 - The National Centre for Human Rights monitored the realization of the Right of the Child to Education through a visit to Abdullah bin Umm Maktum School for the Blind. It noted positive developments in the areas of inclusion and the expansion of services, alongside observations concerning the development of infrastructure, strengthening psychological support, providing assistive technologies, and school transport. The Centre also monitored an incident involving the burning of a child at a school, prepared a fact-finding report, and submitted recommendations to the Ministry of Education to strengthen school safety, psychological support, discipline, and awareness of children's rights.
 - As part of the Right of the Child to Participation, children from the Zaha Cultural Centre participated in the launch of the Centre's annual report.
 - The Centre also held dialogue sessions on the impact of stray dogs, emerging technologies, and artificial intelligence on children's rights, resulting in national recommendations to strengthen protection, safety, and privacy. The Centre recognized the response of the relevant official authorities to some of these recommendations.

Recommendations:

The National Centre for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in the body of this report and summarizes them as follows:

1. Develop national policies and legislation in line with international standards concerning forms of digital violence, the protection of children's data confidentiality, the launch of awareness-raising campaigns, and the wider incorporation of media and digital literacy concepts into school curricula, with a view to ensuring the best interests of the child.
 2. Develop reporting and support mechanisms to ensure the provision of a safe digital environment that protects children's rights and enhances their capacity to use technology in an informed and responsible manner.
 3. Reduce child labour in the agricultural sector through enforcement of legislation, expansion of social protection, ensuring access to education, improving working conditions, and raising awareness.
 4. Support children without family support by strengthening psychological care, training personnel, adapting buildings, and increasing the number of caregivers within a safe environment.
 5. Develop the Madaba Boys' Care Centre by equipping the premises, providing essential needs, and appointing qualified personnel.
- Improve the Madaba Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home by providing facilities that respect privacy and the needs of persons with disabilities and enabling juveniles to continue their academic and vocational education.
 - Strengthen the Amman Male Care and Rehabilitation Centre for Persons Engaged in Begging by providing a visiting doctor, a study hall, training and recreational programs, and activating aftercare services.
 - Improve the environment of the Amman Female Care Centre for Persons Engaged in Begging by maintaining its facilities, establishing an activities hall, strengthening monitoring, and reviewing the arrangements for separating children under six years of age.
 - Develop the Zarqa Female Care Centre for Persons Engaged in Begging by increasing staffing, separating the kitchen and catering facilities, providing safe spaces, and ensuring the continuity of empowerment programs.
 - Develop Abdullah bin Umm Maktum School for the Blind by conducting a comprehensive assessment, providing assistive devices, improving infrastructure, providing psychological and social support, and ensuring safe transport.
 - Implement a national plan to address the problem of stray dogs by establishing shelters and veterinary clinics, developing a national database, and providing training for relevant personnel.
 - Strengthen safety and the educational environment in schools by providing safe heating systems, effective monitoring, psychological support, and greater awareness of children's rights.
 - Activate medical protocols for children by conducting accurate examinations and ensuring their right to repeat examinations where necessary.
 - Strengthen children's mental and social health through ongoing rehabilitation programs, providing psychologists, and training relevant personnel.
 - Develop vocational training and rehabilitation for children and care-home graduates through partnerships with vocational training institutions and the private sector.

Third: Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- During 2025 A.D., a number of legislative developments took place within the national legal framework concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, including the issuance of the Regulation on the Royal Academy for Inclusive Education for Persons with Disabilities, the Regulation on Tourist Restaurants, the Regulation on Hotel and Tourist Establishments, the Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours Instructions, and the Instructions on the Qualification and Licensing of Accredited Experts to Facilitate Communication with Persons with Disabilities during Investigation and Litigation Proceedings.
- In 2025 A.D., Jordan also chaired the proceedings of the Third Global Disability Summit, in partnership with Germany, which culminated in the “Amman–Berlin Declaration”. The Declaration included a number of commitments, including seeking to ensure that at least 15% of international development programs implemented at the country level are aimed at promoting disability inclusion.
- The Centre monitored the Government’s response to its recommendation concerning the provision of accessible public transport for persons with disabilities. The Ministry responded by providing eight passenger buses under the “Bus Rapid Transit” project operating along the Amman–Madaba route.
- The Centre monitored the extent to which social care homes and other facilities for persons with disabilities had been made accessible. It found that the male and female juvenile detention facilities in Aqaba Governorate, the Family Reconciliation Home in Aqaba Governorate, the Amina Women’s Shelter and Rehabilitation Home, and Karamah House for Victims of Human Trafficking were accessible to persons with disabilities. By contrast, the Al-Dhlail Care and Rehabilitation Centre for Female Persons Engaged in Begging, the Boys’ Care Home in Madaba Governorate, and the Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home in Madaba
- The Centre monitored the situation of the rights of persons with disabilities at the Al-Sawsana Special Education Centre and recorded a number of recommendations, which it submitted to the Ministry of Education, including the need to intensify oversight of special education centres operating under the Ministry’s supervision and monitoring. The Centre received a response from the Ministry indicating that work was under way to implement the Centre’s recommendations.
- The Centre monitored Abdullah bin Umm Maktum School for the Blind and observed the efforts made by the Ministry and the school administration to improve and develop the services provided to students. These efforts included increasing students’ extracurricular activities, winning Kingdom-wide awards in sports and reading competitions, closing the student accommodation facilities for boys and girls, and opening kindergarten and Grade One classes and integrating their students with their peers without disabilities.
- The Centre monitored the Specialized Vocational Training Institute for the Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities in Zarqa and noted improvements in and development of the services provided to this group, as well as a response to the recommendations set out in the Centre’s previous reports and correspondence concerning the need to provide vocational training programs in underserved remote areas through the implementation of mobile workshop programs addressing the needs of residents of such areas. In this context, the Centre recorded a number of recommendations, including: (a) Strengthening the training workforce within vocational workshops by increasing the number of trainers; and (b) Creating a specialized position of “Job Coach” responsible for post-training follow-up, vocational guidance, and accompanying trainees at their workplaces.
- In Zarqa, the Centre monitored the National Autism Centre, the first specialized centre providing services to children with autism from the age of four to nine years. The Centre considers its opening a positive development, as it promotes the Right to Education and social inclusion. The Centre also submitted a number of recommendations to the Ministry of Social Development.

Governorate were not accessible to persons with disabilities in terms of the provision of accessibility arrangements, accessibility, and accessible formats, pursuant to the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.

Recommendations:

1. Establish mechanisms to monitor the extent to which tourist establishments comply with the provisions of the Regulation on Tourist Restaurants No. (49) of 2025 A.D., and implement training programs for restaurant staff on the rights of persons with disabilities.
2. Follow up on and monitor the enforcement of the provisions of the Regulation on Hotel and Tourist Establishments of 2025 A.D., and implement awareness-raising programs for workers in this sector on the rights of persons with disabilities and communication skills.
3. Ensure that the protection needs of groups most in need of protection are integrated into all national plans aimed at addressing the problem of stray dogs, and intensify awareness-raising, media, and educational training campaigns to highlight the seriousness of this phenomenon and promote safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals.
4. Implement the recommendations concerning the National Autism Centre set out in the body of the report, including the gradual expansion of the establishment of specialized centres for children with autism spectrum disorder across the Kingdom's governorates, and strengthen the capacity of the existing Centre in a manner that ensures the realization of the right to rehabilitation and early intervention provided for under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.
5. Expand the Bus Rapid Transit network to connect the governorates in order to address public transport challenges in Jordan and improve the level of services available to persons with disabilities.
6. No license for any building or establishment should be issued or renewed by the Greater Amman Municipality or any municipality unless the building or establishment complies with the requirement to provide reasonable accessibility arrangements for persons with disabilities, thereby safeguarding their right to accessibility, participation, and independent living.
7. Integrate disability issues into national plans and strategies, particularly in the areas of education, health, employment, and social protection, and ensure the allocation of adequate and sustainable budgets to implement these commitments, while taking into account equity in the distribution of resources.
8. Establish a national database of accredited experts across all governorates of the Kingdom to facilitate access to sign-language interpreters and accredited accessibility experts, enable institutions to engage trusted specialists, and improve the quality of services provided to persons with disabilities.
9. Provide environmental accessibility measures and reasonable accommodation in the public and private sectors, as well as at tourist and recreational sites and in social care homes, for persons with disabilities regardless of the type or degree of their disabilities, age, or geographical location.
10. Enable persons with disabilities and older persons to participate actively in the digital environment, while providing the necessary protection and support tools to ensure safe and accessible use, and involve them in the development of digital policies and plans to ensure that their actual needs are heard and their views incorporated into design and implementation.
11. Implement the recommendations set out in the body of the report concerning the Vocational Training Institute, including the creation of a specialized "Job Coach" position responsible for post-training follow-up, vocational guidance, and accompanying trainees at their workplaces, as well as providing psychological and vocational support, thereby contributing to effective employment and sustainable inclusion, particularly for trainees with disabilities.
12. Implement the recommendations arising from the monitoring visits and set out in the body of the report concerning the rights of persons with disabilities.

Fourth: Older Persons

- During 2025 A.D., a number of legislative developments took place within the national legal framework, most notably the issuance of the Regulation on Licensing the Collection of Donations No. (24) of 2025 A.D., the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 A.D., the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a Professional Practice License, and the Instructions on the Accreditation of Training Providers, Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025 A.D. The National Centre for Human Rights commends the efforts made by the Government in responding to relevant observations and recommendations, particularly through the issuance of regulations governing the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024 A.D.
- The year also witnessed the issuance of several strategies, including the Implementation Plan for the Jordanian National Strategy for Older Persons (2025–2027 A.D.), which aims to strengthen social and legal protection; prevent all forms of abuse and neglect; create a supportive and age-friendly environment; raise public awareness of ageing-related issues; and promote a positive image of older persons.
- The Centre monitored the situation of the rights of older persons across various areas as part of its continued exercise of its monitoring mandate, including the following:
 - Monitoring visits to all homes for older persons in the Kingdom: The Centre recorded observations concerning infrastructure and facilities, including the adequacy of sanitary facilities, the accessibility of buildings for persons with disabilities, the number and competence of staff, general maintenance, safety and emergency arrangements, and administrative systems.

The Centre also emphasized the role of the business sector in corporate social responsibility through providing financial and in-kind support to homes for older persons, thereby contributing to improving the services provided and protecting the rights of this group. The Ministry of Social Development partially responded to some of the recommendations, including improving safety programs and appointing additional personnel, while some observations remained in need of follow-up and corrective action.

- A monitoring visit to the day-care club at the Wadi Al-Haddada Social and Cultural Centre: The Centre commends the Government's response to its recommendation concerning the opening of a day club for older persons. The Centre recorded a number of observations, including expanding such clubs to achieve broader geographical coverage; improving accessibility through safe pathways; providing additional medical personnel; organizing recreational activities; empowering women through sports programs; and encouraging the participation of older persons with disabilities in social activities.

Recommendations

In light of the findings of the field monitoring visits and follow-up activities conducted by the National Centre for Human Rights concerning the conditions of homes for older persons and day clubs, and with a view to strengthening and protecting the rights of older persons, the Centre recommends the following:

1. Expedite the enactment of a dedicated law to protect and promote the rights of older persons across the economic, social, cultural, and health dimensions.
2. Establish government day clubs in all governorates of the Kingdom to ensure equitable geographical distribution of services provided to older persons.
3. Implement the recommendations set out in the body of the report concerning social care homes for older persons.
4. Establish a specialized training institute for the care of older persons and provide it with qualified teaching staff, to serve as a foundation for future volunteer-based home-care services.
5. Adopt programs to encourage the business and private sectors to assume part of their corporate social responsibility and provide financial, in-kind, psychological, social, and legal support to homes for older persons.
6. Implement specialized awareness-raising programs on the rights of older persons and strengthen the role of the media in promoting public awareness, and protecting older persons from all forms of violence and abuse.
7. Improve the physical environment of homes for older persons by upgrading sanitary facilities and providing safe pathways and handrails appropriate to their capacity.
8. Involve older persons in relevant national plans and strategies linked to the Sustainable Development Goals.
9. Establish a disaggregated database and statistical system that takes into account gender, age, disability, and health, social, and economic status, among other relevant factors, so that the interventions required to protect the rights of older persons can be determined on the basis of statistical findings.
10. Develop national social policies and plans specifically addressing the needs of older persons in areas including awareness-raising, education, employment, training, and family affairs, among others. This should include strengthening a participatory approach aimed at involving older persons in development and in decision-making on matters affecting them, as well as engaging the private sector, promoting the exchange of expertise, and supporting purposeful media outreach.
11. Develop practical alternatives and solutions to institutional care for older persons, and support entities that provide care, companionship, and nursing services to older persons in their homes. Older persons should not be placed in residential care homes except in exceptional circumstances, while ensuring that the same services are provided to them at the same quality level.
12. Improve the physical environment of buildings housing older persons by ensuring that sanitary facilities are appropriate to their capacity and providing safe pathways and handrails.
13. Ensure that every home has a sufficient number of qualified social workers, psychologists, and other specialized support professionals to meet the needs of older persons.
14. Equip residential care homes with programs that enable older persons to engage in health-promoting physical activities and meaningful activities that enhance their social interaction and empower them physically, mentally, and psychologically.



This painting is one of the products made by inmates of rehabilitation and correction centres in Jordan.